

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer concluded that santri have different perception toward English and Arabic languages. Santri have positive perception toward English language as global language and santri have less positive perception toward Arabic language as religious symbol. These perceptions can we see from how santri perceive English and Arabic languages in their life. Here, santri already know the function of both languages for their life.

There are three reasons why the santri of Pondok Pesantren Sunan Drajat have positive perception toward English. First, they believe that English can help them to get success in their future life (i.e English competence is needed in their career). Second, they consider English is important in their education. English will help them if they want to study abroad, because it is used in many countries. Third, they are interested in English because English is used in media such as entertainment, advertising, and Internet. English becomes a tool of communication when they want to interact and build network with people from other countries.

On the other hand, santri have less positive perception toward Arabic language, if we compare to their attitude toward English. Santri think that Arabic is only language that is used in learning religion and it means that Arabic becomes symbol of Islam. People will think that people who can speak Arabic are more religious and have very good knowledge about Islam. Mastering Arabic means

knowing the content of Islamic literature for our society because Arabic is one kind of symbols of religion.

In this case, learning English is more necessary according to them, because by mastering English will bring those to the success in their life and can get a job easily. From this study, we will consider that the attitude of santri toward English and Arabic already shifted. Here, santri as student who learn about Islamic knowledge in pesantren should have positive attitude or perception toward Arabic but we did not find it in this situation.

The attitude towards a language can be one of the ways to investigate the identity of a group, because language can not be separated from the marking of a group. Language perception of santri has influenced attitude and motivation of santri in learning certain languages. The attitude towards a language can shift the use of a language which indicates shifting identity of a society. This is based on a function of a language, namely as one of identity markers of a society.

As we know before, Arabic became the language of pesantren, but recently the use and teaching of Arabic in many pesantren has changed by combining English and Arabic languages. Actually, the change is influenced by globalization that makes santri think that they have to be able to communicate and master English as the language of globalization. In addition, from all explanation, the researcher suggests that it becomes an indication of the shifting of santri's identity from the investigation of language use.

Pesantren as an Islamic institutions is different from Islamic Boarding School. In pesantren santri is learning more literatures of Islam than Islamic

boarding school. In our society santri graduated from pesantren is very identical with mastering Arabic. The society also think that the graduated santri will help them to know well about Islam after they come back into their region. Here, Arabic is very important for santri after they graduating. On the other hand, English is also important for santri to face the globalization era, especially santri can convey about Islam to foreign people because santri can speak with them. In this case, Arabic and English are very important languages for santri, and santri should master both of them to convey religious knowledge around the world.