

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In our daily lives we are never separated from language because of its function as a means of communication. We can not deny that human being is an individual and social creature that, of course, need to interact with other people. Language is also used to convey or transmit some information and thoughts from one person to another. That is why the writer is so interested in linguistic field, especially in Sociolinguistics.

One of subdisciplines of linguistics is SOCIO-LINGUISTICS that is defined by Joshua A. Fishman as the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community (Dr. Mansoer Pateda, 1990:3). It is obvious that sociolinguistics is a combination between linguistics and sociology, and focuses on the relationship between language and its use. As the writer stated above, human being can not be alive by himself since he needs to do an interaction with other people.

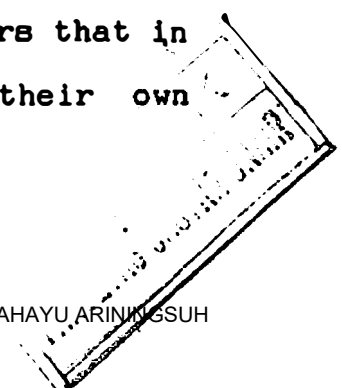
While, language is only alive because of social interaction. The writer tries to adopt a topic about "The Ethnography of Communication", especially related to Dell Hymes' Theory of ETHNOGRAPHY OF SPEAKING. Ethnography is a field of study which is primarily concerned with the description and analysis of culture, and linguistics is a field concerned, among other things, with the description and analysis of language codes (Muriel Saville-Troike, 1984:1). In her paper the writer involves the values of Javanese culture in relation to the patterns of language choice used between children and their parents in Middle Class-Madiun families. The term "ethnography of communication" is intended to indicate the necessary scope, and to encourage the doing, of studies ethnographic in basis, and communicative in the range and kind of patterned complexity with which they deal (Dell Hymes, 1974:3). It can be said that the ethnography of communication is a field in sociolinguistics that studies language in its relation with all variable outside the language.

Moreover, the writer deals with the choice of language in Middle Class-Madiun families since this town is located near the center of Javanese culture, Solo, and far from industrial region. This condition may bring influence in the pattern of language choice

used by its society. The writer wants to see its pattern in the smallest units of society, that is in families. Madiun society as a bilingual community at least master two languages - Javanese and Indonesian. It can not be denied that they face a problem of choice in using a language because there are factors that are assumed to have an important role in determining the pattern of language use or choice in a family.

In a family parents have a big role in the language learning of their children, so the language choice of the parents may bring an influence to the children. A household is the smallest unit of culture in society. Interaction between its members, in this case the writer only includes parents-children's language choice, is usually indicated with the intimacy. Nowadays the writer sees that the use of Krama Inggil level of Javanese starts to disappear (or less used). Furthermore, the writer tries to find a clear description pertaining to the choice of language of both participants - the children and their parents - that at least master Javanese and Indonesian.

In her research the writer takes the children - with the requirement that they should still study at Senior High School because the writer considers that in their age they have had a responsibility and their own



opinion. They are also considered as educated people, in which this condition will be able to help the writer to obtain a qualified data from their answers. Miller proposed that 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 children become more and more impressed with the success on the outside and the practicality of identifying with the affluent majority (taken from Muriel Saviile-Troike , 1984:194). From this view we can see that there are other factors that may influence the pattern of language choice of the children such as their surrounding and things that impressed them.

I.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Related to the background of the study above-mentioned the writer wants to find some possible explanations for the following questions:

1. How is the pattern of language choice between Javanese and Indonesian used by children and their parents in Middle Class-Madiun families ?
2. Do the five components of communicative events influence their choice of language?.

I.3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

In doing a research or analysis about language choice as the statement of the problem above, the writer has several objectives. First of all the writer wants to give a clear description about the patterns of language choice between Javanese and Indonesian used by children and their parents in Middle Class-Madiun families in certain conditions. Then, the writer also wants to describes some factors that become the background of their choice of language.

I.4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

By making the study of language choice in this paper the writers hopes that it will be useful to give contribution to the development of knowledge and insight in sociolinguistics, especially in the field of language choice. The writer also hopes that this paper will be useful for the readers that are interested in the topic to get a broader insight pertaining to the choice of language in their society. Furthermore, the writer hopes that this paper will give contribution to the continuance of Javanese, especially Krama Inggil level, since it is now less mastered and used.

I.5. SCOPE AND LIMITATION

As a limitation the writer only focuses on the language choice between Javanese (including its three kinds of speech levels) and Indonesian used by children that still study at Senior High School and their parents that have, at least, Senior High School Certificates in Madiun families. The writer takes Middle Class-Madiun families as the object of research since Madiun is the nearest Kotamadya to Solo, the centre town of Javanese culture. As stated by Muriel Saville-Troike, the language becomes less and less "alus" as we move eastward from Solo, so are the people (1984:178). Besides Madiun is a city that is far from industrial region. This condition may bring a certain influence to the use of language in its society.

In this paper the writer deals with five components of communicative events proposed by Dell Hymes. Actually there are eight components of communicative events that determine the choice of language, but the writer only adopt the components of Setting, Participant, End, Act Sequence (topic), and key since they are assumed to be the most relevant factors in the choice of language.

I.6. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Considering the phenomena abovementioned, the writer uses several theories as the background. According to Dell Hymes Sociolinguistics could be taken to refer to the use of linguistic data and analyses in other disciplines, concerned with social life, and conversely, to use social data and analyses in linguistics (1974:vii). The word "Sociolinguistics" also refers to the correlations between particular linguistic and social phenomena. Hymes also said that the term "Ethnography of Communication" is intended to indicate the necessary scope, and to encourage the doing, of studies ethnographic in basis, and communicative in the range and kind of patterned complexity with which they deal (1974:3). Ethnography itself is a field of study which is concerned primarily with the description and analysis of culture, and linguistics is a field concerned, among other things, with the description and analysis of language codes.

In her paper the writer involves Javanese culture - in this case Javanese families in which as Javanese they have several values that should be maintained, for example: the etiquette system. C. Geertz said that in Javanese it is nearly impossible to say anything without indicating the social relationship between the

speaker and the listener in terms of status and familiarity (taken from J.B. Pride and J. Holmes, 1972:167). The context of communicative event and the nature of relationship between speaker and listener determines the choice of speech levels of Javanese that should be used by both sides of participants.

In his book Dell Hymes proposed eight components of communicative events called SPEAKING. It defines as Setting, Participant, End, Act Sequence(topic), Key, Instrument, Norm, and Genre. In this paper the writer will focus on the first five components since they are assumed as the most influencing factors in the choice of language in families. Hymes said that although those eight components are linked together and influence the language that is used by the speaker, not all of them are taken apart.

The key of individual relationships in Javanese is that there are no two persons that have the same position or rank and that their relationship is arranged hierarchically. Niels Mulder said that "this hierarchical order correlate parents-children and should give the stability and continuance of social life (1985:54)". One factor that influence the decision of people to use a language or a variety of the same language is determined with the social distance. It has

two dimensions - they are vertical and horizontal dimensions. Vertical dimension will place someone in a higher or lower position and also determine the attitude of honour and dishonour. While horizontal dimension will determine the intimacy of a person toward the others.

Hymes said that one component of communicative event that determines language choice is the component of hearer or the attendance of third person (1972:61). For Javanese it is necessary for them to consider the attendance of other person in their communicative event.

I.7. METHOD OF THE STUDY

In this paper the writer uses a qualitative descriptive method in which it is expected to be able to describe the phenomena of realities by analyzing the data inductively and the causative relationship (Mo-leong, 1991).

I.7.1. Population and Sampling

In this paper the population taken by the writer are the middle class families in Madiun. But considering the saving of time, energy, and the budget it is impossible for the writer to take all families in

Madiun, so she decides to take samples. It only inquires a part of objects (population), phenomena, or occurrence, not all of them (Marzuki, 1977:41). By inquiring a part of population, we hope that the result will be able to describe the nature of population.

In her research the writer uses purposive sampling in which the taking of elements that include into samples is done intentionally, with a notion that the sample is representative. It is also called Judgement Sampling (Marzuki, 1977:51). This way is preferable since it saves the budget, time, and energy besides the data resulted should be up-to-date.

Thirty middle class families from Madiun (Kelurahan Taman) were be taken as respondents since the writer consider that the result in Kelurahan Taman represents the language choice in Madiun, divided into about thirty children and sixty parents. They are from 9 RT. They should fulfill these following qualifications:

For the children, they:

- should be Javanese
- are between 16-19 years old (still studying at Senior High School)
- were born in Madiun and never moved from the city

For the parents, they:

- should be Javanese
- speak Javanese as their mother tongue
- at least have Senior High School certificates
- have lived in Madiun for about sixteen years or more and never moved in the course of that time.

I.7.2. Technique of Data Collecting.

It is impossible to gain linguistics corpus by using single technique (Samarin, 1988:118). There are three techniques that the writer has done to collect the data. Firstly, the writer emphasizes on the technique of survey through questionnaire method so that the data are the answers of given questions. In the questionnaire the writer gives multiple-choice questions and blank answer as an alternative to respondents. In order to find some qualified and vivid data the writer gives freedom for the respondents to choose one answer out of some options. By this method of survey we will obtain the facts that can not be observed, the explanation of the past that have not been recorded yet, even the opinion and motivation that are important to solve the problem (Marzuki, 1977:58).

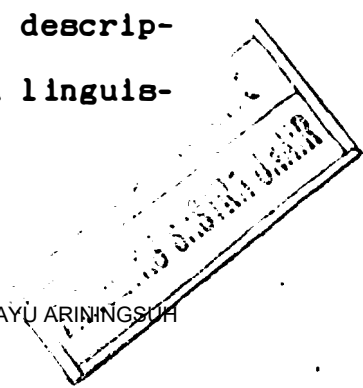
Secondly, to support the accuracy or objectivity of the data the writer also uses interview technique

since it is more objective. Interview is a technique of data collecting through one-sided question-answer that is done in a systematic way and oriented on the objective of the research (Marzuki, 1977:62). Through interview the respondents will give direct answers in the hope that the accurate data will be obtained. Without this technique the researcher will not obtain information that are only obtained by asking the respondents directly.

Thirdly, the writer also did observation. This technique is done by observing the phenomena occurred directly. The purpose is to know the language actually used by the children and their parents. It is also more objective since the phenomena recorded is usually the truth.

1.7.3. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data the writer uses qualitative analysis. This kind of analysis focuses on the strategy of research such as participant's observation, interview, field work that enables the researcher to obtain information about empirical social problems (Filstead, 1970:6). In qualitative analysis we should use percentages and tables to make our analysis and description easier. Usually this technique is used in linguistics.



tics studies that focuses on the structure of language.

According to Kirk and Miller the qualitative technique is a certain tradition in social science that fundamentally depends on the observation of human being toward his surroundings and connection with society through language (taken from T. Fatimah Djajasudarma, 1993:10).

I.8. DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

In the description of analysis the writer uses some terms that may not be understood by the readers yet. So, she tries to give a clear definition of them such as:

Language choice is a language which is chosen by someone considering certain aspects (e.g. the age of the interlocutor, the setting, etc).

Communicative event is a process by which information is exchanged between individuals through a common system of symbols, signs, or behaviour.

Middle Class-Madiun families are families in which the parents work as goverment employees.

Mother tongue is the first language that is mastered by human being since the beginning of their lives through interaction with other members of their speech community.

Indonesian is the national language of Indonesian people.

Children are those that are between 16-19 years old and still study at Senior High School.

Parents are the mothers and fathers of those children.

Javanese is a language which is the mother tongue of citizen of Central and East Java.

JKIL is the high and polite level of Javanese. It is usually used to show an honour to the addressee, e.g. young people to the older one.

JMKL is the middle level of Javanese. It is more polite than JNL but less polite than JKIL.

JNL is the lowest level of Javanese. It is used among close friends or to a younger person.

I.9. ORGANIZATION OF THE PAPER

This thesis consists of five chapters. Chapter I is Introduction consisted of background of the problem, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, theoretical background, method of the study, definition of key terms, and ended with the organization of the thesis. Chapter II is Theoretical Framework that describes the theory that is used in analyses. Chapter

III is the general description of the object of research that give a description of the objects the writer researched. Chapter IV is the presentation and analysis of the data obtained from the result of research. This thesis is ended with Chapter V that is the conclusion.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK