CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains some important points related to the area of the study. Which are the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is what the members of a particular society speak, but speech in almost any society can take many very different forms, sometimes a society may be multilingual when many speakers use more than one language (Wardhaugh, 2006, p. 1). No one speaks the same way all the time because language we use in daily life is various. People constantly use the nuances of the languages they speak for a wide variety of purposes (Wardhaugh, 2010, p.5) such as socializing with colleagues, to appeal a certain group of people. The variety is included by the language use and the relationship of the speaker when they communicate.

Rawlins (1983, cited from Duck 1994, p.43) states as follows :

> Relationships need both information openess and information closedness, requiring decisions to reveal and conceal personal information. Individuals must continually face the contradictory impulses to be open and expressive and to be protective of self and/or of other. Mutual expressiveness is necessary to achieve intimacy and to avoid hurting each other people must undertake protective measures. The protectiveness is the dialectical necessity of expressiveness, means that delivering the same dialect can produce closedness and intimacy to people or community that we talked to.

Besides relationship, this variety may also be influenced by many factors such as geography boundaries. It matters when boundaries separate different regions and affect many aspects such as language use. Cited from National Geographic Encyclopedic, in Linguistics definition, language boundaries form are between areas where people speak different language. Sociolinguistics have classified further the societal varieties according to several points of view, including for example the region where the language is used (Jendra, 2010, p.28).

East Java region is one of the examples that has various vernacular of language use, this is because there are five different ethnics community scattered in several areas in East Java, such as Javanese, Osing, Tengger, Bawean, and Madurese (Muhaimin et al, 2014, p.100) and surely use different language. Based on Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics data in 2014, Madura ethnic is the second largest community in East Java after Javanese, that makes Madurese as the second largest language used in East Java (Muntijo, Nay, 2016). The areas that experience great influence from multi ethnic and cultures of Java-Madura is called Pendalungan area (Susanto, 2007, p.118). Those areas are also known as *Tapal Kuda* region, which consists of Pasuruan (eastern), Probolinggo, Lumajang, Jember, Situbondo, Bondowoso, and Banyuwangi. People in these regions are significantly coming from Madurese and Javanese ethnic with Pendalungan culture, as the Java language is mixed with Madurese dialect. Colloquially the society in this region generally uses Javanese language mixed in with Madurese language. Madurese are the majority ethnic in most of these areas, especially along the coast of Pasuruan and Probolinggo, and in the eastern town of Situbondo, Probolinggo,

Bondowoso until Jember. Jember is the area with the greatest number of residents compared with other areas of pendalungan. According to stastical data in 2014, the population of Jember is 2,345,851, with a high level on multi-ethnics.

The language in Jember is more varied compared to other pendalungan area due to the large population. Java ethnic is more dominant in the south and coastal areas of Jember, while the Madurese community is more dominant in the northern areas. In the central area of Jember, that can be said as the urban area, the language variation and multi-ethnic are more varied (BPS Jember, 2015).

Jendra (2010, p.31) states : "Different speech communities living in different regions normally speak different languages. However, the same language can be also spoken in different regions. When this situation takes place, the regional varieties of language then exist."

In some regions (*kecamatan*), the language of Madura is the main language used in daily life and people do not speak Javanese or Indonesian language. While for some areas in Jember, Javanese language is more dominant and used as the main language with no influence of Madurese. In a certain area in Jember, the language tends to be more varied, where the language used is a mixture of Indonesian with Javanese and strong accent of Madura. The variety is included by the language use and the relationship of the speaker when they communicate. This variation depends on how it is used and what purposes and what sector it is used for, like economical sector, agriculture, education, and scientific activities (Chaer & Agustina, 2010, p.68).

The development of language variety in Jember is also influenced by the youngsters who ultimately gave rise to some vocabulary or slangs that will only be understood only in Jember. The dialect variation in Jember is interesting to be analyzed, because Jember has a unique division in the use of language (Bahasa Indonesia, Java, and Madura) and can be categorized by the region or geographical boundaries in Jember.

This research focuses on dialect variation in Jember shown by Youngsters in categorizing the use of language based on Role relationship by informants from different districts in Jember and map the linguistic phenomenon of lexical dialect. The data analysis consists of several words that were observed from the data result from the previous study by Mega Citra that results some distinctions which tend to define the origin ethnicity of the informants which is youngsters that is originally coming from Jember. The writer used isoglosses line to categorize each variety of language into Jember geographical map. Isogloss is the line that represents a boundary between the areas with regard to any linguistic item (Yule, 1985). It is an interesting topic to be research and discuss to know explicitly of how Role relationship can influence the language use by youngsters in Jember, since Jember has a unique division in the use of language (Bahasa Indonesia, Java, and Madura). This research has a larger area of research, because the previous study by Apriyani Purwaningsih which was also about language variation and geolinguistic had only examines language variation at a village in Lamongan, East Java. Meanwhile, the scope of this research is equal to the level of cities and sub-district, so that the data obtained is more varied.

The result of this study is expected to give valuable and beneficial contribution to English Department students, to add their knowledge of Geolinguistics and Dialect Variation. Besides, to introduce the uniqueness and characteristic of Jember dialect and to enrich research on Jember dialect. Furthermore, it would be good if this study could be used as the reference for the next researchers who are planning to develop this research.

1.2   Problems of the Study

There are two problems of the study to be answered, which are:

1) How does the Role-relationship affect the Language Variation among youngsters in Jember?

2) How does the Geographical boundaries affect the Language Variation in Jember?

1.3   Objectives of the Study

In order to answer the problems of the study, this research has two objectives, as follows:

1) To find out how the Role-relationship affects the Language Variation among youngsters in Jember

2) To find out how the Geographical boundaries affects the Language Variation in Jember

1.4   Definition of Key Terms

1. Sociolinguistics: the study of language in relation between language and society, between the uses of language and the social structures in which the users of language live (Spolsky, 1998)

2. Geolinguistics: the study of the relation between language, territory, and boundaries that separated the language and dialects (William,1988)

3. Role relationship: the relation that influence the use of language (Spolsky, 1998)

4. Jember Dialect: Daily language of Jember people, that is created by the combination of Javanese and Madura language, pronounced in strong Madura accent which deals with the ethnic identity (Lintangsari, 2013, p.2)