

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF THE STUDY

2.1 Brief Description of Bondowoso

2.1.1 Geographical location

Bondowoso, which is located in the eastern of East Java, is exactly in the middle of Jember's Assistant Governor VII District. On the eastern of Bondowoso county are Situbondo and Banyuwangi, while the western are Situbondo and Probolinggo. The northern is Situbondo and the southern is Jember.

Bondowoso is a small area which consists of 192 villages and 17 districts which one of them is Bondowoso itself. The area of Bondowoso is about 1,560.10 km² and the population is about 658,290 people.

The location of this study is in Bondowoso District which is located in the middle of the county. As a town, Bondowoso District is more modern than others. Many people from other town came to Bondowoso for their own reason, for example in job field. For official officers, they moved to Bondowoso because of government policy.

2.1.2 The History of Bondowoso's People

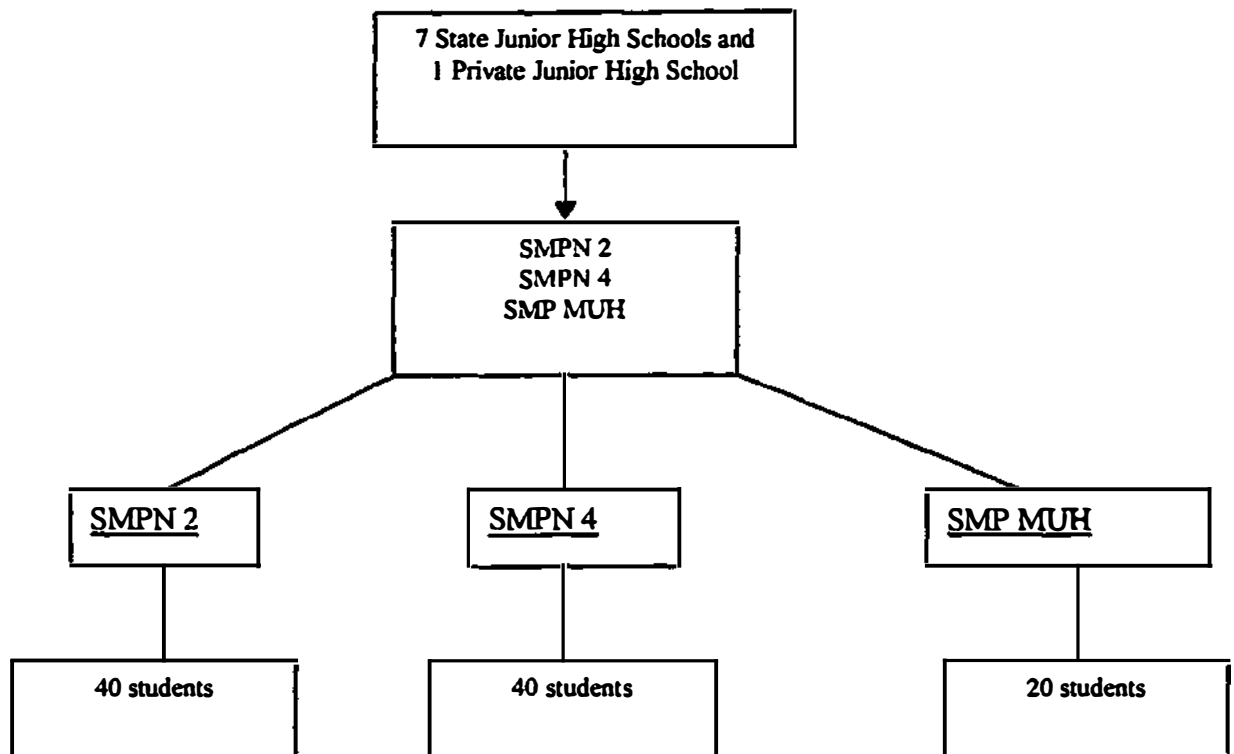
Most of Bondowoso's people are Madurese who came from Pamekasan, or we can say that the ancestors of Bondowoso's people are the people from Pamekasan. The history began in 1794, when Abhiseka Mas Astrotruno, whose name is Raden Bagus Assra, found a new area which was strategic to be

developed as a town, which latter known as Bondowoso. Soon after the developing was succeed, many people from Madurese moved to Bondowoso and became Bondowoso's people. Therefore, the native language of them is Madurese language.

This migration was continued on the Netherlands colonization era, when NICA put a lot of workers to work on rubber plantation in East Java. The workers were come from Madura island since the cost is cheaper to hire them. Therefore, most of the workers are Madurese. After the Independence day, the movement of the Madurese still continued because of the density of Madura island and the condition in that island which is not fertile.

Nowadays, many people from other cities and towns, who are Javanese native speakers, come and settle in Bondowoso, and socialize with Bondowoso people. The Madurese Bondowoso people constitute the majority of all the inhabitants in all districts. They speak Madurese Bondowoso in everyday conversation among themselves. In order to socialize with the newcomers, they also have to understand Javanese language.

2.1.3 The Description of the Population



The population of the study is the second-year student of senior high schools, which are SMPN 2, SMPN 4, and SMP Muhammadiyah. In this study, the writer chooses the second-year student based on the reasons that the students had already socialize with others and this research will not disturb or interfere their study activities. The population of this language shift study is focused on the students whose parents, both or one of them, are Madurese or Bondowoso people.

Among the students of senior high schools in Bondowoso, there are two regional languages which are used – Madurese and Javanese – and one national language, Indonesian language. Indonesian language is used in formal conversation such as in teaching-learning activities, although they might even

used one of the regional languages. The two regional languages are used in informal conversation, especially with friends, they often used regional languages. Besides, there are two kinds of classes which differentiate them into Madurese classes and Javanese classes, based on the regional language they are chosen.

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 and switching often occur in the conversation among the Bondowoso people who live in town, while the villagers who live in other districts always use Madurese and seldom use code-mixing and code-switching. 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 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.

2.2 Description of the Languages Used in The Population

Basically, there are three languages which are used by the students at school. There are Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia), Madurese, and Javanese. Indonesian as a standard language is used in formal activity such as in teaching-learning activities, while Madurese and Javanese languages are used in daily conversation,. However, it is also possible to use them in formal occasion by mixing them with Indonesian.

2.2.1 Madurese

Madurese is one of 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. Madurese language is also used by most of Bondowoso's people. It also has three main language levels. They are Basa Alos, Enggi Enten, and Enja' Iya. For the youngster, they usually use enja' Iya in their conversation with their friends.

2.2.2 Javanese

There are 3 main levels of language in Javanese : Kromo Inggil, Kromo Madya, and Ngoko. Krama Inggil is the high and petite level which is usually to show an honor to the addressee. Krama Madya the middle level in the Javanese, is

The lowest level is Ngoko which is used intimately for the lower class or equal to the speaker. Ngoko is a variant of Javanese level that is used to communicate with close friends to show an intimacy or to express themselves that the speaker is the same level in the respect of status with the interlocutor. The level of Ngoko is the one which often used by the children.

BAB III

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS