CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter presents a brief description about the theories which are used to support the data analysis. There are several important stand points to discuss in this chapter; dialect, Madurese language, dialect distinctions, and previous studies.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

This study is related to sociolinguistics field since sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. Society is made by any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes while language is an interactive and cultural phenomenon which should be learned (Wardhaugh 2006, p.1). Communication which is brought among people was made by any such knowledge, and they could speak in the same language then. In society people will speak in a different language and any variation of social contexts is possible since everyone who gathers to make a society has their own ideas and goals.

Wardhaugh (2006, p.13) stated:
Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language.

Sociolinguistics can help us in understanding of various social contexts and also the structure of language and how languages function in communication.

Hudson (1996, p. 4) in Wardhaugh (2006, p.13) has described between sociolinguistics and sociology as follows; sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society whereas the sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language. Wardhaugh (2006, p.13) stated that sociolinguistics and the sociology of language appropriate to try to introduce a distinction between sociolinguistics as a micro-sociolinguistics and the sociology as a macro-sociolinguistics. Coulmas (1997, p. 2) cited in Wradhaugh (2006, p.13) says that micro-sociolinguistics investigate show social structure influences the way people talk and how language varieties and patterns of use correlate with social attributes such as class, sex, and age. On the other hand, macro-sociolinguistics is the studies about what societies do with their languages, that are attitudes and attachments that account for the functional distribution of speech forms in society, language shift, maintenance, and replacement, the delimitation and interaction of speech communities. In this distinction, micro-sociolinguistics begins with language and treats social force as essential factors influencing the structure of language. Yet, the macro-sociolinguistics refers to take society as its starting point and deals with language as a pivotal factor in the organization of communities. In sociolinguistics we study language and society in order to find out as much as we can learn about what kind of thing language is, and in the sociology of language we reverse the direction of our interest.

2.2 Dialects

Wardhaugh (2006, p.40) stated that dialect is a subordinate variety of a language. Dialect is any variety of a language caused by the differences background of the origin speakers. Dialect is regarding to the lexical distinction and also the word order. The dialect can be seen from the systematic differences in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary from other varieties of the same language. People who came from Bangkalan are different with people who came from Sumenep in using Madurese language, thus there emerge Bangkalan dialect and Sumenep dialect. The variations of the dialects are included into two types:

1. Regional Dialect

Regional dialect is the dialect which concern into geographically based to differentiate among regional varieties of specific language, the dialect shown by the differences in pronunciation, in the choices and form, form of words and syntax (Wardhaugh, 2006). Dialect geography is the term used to describe attempts made to map the distributions of various linguistic features to show their geographical provenance. Regional dialect regard to the language variation which is created by a group of people who were living in a certain area.

2. Social Dialect

Social dialect is the dialect that can be used to describe differences in speech associated with various social groups or classes. The dialect originates among social groups and related to a variety of factors, the principle ones apparently being social class, religion, and ethnicity (Wardhaugh, 2006). Social

dialect is caused by the background differences of social status which are able to seen from some sides such as age, gender and ethnic group.

2.2.1 Dialect Distinctions

According to Guiraud (1970) cited by Ayatrohaedi (1979, p.3), there are five kind types to divided dialect distinctions:

2.2.1.1 Phonetic Distinction

Phonetic distinction (Guiraud, 1970:12), *polimorfisme* (Seguy, 1973:6), or *alofonik* (Dubois *dkk*. 1973:21) cited in Ayatrohaedi (1979, p.3) stated that phonetic distinction can be seen in the phonological aspects in which the speaker usually didn't aware of it. Phonetic distinction occurs in the sound (vocal and consonant). For example, *careme* and *cereme* 'fruit' (*Phyllanthus cidus Skells, Cicca disticha Linn)*, *gudang* and *kudang* 'warehouse' (*Lantaran camara Linn*) *krambil* and *kambil* (coconut).

According to Sutoko, et, al. (1998, p.48) there are two types in phonetic distinction which will be conducted in dialectology analysis, they are:

1. The first phonetic distinction will reveal a distinction in lexicon syllable pattern for example *jeriya* and *jriya* 'that' in Madurese language. So, this first type will show the distinction whether it has a vocal or not in the antepenultimate syllable.

2. The second phonetic distinction will differentiate the lexicon from the distinction in low central vocal [a] and central vocal [e] in the antepenultimate syllable. For example, *katombar-ketombar* 'coriander' and *kadeli-kedeli* 'soybean' in Madurese Language.

2.2.1.2 Semantic Distinction

Semantics distinction is the creation of new words according to phonological changes or shift shapes and the different word shapes. The occurrence of the shift shape is usually related to the shift meaning of the word. There are two shades of determination to identifying the shift, they are synonymy and homonymy:

a) Synonymy or equivalent word is giving the different name to the same thing in different place. For example *turi* and *turuy* for *turi* 'name of plant' (*Sebania grandiflora Pers*, *Agtai grandiflora Desv*). *Balibhing* and *calicngcing* for *belimbing* 'name of fruit' (*Averrhoa Bilimbi, Linn.*, *A. Carambola Linn*) in Sundanese language. According to Pateda (2010, p.222) there are three constrains to define synonymy which will be explained below:

1) The words regard to the same linguistic extra, for example the words *mati* and *mampus* 'die' in Indonesian.

2) The words contain of same meaning, for example *memberitahukan* and *menyampaikan* 'to tell something' in Indonesian.

3) The words are able to be substituted into the same context, for instance *berusaha* and *berupaya* 'try' in Indonesian.

b) Homonymy is giving the same name to the different thing in the different places. For example *meri* for *itik* (duck) and *anak itik* (little duck) in Sundanese. In Javanese, there is *montor* which means 'motorcycle' in Madiun, while *montor* means 'a car' in Malang. Besides homonymy, there are two terms related to homonymy in determination:

1) Homophones

Homophone is related to the similarity in pronunciation which means sound identically but are written differently. Homophone will be pronounced without paying attention to the spelling. For example the word 'site' which means a place and 'sight' which means 'a vision'.

2) Homograph

Homograph is related to the similarity in spelling or orthography which has different meaning. Homographs are written identically but sound differently. For example in Javanese, the word *loro* is able to have different meaning, it can be mentioned the number of 'two' or 'sick'.

2.2.1.3 Onomasiology Distinction

Onomasiology distinction is giving the different name based on one concept which is known and given in the different places. For example

in Sundanese, to attend a wedding party, it can called as *ondangan,* *kondangan,* or *kondangan* while in other places it can be called as *nyambungan.* In Madurese, the word 'you' having different name in the different place, in Bangkalan it will be said *kakeh* while in Sumenep it will be said *ba'na/be'en.*

2.2.1.4 Semasiology Distinction

Guirauid (1970) as cited in Ayatrohaedi (1979, p.4) said that semasiology distinction is the opposite of onomasiology distinction which is giving the same name for the different concepts. For example the word *mari* in Malang has a meaning 'finish' but in Madiun the word has meaning 'recover', while in Madurese the word *bân* has different name, it can be mentioned to the conjunction 'and' or a noun 'tire'.

2.2.1.5 Morphology Distinction

This distinction was limited by its language arrangement, the different morphemes frequency, its functions, the phonetic shapes and the other factors (Guiraud, 1970). Those factors are supported to the understanding of innovation occurrence. The morphological distinction can be seen for the word *lemper* and *lelemper 'lemper'* (name of food), the word *lelemper* has infix –*le* in Sundanese language, *tenong* and *tetenong* 'name of container', the word has infix –*te* in Sundanese.

2.2.2 Factors Causing Dialect Distinction of Madurese Language in Bangkalan and Sumenep

According to Sutoko, et al (1998, p.165) geographical factor is able to facilitate the lexical distinction of Madurese language in terms of phonetic and semantic distinctions. Sometimes, dialect in a big city dominates the dialect around it in which it is able to make shift shaping in some lexicons they used. For instance, Javanese language which is used in Malang and Madiun dialect is different, the dialect are influenced from cities around them that also caused the distinction in some lexicon they used. Since the dialects are influenced by some areas surroundings, the innovation of the dialect also can be seen from the social life and the lifestyle in the regency or city. A regency that became a center and main line of social mobility with other regency is able to cause an occurrence of population mobility for trading, business, school and work. The mobility makes a certain social condition in which social contact will be the main tool of language contact creation. Language contact creation that occurs in two or more regencies influence the dialect they used. For example Malang city is near from Surabaya where population mobility from Surabaya to Malang occurred. Surabayan dialect can influence Malang dialect since contact creation happened there. Thus, it facilitated the lexical distinction between Malang dialect and other dialects like Kediri dialect, Solo dialect and so on.

2.3 Lexical Distinctions

According to Zulaeha (2010:46), lexical differences occur when one lexeme is used to realize different words in the same meanings; it does not come from one etymon. Effendy (2011, p.65) stated that dialect can influence some lexicons shape for each area since it is caused by the dialect characteristic which belongs to every origin group society inside the regency. For instance in Madurese, Madurese language form which is used by Sumenep people is different form with Pamekasan or Bangkalan dialect. The difference can be found in some side such as its lexicon. Moreover, Geeraerts, et al (1994, p.79) explain that the various kinds of lexical variation may be systematically distinguished in the following ways. First, there is the fact that words may mean several things. Second, the same kind of referent may be named by various semantically distinct lexical categories. Third, the same kind of referent may be named by various words, which may or may not differ from a semantic point of view. It can be concluded that words may mean several things as with the restriction and the more general reading of the word. In line with the explanation, that dialect can influence the lexical distinction regarding one lexeme or one word has the same kind meaning which may be named by various words and vice versa.

2.4 Madurese Language

Madura Island is located in north east of Surabaya city, East Java, exact in the north of Madura narrow and south of Java narrow (Sutoko, et al 1998, p.1). In

Madura there are many areas which are included of all regencies and small regions surroundings such as Saputi and Kangean islands. The use of Madurese language is centered in four main regencies; they are Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan and Sumenep regency. Majority of people who were living in these regencies have been speaking Madurese language. Madurese language they used has to be a symbol of ethnic society of Madurese people.

(Effendy, 2011, p.66) stated:
> Madurese language is a language spoken by Madurese ethnic society whether they were living inside or outside Madura as a communication tool in their daily life and it is one of local language in Indonesia that has same vernacular position besides Sundanese, Balinese, Javanese, etc.

Madurese language has sufficient big speaker which is unlimited in Madura Island only but also in eastern areas of East Java such as Surabaya, Pasuruan, Probolinggo, Bondowoso, Jember, Situbondo and Banyuwangi. As a vernacular that still use by the ethnic society to communicate in their daily life, Madurese language has a fast development in its variation along with the society development. There are any variations inside Madurese language; that is because of many factors in which inter-regency has a different social life in their population mobility. The variations include social dialect, regional dialect, formal variation, informal variation and certain variation which called as register.

Madurese language as a vernacular that still use in the society has three level of speech in a communication as follows:

a) *Bhasa Enjaq-Iya* is the level that used to the interlocutor in daily life and used by people who are in a high social status to the people who are in a low social status.

b) *Bhasa Engghi-Enten* is the level to the interlocutors who have a same position and used by the old people to the young

c) *Bhasa Engghi-Bhunten* is the level that used to the interlocutors who have a high position or nobility and it is used by people who are in a low status to the people who are in a high status.

The level of speech in Madurese language can be also decided into two levels; they are *Bhasa Alos* (smooth language) and *Bhasa Kasar* (rough language).

Madurese language has a variation in the dialect which is divided into four dialects, Bangkalan dialect, Pamekasan dialect, Sumenep dialect and Kangean dialect. The characteristics of the dialect can be seen from the lexical distinctions, phonetic distinction and intonation distinction. Madurese language of Bangkalan dialect is used by people who were living in Bangkalan regency. An Intonation which is used in Bangkalan dialect can be seen clearly in the use of speed rhythm pronunciation. On the other hand, Madurese language of Pamekasan dialect is used by people who were living in Pamekasan regency and the intonation which is used in Pamekasan dialect is heard by a standard rhythm. While Madurese language of Sumenep dialect is used by people who were living in Sumenep regency and the intonation which is used by Sumenep dialect is heard by using long rhythm in the last syllable. Moreover, Madurese language of Kangean dialect

is used by people who were living in Kangean district. There is no description of some distinctions in Kangean dialect either the lexical or intonation.

2.5 Previous Studies

There are some previous studies that analyzed in the same topics in this study which is dialect.

First, the journal entitled *"Tinjauan Deskriptif tentang Varian Bahasa Dialek Pamekasan"* by Moh. Hafid Effendi (2011). The study is descriptive comparative study of using Madurese language in Pamekasan dialect spoken by traditional and modern society. The study is supported by I Gusti Ngrurah Oka, et al (1989, p.312) in order to find the phonological distinction of Pamekasan dialect. The result of the study showed that Pamekasan dialect which is used in modern society is different with the traditional society but it didn't influence of their meaning shift. The result found 12 words which is phoneme /a/ will be pronounced /ă/, /ē/ will be pronounced /i/, and phoneme /o/ will be pronounced /u/, these phonemes is especially spoken by traditional society using a standard Madurese. The phonetic distinctions of Pamekasan dialect that occurred in the traditional and modern society are caused of some factor such educational, economical, age and geographical factor.

Second, the study from thesis of Prista Giri Mustika which analyzed "A Lexical Distinction between Malang and Madiun Dialect Spoken by Student of Faculty of Cultural Studies of Universitas Brawijaya" the study used the theory

from Guiraud (1970) as cited in Ayatrohaedi (1983) in order to reveals lexical distinction in terms of onomasiology distinction, semasiology distinction and semantic distinction. The result shown that there are forty one lexicons included to onomasiology distinction, three lexicons found which are included to semasiology distinction and forty one lexicons which are included to the semantic distinction.

The writer also obtained the factors that facilitating the using of lexicons of Malang and Madiun dialects. Those distinctions are facilitated by linguistic factor which are influenced by the use of vocabulary also intonation; and non-linguistic factors which are influenced by the use of behaviour and geographical area.

The previous studies on dialect distinction have similarities with this study in which both studies are comparative study. The first previous study focused on the phonology distinction of Madurese language in Pamekasan dialect spoken by traditional and modern society within finding 12 words result, while in this study the writer also focus on phonology distinction of Madurese language however the dialect occurred in the different regencies that are Bangkalan dialect and Sumenep dialect, and the writer provided 120 words based on Swadesh list words. The second study has similarities with this study that focused on lexical distinction in terms of semantic distinction, but the writer regardless on onomasiology and semasiology distinction in this study. Also in the data collection, the second study was providing 145 lexicons to analyze the distinction whereas this study provided 120 words in 12 meaning fields.