

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms. Brief explanation about the study is provided in this chapter together with the writer's reasons for choosing the topic.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language and society is very related each other since language is the most important ingredient in human life to make a communication in society. By using languages we can create a communication and discuss many things in our life since communication incorporates social values which produce standards, ideals and goals.

Ronald 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.

Wardhaugh said that language is what the members of a particular society speak. In our daily living, language which is the human capacity for using complex system of communication is fundamental in social life among human beings' relationship. Society cannot be created until a group of people has some

values in common, thus society change produce changes in language. For instance: there are small group of students in a school who come together within knowledge that they already had and learned, then they had a common student language. That is why students and school are two suitable things to explain the sense of values and society. Besides, society is the judge of its own needs, by means of in interactions with speakers of another language or culture, we have certain expectations and we often produce stereotyped reactions. We may found ourselves making judgments about other people based on their language. We realize of the circumstances around us that sometimes people will say Surabaya's people use a rude dialect instead of Solo's dialect, because Surabayan dialect is pronounced with speed rhythm and high intonation while Solo's dialect is pronounced with slow rhythm and low intonation though both using Javanese language.

Indonesia can be a source of sociolinguistics research since it has many islands and countries. Inside, each island has its own local language and dialects variations such Javanese language has several dialects like Surabayan dialect, Solo dialect, Madiun dialect, Malang dialect, etc. Dialect variety of a language that differs from others along three dimensions: vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation (accent) that are formed of the same language (Edward, 2009). We can see the Javanese dialect which is spoken by standard Javanese and Kudus Javanese language has different dialect in terms of its phonetic distinction, for instance from the word *sumsum* (marrow), in the standard Javanese the word is

pronounced in nasal consonant /m/ *sumsum*, while in Kudus Javanese is

pronounced in nasal consonant /ŋ/ *sunsum*,

Effendy (2011, p.68) stated that dialect can influence some lexicons in

each area since it is caused by the dialect characteristic which belongs to every

origin group society inside the region. For instance, Madurese language form

which is spoken by Sumenep dialect is different with the form in Pamekasan or

Bangkalan dialect. In Sumenep dialect will be pronounced by long rhythm while

in Bangkalan dialect will be pronounced by speed rhythm. The difference can be

found in some side such as its lexicon *jeriya* (that) and *saratos* (one hundred) in

Sumenep and *jriya* (that) and *satos* (one hundred) in Bangkalan. According to

Zulaeha (2010, p.46), lexical differences occur when one lexeme is used to realize

different words in the same meanings; it does not come from one etymon.

Geeraerts, et al (1994, p.79) explain in the “Varieties of Lexical Variation” that

the various kinds of lexical variation 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.

Indonesian usually called as a bilingual people, since many islands inside

have their own local language and also their characteristics, such as Madurese.

(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.

Following the preceding explanation, the writer is interested in conducting the research on Madurese language due to Madurese has several dialects; they are Bangkalan dialect, Pamekasan dialect, Sumenep dialect and Kangean dialect. In this study, the writer wants to analyze the dialect of Madurese language spoken by Bangkalan and Sumenep dialect. Bangkalan is one of regency in East Java which is geographically located in western part of Madurese. Sutoko, et al (1998, p.164) stated that Bangkalan people use Madurese in Bangkalan dialect for communication in their daily life. Yet, the dialect they used is sometimes influenced by Surabayan dialect because of some factors such geographical factor. While Sumenep is regency which is located in eastern Madurese in which majority they still use pure or standard Madurese language without any influence from other places. Soetoko, et al (1998) stated that Sumenep dialect is considered as the pure and relic dialect of Madurese language without any varieties and characteristics because Sumenep is still isolated culturally and geographically. Sometimes, Madurese people said that Bangkalan dialect use rough dialect instead of Sumenep dialect, those was belongs to social living factor which is able to influence the lexical distinctions themselves, Bangkalan dialect is spoken like Surabayan dialect which is spoken by speed rhythm, for example *jeriya* in Sumenep dialect will be said as *jriya* in Bangkalan dialect. Moreover, the lexical distinction can be seen for the word “you” in Bangkalan dialect will say it *kakeh* while in Sumenep called it as *be’na*. Also for the word “little” in Bangkalan dialect will say it *diddhi*, while in Sumenep it will be said as *sakoni*. The word *diddhi* is decided as innovative variation which is formed by Javanese language.

Javanese language is used by Surabayan dialect in which there are any probabilities to influence Bangkalan dialect, while the word *sakoni*' is decided into standard and relic Madurese language cause the word has no any variation from other language.

By the explanation of several differences of vocabulary between Bangkalan and Sumenep dialect, the writer is interested to analyze the lexical distinction in both regencies in terms of phonetic and semantic distinction.

Moreover, the factor which influences the lexical distinctions in terms on phonetic and semantic distinction would be analyzed in this research as well. The writer obtained the data by taking 10 respondents who are joining in region association of Bangkalan named "Ikatan Mahasiswa Bangkalan" in Brawijaya Univeristy, Malang city and 10 respondents who are joining in region association of Sumenep named "Brawijaya University Students of Sumenep" in Brawijaya University, Malang city. The writer took the respondents since eventhough both regencies used Madurese language in their daily communication; they have their own dialect which caused some lexical distinctions towards each region. Therefore, this study is entitled "Phonetic and Semantic Distinctions between Madurese of Bangkalan and Sumenep Dialect"

This research is expected to give some contributions and information toward theory development which belongs to this field and give a practice contribution to life development in society or a certain institution. For the writer herself, this research is expected to be able to improve her knowledge about lexical distinction of Madurese language spoken by Bangkalan and Sumenep

dialect and through phonetic and semantic distinctions also give a point of view toward dialect understanding which used in several regions in Maduraese that influenced to their lexical distinction. For next researchers, the study is expected to be able to help and to conduct an observation in the same field.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems to be solved are formulated as follows:

- a. What are phonetic distinctions between Maduraese language of Bangkalan and Sumenep dialects?
- b. What are semantic distinctions between Maduraese language of Bangkalan and Sumenep dialects?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the problems of the study, the objectives of the study are:

- a. To find out phonetic distinctions between Maduraese language of Bangkalan and Sumenep dialects.
- b. To find out semantic distinctions between Maduraese language of Bangkalan and Sumenep dialects.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. Madurese language is a language spoken by a Madurese ethnic society, whether they are living inside or outside Madura as a communication tool in their daily living. (Effendi, 2011)

2. Dialect refers specifically to a language variety in which aspects of the vocabularies and grammar indicate a person's regional or social background.

3. Phonetic Distinction is the distinction which occurs in the differences sound both vocal and consonant. (Guiraud 1970, p.12 – cited in Ayatrohaedi 1979, p.3)

4. Semantic Distinction is the creation new words, according to phonological changes and shift shapes. There two shades to identify the shift, they are synonymy and homonymy. (Guiraud 1970, p.12 – cited in Ayatrohaedi 1979, p.3)

5. Bangkalan Regency is one of regency in East Java which geographically located in western part of Madurese. Bangkalan people use Madurese language in Bangkalan dialect for communication in their daily living. (Sutoko, et al 1998)

6. Sumenep Regency is regency which located in eastern Madurese in which majority still use pure or standard Madurese language without any influence form other places. (Sutoko, et al 1998)