

CHAPTER II

PEOPLE OF DESA SEMAMPIR AND THEIR LANGUAGE

II.1. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Geographically desa Semampir is located on Kecamatan Cerme, Kabupaten Gresik whose area is mostly structured of plains. Desa Semampir is bordered on :

- Desa Banjarsari : In northern side.
- Desa Ngabetan : In southern side.
- Desa Padeg : In western side.
- Desa Tambak Beras : In eastern side.

Administratively desa Semampir rules two separate Dusun, called Dusun Semampir and Dusun Jambu respectively. The center of ceremonial and governmental activities are taking place in Dusun Semampir. Here there are four RW and nine RT, while in Dusun Jambu there are three RW and six RT.

One hundred percent people of desa Semampir are moslems. As a consequence, several activities in daily life are strongly influenced by the spirit of Islam. Activities such as tahlilan, diba'an, yasinan are carried out in routine. It seems such activities always can involve the whole people and well organized.

More than seventy percent of Semampir's populations are depend their life on farms and fishery. This is a reasonably due to the condition of soil and it's

topography. As a whole the area of desa Semampir is rather fertile for both farming and fishery. Unfortunately the most terrible hindrances in Semampir is water. Here there will be no spring water even for hundreds metres depth into the ground.

The people of desa Semampir are so friendly. They always welcome the guest with great hospitality. For those who aren't familiar to them they surely won't show suspicious manners. Based on what they frequently speak, it is immediately found that there are two languages they use, that is Bahasa Indonesia and Javanese language. The other languages, for instances Arabic, Chinese, and Madurese are never heard since there is no ethnic member who belong to the language mentioned above, except only the ethnic of Java. The ethnic of Java are one hundred percent majority in desa Semampir and playing significant roles in life walks such as home industry, government officier and farming.

The oral communication within the society of desa Semampir is virtually occured by the use of Indonesian language and Javanese language. However, the Javanese is utilized more prominently than the Indonesian one. Informally the Javanese is spoken to communicate among people there. In other words, the Javanese is required in daily life and used to complete various activities and deals. As noted well, the Javanese language recognize

three levels in use. They are Ngoko (lower), Madya (middle level), and Krama Inggil (Higher level). In general, the most frequently use of Javanese in desa Semampir is Ngoko, as spoken within the society of Surabaya. However, if the conversation or chatings are taken for the need of courtesy, for instance to the older people or to persons who are not familiar yet, the Javanese of the Krama level deliberately will be conducted.

The Indonesian language itself is rarely used to communicate among others except for formal situations and some affairs that are necessarily felt to use Indonesian Language. In fact, some time even in administrative affairs dealing with the government officers, the Javanese language is dominantly taking place, not Indonesian. This implies how well the relationship occurs between the government apparatus and their people since it is considered that the Javanese takes care some businesses more effectively than Indonesian language. More specifically, it can be concluded that the Javanese seems to play considerable roles in both expressing their ideas and taking care their affairs. In other cases, the Indonesian language only has fewer role. Above all of that, all the social intercourse taken to communicate for one another, the Javanese is always on the first priority to be used.

II.1.1. POPULATION

The amount of the population of desa Semampir per July 31, 1994 is 1925 persons with detail description as follows :

Table A. The amount of population according to their sex

S E X	NUMBERS
M A L E	961
F E M A L E	964
TOTAL	1925

Source : Data Monografi Desa Th 1992/1993

Table B. The amount of population according to their profesion.

P R O F E S I O N	Numbers
Employee :	
* Government employee	1
* Private employee	161
Businessman	13
Farmer	299
Carpenters	24
Farm Workers	209
Retire	1
T o t a l	704

Source : Data Monografi Desa 1992/1993

According to Daftar Isian Potensi Desa 1992/1993, the density of the population of Desa Semampir is 20 persons/km². The educational degree of the population of Desa Semampir is heterogen as shown in the following

table.

Table C. The amount of the population according to their educational degree.

Educational Degree	Numbers
Uneducated	219
Not Graduated from Elementary	54
Elementary School	1269
Junior High School	263
Senior High School	152
High Education	22
T o t a l	1979

Source : Daftar Isian Potensi Desa dan Kelurahan
Depdagri RI Dirjen Pembangunan Desa 1992/
1999

II.2. LINGUISTIC DESCRIPTION

The Javanese language is widely used in many regions all over the Java island. Its use spreads from western part of Java, such as Sunda to Eastern part of Java including Banyuwangi. Therefore, the Javanese has several varieties, each having a great number of speakers. In linguistic term, each variety is called 'dialect'.

This thesis will discuss the Javanese which is used within the area of Kabupaten Surabaya which then according to Peraturan Pemerintah (Government Constitution) No. 38, 1974 the name of Kabupaten Surabaya was eventually changed into Kabupaten Gresik. It is important to present a brief historical background of the Javanese of Gresik dialect since the place where the phenomenon occurs - desa Semampir - is under authority of Kabupaten Gresik.

Since then any administrative affairs that may appear should be completed within the autonomy of Gresik. Although administratively Gresik has been separated from Surabaya, the language used for daily communication remains the same for both cities, that is essentially in the same dialect. It means that the language of native Surabaya and Gresik people is essentially a language that possesses similar specific features that are so distinguished from other dialects of Javanese language. They are a little bit different only in certain linguistic aspects. The problem of the name for Javanese dialect of Surabaya and Gresik is not solved yet because there is still not a commitment of many linguists to determine. Some people (experts) call it dialect of Bahasa Jawa Gresik, while others call it dialect of Bahasa Jawa Surabaya-Gresik. Therefore in this thesis, the writer has decided to refer it as Dialect Bahasa Jawa Gresik since the object of research is the Javanese language spoken within and by the society of Gresik.

As explained earlier in the preceding section of this chapter, the geographical lexicon of Gresik especially desa Semampir is favourable in which it is confined so close to some cities surrounding. This implies that the interaction of people of desa Semampir with those cities surrounding is communicatively well flourishing and dynamic. It becomes worse since people of desa Semampir it

self is so great in number to go forth and back Surabaya-Gresik for works. As a consequence, it results in a high interinfluence in their language comprising of Gresik dialect and Surabaya dialect. Leaving aside other impacts, eventually the Gresik dialect had rather become distinct in either morphology, phonology, and intonation.

The dialect of Bahasa Jawa Grseik is essentially one of variatiuons derived from Bahasa Jawa Umum. It is ranked in the same level with other dialects suchas dialect Osing, dialect Banyumas, dialect Malang, and dialect Madiun. Linguistically speaking, the dialect of Bahasa Jawa Gresik is actually not so familiar in name because many people ussually regard it as a dialect of Surabaya or even not as a dialect whereas some significant aspects such as morphology, phonology, and intonation are so distinct from other dialects of Javanese language.

Frequently the popular name to substitute that dialect name is dialect Surabaya whose areas of use cover Surabaya and Gresik. Therefor, people of Surabaya and Gresik can be categorized into one single dialect as mentioned before. Then, through time this dialect continues to develop to be come so different from those dialect of the cities nearby such as Lamongan, Mojokerto, Jombang, and Sidoarjo.

The Gersik dialect in common has the same vocabulary, phoneme, morpheme, and syntax. Accordingly, for social

intercourse many native speakers of the Javanese would not meet any significant obstacles to communicate with the people of Gresik. However, as being a dialect, the Gresik dialect is rather distinct from the Bahasa Jawa Baku that apparently indicates the specific and uniqueness in sound, word formation and sentence.