

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information about the background of the study, the problems of the study, the objectives of the study, the significances of the study, and the limitation of the study. Each of subchapters has different information and is elaborated in sequence.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language plays the most important role in conducting a communication. Without language, people will find difficulties to convey their intentions, desires and everything they want to talk. Communication here is defined as the exchanging informations between two or more people. In communication, people have to understand what other people are speaking. By understanding other speakings, communication will work well. This of course cannot be done without the help of language.

There are many things related to language that people must know when they are socializing. In language, there are various systems involved in producing utterances such as the systems of combining voice/sounds (phonology), the system of combining words into a larger unit (grammar/syntax), the systems of meaning, the system of signs, the systems of politeness, the systems of addressing other people and many others. People must recognize these systems so that they can maintain communication well when they are socializing.

There are many languages over the world. One of the languages is Madurese. Madurese is the spoken and written language of people from Madura island. It is also spoken in Kangean Island, Sapudi Island, and in some parts of Jawa Timur province. It is classified in the Sundic subgroup of the West Malayo-Polynesian group of the Austronesian languages family. It was traditionally written in the Javanese script, but the Roman script is now more commonly used (Azhar, 2009).

Madurese language is widely spoken in Madura as the place of its birth. No one likely spoke other languages until Madurese people get formal education and information grew rapidly in that area. As the rate of education and information grows, now Madurese people speak not only Madurese language, but also Indonesia language and Javanese. Yet, they still use Madurese as their primary language in their daily conversation (Azhar, 2009).

Madurese builds a strong-well established-culture in their society. They respect much on their culturally bound as Madurese and possess a very strong solidarity among them. As the result, Madurese people seldom leave their native language in daily conversation among them (Azhar, 2009).

As one of ethnic languages, Madurese has its own particular language systems that differentiate Madurese from other ethnic languages. In terms of word formation for example, Madurese is unique. The first uniqueness, to make a word into plural, Madurese repeat and also clip the word. It is quite different from Indonesian which repeats fully the word, or English which only adds inflection –s

or *-es*. For examples: “*nak-kanak*” (plu-Mad) (*anak-anak* (plu-Ind) child (ren) (plu-Eng)), “*ter-penter*” (plu-Mad) (*pandai-pandai* (plu-Ind) (no English word for this)), “*din-raddin*” (plu-Mad) (*cantik-cantik* (plu-Ind) beautiful (no English word for this)), and etc. (Sofyan in Azhar, 2008).

The second uniqueness is the possessive construction of Madurese phrases (the positions of the possessive markers for first person), which somehow are less similar to Indonesian language yet quite identical to English construction. In Indonesian, the possessive markers for first person often come after nouns such as; *bukuku*, *rumahku*, and *sekolahku*. In Madurese language and English, the position of the possessive markers for first person often come before nouns such as *tang buku* (my book), *tang roma* (my house), and *tang sakola'an* (my school) (Sofyan et. al, 2008)

Another uniqueness is the use of Madurese pronoun. There is a type of pronoun which is hardly present in daily uses. The pronoun is the third person singular. Because of the minimum frequency of the appearance of the third person singular pronoun in Madurese people conversation. This is quite interesting since most of languages in the world have their third person singular.

The writer discusses the use of third person singular pronoun by Madurese people. Actually, there are many studies portraying pronouns which have been done by many researchers. Some of them are; Mujibbudin's (2008), Khristianto's (2011), Sudartini's (2012), Rahmawati, Dyah (2012), Fauziati's (2012), and etc. In general, they tend to compare one language to another in their analysis.

However, there is still no research which analyzes third person singular in Madurese language. Therefore, the writer challenges herself to analyze the third person singular in Madurese language in a research entitled “ Madurese Strategies to Use Third Person Singular Pronoun”.

1.2 The Statements of the Problem

The following research problems are intended to guide this research so that the research can achieve its objectives. The research problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the third person singular pronoun found in Madurese language?
2. Why Madurese people use their third person singular pronoun?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

There are two research objectives. Those are:

1. To describe that Madurese language has its third person singular pronoun;
2. To explain the reason why Madurese people use their third person singular pronoun;

1.4 Significances of the Study

This study has two significances; theoretical and practical significances. The theoretical significances of the study are:

1. The study gives the readers more understanding and knowledge about Madurese language especially about its third person singular pronouns;
2. The study gives contribution to Madurese language maintenance especially by codifying the types of Madurese third person singular pronouns.

In terms of practical significance, this research has several significances such as:

1. The study helps the readers recognize what the third person singular pronouns are in Madurese language especially when they have a conversation with Madurese people or anyone who use Madurese language;
2. This study help the readers to know what should they say to address third person singular in Madurese language.
3. This study is as a means of evaluating student's ability to apply the theory of pronouns.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The title of this research is “Madurese Strategies to Use Third Person Singular Pronoun.” As it clearly stated by the title, this research uses Pronouns theories stated by some experts which well be elaborated in chapter 2.

The word “Madurese” stated in the title covers a wide range of discussion. Since it is too broad, the writer makes limitation of the sources of the data of this research. The sources of the data cover two areas, those are written and oral sources. For written sources, this research used some books written in Madurese language. (The details of information about the books identity are stated in

chapter 3 of this thesis). For oral sources, ten of Madurese people were interviewed to get information about the strategies to third person singular pronoun, they usually used in daily oral communications. (the details are also stated in chapter 3 of this thesis).