

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

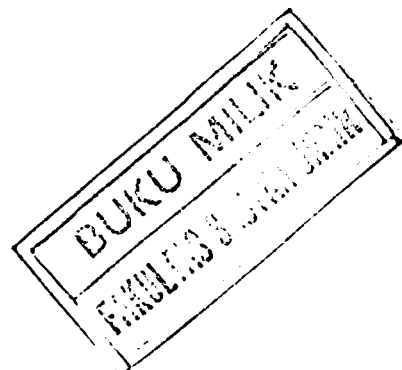
1.1 Background of the Study

People need to interact each other in order to maintain the relationship among them. By using language, communication among all people will be done. It means that social relationship can be established well. However, language is not simply a means of communication but it has also a role to convey information about the speakers themselves. According to Trudgill (1974:14), there are two important functions of language: first, the function of language to establish social relationship, and second, the role-played by language to convey information about the speaker.

Language, which is applied by the speaker, has to be appropriate with the contact. Concerning this, Trudgill then said:

Language in order word, varies not only according to the social characteristic of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age and sex) but also according to social contact in which he finds himself" (1974:103).

Therefore, the speaker will select and use different language varieties in different situation and for different purpose.



Generally, in the speech community, there are some language varieties used by the people. One of them is called dialect. Dialect or dialectal variation can be defined as language variation based on its users. On the other hand, dialect is language that is usually used by its users by paying attention at who the users are and where they are from. Dialect actually performs the same thing in different way (Halliday and Hasan, 1992:57).

The main characteristic of dialect is the difference in the unity and the unity in the difference (Meilet, 1967:70, copied by Ayatrohaedi, 1979:2; in Pateda 1989:53). Dialect tends to be different, not in the case of meaning but in the case of how the meaning is performed by using other language aspects -in its grammar, vocabulary, phonology, and phonetics. Concerning with this statement, Chika in *Language: The Social Mirror*, said that dialect refers to all the differences between varieties of a language; those in pronunciation, word usage, and syntax (1994:262).

Ferguson and Gumperz (Pateda, 1987:54) also give the definition about dialect. They said that:

A dialect is any set of one more varieties of a language which share at least one feature or combination of features setting them apart from other varieties of the language, and which may appropriately be treated as a unit on linguistic or nonlinguistic grounds.

Javanese is the regional language whose speaker is considerable. Sudaryono said that it is about 50% of the whole population of Indonesian people (Anwar, 1984:1). Javanese becomes a means of communication as well as a means of expressing ideas for almost half of the Javanese people who live in Central Java, East

Java except Madura, DIY, Banten, Cirebon, and some transmigration areas outside Java. The large area of the use of Javanese causes some various kinds of the Javanese dialect, such as Solo dialect (it is assumed as the standard Javanese dialect), Banyumas dialect, Tegal dialect, Cirebon dialect, Jepara dialect, and Surabayan dialect.

Javanese people speak many kinds of the Javanese dialect. Concerning this, Hughes said: "... What people actually speak are *dialect*, then, when we observe that a certain number of dialects are very similar to each other, we can group the similarities a *language*." (1962:25).

Chika (1994:263) also has the same opinion. She said that there is no sharp demarcation between language and dialect. If two varieties of speech are mutually intelligible, they are considered dialect, but if they are not, they are considered separate languages. She also added that everyone speaks a dialect and has an accent in their speaking.

The language used in Surabaya is one of the East Javanese geographical dialect with certain characteristics. The dialect is different from other dialect of the Javanese language. It is also far different from standard Javanese that is used by people of Surakarta, Yogyakarta, and other people of Central Java who speak standard Javanese. Anyhow, those different characteristics do not cause any problem in communication between the users of Surabayan dialect and the user of other Javanese dialects. The users of other Javanese dialects are able to comprehend

Surabayan dialect well and vice versa. Therefore, in this case, Javanese spoken in Surabaya can be considered as dialect, not a separate language.

Talking about dialect, Kridalaksana (1974:13) said that dialect is caused by at least two factors, namely place and socio-cultural factors. Dialectal diversity develops when people are separated geographically and socio-culturally. People from different geographical and socio-cultural backgrounds use different kinds of language variation (dialect). If one is a native Tulungagung, he will use the dialect spoken by people from Tulungagung. We can see the following illustration:

DO YOU LIKE *RUJAK*?

Tulungagung people will say: *kowe doyan rujak?*, while Surabaya people will say: *koen seneng rujak tah?*

The use of dialect above simply indicates that the speakers show some variations in the way they use aspects of the language.

Whenever we speak, we cannot avoid telling our listeners' clues about our origins. Our accent and our speech generally show what part of area we come from and what sort of background we have. We may even deliver some indication of our certain ideas and attitudes, and all of the information. They can be used by the people we are speaking with to help them formulate an opinion about us.

Weinreich (Muhadjir, 1992:222) said that the environment would affect the use of one's language. It also includes the use of dialect. The environment likely makes the certain speech situation is more suitable to use certain dialect -non-native's dialect- than his original dialect. Madiun dialect speakers who stay in Surabaya tend

to use Surabayan dialect in daily communication. This phenomenon is found among Madiun dialect speakers who usually come from certain areas, such as Madiun, Kediri, Blitar, and Tulungagung (they can be classified as Madiun dialect users). They have their own native variety (Madiun dialect). Anyhow, because of the environmental influence, they sometimes tend to use Surabayan dialect. This can be clearly seen from the factor of the length of stay and the place where they stay.

We do not know yet talk about which dialect they usually prefer to use during their stay in Surabaya and their stay in their hometown. There have not been any researches telling about this study. That is why I am interesting in doing this research.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

To know further about the influence of the length of stay of Madiun dialect speakers toward their preference in using dialect, the problems are as follows:

1. How are Madiun dialect speakers influenced by Surabayan dialect during their stay within or more than two years' time?
2. What is the preferable dialect used by Madiun dialect speakers?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Concerning with the problems above, there are two targets of this research:

1. To know how Madiun dialect speakers are influenced by Surabayan dialect during their stay within or more than two years' time.
2. To know the preferable dialect used by Madiun dialect speakers.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study is expected to give a meaningful contribution to the linguistic studies, especially to the sociolinguistics. This study is expected to be able to give some information and description to the readers who study sociolinguistics. Hopefully, it becomes useful information for the English Department students in particular, and for the linguistic observers in general, especially sociolinguistics observers.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In Surabaya, Javanese is used in daily communication, both in the family and members of community. It is rarely used in meetings and other formal situation.

The writer limits the study on the informal Javanese conversation, especially among Madiun dialect speakers themselves, and also among Madiun dialects speakers and native Surabayans).

1.6 Theoretical Framework

This analysis is based on several sociolinguistic theories, introduced by Fishman, Gile, Bloomfield, Hughes, Weinreich, and Anwar.

Fishman proposed that there was certain institutional context, called domains, in which one language variety is more likely to be appropriate than another. Domains are taken to be a constellation of factors such as locations, topic, and participants (Fasold, 1984:183).

When people with different regional and social backgrounds meet, there is a tendency for their speech patterns to become more alike, or converge. The process that is known as accommodation can be observed in all aspects of language structure and is especially noticeable in accents. Some people cannot stop themselves unconsciously picking up the accent of the person they are talking to. Gile (Fasold, 1984: 188) has developed this notion of accommodation in linguistic behavior - *accommodation theory*. Normally, accommodation takes the form of convergence, in which a speaker will choose a language or language variety that seems to suit the needs of the person being spoken to.

Another theory is *Social Character of Language Theory* by Leonard Bloomfield (1983). According to him, language has developed in the interchange of messages, and every individual who has learned to use language has learned it through such interchange.

The individual's language, consequently, is not his creation, but consists of habits adopted in his expressive intercourse with other members of the community.



The result of this is the individual's ability to use the language. The community as a whole uses it, so that he must speak as the others do. As a matter of fact he does not, in normal cases, try to speak otherwise, but unquestioningly follows his and his fellow –speakers' habits. The change, which occurs in language, is thus never a conscious alteration by individuals, but an unconscious, gradual change in the habits of the entire community. The motives that cause it are not individual reflective considerations of the result, but new associative tendencies or new conditions of innovation due to some change in the circumstances of life affecting of the community. As we examine more closely the different aspects of language, we shall again find the same characteristics, such as the individual speaker receives his habits from the community, individual motives do not come into play, but only causes affecting the community as a whole (Bloomfield, 1983:17).

About the use of dialect, Hughes, in his "Science of Language" (1962) said:

.... The speech of the locate of the King's court or the capital of the nation is naturally bound to acquire prestige, to the point where citizens from a locality where people talk in differently endeavor to adopt the speech of the big city and erase their local characteristics (1962: 25).

Finally, these theories are also supported by Wienreich statement (Muhadjir, 1992:222) that said that the environment would affect the use of one's language. It also includes the use of dialect. The environment likely makes the certain speech situation is more suitable to use certain dialect -non-native's dialect- than native's original dialect.

Anwar (1984: 34-35), concerning this, added that usually people use their dialect only in their own area. They, at least, feel that their speaking style cannot be brought in to the other areas and think that the dialect is just suitable to use in their own area. There is such subjective judgment between each dialect in the use, so a certain dialect is assumed as more acceptable than the others are. Furthermore, he added that when dialect speakers are in the different dialect community, they feel ashamed using their dialects of origin when they speak with the people. Moreover, they probably feel shame to leave (not use) their dialects of origin when they are in their own dialect community.

I.7 Method of the Study

In this study, the writer uses qualitative descriptive method because she wants to describe about the result of the research whether or not Madiun dialect speakers are influenced by Surabayan dialect during their stay within or more than two years, and to show the preferable dialect used by Madiun dialect speakers.

I.7.1 Definition of Key Terms

THE INFLUENCE : the power to produce an effect, in this case, the effect of the length of stay toward the preference in using dialect.

- LENGTH OF STAY** : the duration of staying in Surabaya of Madiun dialect speakers.
- MADIUN DIALECT SPEAKERS** : people who do not originate from Surabaya and speak Madiun dialect Javanese.
- SURABAYAN DIALECT** : a variety of languages that is spoken by native Surabayans and its nearby regions such as Sidoarjo and Gresik.

1.7.2 Location and the Population of the Study

The location of this study is Surabaya, especially some areas surrounding Airlangga University, namely: Kedung Tarukan Baru, Kedung Sroko, Karangmenjangan, Jojoran, Dharmawangsa, Gubeng Airlangga, Gubeng Jaya, and Srikana. The writer chooses those areas as the location of the study because they are the place where there are many Madiun dialect speakers who stay in. The mobility of the people, especially the student of Airlangga University is high enough. We can see that every year, there are many non-native students come and leave Surabaya.

The population of this study is Madiun dialect speakers who are at the age of 18 to 28 years old. The writer boards the ages as the population of the study since it is known that the people of those ages mostly have high idealism in everything including in using language or language variety. They are not only the students, but

also the employees, who speak Madiun dialect and originate from some residencies, such as: Tulungagung, Kediri, Blitar, Trenggalek, Nganjuk, and some areas around them whose people speak Madiun dialect. They mostly stay in boarding houses in Surabaya.

1.7.3 Sampling

Sample is used because of the large number of Madiun dialect speakers. According to Ralph Fasold, "A sample consists of small number of members of population which can be studied in detail" (1984:86).

In this analysis, the writer divides and stratifies the population into two groups because she uses the stratified random sampling. They are the respondents who have been staying within two years' time and the respondents who have been staying for more than two years' time. The reason why the writer confirms two years as the standard of the length of stay, is that it is appropriate with the writer's experience. At the first two years, the writer had been influenced by Surabayan dialect although it is not much. However, when it was around the third and fourth year, she has been much influenced by Surabayan dialect. The writer -with certain reason- prefers to use Surabayan dialect during her stay in Surabaya.

There is no any indicator of dates about when people are influenced by certain dialect in their place of stay. It merely depends on the people themselves. To make the distinctions, the writer divides the population into two groups and it is done just

for knowing whether or not those two groups are influenced by Surabayan dialect during their stay in Surabaya.

The number of the sample the writer takes is 100. Half of them are those who have been staying in Surabaya within two years' time and 50 others are those who have been staying for more than two years' time. These qualifications should be fulfilled by the respondents:

1. They must be Javanese who speak Javanese as their mother tongue.
2. They originate from Kediri regencies that include: Tulungagung, Kediri, Blitar, Trenggalek, Nganjuk, and some areas around them whose people speak Madiun dialect.
3. They are students and/or employees.
4. They stay in boarding houses and mostly use Javanese as their means of communication.
5. They must be at the age of 18 to 28 years.

1.7.4 Technique of Data Collection

1. Choosing the population

The writer chooses the population that is taken from the students and the employees who stay in the boarding houses.

2. Taking samples

The writer takes 100 respondents as her samples and they are taken based on the stratified random sampling.

3. Doing primary observation

The writer does a primary observation in order to know the dialect which they often use in their daily communication.

4. Distributing questionnaires

The writer distributes the questionnaires. In the questionnaires, the respondents give their opinions about their dialects of origin and the Surabayan dialect, their preferable dialect to speak while they are in Surabaya or in their hometown as well as their reason for choosing that dialect.

5. Recording

The writer records their utterances when they are speaking without being known by some respondents.

6. Interviewing

The writer interviews the respondents in order to crosscheck the result of the questionnaires.

1.7.5 Technique of Data Analysis

First, the writer classifies the data into two groups. They are the respondents who have been staying in Surabaya within two years' time and the respondents who have been staying for more than two years' time. Then, the writer writes the data from the distributed questionnaires.

The complete and valid data are analyzed based on the qualitative analysis. To make it easy to understand the result, the writer presents them in percentage and in the form of tables.

At last, the writer interprets and describes the whole result of the data. In short, the steps in analyzing the data are:

1. Classifying the data
2. Presenting the data in the forms of tables and percentage
3. Interpreting and describing the whole result of the data.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY