

## CHAPTER I

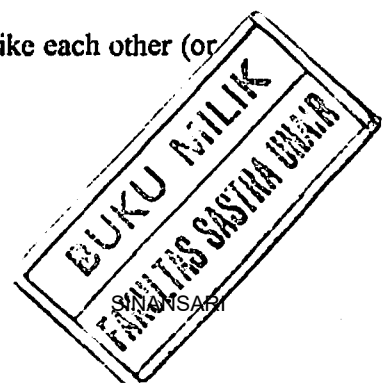
### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of the Study

The variation of language depends on its uses as well as its users, where and to whom it is used, and who is using it. There are two factors, which affect the choice of code or variety of a language; the addressees and the contexts. Those factors affect all of the aspects, whether it is language, dialect, or style. Each of regions has their own language, dialect, or style. Sometimes there are two regions that have the same language, but they have different dialect. It usually happens in a multilingual country where there are ethnic groups that have different dialects or styles.

Indonesia as a multilingual country has many ethnic groups each of which has its own ethnic language. One of them is Javanese that has Javanese as their mother tongue. Java is divided into three areas; West Java, Central of Java, and East Java. They use the same language but there are many differences of variety and style between them. If someone from one region has come and lived for a long time in another region that has the same language with different variety, the person will converge his speech unconsciously and the variety becomes more similar. This phenomenon is called '*Speech Convergence*' (Beebe, 1988).

Convergence is terms used in Sociolinguistics to refer to a process of dialect changes in which two dialects become more like each other (or



'converge'). This usually happens when a non- standard dialect falls under the influence of the standard, but it may happen the other way around. In this paper, the writer will discuss speech convergence, which is done by Airlangga University students from Trenggalek when they converge with students from Surabaya. Although all of them use the same language, Javanese, but their dialects and styles of speech are different, for example, the word 'there is' in Trenggalek dialect of Javanese is 'ꦠꦺꦴꦱꦶ', while in Surabaya dialect is 'ꦠꦺꦴꦱꦶꦱ'. But when students from Trenggalek having lived there for long time, and made a good relationship with Surabaya people, automatically they will converge their Javanese when they talk to Surabaya's people, although there are still some words that do not change. Realizing this phenomenon as speech convergence, the writer becomes more curious and would like to conduct a research on linguistic features related to the speech convergence especially the one done by Airlangga University students who come from Trenggalek.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Identifying the phenomenon of speech convergence in her interaction with the students from Trenggalek who live in Surabaya, the writer states a problem for her study;

- ★ What phonetic changes appear as the result of speech convergence in the speech of Airlangga University students from Trenggalek?

### **1.3. Objective of the Study**

This study was conducted to find out what phonetic changes appear as the result of speech convergence in the speech of Airlangga University students from Trenggalek.

### **1.4. Significance of the Study**

Specifically, this study is expected to give new ideas on speech convergence that will give advantages to the reader and the next study.

### **1.5. Scope and Limitation**

There are a number of topics can be studied about speech convergence which are within the phonetic domain of linguistics. This study is limited to the discussion of speech convergence referring to the speech of Airlangga University students from Trenggalek who live in Surabaya. Their speech tends to be similar to that of the Javanese of native Surabaya.

### **1.6. Theoretical Framework**

In *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Holmes stated, "In speech convergence, a person tries to adjust his speech to that of the person he is talking to" (Holmes, 1992: 245). She also stated, "Using the same pronunciation and the same sort of vocabulary, or instance, is a way of converging towards other's speech" (Holmes, 1992: 255).

Beebe, in her book *Issues in Second Language Acquisition* stated, "This converged speech can be observed from either phonological or morphological level of linguistics (Beebe, 1988). From the statement, the writer decided to examine phonetic changes. Phonetics deals with how these speech sounds are changed (Mike Davenport, 1998).

### 1.7 Method of the Study

The method used in this study is based on the theory of Lawrence Neuman (1991). This study is Descriptive Research because it describes a process or relationship and classifies types (1991; 20). Thus, in this study, the writer is describing the speech convergence done by Airlangga University students from Trenggalek.

Moreover, this study uses Qualitative method since the data are in form of words from written text and the analysis proceeds by extracting themes or generalizations from evidence and the organizing the data is to present a coherent, instead using statistic (1991; 329).

#### 1.7.1. Definition of Key Terms

*Convergence* : is a term used in Sociolinguistics to refer to a process of dialect changes in which the dialects become more like each other (or 'converge'). This usually happens when a non-standard dialect

falls under the influence of the standard, but it may happen to the other way around.

*Accommodation (accommodate)* : is a theory in Sociolinguistics, which aims to explain why people modify their style of speaking to become more like or less like that of their addressee(s)

*Dialect* : is a regionally or socially distinctive variety of a language, identified by a particular set of words and grammatical structures.

*Converged Speech* : is the adjusted speech from Trenggalek dialect to Surabaya dialect of Javanese

*Trenggalek dialect* : is a term referring to Javanese spoken by the native of Trenggalek.

*Surabaya dialect* : is a term referring to the converged speech spoken by Trenggalek as they speak with native Surabaya in Surabaya dialect of Javanese.

### **1.7.2. Population and Sampling**

The population of this study is Airlangga University students from Trenggalek. From the population, the writer used random sampling to get the respondents.

The respondents should be:

1. Airlangga University students from Trenggalek who have lived in Surabaya for more than a year.
2. Native Surabaya
3. Female or Male
4. Age 18-25 years old

### **1.7.3. Instrument**

Since the study is a qualitative research, the instrument is the researcher herself. In getting the data, the researcher uses a tape recorder.

### **1.7.4. Technique of Data Collection**

The writer recorded five conversations between Airlangga University students from Trenggalek and students from Surabaya without being noticed by the respondents. The conversations were in informal situation, thus the conversation use 'ngoko' dialect of Javanese. Then the researcher transcribed the conversation phonetically. Checking the words pronounced in Javanese-

Trenggalek dialect one by one to collect the data. If there is a change appearing in certain words then the words pronounced by students from Trenggalek are the converged words. The steps of technique of the data collection are:

1. Observing
2. Recording
3. Transcribing the dialogues

#### **1.7.5. Technique of Data Analysis**

Having recorded the conversation, the researcher transcribed it phonetically. Later on, the researcher followed the steps of data analysis below:

##### **1. Identifying**

The researcher identifies the data by comparing the phonetic transcription of the conversation spoken by the Airlangga University students from Trenggalek and Surabaya in Surabaya dialect of Javanese with the Trenggalek dialect of Javanese. The changes noticed in the comparison are taken as the data to be classified later.

##### **2. Classifying**

The researcher classifies the data into phonetical level. If the same word with the same meaning is pronounced differently, then it belongs to the group of the phonetic change. The changes

include vowel and consonant changes, and also deletion and insertion/addition.

### 3. Describing

In this part the researcher describes the classified data by presenting the phonetically transcribed data in a table.

### 4. Interpretation of findings



**CHAPTER II**  
**LITERATURE REVIEW**