

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Language is one of the most powerful symbols of social behavior. In normal transfer of information through language, we use language to send vital social messages about who we are, where we come from, and whom we associate with.

Indonesia, which has one national language, Bahasa Indonesia, consists of many ethnic groups which have their own cultures and regional languages, where one group socializes with others in a society. There might be a problem when one ethnic group associates with another since each group has its own culture. However, all problems that might occur have to be protected by some knowledge of other cultures especially the language as it takes an important role in socialization. We use language in all of our activities to interact with other people, to convey information, and also to express our ideas. The differences in languages among many ethnic groups should not be a problem. In fact, it can enrich our knowledge of other regional languages.

Madurese is one of the regional languages, which has a large speech community. It is a local language used by the people who live in Madura island and its surroundings such as Kangean island, Sapudi island, Puteran island, Raas island, and also a long north-coast of East Java from Gresik regency to

Banyuwangi regency. Madurese is divided into four main dialects, those are Sumenep dialect, Pamekasan dialect, Bangkalan dialect, and East Java dialect.

East Java Madurese dialect is a Madurese dialect used by the Madurese people who live in Java especially in the north-coast of East Java such as Gresik, Pasuruan, Probolinggo, Situbondo, Bondowoso, Jember, and Banyuwangi. The people who live in the environment of Madurese people also can speak the language to communicate each other. Most people in East Java are multilingual. They can speak Bahasa Indonesia, Javanese, and Madurese. These three languages influence one another.

The migration of the Madurese people from Madura Island to Java has already been carried out since the 18th century until now. Most of the immigrants, at that time, are forced by the colonialization of Hindia Belanda to be rubber plantation workers. In Java, the Madurese live side by side with the Javanese. This might caused a new variety of a language, whether Javanese or Madurese dialect, or even a shift of Javanese or Madurese in a certain area.

a. The use of Madurese in Bondowoso

Most of the Bondowoso people are Madurese native speakers. However, they can also speak Javanese since they live in the Javanese environment, and speak Indonesian language in formal institutions. Javanese and Madurese become their regional languages and are taught in elementary and junior high schools.

The Bondowoso people use Madurese in their daily activities, although they might mix Madurese with the Indonesian language or even with Javanese.

The mixing often occurs in the conversation among the Bondowoso people who live in the city, while the villagers who live in other districts always use Madurese and seldom use code-mixing. The shifting of language from Madurese to Indonesian language and from Madurese to Javanese are often used in communication also. These might happen as the result of the interaction between two different ethnic groups.

The people in Bondowoso district are bilingual or even multilingual of Madurese, Javanese, and Indonesian language. Each of the languages has its own function and a definite role to play. It is obvious that Indonesian language functions as national language and it is used in formal conversation in schools, institutions, meetings, etc. Meanwhile, Madurese and Javanese have the same degree and function as regional languages.

b. The Phenomena of Language Shift

This study will describe the phenomena of language shift from Madurese to Javanese, in terms of Bondowoso's children's socialization with others at school. The children interaction in their society is necessary in this study since it can show the development of the language which is used in that society.

In Bondowoso District, the use of Madurese by the children still exists, although the mixing and the shifting often occur. Some of them say that they cannot speak Madurese, so they choose to mix or even shift with other language they know well. It seems so strange as the children have already gotten regional language study from elementary to Junior high school. Most of schools in

Bondowoso, except SMPN 1 Bondowoso, give both regional languages to the students to be chosen and then separate them into two different classes, Madurese and Javanese classes.

Language Shift is collective results of language choice that happen in multilingual society. In multilingual society, studies on language shift refer to the declining of language among others that are used in that society. Therefore, the language shift from Madurese to Indonesian language and from Madurese to Javanese that often occur in the student's conversation might be caused by the decreased of students' ability on Madurese or the decreased of prestige in using the language. However, many other factors can stand behind the language shift.

This study focuses the research on the language shift from Madurese to Javanese only since it has never been discussed before. Here, the writer tries to find out the reasons why the students of Junior high school in Bondowoso tend to shift from Madurese to Javanese and what factors which might support the language shift.

As we know, it is nearly impossible to say anything without indicating the social relationship between the speaker and the listener in term of status and familiarity. Both societies of the Madurese and the Javanese recognize the stratified language. In Madurese society, there are four levels, those are Tinggi level, Alos, Enggi enten, and Enja' iya. While Javanese, basically, there are three main levels which are Krama Inggil, Krama Madya, and Ngoko. Communicating with others, both the Javanese and the Madurese must know with whom they are

communicating. In this case, most of the students use the low level; Ngoko in Javanese and Enja'iya in Madurese.

Besides the students' background, especially the place of living, determines the frequency of the children in Bondowoso District to practice Madurese and Javanese in daily communication. In the city, the children more aware to the development of society and also to new languages.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

The focus of the present study was to explore language shift among students of junior high schools in Bondowoso by stressing it with the sociocultural reason of their tendency to shift from Madurese to Javanese. The problems in this study are formulated as follow:

- What are the factors which support the language shift from Madurese to Javanese among the students of Junior high school in Bondowoso?
- Is there any correlation of the language use of children born from mixed-marriage parents and non mixed marriage ones?

Ho : There is no correlation between the children language use and their parents' origin.

H₁: There is a correlation between the children language use and their parents' origin.

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Mainly, this study is directed to find out the factors which support the language shift from Madurese to Javanese among some junior high school students in Bondowoso, and to find out some reasons that stand behind the language shift. It is expected to prove whether there is a correlation between the children language use and the parents' origin.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is conducted to give contribution to the sociolinguistic studies especially the ones dealing with language shift. It is expected to enrich our knowledge about these two languages, Madurese and Javanese, and their relation in society. It can also be expected to be useful for readers particularly the ones who concern so much with Javanese and Madurese in a society.

Hopefully, the result of this study will be useful for anticipating many bilingual cases. In addition, the writer hopes that this study can give a contribution to the English Department's students especially the students of Airlangga University.

1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

This study is a study in Junior high school of Bondowoso and concerns with the students who use Madurese together with Javanese in their relationship with friends. The writer limits the field of the study only in proper junior high schools which are appropriate to the given characteristics in order to get the exact

data. Here, the study on the language shift is limited on the language being used by the students especially the second-year students of junior high schools, since they are more qualified for this research and this research will not disturb their study activities at school.

Due to restriction of time and ability, the study is limited to analyze the reasons why language shift happens in the students' socialization with others.

1.6 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The study is mainly based on Fasold's description of language shift and maintenance, and also Miller's theory in children language attitude. According to Ralph Fasold (1984:213) language shift and maintenance are really collective results of language choice. The choice made by the members of particular speech communities, reflecting their cultural values, tend to shift or maintain in their community. In Fasold's book entitled 'The Sociolinguistic of Society', he explained that language shift means that a community gives up a language completely in favor of another language. Here, the members of the community have collectively chosen a new language where an old one used to be used. Simply when the community collectively decides to continue using the language or languages that has traditionally used then language maintenance happened. Language shift and maintenance, however, are often characteristics of bilingual or multilingual communities as well.

Although a virtual prerequisite for language shift is bilingualism, but many bilingual countries are perfectly stable. It is important to notice that bilingualism

or multilingualism is not a sufficient condition for shift, although it may be a necessary one. There are many implications standing behind the language shift from Madurese to Javanese.

Examining the theories of language shift and maintenance, it is important to say that some of the students in Junior high school of Bondowoso give up Madurese completely in favor of Javanese. From this condition, we can assume that language death may occur in the Madurese society as we apply Fasold's theory of language death. He explained that language shift is sometimes referred to language death. Nevertheless, in this study, it doesn't mean that all the students give up Madurese totally to Javanese. The shift from Madurese to Javanese occurs in children's socialization with others at school, which often use the low level of language such as in Javanese is Ngoko and in Madurese is Enja' iya. In the society, there are still many people who use Madurese as their native language in their activities.

Javanese language was brought by newcomers. As time goes by, the newcomers who are native Javanese speakers become more in Bondowoso District. They moved from other town and settled in Bondowoso because of so many reasons like job reason. According to Drs. A. Chaedar Alwasilah (1985:133), Language Shift will occur when one group moved to another place and socializes with groups in that place. The newcomers will forget half of their language and have to learn new language. The newcomers in Bondowoso not only learn the Bondowoso Madurese language, but also influence the language used in

Bondowoso especially in town as Javanese language is a majority language in East Java.

In Fasold's book, *Sociolinguistics of Society*, he explained that there is a strong tendency for language shift to be attributed to the same causes in most of the studies. The most frequently cited causes are:

1. Migration
2. Industrialization, and other economic changes
3. School language and other government pressures
4. Urbanization
5. Higher prestige
6. A smaller population of speakers of the language being shifted to

(Fasold, 1984: 217)

Meanwhile, most of language shift concerns the shift of small, lower-status linguistic group who shift to the language of a larger, higher, status group. None the less there are a few fascinating cases in which the more powerful group has assimilated linguistically to the people they control politically. In this study, since Bondowoso is located in East Java, therefore Javanese ethnic is powerful than Madurese.

Attitudes toward languages may also be necessary factors for language shift. These can be the reasons for people to chose languages and caused the shift from Madurese to Javanese. Miller (1970) studied the attitudes of children toward their languages used in their community is best. Miller concludes:

Younger children are more influenced by the standards and language of the home and still largely unaware of attitudes and school and the outside world. With the gradual

influence of the school and one's peers, the older child becomes more and more impressed with the success on the outside and practicality of identifying with the affluent majority (1970:54-55)

It seems quite likely that linguistic awareness and influence for conformity with the 'the outside world' may come at a much younger age and much less gradually if a child is exposed primarily to children from dominant language group. (Saville-Troike, 1984:198)

However, we know that home is the first place where students normally learn the use of their local language for the first time. Thus, the usage of the language at home much determines whether the students are using the language in their daily common or not.

This study also uses language choice theory since language shift is a collective result of language choice. The first thing that comes to mind when we think of language choice is 'whole languages'. The language shift happened when a person who speaks two or more languages has to choose which one to be used. This is, in fact one of the major kinds of choice is sometimes called *code-switching*. More subtle than this is *code-mixing*, where pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language. The language 'pieces' taken from another language are often words, but they can also be phrases or larger units. When they are words, the phenomenon is called borrowing. This is the kind of language choice that often becomes the focus of attitude studies, which latter causes language shift.

In this case of study, the writer applies those theories simultaneously to uncover the problem of language shift in Junior high schools of Bondowoso

which the students, nowadays, tend to shift from Madurese to Javanese since Madurese is still used by the people in Bondowoso. In this study, the writer focuses on the use of two regional languages, between Madurese and Javanese, by the students.

1.7 METHOD OF THE STUDY

In this study, the writer uses the qualitative descriptive methods and quantitative one. According to J. Neil Henderson, there are some benefits from the use of qualitative methods:

- a. Qualitative research was a means to get in-depth, empathic insight to phenomena for which the researchers had little personal experience.
- b. It provides a broad context in which to understand ethnocultural behaviour.
- c. Qualitative research detects and explains cultural elements that are subtle but significant.
- d. Qualitative research is sensitive to the situational shifting cultural repertoire used by subjects as they negotiate their daily lives. (Gubrium, 1994: 47-48)

1.7.1 Definition of Key Terms

The following is the definition of key terms:

- **Language Shift**

It happens when a community gives up a language completely in favor of another language.

- **Bilingualism**

The language spoken by someone who speaks two or more languages.

- **Regional language**

The language spoken by a medium of communication among people living within a certain area who have different mother tongue.

- **Mother tongue**

The language spoken by a person who acquires a language in early years and which normally becomes his natural instrument of thought and communication.

- **Code-switching**

It happens when a speaker changes in languages within a single speech event where one clause of one language is constructed to the grammar of another.

- **Code-mixing**

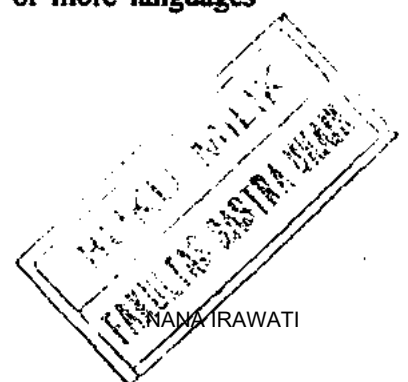
It happens when a speaker has inserted a word or a phrase from another language to his or her own language while he or she is speaking.

- **Language Attitude**

Language attitude is an attitude towards languages which is broadened, however, to include attitudes toward speakers of a particular language or dialect.

- **Language Choice**

Language choice occurs when someone who speaks two or more languages has to choose which one to use.



- **Madurese**

The Madurese language spoken by people in Bondowoso.

- **Javanese**

The Javanese language spoken by the Javanese people who live in Bondowoso.

- **Mixed-marriage Parents**

It is a marriage in which one of the couple is Madurese or Bondowoso person while the other one is the Javanese person.

1.7.2 Location and Population of the Study

The location of this study is in Bondowoso Distric. This distric is chosen since there are two main ethnic groups live side by side together in the society; the Madurese and the Javanese.

Here, the population is the students of Bondowoso's junior high schools who use the Madurese language in their daily activities and understand the Javanese language.

1.7.3 Sampling

The method of getting the sample in this research is purposive sampling. This method is useful in taking the exact respondent in each chosen school. This research also uses cluster sampling to decide which schools are appropriate.

1.7.4 Technique of Data Collection

The writer will choose the appropriate informants, as the first step to collect the correct data, according to certain characteristic that are the students of state junior high schools and use Madurese as their native language at home.

The data collection in this study begins with observation, and may include interviewing with some question relating to an assumption that language shift from Madurese to Javanese has happened. Here, observation refers to the recording of students' activities by the researcher as he or she watches them. Interviews are open-question questionnaire without the questionnaire and this is the primary data.

The secondary data in this study is collected from questionnaires which are given to the respondents who are the students of Bondowoso's junior high schools. The type of questionnaire here is closed-question format which involve yes-no answer and multiple choice.

1.7.5 Technique of Data Analysis

In presenting the data in an analysis, firstly the writer classifies the available data. The techniques of data analysis are done by:

1. Classifying the representative available data.
2. Presenting the representative data in the similar responses.
3. Relating the responses to some linguists' statement to support observation.
4. Exposing the factors which cause the language shift from Madurese to Javanese from the data.

1.8 ORGANIZATION OF THE PAPER

This paper is organized into four chapters each contains some subchapters. The first chapter consists of eight subchapters: Background of the study, statement of the problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, theoretical framework, method of the study, and the last subchapter is organization of the paper.

The second chapter is the general description of the object of the study. The third chapter is the presentation of the data, the last or the fourth chapter is conclusion and suggestion.

Bibliography will also complete this paper as the addition to the information about references and sources that have been used in this paper.

BAB II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF THE STUDY