

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Indonesia is a country which is very rich in local languages. Each language has different characteristics, but the language has also many features that are quite similar but not the same. The different languages make Indonesia a unique area. It is unique because every language has different accent and word choice or diction. Thus, those differences need to be deeply researched in order to be understood by users of any language or learners of the language themselves. According to Chaer (1995: 17), one common characteristic is that language evolves along with the times. Language is dynamic in spite of the various possibilities that can happen at any time. Ayatrohaedi (1983: 1) stated that until now, the efforts to clearly set forth the boundaries between language and dialect still have not obtained a satisfactory distinction. Therefore, researcher is expected to distinguish variations of a language or with varieties of other languages in order to avoid misunderstanding because each region has different variety of a language or dialect that distinguishes it from other variety used in other region. In addition, the speakers are also expected to maintain the regional language because each language has different dialects.

Variation in a language is a variety that is owned by any regional language users. The term language variety is used among linguist as a term to refer to the

various variation of a language used by speakers in a particular region. The term may be used in reference to a distinct language such as Russian or French. Hudson (cited in Wardhaugh, 1996: 22) defines a variety of language as a set of linguistic items with similar distribution, for example Canadian English, British English, Indian English, Scottish English, and so on. In addition, besides that in another opinion Hudson (cited in Wardhaugh, 1996: 25) states that this definition also allows us to treat the speakers of those varieties as speakers of a single variety since all of the linguistic items concerned have similar social distribution. Another definition is that language is a systematic means of communicating ideas or feeling by using conventionalized signs, sounds gesture, or marks having understood meaning (Webster, 1981: 641). Thus, we can say that language is processed only by human being that is used to communicate or interact with their environment, on the other words, it is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol, which permits all people in a given culture to communicate or to interact, and it is adaptable and modifiable to the changing need, and the condition of speakers. Usually, this language is only understood by its own group. Besides, languages have different styles and characteristics to show their identity. The emergence of language variation is caused by the varieties of linguistic style that are used by society. These language varieties are dialects, idiolects and etc (Maryono, 2002: 18).

Dialect is any variety of a language characterized by systematic differences in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. According to Trudgill (1995), those dialects are usually associated with specific geographical regions

and therefore, involve the use of regional accents. The concepts of dialect regions are complex and variable. Dialect refers to varieties which are grammatically and perhaps lexically and phonologically different from other varieties. Haugen (1966: 68) defines that while people know what language they speak, they may not always lay claim to be fully qualified speakers of that language. They may experience difficulty in deciding whether what they speak should be called a proper language or merely a dialect of the same language. Besides, Haugen (cited in Wardhaugh, 2002: 27) stated that language and dialect are ambiguous terms. Ordinary people use these terms quite freely in speech, for them a dialect is almost certainly no more than local, non-prestigious variety of real language. Likewise, in the Madura Island, there are different dialects of the Madurese language.

Madurese is a vernacular language used by the Madurese people, both living in the Madura Island and out of the island. It is always used as a means of daily communication by the speakers. Literary tradition, which is maintained in oral and written Madurese, brings passion to preserve the culture of Madura. Because Madurese has many speakers and is supported by many literary traditions, it has uniqueness, especially in terms of diversity of pronunciations and word choice which have the same meanings. From the research conducted by Soegianto et al (1986) about "Pemetaan Bahasa Madura" it can be seen that on the Madura island, there are three dialects of Madurese language: Bangkalan Dialect, Pamekasan Dialect, and Sumenep Dialect. Each dialect has its own characteristics, so we can say that Madurese language is unique and complete by itself. Each dialect has different types of words (noun, verb, adjective, adverb,

etc.) and has various kinds of local languages. In other case, Soetoko et all (1995) in “Geografi Dialek Bahasa Madura di Pulau Madura”, said that the Madurese language spoken in the Madura Island has established the presence of five dialects: Sumenep Dialect, North Central Dialect, Northern Bangkalan dialect, Southern Bangkalan Dialect, and Central Southern Dialect.

The previous studies described above show that the variety used in Sampang doesn't have any status yet. Sampang is one of the regencies in the Madura Island that is directly adjacent to Bangkalan and Pamekasan. Transportation facilities and infrastructure in Sampang are excellent. The relationship between this regency and other regencies is very smooth. However, there are some mountainous areas that are still difficult to reach. It causes some districts in Sampang are difficult to reach by means of transportation.

The following table describes the dialectical variations that can be found in the varieties of Madurese Language used or spoken in the Madura Island:

No.	Gloss	Bangkalan Variation	Sampang Variation	Pamekasan Variation
1.	Uncle	anɔm	gut:eh	anɔm
2.	Aunt	bib:hi	ɲaɲah	el:ek
3.	They	tʃowah	sampean	sampean
4.	Children	pɔtreh	pɔtrah	pəghun

5.	Because	ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ	ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ	ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ / ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ
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It can be seen in the table above that there are lexical differences among the Madurese varieties used in Bangkalan, Sampang and Pamekasan. To say 'uncle', people in Bangkalan say *ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ* [ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ] whereas people in Sampang say *gut:eh* [gʊt:eh] and in Pamekasan say *ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ* [ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ]. Next, to say 'aunt,' people in Bangkalan use *bib:hi* [bib:hi], in Sampang use *ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ* [ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ] and in Pamekasan use *el:ek* [el:ek]. To say 'they,' *ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ* [ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ] is used in Bangkalan, *sampean* [sɑmpɛɑn] is used in Sampang and *sampean* [sɑmpɛɑn] is used in Pamekasan. To mean 'children,' people use *pᄁᄁᄁᄁ* [pᄁᄁᄁᄁ] in Bangkalan, *pᄁᄁᄁᄁ* [pᄁᄁᄁᄁ] in Sampang and *peghun* [peghun] in Pamekasan. Finally, *ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ* [ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ] is used in Bangkalan, *ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ* [ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ] is used in Sampang and *ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ / ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ* [ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ / ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ] in Pamekasan to refer to 'because'.

From the data presented in the table above, the writer gives a few examples of the lexical differences in each region namely Bangkalan, Sampang, and Pamekasan. At the table, the writer just focuses on the vocabulary of the ngoko variety, in which the words are taken based on the Swadesh word list. The writer is interested in studying the vernacular used in Sampang because it has not obtained real status yet, whether it is a variety of dialect or different dialect. Sampang may be a variety of Bangkalan or Pamekasan Dialect. In other words, the writer wants to know which dialect the variety used in Sampang since Madurese has four varieties and those are Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan and

Sumenep. It is only Sampang which does not have any status yet. Based on the research conducted by Soegianto (1986) and Soetoko (1995), it is concluded that nothing could be found concerning the status of the variety used in Sampang. Sugianto's research (1986) found only three dialects, those are Bangkalan Dialect, Pamekasan Dialect, and Sumenep Dialect; whereas and Soetoko (1995) found five dialects, those are Sumenep Dialect, North Central Dialect, Northern Bangkalan dialect, Southern Bangkalan Dialect, and Central Southern Dialect. In addition, based on the table above, the writer wants to study the vocabularies that are used mainly in some areas in Sampang and compare them to the vocabularies used in Bangkalan and Pamekasan. The reason for the writer to compare Bangkalan – Sampang and Pamekasan – Sampang is because Sampang is directly adjacent to both regions, Bangkalan is located in the western part and Pamekasan is located in the eastern part. Although the location of the two districts and the adjacent flanking Sampang, the status of the Madurese has been vague until now spoken in Sampang. Therefore, the writer is interested in conducting this study.

## **1.2 Statements of the Problem**

Based on the research background, the problems are stated as follows:

1. What are the lexical differences in the varieties of Madurese language spoken in Sampang?
2. What is the status of the lexical differences in the varieties of Madurese language spoken in Sampang?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Based on the statement of the problem, this study is intended to:

1. To describe the lexical differences in the varieties of Madurese language spoken in Sampang.
2. To describe the status of the lexical differences in the varieties of Madurese language spoken in Sampang.

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This study is expected to give theoretical contribution to the study of dialect. The lexical analysis is useful to determine the status of the variety. Besides, the study of the lexical differences is expected to increase the knowledge in the development of the dialect, so it is not only in the outer regions of Madura that have differences in terms of sub-dialects, regional dialects, social dialects but also within Madura.

Meanwhile, the result of this study is expected to be beneficial for students especially those who are interested in Madurese language since it can enrich their knowledge of Madurese language and its varieties. Furthermore, it makes clear which areas use the variety of Sampang.

#### **1.5 Definition of the Key Terms**

There are several key terms used in this study that must be clarified in order to avoid misunderstanding. The definition of the key terms are as follow:

1. **Language** : systematic means of communicating ideas or feeling by using conventionalized signs, sounds gesture, or marks having understood meaning (Webster, 1981: 641)
2. **Dialect** : social or regional variety of a language whose linguistic

varieties are distinguishable by their vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation (Holmes, 1992: 123).

3. **Regional dialect** : linguistic variety which is defined on regional grounds, e.g. correlating with a particular geographical area or regional distribution (Holmes, 2008)
4. **Madurese language**: the language of spoken by approximately 15 million people who live in the Madura Island, and East End of Java known as the horseshoe area stretching from Pasuruan, Surabaya, Malang, Banyuwangi, Kangean Islands, Islands of Masalembo, until the island of Borneo (Davies, 2010: 03).
5. **Sampang** : one of the regencies in the Madura Island which is located between Bangkalan and Pamekasan. It is administratively located in the area of East Java Province which is geographically located between 113 ° 08 ' - 113 ° 39' East Longitude and 6o 05 ' - 7o 13' South Latitude.
6. **Lexical Differences**: differences in lexical items or vocabularies that are used in pointing to the same object (Fromkin et all 2003: 448).



# **CHAPTER II**

# **LITERATURE REVIEW**