

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of study

Language plays an important role in human's life as a tool of communication. Therefore, language has been learned since we are child. According to Wardhaugh (2006) stated that language is something to help people in sharing their ideas and express what people feel. At the beginning children acquire their first language that is called as mother tongue. Based on Yule (2010) stated that first language is a language that has been acquired by child before they get their education. The first language or mother tongue in Indonesian mostly is the local languages from each region in which the speakers live. In the same time Bahasa Indonesia function as the second and national language.

Madurese is one of local languages in Indonesia that is used by Madurese ethnic from Madura Island which is located in East Java nearby Surabaya city.

Madurese language is spread in some areas of Indonesia such Bali and Java. As cited in Sofyan (2010), Lauder states that Madurese language is the fourth top from thirteen biggest local languages in Indonesia which has approximately 13,7 million speakers. One of area which uses Madurese language widely is

Sumberkerang gending Probolinggo. Based on *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka*

Menengah Desa (RPJMDes), year 2015 – 2021, Sumberkerang is a small village

which has 395 hectares area and 5834 population. Sumberkerang people use two

languages in their daily conversation those are Madurese language and Bahasa

Indonesia. Madurese language is the first language of Sumberkerang people and

Bahasa Indonesia is the national language as Indonesian. Sumberkerang people

sometimes mix the two languages in their daily speaking.

Using two different languages which have difference system sound do not

avoid the use of loan word from another language. Loan word is also called as

borrowing word, Kemmer (2015) defines borrowing word as adopting word in

one language by other languages. Loan word is used without changing the

meaning of the loan word, but sometimes the pronunciation between the source

language and the target language are different.

In this case the writer analyzed the phonological processes of Indonesian loan

word used by Madurese speakers in Sumberkerang village of gending district

Probolinggo regency. The aim of the phonological processes is to identify how

speakers pronounce words. Moreover, English and Madurese are two different

languages with different phonological system. Based on Roger Lass (1991) there

are some phonological processes first assimilation and dissimilation. Second,

phonological strength consists of lenition and fortition. Third, the whole segment

process consists of epenthesis, deletion and metathesis. However, in this research

the researcher classify those phonological processes that purposed by Lass (1991)

into three types those are dissimilation which consist of substitution and deletion,

insertion and metathesis. In this research, the researcher does not use assimilation process because assimilation process only happens in a phrase. Meanwhile, the data of this research are single words.

The researcher chooses to analyze indirect English borrowing which Indonesian as the intermediary language of loan word regarding English is an international language that is spoken by all people in the world to communicate each other's and many Indonesian loan words from English are used by local languages in Indonesia such Madurese. In this case, the writer chooses Madurese, because Madurese language has been separated to many Indonesian areas. In this research the researcher also chooses Madurese speakers in sumberkerang gending Probolinggo as the object because to specify the data collection in a certain area which use Madurese language widely with Sumberkerang dialect. However, the writer is a native speaker of Madurese live in Sumberkerang gending Probolinggo.

So, it makes the writer easier in doing the research.

In addition, the researcher hopes that the result of this study will be beneficial for reader in recognizing the phonological processes of loan words in local language especially Madurese language.

1.2. Problem of study

1. What phonological processes that is used in Indonesian loan words spoken by Madurese people in Sumberkerang gending Probolinggo?
2. What is the most frequent phonological process in Indonesian loan words used by Madurese people in Sumberkerang?

1.3. Objective of study

1. To identify the phonological processes that are used in loan Indonesian words spoken by Madurese people in Sumberkerang Gending Probolinggo.
2. To find the most frequent phonological process in Indonesian loan words used by Madurese people in Sumberkerang.

1.4. Definition of key terms

1. A **phonological process** is the processes of phonological change in some inter-segments relation. (Lass, 1991, p.169)
2. **Borrowing words or Loan words** is words adopted by one language from other languages. (Kemmer, 2015)
3. **Madurese** is one of regional language of Indonesia, which comes from Madura Island and it has been spoken by most people at East Java.
4. **Sumberkerang** is a village located in gending district, Probolinggo regency in the east of Probolinggo city where the whole society speaks Madurese in their daily conversation.