

CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION

In this following section, the writer will present the data and the findings found in the research that has been conducted. They are composed of language choice of Madurese people in several domains categorized into four domains comprising family, neighbourhood, transaction and workplace domains; and Madurese people's opinions and attitudes towards Madurese language consisting of the necessity of passing Madurese language to children and the perception of Madurese people when speaking Madurese and Javanese languages.

In general, there are two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. The type of data utilized in the present study, however, is the primary data obtained by the use of a questionnaire technique.

As noted in the preceding section, a questionnaire technique was employed in collecting data required for the study. For that purpose, questionnaires consisting of seventeen items or questions were distributed to fifty respondents. Of the 50 questionnaires distributed, only 38 (76 %) questionnaires are considered to be reliable and qualified for the study. They were classified into two groups representing the social classes of the respondents, i.e., lower class group and middle class group in accordance with the respondents' monthly earnings. Having done the classification, it was found that the lower class group consists of twenty respondents (56 %) while the middle class consists of eighteen respondents (about 47.4 %).

III.1. Language Choice of Madurese People in Several Domains

III.1.1. Language choice in the family domain

TABLE 1

Items Given	Madurese	Javanese	Indonesian
Lower Class			
1. Speaking to wives or husbands.	65%	35%	-
2. Speaking to children.	25%	75%	-
3. Speaking to wives/ husbands or children about social, economic and political matters.	60%	-	40%
Middle Class			
1. Speaking to wife or husband.	89%	-	11%
2. Speaking to children.	11%	78%	11%
3. Speaking to wives/husbands or children about social, economic and political matters	33%	-	67%

The data in Table 1 show language choice of Madurese people viewed from lower and middle classes in the family domain. The table shows that 65 percent of lower class Madurese people use Madurese when they speak to their wives or their husbands in the family setting. The rest, 35 percent, choose Javanese in their communication. The situation is different when they have to speak to their children. From the table it is known that 75 percent of the respondents communicate in Javanese and only 25 percent of them speak Madurese. It is also a different thing when they discuss social, economic and political matters to their wives/husbands or children. The data show that 60 percent of the respondents speak Madurese while about 40 percent communicate using Indonesian language.

The percentage of language choice between lower class and middle class Madurese people is found different. Still from Table 1 we could see that about 89 percent of the middle class respondents speak Madurese to their wives or their husbands and the rest, about 11 percent, speak Indonesian. In this group, no respondents are found to speak Javanese. It is also different when they communicate with their children. The data exhibit that 78 percent of the respondents speak Javanese; 11 percent use Madurese and the remainder, approximately 11 percent, communicate in Indonesian. When speaking to their wives/husbands or children on social, economic and political matters, 33 percent of the middle class speak Madurese and most of them (67%) use Indonesian language.

From the data mentioned above, it appears that there are several relative differences in language choice between the lower class and the middle class in the family domain when speaking with different interlocutors. Table 1 shows that there are no lower class people who speak Indonesian when they talk to their husbands/wives or their children, but 11 percent of the middle class respondents use the language. Yet, the percentage of the use of Javanese between the two classes is relatively similar, that is, 78 percent for the middle class and 75 percent for the lower class. A quite different case can be found among them when the two social classes talk to their wives/husbands or their children on social, economic and political problems. The data indicate that 60 percent of lower class people speak Madurese and 40 percent communicate in Indonesian. Only 33 percent of the middle

class speak Madurese; while the largest proportion, about 67 percent, use Indonesian when they talk about the topic. Thus, it is obvious that there are some differences in language choice between lower class and middle class Madurese people.

III.1.2. Language choice of lower class Madurese people in the neighbourhood domain

TABLE 2

Items Given	Madurese	Javanese	Indonesian
1. Speaking to wife or husband outside the house/family.	30%	65%	5%
2. Speaking to children outside the house/family.	15%	70%	15%
3. Speaking to friends or neighbours who are also Madurese.	100%	-	-
4. Speaking to friends or neighbours who are not Madurese.	-	65%	35%
5. Speaking to friends or neighbours who are also Madurese about social, political and economic matters	95%	-	5%
6. Speaking to friends or neighbours who are not Madurese about social, political and economic matters.	5%	15%	80%
7. Speaking to strangers about social, political and economic matters	-	-	100%

Tabel 2 exhibits language choice of lower class Madurese people in the neighbourhood domain. The data demonstrate that 30 percent of the respondents use Madurese when they speak to their husbands or wives outside the house/family; only 5 percent communicate in Indonesian in the setting and the biggest proportion,

about 65 percent, speaks Javanese. A more or less similar proportion occurs when they speak to their children outside the house/family. The table indicates that 70 percent of the respondents speak Javanese while the percentage for Madurese and Indonesian is the same, i.e., 15 percent of the whole respondents.

The situation is completely different when they talk to neighbours or friends who are also Madurese. In this case, one hundred percent of the respondents use only Madurese language. The case is also relatively similar when they talk to neighbours or friends who are also Madurese about social, economic and political matters. In such a situation, about 95 percent of the respondents speak Madurese while the rest, only 5 percent, communicate in Indonesian. But, when they speak to neighbours or friends who are not Madurese, the majority of them (about 65%) speak Javanese and the remainder (about 35%) communicate in Indonesian. The case is relatively different when they discuss social, economic and political matters to neighbours or friends who are not Madurese. The largest percentage (about 80%) speaks Indonesian while 15 percent of the respondents speak Javanese; and the smallest percentage (about 5%) uses Madurese. Something which is totally different from the cases above is when they speak to strangers about social, economic and political matters. In such a topic, one hundred percent of the respondents use only Indonesian language. In other words, neither Madurese nor Javanese is found to be spoken or communicated when they talk about the topic with the people whom they do not know or are strange.

III.1.3. Language choice of middle class Madurese people in the neighbourhood domain

TABLE 3

Items Given	Madurese	Javanese	Indonesian
1. Speaking to wife or husband outside the house/family.	61%	33%	6%
2. Speaking to children outside the house/family.	-	89%	11%
3. Speaking to friends or neighbours who are also Madurese.	100%	-	-
4. Speaking to friends or neighbours who are not Madurese	-	11%	89%
5. Speaking to friends or neighbours who are also Madurese about social, political and economic matters	83%	-	17%
6. Speaking to friends or neighbours who are not Madurese about social, political and economic matters.	10%	23%	67%
7. Speaking to strangers about social, political and economic matters	-	-	100%

Table 3 contains information about language choice among middle class Madurese people in the neighbourhood domain. The table shows that most of the respondents (61%) use Madurese when they speak to their wives or husbands outside the family/house and about 33 percent speak Javanese. The rest, only 5 percent, communicate in Indonesian in such a setting. Most of them (about 89%) use Javanese when they speak to their children outside the family and the rest, about 11% of the respondents, communicate in Indonesian. In this case, no respondents seem to speak Madurese. The situation is completely different when they speak to neighbours or friends who are

also Madurese. In such a case, 100 percent of the respondents speak Madurese. On the other hand, when they have to speak to neighbours or friends who are not Madurese, most of them (89%) use Indonesian while the rest (11%) speak Javanese. About 83 percent of the respondents use Madurese when they discuss social, economic and political affairs to neighbours or friends who are also Madurese while the smaller proportion, about 17 percent, uses Indonesian in such a topic. In other cases, when they speak to neighbours or friends who are not Madurese, most of them (about 67%) use Indonesian while only 10 percent speak Madurese, and the rest, 23 percent, communicate in Javanese.

From the data in Table 2 and 3 above, it is obvious that there are some differences in language choice between lower class and middle class Madurese people. Table 2 shows that only 30 percent of the lower class people use Madurese when they speak to their wives or husbands outside the family while most of the middle class (61%) speak Madurese. In other cases, the frequency of speaking Indonesian is relatively the same between the two social groups. Something which is also different occurs when the two groups speak to their children outside the family. No middle class respondents seem to use Madurese when they speak to their children outside the family. The percentage of the use of Javanese between the two social classes is also relatively different, that is, 70 percent for the lower class and 89 percent for the middle class. Such a difference also occurs when they speak to neighbours or friends who are not Madurese, in which the percentage

of using Indonesian is much larger for the middle class (89%), while for the lower class the percentage is much smaller, that is 35 percent. The lower class tends to use Javanese in such a situation (about 65%) compared with their counterpart, the middle class, which is only 11 percent of the whole respondents.

III.1.4. Language choice in the transaction domain

TABLE 4

Items Given	Madurese	Javanese	Indonesian
Lower Class			
1. Speaking to sellers or a shopkeepers who are Madurese.	90%	10%	-
2. Speaking to sellers or shopkeepers who are Javanese.	-	100%	-
3. Speaking to sellers or shopkeepers who are Chinese.	-	10%	90%
4. Speaking to sellers or shopkeepers while the Madurese do not know for sure whether the seller or the shopkeeper is Madurese or Javanese.	10%	35%	55%
Middle Class			
1. Speaking to sellers or a shopkeepers who are Madurese.	89%	11%	-
2. Speaking to sellers or who are Javanese.	-	83%	17%
3. Speaking to sellers or who are Chinese.	-	-	100%
4. Speaking to sellers while the Madurese do not know for sure whether the sellers are Madurese or Javanese	20%	19%	61%

Table 4 presents the data on language choice of lower class and middle class Madurese people in the transaction domain. The

table demonstrates that 90 percent of the respondents hold conversations in Madurese when speaking to Madurese sellers or shopkeepers; only 10 percent speak Javanese. But when they buy something to Javanese sellers or shopkeepers, 100 percent of the respondents use Javanese. The language used is different when the shopkeepers are Chinese, that is, most of them select Indonesian and the rest, only 10 percent, communicate in Javanese. Something which is relatively different can be found when they speak to sellers or shopkeepers whom they do not know for sure whether the interlocutors whom they speak to are Madurese or Javanese. About 55 percent choose Indonesian; 35 percent Javanese and the remainder, 10 percent, use Madurese when they encounter or are confronted with such a situation.

Concerning language choice of middle class, the table contains information that 89 percent of the respondents speak Madurese when they buy something in Madurese stores; and only 11 percent of them speak Javanese. But, when they buy something to sellers or shopkeepers who they know that they are Javanese, 83 percent of them conduct conversations in Javanese language while the rest, 17 percent, speak Indonesian. However, it is totally different when they speak to Chinese sellers or shopkeepers in which, in such a case, 100 percent communicate in Indonesian. In other cases, when they buy something in a store in which they do not know for sure what ethnic groups the sellers or the shopkeepers belong to, about 61 percent of

the respondents communicate in Indonesian while 19 and 20 percent of them speak Javanese and Madurese respectively.

The data presented in the table above contain information about several differences in language choice in the transaction domain between lower class and middle class Madurese people. The lower class group tends to use only Javanese when they speak to sellers or shopkeepers who are Javanese while the middle class group seems to communicate in both Javanese and Indonesian although the percentage for Javanese is much larger than that for Indonesian, that is, about 83 percent for Javanese and 17 percent for Indonesian. Something which is also relatively different occurs when they buy something to sellers or shopkeepers whose ethnic group belongs to Chinese. About 90 percent of the lower class group use Indonesian and the rest, 10 percent, communicate in Javanese, while 100 percent of the middle class respondents communicate in Indonesian.

III.1.5. Language choice in the workplace domain

TABLE 5

Social Class	Madurese	Javanese	Indonesian
1. Lower Class	25%	30%	45%
2. Middle Class	22%	11%	67%

Table 5 shows language choice in the workplace domain. The data demonstrate that most of the lower class group (45%) use

Indonesian in the workplace setting while 30 percent of the respondents choose to speak Javanese. The rest, about 25 percent, communicate in Madurese language. The table also indicates that the majority of the middle class group (67%) use Indonesian in the domain and the rests, 11 and 22 percent speak Javanese and Madurese respectively.

The data presented above demonstrate that middle class Madurese people have a greater tendency to use Indonesian than the lower class. The percentage of Indonesian usage for the lower class group is only 45 percent compared with its counterpart, the middle class, which reaches 67 percent of the entire respondents.

III.2. Madurese People's Opinions and Attitudes towards Madurese and Javanese Languages

III.2.1. The necessity of passing Madurese language to children

TABLE 6

Items Given	Lower Class	Middle Class
1. Necessary	89%	94%
2. Unnecessary	11%	6%

Table 6 above contains information about the necessity of Madurese people to pass their first language to their children. The data show that 89 percent of the lower class group state that it is necessary to pass the language to the younger generation, while only 11 percent state it is not important to do so. The data also inform us

that the majority of the middle class group share the opinion of the necessity of passing their language on their children. The data show that 94 percent of the respondents state so and only 6 percent of them deny its importance or necessity.

No significant differences are found between the two groups of social class in the opinions about the necessity of passing the first language to the younger generation. Most of them speak the same language, in the sense that they hold common opinions about that.

III.2.2. The perception of Madurese people when speaking Madurese and Javanese

TABLE 7

Social Class	Unproud	Proud	Very Proud
1. Lower Class			
> Madurese	-	35%	65%
> Javanese	5%	80%	15%
2. Middle Class			
> Madurese	-	11%	89%
> Javanese	6%	78%	17%

Table 7 demonstrates the feeling of Madurese people when speaking Madurese and Javanese languages. Most of the lower class group (65%) state that they are very proud of using Madurese language. Only 35 percent express that they are proud of using their vernacular language. The middle class shows something which is relatively similar with that of the lower group in which most of them (89%) state that they are very proud of using Madurese language and

only 11 percent of the respondents reveal that they are proud of using their native language.

When they speak Javanese, most of the lower class (80%) state that they are proud of speaking the language and 5 percent of them state that they are not proud of it, while the rest (about 15 %) indicate that they are very proud of being able to speak Javanese. The middle class presents something relatively similar with that of the lower class. Similarly, most of them (78%) express that they are proud of using the language and 17 percent of them indicate that they are very proud of using the language. And the rest, only 6%, show that they are not proud of using the new language they have learned from interacting with the new community.

The data presented above point out that the pride of both lower class and middle class Madurese people in using Madurese language is bigger than that in using Javanese language in their communication with other members of the Madurese community.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION