CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

The speakers of any languages around the world there is a variation in the way that they use their language. When discussing about language, it would have a connection with inconsistencies circumstances. Language variations are forms of a language used by people of a language where there are various social interactions among region, class, ethnic group, age, and gender. Language variations are the object of sociolinguistics which are the results of the relationship between language and social factors, such age, sex, education, social status, social occasion, professional occupation, and other factors (Barber and Stainton, 2010: 478).

Language users focus on language contribution to the context of the function of language towards the speaker in the society. Language has an action in social and interpersonal contexts, from speakers to other speakers. The speakers use language to explore and reflect their attitudes to others. It means that language contributes depending on what kind of circumstances of the speaker. Meanwhile, language use means that language has a part as a symbol or identity. Language varies according to its uses as well as its users, according to where it is used and to whom, as well as according to who is using it (Holmes, 2008). If language uses

focuses on characteristic of the speakers (social class, gender, age), language use focuses on the way language reflects and constructs the contexts in which language is used.

The speakers tend to have language and a dialect which is associated with circumstances of their birth. The term 'sociolinguistics' is derived from the word socio and linguistics. It describes the knowledge of how language is used in social context. A simple definition of sociolinguistics is the study of language and society (Finch, 2003: 204). It means that sociolinguistics has the main concern in the relation between society and language. Gumperz in Wardhaugh (2006: 11) states that sociolinguistics is an attempt to find a relationship between social structure and linguistic structure and also to observe the changes that occur. A social structure shows systematic patterns of behavior between individual-individual, group-group, and individual-group relationship. Meanwhile, a linguistic structure describes the rule of linguistic component creates wider component and factors. Thus, sociolinguistics studies the social uses of language and the social evaluation of language variations.

Language provides several ways of saying the same thing. When people addressing, greeting, and introducing, they have same purposes, but possibly have different ways in expression. For example, the language that people use when they talk to parents and friends are quite different because some factors. This phenomenon is called as domains of language use. A domain is a theoretical construct widely used by researchers in sociolinguistic studies. "A socio-cultural construct abstracted from topics of communication, relationships and interactions

between communication, relationships and interactions between communicators and locales of communication in accord with the institutions of society" (Fishman, 1972: 82). It means that a community is expected to be sensitive to the domain in which interactions take place.

The choice of language used in a domain depends on the participants, the roles of relationships, the topic under discussion and the setting. For instances, a teacher and a student (participants) talking about a class project (topic) at the school canteen (setting) would constitute a school domain. Hence, other social institutions like home, neighborhood, workplace, and place of worship can be termed as domains. "A domain involves typical interactions between typical participants in typical settings" Holmes (2001: 21). Platt (1977:368-369) points out that "it is possible to range domains along a scale from the public to more private and to attribute to them a degree of formality ranging from very formal to the most informal" in most communities. "Language constitutes a core form of social organization and agencies like the family, the neighborhood and school are important agencies of socialization" (Giddens, 1989). This theoretical construct of domain has proven to be very useful, particularly when describing code choice in large speech communities and examining 'typical' 20 interactions which involves social factors such as who is talking to whom, where, the social context and the function and topic of the discussion. The term 'domains' refers to any interactions that involves to certain factors such as who you are talking to, the social context, the function, and the topic of the discussion. Domain is a number of such typical

interactions that have been identified as relevant in describing pattern of code choice in many speech communities (Holmes, 2001: 24).

According to the illustration above is clearly very general concept which draws on three important social factors in code choice – participants, setting, and topic. It is useful for capturing broad generalization about any speech communities using information about the domains of use in a community it is possible to draw a very simple model summarizing the norms of language use for the community. This is often particularly useful for bilingual and multilingual speech communities. This table below based on Fishman (1972: 22) :

Domains of Language Use

Domain	Addressee	Setting	Topic	Variety/Code
Family	Parent	Home	Planning a family party	....
Friendship	Friend	Beach	How to play a beach tennis	....
Religion	Priest	Church	Choosing the Sunday liturgy	....
Education	Teacher	School	Solving a maths problem	....

Based on the topic of the research, there are two theories used as a guide to conduct this research. This research focuses on the connection between language and society. "Under society one may be concerned with dyadic encounters, small group interaction, large group functioning, the articulation of social classes and sectors, contacts and contrast between entire nations, etc. Furthermore, each of these social groupings may be examined with respect to heterogeneity of

composition, permeability of group barriers, status-role pattern, context of interaction, norm-restrictiveness and stability." (Fishman, 1968:5). Based on the Fishman's theory above, it can draw a conclusion that speakers attempted to use different language in different place and contexts. In Sociolinguistic, there is a term called Domains to refer to the phenomena. In this study, the writer focuses on domain of language use, so the writer decides to use the theory adopted from Parasher's Model (1980). According to Parasher, which each social context was defined in terms of seven domains as follows: Family, Religion, Friendship, Neighborhood, Transaction, Education, and Government and Employment. Nevertheless, the writers only focus on four domains (Family, Religion, Friendship, Education).

In conduct this research, the writer face a difficulty to find related studies that concern about domain. So, the writer decides to choose the closest studies to use as related studies. First is a study about *Language Choice and Perceptions in Education Domain Students and Academics in Malaysian Higher Learning Institutions,* by Mindy (2011). The study focused on language choice of students on education domain at a private higher learning institution in Malaysia. This study focused on the perceptions of students towards English language in learning mathematics and science and when they had examination, precisely in 2009. This study also uses social factor and social dimensions as indicators to analyze the phenomenon. The result showed that most of the students are prefer to use English in learning, either science or mathematics, but not in examination. Second is about "*Language Choice Among Students of Al-Khoziny Islamic Boarding School*

Buduran, Sidoarjo, by Muhammad (2012). The study is about language choice of the students in school activity. This study not only involved the students but also another school's official like Kyai and Ustadz to relate the social factors and social dimensions. The result of this study is language choice of students of Al-Khoziny is influenced by some factors which is the dominant are participants or addressee and the setting.

Plemahan village is a society consists of different people with different culture. Basically, most of the people are Javanese, but there are also Madurese people. In the beginning, Madurese people as a newcomer are demanded to justify the culture and the social condition of the society. Finally, the Madurese people are accepted by the society and become the member of the society because they can make good adaptation towards the society. The Madurese people also married the Javanese people from the society which is resulting mix culture. Like most villages located in low-lying areas, in Plemahan, majority of the people are farmers. The number of people who work as farmers are about 56 people. Besides, some people also works as a trader of approximately 15 people. In addition, for people who do not have their own farms, they work as employed farmer that as many as about 32 people. While the profession as a civil servant there are 5 people.

Plemahan village is such of traditional society that still maintains norms and cultures from the ancestors. The people in Plemahan village have different social backgrounds. The writer decided to choose participants with three different social backgrounds (low, middle, and high). The categories of the participants are

differentiated based on three criteria, those are job, income, and education. "Status differences lead to differences in 'styles of life', marked by such things as 'housing, dress, manner of speech, and occupation" (Giddens 2006: 303). Low family who has job with low income and low education background. Middle family who has job with middle income and middle education background. High family who has job with high income and high education background. In this case, the participant is female because they are more natural in filling the questionnaire and give sincere answer while interviewed rather than male. The writer decided to choose participants from Senior High School because it would be easy to take a measurement. Students involved in four domains, those are family, friendship, religion, and education. One member of family is reflecting the language attitude in the family.

Many studies have been conducted discussing about language use and domains of language use among the students and if no, only focused on one domains (education, etc) that generally only several factors that influence in language choice. It proves that there is no study investigated the domain of language use in several domains, in a place with a certain culture that probably influences in the process selecting a code or variety (language). Therefore, this study is expected to fill a gap and to be helpful to other researchers who are interested in studying certain community with certain culture and circumstance.

The writer decides to conduct and choose the research in Plemahan village in Kediri because the society represents the multilingual community. It is unique and interesting to conduct a research concern about this phenomenon. The citizen

of Plemahan village consists of different background of live. They have different social status and social dimension.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

As the writer have explained before on the background of the studies, this research is emerged from the phenomenon of multilingual community. People in Plemahan used different languages which depend on the situation. They have same purpose, but they use different language to speak. Therefore, the problem that will solved in this research are :

1.   What is the code choice used by participants from low social class ?

2.   What is the code choice used by participants from middle social class ?

3.   What is the code choice used by participants from high social class ?

There are many factors that make contribution to such of phenomena. Through this research, it will explain and describe what factors that make contributions in this phenomenon.

1.3 Objective of the Study

There are many issues about the way people express the same purposes, but in different ways. In Plemahan village, there is a phenomenon when people or even groups of people prefer to use a certain language that they think is appropriate. One of the factors is because they feel more comfortable if they speak same language. People in Plemahan village tend to use Javanese when they talk

with others in their village. If they talk to their colleagues at work, sometimes they prefer to speak Indonesian. Furthermore, as the writer mentioned in the statement of the problem, this research tries to examine how the domain influences the people to choose language in different situations. After that, from the observation, the writer can explain the reason why the people of Plemahan village use different language in different situations. This research observes the daily life of Plemahan people to get as much as possible information. Hopefully, the result of this research will give answers about the phenomenon.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research tries to analyze the phenomenon of domain in multilingual communities. As many researches before, there will be advantage and result about what researches that conducted. There are two significances in this research, practically and theoretically. First, practically, the writer expects the result of this research can give knowledge for the readers to understand about domain. This research can gives knowledge to the readers about how to make a good adaptation when enter a new community, especially multilingual communities. Second, theoretically, this result can make contribution to the linguistic studies, especially Sociolinguistics, about the domain of language use. This result also can add sociolinguistics data about domain of language use and explain this kind of phenomena scientifically. Hopefully, it can be used as reference for the next research with same topic but different object.

1.5   Definion of Key Terms

The writer considers that it will be necessary to explain description of technical term to avoid misunderstanding. These technical terms are used in this study :

Language Choice   : is an orderly social behaviour, rather than a random matter of momentary inclination (Wei, 2007)

Domains   : a number of such typical interactions that have been identified as relevant in describing pattern of code choice in many speech communities (Holmes, 2001: 24)

Social Class   : as the lived dominance and subordination of particular class written into the whole body of practices and expectations experienced by the individual (Rampton, 2006: 229)