

# THE EFFECT OF FAMILY COMMUNICATION INTENSITY TO THE CHILDREN'S KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF PANCANA LANGUAGE

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**Abstract:** This research aims to determine how the effect of family communication intensity at children's knowledge level of pancana language. This research took place in Central Buton, Southeast Sulawesi. The type of research used by researchers is quantitative research methods using multistage random sampling techniques in determining samples. This research uses data collection methods using a questionnaire. In this study, the data collected through the questionnaire was then analyzed by using the SPSS program assistance. The results of the analysis of multiple linear regression tests to test the proposed hypothesis show that the value of  $F_{count} > F_{table}$  ( $40.9822 > 2.402$ ). From the results of the test it was concluded that the intensity of family communication simultaneously or jointly gave a positive and significant influence on the level of knowledge of children in pancana language.

**Keywords:** family communication, knowledge, local language, *pancana* language

A language is a tool used by humans to express what they feel, think, and want, both in verbal and nonverbal form. Language has a close relationship with the culture of the people, tribes, and ethnic groups that use language. For example, in Sundanese, Sundanese language that sounds soft and polite shows the character of Sundanese people as polite, gentle society, and maintaining ethics in speaking. In Indonesia,

there are various kinds of cultures, especially local languages. Regional languages are evidence of the existence of civilization from earlier societies both in verbal and nonverbal forms. Therefore, regional languages must be maintained, preserved, and introduced to the outside world.

Pancana language is one of the regional languages in Indonesia. Pancana language is a native language that developed and spread in the

mainland of Central Buton Regency. This language is only spoken and does not have a writing system, so it requires direct speakers for those who use it. This language is also used by Pancana community as the mother tongue and identity of the ethnic group.

As a mother tongue, Pancana ethnic community uses this language as the main communication tool in carrying out daily activities, and it used for generations. In addition, Pancana language is often used in traditional events, cultural events, and religious events. Pancana ethnic community as speakers of the language must be able to develop and enhance the values of Pancana language in order to avoid the threat of extinction.

Initial research conducted by researchers saw that the use of Pancana language was no longer a priority for ethnic Pancana teenagers. Many teenagers do not use Pancana language because of their sense of pride, thereby reducing their knowledge of the importance of regional languages as their mother tongue and as their regional identity. In the realm of the family too, the use of Pancana language in carrying out communication activities between family members is rarely done anymore. Even in the realm of the school environment, there is no education that teaches and introduces Pancana language. The school environment should be the place to learn and develop the local language itself. This resulted in discontinuity of Pancana language.

In addition, Zalwia, et al in their research on modernization and discontinuity of Gu regional language (Pancana) states that there has been a discontinuity in the use of Gu regional language (Pancana), especially to the young generation. This is caused by the inclusion of other regional languages (cultural acculturation), the inclusion of multilingual languages, and the reduction of local language speakers among adolescents, as well as the loss of signs of regional languages among adolescents. Family factor is the main factor causing extinction because parents don't teach their mother tongue to their children and no longer actively use it at home in various domains of communication. (Zalwia, 2018)

Based on the results of the researchers' initial research and research from Zalwiah, et al above, we can see that the values of regional

languages are increasingly threatened by the reduction in adolescents who use regional languages. This is supported by Wurn's statement of classifying several conditions of language health, one of which is Endangered Languages, where endangered languages are languages that do not have young people in regional languages, fluent speakers are only the middle generation (adult) and older generation groups. Likewise, with Pancana language, which is in the Endangered Languages category. (Crystal, 2000)

Pancana community must preserve and pass down local languages to the next generation so that it is not threatened with extinction. Pancana language is an identity and evidence that Pancana community has long inhabited the Central Buton area. Therefore, the role of the family is needed in increasing children's knowledge about the values of pancana language so that the values of Pancana language can be applied by adolescents in their daily lives. Thus, the language will avoid the threat of extinction.

Bahfiarti said that families are formed based on relationships, for example, marriage, blood, and adoption. Furthermore, the communication process connects individuals as family members and shows the rules of communication within the family. The family is the first place for a child to socialize and learn various things so that the family is expected to be able to provide Pancana language learning to children as the next generation. (Bahfiarti, 2016)

The family communication model described by DeVito reflects a circular nature. When there is communication between parent and child, there will be a process of sending messages simultaneously in a linear sequence, where communication switches from parent to child to parent to child and so on. (DeVito, 2016)

In the process of family communication, parents play an important role in preserving the values of Pancana language to their children as the next generation. The success of parents in using the language in the communication process to their children will create a harmonious atmosphere, in which honesty, self-confidence, and comfort will be created. Communication will be said to be successful when in the process of communication between parents and children's funds can achieve something that is expected and must be done intensively. Effendy (2004)

said that the expected communication is intensive communication, which can lead to understanding, pleasure, influence on the attitude of a better relationship of action.

DeVito (2010) also states that communication intensity can be measured through four aspects, namely: (1) frequency of communication, meaning the level of frequency in communication, the level of frequency of parents and children when conducting communication activities. For example, the rate at which parents often communicate with their children in one week is only three times or four times a month, and so on; (2) the duration used to communicate, meaning the length of time or the time span used when conducting communication activities. The length of time used can vary, for example in one time meeting the length of time used can reach two hours; (3) attention is given when communicating which is defined as the focus devoted by family members when communicating. Attention here refers to the concentration of all energy that accompanies the activities of parents consciously aimed at their children to obtain optimal learning outcomes. For example, when a child is gradually using Pancana language in communication, of course, parents will pay attention by giving praise to the child, besides that parents will also give encouragement to the child when the child feels discouraged when not yet fluent in using Pancana language; (4) regularity in communication, meaning similarity in terms of circumstances, activities, or processes that occur in carrying out communication activities carried out routinely and regularly. For example, parents stipulate that every Sunday is obliged to speak Pancana language when communicating between family members at home.

Overcoming the problem of decreasing Pancana language values, parents can use the learning process to children in introducing and increasing Pancana language values. Bandura said that learning can be done through two forms, namely imitation, and identification. From the process of imitation and identification can be explained how a person learns through observation of the behavior of others around him. In addition, most people learn through selective observation and remembering the behavior of others. When parents often use Pancana language in communicating with their children, then little by little the children will be able to use Pancana language in interacting with

family, friends, and Pancana ethnic community. (Hutagalung, 2018)

In social learning, it is known that humans have the ability to be able to learn and take advantage of an activity that they do through observation and experience. The starting point of this learning process is an event that can be observed either directly or indirectly by someone. Bandura in Hutagalung (2018) states that one of the stages in conducting learning is attention which is an activity that begins with the stimulus given to individuals. That is, when parents pay attention in the form of praise and appreciation to children who have started using Pancana language, then the child will be more motivated in learning and increasing the knowledge and values of Pancana language.

However, not all stimuli that are presented and received by the individual will get attention. This is caused by cognitive limitations possessed by each individual in processing the information received. There are several factors that affect attention, including 1) affective status, which influences the attention process; 2) involvement, a motivational status that directs the choice of stimuli in getting attention; and 3) environmental prominence.

Defleur and Ballroeach in Rachmat (2005) who looked at the theory of individual differences based on the perspective of individual differences, meaning that individual attitudes and psychological will determine how an individual chooses a stimulus from the environment and gives meaning to the stimuli. This can be seen from the variety of responses of each child when parents communicate using Pancana language. Therefore, the family has a very important role in giving attention to children in the form of motivation and enthusiasm in preserving and enhancing the values of Pancana language.

Previous research conducted by Nurlaila, on the influence of regional languages (Ciacia) on children in Holimombo Jaya Village shows that in the language in general children in Holimombo Jaya Village are strongly influenced by regional languages due to family environmental factors and the environment in which children play. From these studies, it is known that family environmental factors have an important role in transferring local languages to their children. This means that the family indirectly carries out the process of learning local languages for their children. The habits of

parents using regional languages at home, then children will learn them with the habits of parents who use regional languages. (Nurlaila, 2016)

The learning process is very closely related to knowledge. When a child learns Pancana language, the child's knowledge of Pancana language will increase. In the learning process, this is influenced by various factors both from the motivation and available information tools. Notoatmodjo states that knowledge is the result of knowing where the process takes place after people sensing a certain object. This means that when parents can provide learning to their children about Pancana language by providing motivation and attention to the child, the child's knowledge of Pancana language will increase. Knowledge of cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of a person's actions which are divided into 6 levels, including (Notoatmodjo, 2007): (1) knowing, which means interpreting a material that has been previously studied specifically of all the burden learned; (2) understanding, which is interpreted as an ability to explain roughly about an object that is known, and interpret the material; (3) application is defined as the ability to use material that has been learned in actual situations or conditions; (4) analysis is defined as the ability to describe the material or an object into components that are still in an organizational structure, and are still interrelated; (5) synthesis is defined as the ability to connect parts in a new overall form, or the ability to formulate new formulations from existing formulations; (6) evaluation is defined as the ability to perform an object based on criteria, both self-determined and pre-determined.

Karo (2018) in his research on the influence of the intensity of parent-child communication on student achievement in class X Kabanjahe Catholic High School in the academic year 2016/2017 stated that the better the communication of parents and students, the better the learning outcomes of students at school. This means that the intensity of family communication has a positive influence on student learning achievement. Furthermore, research from Kurniadi (2001) on the effect of family communication on children's learning achievement states that the frequency of communication carried out by fathers and mothers as parents will determine children's learning achievement. The higher the

frequency of parental communication, the children's learning achievement is also higher.

From the two studies above, it shows that the intensity of family communication has a positive influence on children's achievement levels. This study also focused on the phenomenon of the influence of the intensity of family communication on the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language. This research was conducted because looking at the phenomena that occurred in Central buton regency showed that the language of Pancana began to be rarely used again among adolescent children. The researcher also considers that by applying learning to pass on regional languages to a family, it is hoped that they will maintain and enhance the values of Pancana language as the mother tongue of the people of Central Buton.

## METHODS

This research is located in Central Buton Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. The choice of location is because the greatest pancana language speakers are found in Central Buton Regency. This type of research used by researchers is a quantitative research method. The quantitative method is a method used to examine a particular population or sample by collecting data using research instruments, analyzing quantitative or statistical data, with the aim of testing a pre-determined hypothesis. (Sugiyono, 2016)

The population in this study were families in Central Buton Regency. To measure how much the minimum sample required by researchers is to use the Slovin formula with a 5% error level

The sampling technique in this study used a multistage random sampling technique, with the following stages: (1) the first step is to choose the number of sub-districts in Central Buton Regency randomly. In this election, 2 sub-districts were selected from 7 sub-districts in Central Buton Regency, namely Lakudo District and Mawasangka Timur District. (2) the second stage, determining the rural. Lakudo District consists of 15 villages, while East Mawasangka District consists of 8 villages. From each sub-district, 10% will be taken randomly, so that the chosen Lakudo Village represents Lakudo District, and Wambuloli Village represents East Mawasangka District. (3) Furthermore, the third

stage will be determined by the sample with the following conditions:

**Tabel 1. Determining Respondent**

Villages	Number of KK	Formula	Sample
Lakudo	949	$n$	200
Wambuloli	209	$= \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$	97
Total Number	1.158	$n = 297,3 \approx 297$	297

Data collection methods used in research using a questionnaire, the method of data collection conducted by researchers by providing a number of questions/ statements to respondents to be answered. The questionnaire was divided into 2 namely as follows: (1) the first questionnaire contains 10 questions about the intensity of family communication aimed at selected respondents measured using a Likert scale consisting of 4 scales. The intensity of family communication is measured in 4 dimensions, namely: frequency, which is the level of frequency of communication between parents and children using Pancana language; duration, i.e. the time span used by parents and children when communicating using Pancana language; attention is given, which is the method used by parents to provide motivation to their children so that children can use Pancana language in their daily lives; regularity, which is the similarity between parents and children in conducting communication activities using Pancana language routinely and regularly.

The second questionnaire contains 10 questions about the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language addressed to selected respondents measured using a Likert scale consisting of 4 scales. In this study the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language is measured by 3 indicators, namely; (1) knowing, namely the child's knowledge of Pancana language; (2) understanding, namely the child's ability to explain and interpret the use of Pancana language; (3) applying, namely the child's ability to apply Pancana language in daily life.

Furthermore, the data collected through a questionnaire was analyzed using SPSS program assistance in order to find out how the influence of the intensity of family communication on children's knowledge levels in Pancana language

in Central Buton Regency. In the analysis process, it consists of several testing processes, namely as follows: (1) Test Validity and Reliability; (2) Classical Assumption Test; (3) Multiple Linear Regression Test; (4) Hypothesis Test

## FINDINGS

### The Intensity of Family Communication in Using Pancana Language

The intensity of family communication in using Pancana language can be seen in the recapitulation table of the average percentage of respondents' answers for each indicator as follows:

**Tabel 2. The Average Percentage of the Family Communication Intensity variable**

Category	Diemnsion				Average
	X1	X2	X3	X4	
Low	45.5%	33.3%	3%	9.8%	22.9%
Medium	22.6%	40.4%	26.9%	38%	31.98%
High	32%	26.3%	70%	52.2%	45.12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

X1 = Frequency

X2 = Duration

X3 = Interest

X4 = Regularity

Based on the table above, it appears that the frequency dimension is in the low category with a percentage of 45.5% and the duration dimension is in the medium category with a percentage of 40.4%. Furthermore, the dimension of attention is in the high category with a percentage of 70% then followed by the regularity dimension of 52.2% which is also in the high category. Although each dimension has different percentages and shows different categories, overall the average percentage of the family communication intensity variable shows a high category with a percentage of 45.12%.

This shows that the intensity of family communication in using Pancana language in Central Buton Regency can be seen through the closeness of parents to their children by giving attention and praise when their children can use Pancana language. Communicate regularly and

regularly using Pancana language, so parents can create comfort and closeness to their children by using Pancana language.

### The Level of Knowledge of Children in Pancana Language

To find out the description of the variable level of children's knowledge in Pancana language can be known by the answers of respondents on the questionnaire level of children's knowledge which can be seen in the table below:

**Tabel 3. The Average Percentage of the Children's Knowledge Level Variable**

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Low	4	1.3	1.3
	Medium	129	43.4	44.8
	High	164	55.2	100.0
	Total	297	100.0	

Based on the table above, overall the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language is in the high category with a percentage of 55.2%. Thus, it can be concluded that the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language in Central Buton Regency is included in the high category. Furthermore, as many as 43.5% in the medium category, and 1.3% in the low category.

This illustrates that the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language is able to achieve maximum value through both the learning process of parents as well as from the various motivations and information facilities available. The above conditions illustrate that children in Central Buton Regency know and understand Pancana language and can apply Pancana language in daily life both at home with family, and outside the home with friends and older people.

### The Effect of Family Communication Intensity on Children's Knowledge Level

The intensity of communication that occurs in the family will encourage positive relationships between parents and children. When there is an intensity of communication in the family between parents and children, a level of depth and breadth of the message is created which is characterized by honesty, openness, and mutual

trust so as to bring about a response in the form of behavior (DeVito, 2010).

The intense relationship between parent and child can be seen when a comfortable feeling is created when communicating and creating an impression so that the communication process goes according to what they want and it creates an interplay of interaction between parent and child.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis is done to see how much influence the intensity of family communication on the level of knowledge of children in an effort to preserve Pancana language in Central Buton Regency. This can be seen in the output of the IBM SPSS Statistics 22 program below:

**Tabel 4. Summary Model**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.599 <sup>a</sup>	.359	.350	3.07661

a. Predictors: (Constant), Regularity, Frequency, Interest, Duration

b. Dependent Variable: the level Knowledge of children

Based on the table above, the value of R Square is 0.359, meaning that the intensity of family communication (independent variable) gives an effect of 35.9% on the level knowledge of children in Pancana language (the dependent variable). Then the remaining 64.1% is another variable or other factors that are not the object of this study.

**Tabel 5. Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
	B	Std. Error	Beta
(Constant)	19.326	1.168	
Frequency	-.055	.159	-.026
1 Duration	.087	.327	.020
Attention	.287	.116	.140
Regularity	.914	.113	.513

a. Dependent Variable: The level knowledge of children

Next, a multiple linear regression equation models will be shown to estimate the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language that is influenced by the intensity of family communication. The regression equation can be seen through the table above so that the equation is obtained:

$$Y = 19,33 - 0,055X_1 + 0,087X_2 + 0,287X_3 + 0,914X_4$$

The multiple linear regression equation above, which is used as a basis for estimating the level knowledge of children in Pancana language that is influenced by the intensity of family communication.

To test whether the multiple linear regression equation used is valid, it will be tested using a simultaneous test (F test). Simultaneous test is used to see whether there is a positive and significant influence between the intensity of family communication on the level of children's knowledge in the languages of Pancana language.

**Tabel 6. ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model	df	F	Sig.
1 Regression	4	40.822	.000 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	292		
Total	296		

a. Dependent Variable: The level knowledge of the students

b. Predictors: (Constant), regularity, Frequency, Interest, Duration

From the table is known that F Count is 40,822, while F table can be find out by determining:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{table}} &= F_{\{(1-\alpha)(m)(n-m-1)\}} \\ &= F_{\{(1-0,05)(4,292)\}} \\ &= 2,402 \end{aligned}$$

The calculation shows that F table is 2.402, which is smaller than F count. The significance value in the table is also smaller than 0.005. This means that there is a significant simultaneous effect between the intensity of family communication on the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language. Or at least, there is at least one dimension of communication intensity that has an influence on the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language.

**Tabel 7. Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error		
(Constant)	19.326	1.168	16.541	.000
Frequency	-.055	.159	-.347	.729
1 Duration	.087	.327	.265	.791
Attention	.287	.116	2.470	.014
Regularity	.914	.113	8.074	.000

a. Dependent Variable: The level knowledge of children

The table above shows that only the dimensions X3 (Attention), and X4 (regularity) have a significant influence on the response variable Y (child's Knowledge Level). This is because all three variables have a significance value of less than 5% or 0.05. A positive B value on both variables indicates that the variables X3 (attention), and X4 (regularity) have a positive influence on the response variable Y (child's knowledge level), so the better the attention and regularity in communicating using the Pancana language, the better or higher also the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language.

## DISCUSSION

In a family, communication intensity is needed so that in the course of the communication process a good interaction occurs between parents and children so that they can achieve common goals. In the intensity of communication created order in communication, where parents convey information regularly to their children, ranging from talking about important things, conveying ideas to each other, to express their hearts. In addition, the intensity of communication that occurs in the family can be measured by the level of frequency of parents communicating with their children, as well as what is said, both from certain objects, other people and themselves.

Referring to the concept of DeVito (2010) about the intensity of family communication, stating that to produce intensity in communication in a family requires several aspects, including the frequency of communication, duration of communication, attention given when communicating and regularity in communication. Furthermore, it can be described how the dimensions of the intensity of family communication affect the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language.

### The Effect of Frequency of Communication on the Level of Knowledge of Children

The frequency of communication is defined as the level of frequency in conducting the process of communication between parents and children using Pancana language. Parents increase the use of Pancana language when com-

municating with their children in the hope that their children can learn Pancana language and apply Pancana language in their daily lives. As Bandura said (in Hutagalung, 2018) that in social-learning theory, humans have the ability to be able to learn and take advantage of an activity that they do through observation and experience.

The multiple linear regression equation also shows the regression coefficient on the frequency dimension of  $-0.055$  explains that there is a negative influence between the frequency of communication with the level of children's knowledge. The significance value of the frequency dimension is greater than  $0.025$ , meaning that no significant effect is found between the frequency of communication on the level of children's knowledge in Pancana language in Central Buton Regency. From the results of the questionnaire, the dimension of frequency or level of frequency of parents in using Pancana language to their children shows a percentage of  $45.5\%$  which is in the low category. That is, in Central Buton Regency the average parent uses Pancana language for their children with a low frequency. Even though the frequency of Pancana language use is low, the level of knowledge of children in pancana language shows a high category with a percentage of  $55.2\%$ .

This condition is due to the variety of responses of each child when parents communicate using Pancana language. In line with what was said by Defleur and Ballroeach (in Jalaluddin, 2005) who looked at the theory of individual differences based on the perspective of individual differences, meaning individual attitudes and psychological will determine how an individual chooses a stimulus from the environment and gives meaning to the stimuli. Every child has different experiences in seeing pancana language in different ways, as well as different environmental factors, thus causing the effect of each child's acceptance of different pancana languages.

### **The Effect of Duration of Communication on the Level of Knowledge of Children**

The duration of communication is defined as the length of time spent by parents in communicating with their children using Pancana language. Parents meet with their children and

carry out the communication process using Pancana language at a varying times. For example, each time a meeting, parents speak using the language of Pancana with their children can reach an hour or more. This indicates that the longer the duration of time used by parents in speaking in the language of Pancana to their children will increase the child's knowledge of Pancana language.

The multiple linear regression equation also shows the regression coefficient on the duration dimension of  $0.087$  explains that there is a positive influence between the duration of communication with the level of knowledge of children. However, the significance value of the duration dimension is greater than  $0.025$ , meaning that no significant effect is found between the duration of communication on the level of children's knowledge in Pancana language in Central buton regency. In this study, the dimension of the duration of parents in using Pancana language to their children shows a percentage of  $40.4\%$  which is in the medium category. That is, in Central Buton, the average parent uses Pancana language for their children, but not for long. Although the duration is not long, the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language shows a high category with a percentage of  $55.2\%$ .

This condition occurs because each child has a different response in dealing with parents when speaking using Pancana language. In addition, each child also has different experiences in seeing pancana language in different ways, as well as different environmental factors, thus causing the effect of each child's acceptance of different pancana languages.

### **The Effect of Attention When Communicating on the Level of Knowledge of Children**

The attention given when communicating is interpreted as a way for parents to direct their children to be able to obtain something with optimal results. In other words, parents will spend all their abilities consciously shown to their children, so that the wishes of parents can be fulfilled. For example, parents will give more praise and attention when their children answer or do their daily activities using Pancana language. Indirectly their children are encouraged to



learn Pancana language so that they often get the attention of their parents. This is in line with what Bandura said in Hutagalung (2018) stating that one of the stages in conducting learning is attention which is an activity that begins with the stimulus given to individuals.

The high intensity when parents pay attention to their children, will create an effective learning process. In the life of the people of Central Buton, most of the parents who give attention and praise to their children who have used Pancana language little by little in their daily lives. The greater attention given by parents to their children when using Pancana language will increase children's interest in learning Pancana language. Vice versa, when parents do not pay attention to their children, the children have no interest in Pancana language.

The multiple linear regression equation also shows the regression coefficient on the dimension of attention of .287 explains that there is a positive influence between the attention given when communicating with the level of knowledge of children. The significance value of the dimension of attention is also smaller than .025, meaning that the level of attention of parents in giving interest to their children to learn Pancana language has a significant influence on the level of children's knowledge in Pancana language. Then from the results of the questionnaire, the dimensions of parents' attention in using Pancana language to their children showed a percentage of 70% which was in the high category. That is, most parents pay attention to their children using Pancana language. In line with the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language shows a high category with a percentage of 55.2%. This condition can help Pancana language remain known and used in the entire community of Central Buton, so that Pancana language is maintained and protected from the threat of extinction.

### **The Effect of Regularity in Communication on the Level of Knowledge of Children**

Regularity in communication, meaning the similarity between parents and children in conducting communication activities that are carried out routinely and regularly both in terms of circumstances and activities. For example, parents give obligations to their children so that every twice a week, or every day must use the

language of Pancana in the house. When that happens, then when parents communicate using Pancana language, their children will answer using Pancana language.

The regularity of parents in conducting communication activities with their children will increase the child's ability to identify what parents want. In line with what Bandura (1976) said that humans learn through observation by means of imitation and identification, from this learning process, humans will learn to observe and remember the behavior of people around them. When parents make regular communication in the house, their children will consciously follow these rules and identify the parents' desire to use Pancana language.

The multiple linear regression equation also shows the regression coefficient on the regularity dimension of .914 explains that there is a positive influence between the regularity of communication with the level of knowledge of children. The significance value of the regularity dimension is also smaller than .025, meaning that the existence of regularity in communication gives interest and motivation to children in learning Pancana language, and has a significant influence on the level of children's knowledge in Pancana language. From the results of the questionnaire, the regularity dimension of parents in using Pancana language to their children showed a percentage of 52.2% which was in the high category. That is, most of the regularity of parents in using Pancana language to their children. In line with the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language shows a high category with a percentage of 55.2%. This condition can help Pancana language remain known and used in the entire community of Central Buton, so that Pancana language is maintained and protected from the threat of extinction.

After describing several dimensions that measure the intensity of family communication, we can see that although the dimensions of frequency and duration do not show a significant effect, together the intensity of family communication has a positive and significant effect on the level of children's knowledge in Pancana language. Intension parents use Pancana language to their children has increased children's knowledge of Pancana language. The more intense parents use Pancana language when communicating, the higher the child's knowledge of Pancana Language. This condition

makes Pancana language more and more often used by adolescents if learning is done since children are in their early years.

Parents must often socialize Pancana language to their children and still control their children to use Pancana language inside and outside the house, both when with family and friends. In particular, Pancana community must work together with the government in maintaining and preserving Pancana language by providing space for children from the elementary (elementary) to high school (high) level. This method can be done by familiarizing and providing pancana language education to children from childhood, one of which is by including Pancana language subjects in the school education curriculum. In addition, it is necessary to hold socialization about the importance of learning and preserving regional languages, in this case, Pancana language, so that children can increase their knowledge of Pancana language. Socialization can be done by putting up advertisements in newspapers, posters, billboards, etc.

It will be important to preserve Pancana language so that Pancana language is protected from extinction.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results obtained based on data analysis, it can be concluded that (1) the intensity of family communication has an effect of 35.9% on the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language. Then the remaining 64.1% is another variable or other factor that is not the object of this study. Based on the simultaneous test (F test), then the intensity of family communication simultaneously or together has a positive and significant effect on the level of children's knowledge in Pancana language. After a partial test (t-test), then of the four dimensions of family communication intensity, only the dimensions of attention, and regularity have a significant influence on the level of knowledge of children in Pancana language.

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