CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

Nowadays, most countries are bilingual or multilingual, so that they have two or more languages spoken by a number group of people. Wei (2006) stated that one in three of the world's population routinely uses two or more languages for work, family life and leisure. When two or more languages meet, language contact is inevitable. Therefore, the usual consequence of language contact is bilingualism or multilingualism, which is commonly found on the individual speaker. Hamers and Blanc (2000) noted that with globalization and increasing population movements due to immigration and greater geographical and social mobility, and with the spread of education, contact between cultures and individuals are instantly growing, languages contact becomes counterpart at the individual level and it is an integral part of human behavior. The increasing population is influenced by several factors, one of those factors is urbanization. Urbanization is a movement or migration of people from one area to another due to certain factors such as geographical, economics factors and etc (Haryati & Yani, 2007). Urbanization often happens in Indonesia. Urbanization is made by Indonesian people is from the rural areas to urban areas. One of the reasons why people areas moved to urban areas is looking for a better job.

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One of multilingual countries in the world is Indonesia. According to Ethnology Website, the number of local languages listed for Indonesia is 719. Indonesian people speak one language which is Bahasa Indonesia as the national language and the medium of the official communication. On the other hand, they also speak local languages to communicate with people from their own groups and perhaps also to communicate with people from different groups. Local languages spread and use by many communities in various regions in Indonesia, for example, Surabaya.

Surabaya is one of the biggest cities in Indonesia, so that there are many communities live in there. Based on website of Pemerintah Kota Surabaya, with a total population of approximately 3,110,187 people in 2012, there are many people with different ethnics and races who lived in Surabaya. Surabaya Central Bureau of Statistics noted that there are approximately 152.798 people from different regions immigrate to Surabaya in 2005 such as Sidoarjo, Mojokerto, Jombang, Nganjuk, Madura, Tuban and many others. Because there are many communities live in Surabaya, thus, people begin to marry someone with different culture and language outside theirs. Therefore, inter-ethnic marriage is another factor contributing to language choice because they have at least two kinds of languages in their family, such as two or more languages which are their local languages, and also Bahasa Indonesia as the national language. Hence, they use a certain language or varieties in different situations between those languages.

According to Kuntowijoyo, Madurese people migrate to another place happen since a long time (Kuntowijoyo, 2002: 75-82). Because of Madurese

situation which is barren of land and makes life quite difficult, so a lot of Madurese people choose to migrate to another place. According to Ingleson, about 10.000 workers in the port of Surabaya were mostly come from Madurese (Ingleson, 2004: 4). Hence, there are many Javanese people who live in Surabaya begin to marry people who have different races and ethnics, for instance Madurese, so that each of them speaks their own language. Holmes (2008, p.62) explains that unless multilingualism is normal in community, one language tends to predominate in the home. Therefore, the member of inter-ethnic marriage family use a certain language or variety to communicate each other based on the situations.

Based on phenomena above, there are some assumptions which become the reasons for doing this study. First, the writer took the marriage between Javanese and Madurese people because those two communities are one of the biggest communities in Surabaya. Javanese is the biggest community in Surabaya which is following with Chinese, Madurese, Arabic as the biggest communities. The writer took the marriage between Javanese and Madurese people because it is easy to find it in the community. Second, the marriage between two people with different cultural background might result in the using of two or more languages in the family. Javanese people with different culture and language might influence their partner in using the language when talking to each others. Therefore, it can influence the parents to choose the language. Third, the language choice of intermarriage parent when they talk to each other and their family members. The language choice of inter-ethnic marriage parents used is different when they talk

to each other. It depends on the domains of language use. Inter-ethnic marriage parents use Indonesian language when they are on the workplace, on the contrary, parents used Javanese or Madurese in the certain situation at home. Because it may makes easier to discuss about certain topics depends on where and who they are speaking with. The reasons why they chose different languages involves the social considerations which are the participants, the social setting, and the topic or purpose of the interaction.

Cahyaningsih (2014) stated that Javanese is the native language of Javanese people who majority live in Java Island. Therefore, the writer assumes that the most spoken language in Surabaya is Javanese. As noted by Holmes (2008), people choose to use certain language depending on the people whom they interact with, the setting or social context where they are speaking, the topic what they are talking about and the function why they are speaking. For example, when Madurese people move to Surabaya which is Javanese is the most spoken language, they tend to speak Javanese in daily life and only speak Madurese in the certain community.

Javanese-Madurese inter-ethnic marriage parents might talk differently when they are around different place, for example, when they are in the work place, in the family, or in the neighborhood. It is interesting to conduct a research about what factors that lead them to use different language. They might speak Javanese with the neighborhood around, because the Javanese is the largest community. In the opposite, when they are around with their family which is

consist of children, grandparents, and parent themselves, they might use different languages to them and to each other based on domain of language use.

If we list the languages that Javanese-Madurese inter-ethnic marriage parent use regularly, we find their linguistic repertoire includes one national language which is Bahasa Indonesia, two varieties of their own language, Javanese (ngoko and krama inggil), also Madurese from their partner's language. The factors that lead Javanese-Madurese inter-ethnic marriage parents to choose one language rather than another are the kinds of social factors.

There are some studies to supporting this research. The first previous study has done by Wickstrom (2005) conducted a research with the title "Can Bilingualism be Dynamically Stable: A Simple Model of Language Choice". This research explained about the model that is developed in which parents choose the language or languages in where their children are brought up. Their choice of language community into which children are socialized depends on both the practical value of the language as a means of communication and on the emotional attachment of parents to the language as a carrier of cultural identity. This research shows the behavior of bilingual parents is the crucial factor in determining the survival chances of bilingualism in society.

Amalia (2007) conducted a research which is about Language Choice of Non-Javanese Immigrants in Sepanjang-Taman, Sidoarjo. This study describes non Javanese immigrant have converged to Javanese language and culture. They have chosen Javanese as their daily language to communicate with the interlocutors during their living in the new community. She found that there are

some social factors which are estimated to influence those non Javanese immigrants' language convergence to Javanese language. The result of this study shows that although they converge to Javanese language and mostly adopted Javanese culture, they still hold their identity as a particular ethnical group.

Muhammad (2012) conducted a research about Language Choice Among Students of Al-Khoziny Islamic Boarding School Buduran Sidoarjo. This research describes how students of Al-Khoziny Islamic Boarding School Buduran Sidoarjo using language choice in their activities. The writer observed, interviewed and also distributed questioner to some students to get the valid data. In this research, the writer found that language choice made by students of Al-Khoziny Islamic Boarding School Buduran Sidoarjo influenced by some factors, which were social factors and social dimensions. The result of this study shows that students of Al-Khoziny used different languages in different domains. In this study the dominant factor which contributes to the students' language choice is the participant or the addressee. He found that participant becomes the dominant factor in Al-Khoziny because there is a level or status between addressee and addresser such as a student with Ustadz, a student with Kyai, and a student with a student. They speak different languages depending on the addressee and the purpose which is to respect the addressee by using the same languages as the addressee. Therefore, all students always see the addressee when they choose the language, but it is not out of the setting, the topic and the purpose.

Therefore, based on the related studies above, there are some differences between this research and three studies above. First, this research focuses on the

participant among the Javanese and Madurese family. Second, the writer takes place in Surabaya where many Javanese people married with Madurese people. The write take those researches to support this study about language choice of Javanese-Madurese inter-ethnic marriage parents in different domains of language use especially in Surabaya. The writer also wants to know what languages are used by the inter-ethnic marriage parents and why they use different languages.

1.2   Statement of the Problems

Based on the background study, the writer formulated the problem of the study as follows:

1. What languages are chosen by the Javanese-Madurese Inter-ethnic marriage parents in different domains of language use?

2. What dominant factors influence the languages choice?

1.3   Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to fulfill the following reasons:

1. To describe the languages chosen by the Javanese-Madurese Inter-ethnic marriage parents in different domains of language use.

2. To describe the dominant factors which influence the language choice.

1.4   Significance of the Study

This study hopefully can give both theoretical and practical contributions. For the theoretical contribution, the result of this study can contribute to the

elaboration and the theory of sociolinguistics study. Student who is taking sociolinguistics class can use this study as reading material and learn more about language choice. Students can learn that the common phenomenon happen around us can be analyzed and it can useable for other people. The study also can be read by the sociolinguist who is interested in language choice of inter-ethnic marriage parents. It can be useful because this study contains language choice of Javanese-Madurese inter-ethnic marriage parents in different domains of language use especially in Surabaya.

For the practical contributions, this study hopefully can increase the understanding of Surabaya's current situation. This study gives information to people about the situation happen in Javanese-Madurese inter-ethnic marriage family. It explained the way parents choose language based on different situations. Hence, it also explained the effect of inter-ethnic marriage family which does not always lead to language shift, but it can lead to maintain their own local language. This research showed how inter-ethnic marriage family can maintain their local or ethnic language in the community. In the end, this study hopefully can be useful for further research in sociolinguistics fields.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Language choice : a condition in which the speakers have to choose a certain language or variety between two or more languages in a certain context (Holmes, 2008)

Domain of language use : a number of typical interactions have been identified as relevant in describing patterns of code choice in many speech communities (Holmes, 2008: 21)

Intermarriage : occurs when someone married with someone who has different ethnic, language, religious and many others. (Holmes, 2008)

Social dimensions : the relevant components in accounting for language choice in particular situation. These are a social dimension scale, a status scale, a formality scale and two functional scales (Holmes, 2008)

Social factors : the most important factors in accounting for language choice in many different kinds of speech communities. These are participants, settings, topics and functions. (Holmes, 2008)

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW