

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer reviews some theories which is related to this study. They are theories of sociolinguistic, madurese language, dialect and profile Jugrug and Kranang Village. The writer connects those theories to answer the problems of the study.

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

There are some theories in this research. The researcher explains some theories from experts. Besides, the researcher also presents two previous studies that have different theories and method to get the data.

##### 2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study of the relationship between language and society (Holmes,2001, p.1). In our social structure makes language as a medium to interact with the others. Language is generally defined as a means of communication in social life. All activities done by human, starting from when they born, will always be connected with language. Besides, sociolinguistic is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication (Wardhaugh, 1986, p.12).

We know that language is on of instruments of human to begin to communicate. In this study, there are many definitions about language. According

to Nelson (1985), language is an arbitrary system articulated sound used by humans as a means of carrying on the social affairs of their society. Therefore, sociolinguistic is a study concerned with language and society when using language in daily activities.

### 2.1.2 Dialect

Dialects are defined as varieties of language which are spoken in different geographical or social areas and understood by all the people in the areas (Refnaldi, p.2.3). Dialect is a variety of a language that is distinguished from other varieties of the same language by phonology, grammar and vocabulary and by its use by a group of speakers who are set off from others geographically or socially. (Meyerhoff, 2005, p.1).

According to Parera (1985,p.25) there are two kinds of dialect: horizontal dialect or geographical dialect and vertical dialect or social dialect. Horizontal dialect shows the variety of language geographically, it means differences between one language regions with other regions in one language society. For example Javanese has variations in dialect such a Javanese language dialect in Malang is different with Javanese language dialect in Surabaya, Kediri, and so on. Sutoko (2000, p.25), assert that dialect has differences in phonology, intonation and lexical that distinguish each region.

In addition, Denham (2009, p.191), states that dialect variety of a language has unique morphology, phonology and vocabulary. Further, Chambers and Trudgill as quoted by Nadra (2009, p.2) states that dialect shows variety or differences in a language, it can be grammatically, phonologically or lexically.

This theory is similar with Collins (1986, p.197) as quoted by (Nadra, 2009, p.3) that dialect can be considered as little bit different of variety. Meyerhoff (2006, p.25), states that the dialect refers to the feature at the level of vocabulary, pronunciation and sentences structure.

Dialect refers to differences in morphology, pronunciation and vocabulary among different versions of language. It is likely that when we speak in the dialect of a particular region, we will also speak in the accent of a particular region.

However, incomers may speak the dialect of a region with a different accent. This may also apply to people who have emigrated from one country to another (Dialect and Accent, 2009, p2).

According to Meillet (1976, p.70) the main characteristic of dialect is differences or variety in unity. Beside, there are two general characteristics of dialect. First, dialect is a different set of local statement and each one is more similar than local statement from the same language. The next is dialect must not take all statements from all language. Based on Holmes (2001, p.123) pronunciation and vocabulary differences are probably the differences people are most aware of between different dialect of the region, but there are grammatical differences too.

In spoken language, dialect is often associated with a particular dialect, so a speaker who uses a regional dialect will also be more than likely to have corresponding regional dialect. Meanwhile, it is rare for someone who uses regional vocabulary and grammar to do so without a regional dialect, it's very common for a speaker to have a regional accent but use grammar and lexis that

10  
are not associated with a particular geographical area, as not all dialect and accent are regional (Thomas, 2005, p135).

In this study, the writer explains more about differences in dialect by distinguishing between Madurese in Jugrug and Kranang Village dialect. Based on (Denham, 2009), states that there are three point of the dialect differences in vocabulary, supra segmental phoneme (phonology), and morpheme (morphology).

Thus, the writer only explains dialect vocabularies differences between Jugrug and Kranang village Bondowoso.

### 2.1.3 Dialect Differences

Dialect can be described in terms of three points. First, the differences of suprasegmental phoneme (phonology), morpheme (morphology), and the last is vocabulary.

#### A. Suprasegmental Phoneme

According to Yule (1986, p.55) phonology is the study about the description of the system and patterns of speech sound in a language. There are two kinds of phonology. First, segmental phoneme is concerned with the segments, represented as the spelling. The other is supra segmental phoneme when it is concerned with other aspects of phonology, such as tone, stress and intonation.

#### B. Morpheme

According Yule (1986, p.75), morphology is the study about identifying words. Morpheme is a minimal unites of meaning of grammatical function. There are two type of morpheme, bound morpheme and free morpheme. Free morpheme

11  
is a word that can stand alone by themselves as a single word, for example in madurese is another group of free morpheme called functional morpheme. For example in madurese *ka* (to), *ben* ( with), *otabe* (or) and so many others.

### C. Vocabulary

Based on Encyclopedia (2007, p.455) vocabulary is the tool number of word in a language these word are also known and used by a person in speaking and writing. A person has two kinds of vocabularies. First, is the active or used vocabulary which made up of word used speaking or writing. The other, passive or recognition of vocabulary consist of words which a person understands when listening and reading. A person builds his vocabulary throughout his life.

Denham (2009, p.190) uses term vocabulary to explain about dialect meanwhile Sutoko (1998, p.53) uses term lexical to show that each region has different lexicon like in Jugrug people use the word lake' meanwhile in Kranang they use word lalake' to refer to a male.

In this study, the writer analyzes the vocabulary of madurese especially in Jugrug and Kranang dialect to know the differences of both, because two languages may have different vocabulary.

#### 2.1.4 Madurese language

Madurese language plays important roles in maintaining and developing Indonesian language. There are at least two major roles of Madurese language.

The role are; (1) the existence of Madurese language can be used as a shield if Indonesian language against the invasion of foreign languages, and (2) Madurese

language can be function as a vocabulary donor of Indonesian language (Azhar, 2009, p.15-19).

Sutoko (1998, p.42) states that Madures is a language used by madures ethnic in daily life as a tool of communication among the ethnic in Madura and some Islands in its surrounding. The regions using madures are centered in Madura Island. They are Bangkalan, Sampang, Bangkalan, Sumenep, Kangean, and Raas. Madures language is a local language has some function; they are as a region proud symbol, as a region identity symbol, and as a tool of communication in family and local society.

Madures has a big numbers of native speaker and wide distribution areas. They are of distribution of madures speakers are not only in Madura Island, but also in the northern coast of East Java such as, Pasuruan, Surabaya, Probolinggo, Jember, Situbondo, Bondowoso, and Banyuwangi.

## 2.2 Previous Studies

Actually, there have been several studies conducted in analyzing madures. One of them was conducted by Muslih (2006) ' A study in Synonym in vocabulary between Sampang and Sumenep Dialect'. His study discussed the synonym in vocabulary between Camplong (Sampang) and Kalianget (Sumenep).

He just focuses to the dialect vocabulary in term of synonyms, he prepared 28 word of Indonesian to translate into madures synonym of word then asked the respondent to make a sentence.

Another study entitled 'A sociolinguistic study on vocabulary synonym between Sampang and Probolinggo Madurese Dialect', it was done by Ahmad Bairozi (2011). He also prepare some Indonesian vocabularies into their madurese vocabulary. In his study, he just took 5 respondent and give them 15 indonesia vocabulary for translate into madurese vocabulary and limits respondent in order not to make confused the reader.

In terms of its research method, the previous study and this present study has similarity in talking data. In this case, the writer of this present study also prepare some Indonesian vocabularies which aim at asking the people to each village to translate some Indonesian vocabularies into their madurese vocabulary.

In this study the writer limits respondents in order not to make reader confused.

This study have same topic with the previous study, but the writer explains the vocabulary differences of madurese language in Jugrug and Kranang village Bondowoso dialect.