

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter discusses the background of the study, statement of the problem, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study.

#### **1.1 Background of the study**

Language is an important part in human life because it has a big role for communication in life. Language allows us to give information, express indignation and feeling. According to Holmes (1992), language serves a range of functions. Human use language to ask for and give people information. To express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respect. Often one utterancesimultaneously convey both information and express feeling.

The main function of language is to communicate with the societies. A language has close relation with society, because language is used by a society to make an interaction and communication. Holmes (2001) states that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. It is interesting to explain why society speaks differently social context.

Based on Thomas and Nathan (2001), a dialect is a group of speakers of particular language differ noticeably in its speech from another group. A group of people speaking the same dialect is known as a speech community. It can be defined in term of number of extra linguistic factor, including region and ethnicity, and its factor not based on linguistic structure. The language used depends on the function and the community needs. In other word, there are many variations of language used among speakers who largely understood and recognized each other. The

variation of dialect to observe differences in the way a language used in speech is known as dialect variety. Dialect variety is divided into two ways; they are standard and non-standard dialects. Standard dialect has the primary means of communication across dialect and non-standard dialect variety is stigmatized in wider community as illogical and unsystematic ways. Language use is characterized by systematic difference from other varieties of the same language.

Language varieties that are defined in terms of geographical boundaries are called regional dialect (Thomas and Nathan, 2001). In other hand, where in region live some ethnics; there must be some histories and cultures that influence their language used. The characters of language used by some ethnics can be seen from sound pattern, vocabulary, structure, intonation, pronounce. Paradigms diversity of language variety can be found almost in every country such as Indonesia.

Language variations can be generated by many factors, but the dominant factor is geographical factor. People that are inhabiting one island will have different language variations with other island. Indonesia has many islands which spread out from Aceh to Papua. Indonesia has large number of islands, it makes Indonesia a multicultural country which has diversity of ethnics, religions, and languages. There are a lot of ethnics that can be found, for example ethnics that are in Java island. (Rifai, 2007).

Some ethnics that can be found on the island of Java are Javanese, Madurese, Sunda, Betawi, Tengger etc. One of the regency in East Java is Lamongan Regency. East Java dialect language consists of various kinds of sub-dialect including

Lamongan, Gresik, Surabaya, Probolinggo, Malang and Banyuwangi. The Lamongan language is included in the Lamongan sub-dialect.

According to Wedhawati and Sukesti, (2006), dialects in Javanese are broadly distributed. In 2001, speakers of Javanese language are estimated at 75.5 million that spread across East Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, Lampung, Medan, Banten and the other. Usually, they have own dialects characteristic. The dialect in East Java is known as *Bahasa Jawa Timuran*. It has characteristic of dialects such as outspoken and often ignores standard language. So, dialect in East Java called hard language (Wedhawati and Sukesti, 2006). In addition, Javanese spoken in East Java such as the dialects spoken in Tuban, Bojonegoro, Lamongan which for each regency are different dialects.

For instance of phenomena of Javanese in Lamongan regency, it has 27 districts. Normally, each district has lexical variation. However, the writer found four districts in Lamongan regency. They are Brondong, Glagah, Sukorame, and Mantup which have different lexical when people say "Terrace". When people in Brondong say "Nirat", in Glagah say "Latar", in Sukorame say "Latar", and Mantup say "Latar". So, they are included lexical variation which Brondong has different lexical with them. This is because in different place that contiguous with the other regency. Therefore, Javanese in Lamongan is not all same in each district however there is a different word.

Geographically, Lamongan is located in border of Java Sea in the north, Gresik in the east, Mojokerto and Jombang in the south, even Bojonegoro and Tuban in the west. In addition, Lamongan have 27 districts where a part of them

located in border such as Solokuro, Paciran, Brondong, Laren, Babat, Modo, KarangBinangun, Glagah, and other. However, in this study the writer only focuses four districts to research about lexical variation. They are Brondong, Glagah, Sukorame, and Mantup.

There is the reason why the writer chooses four districts as the source of data. They are Brondong, Glagah, Sukorame and Mantup. Specifically because they are adjacent with another regency, the first Brondong sub-district adjacent with Tuban Regency, the second Glagah sub-district adjacent with Gresik Regency, the third Sukorame sub-district adjacent with Jombang Regency, and the last Mantup sub-district adjacent with Mojokerto Regency.

## **1.2 Statement of the study**

Regard on the background of the study above, the researcher formulates the problem as follows:

1. What are the lexical variations used by people in Lamongan regency?
2. Which is the district that has lexical similarities among four districts in Lamongan regency?

## **1.3 Objectives of the study**

Based on the statement of the problem above the purposes of the study formulated as follows:

1. To describe the lexical variations used by people in Lamongan regency
2. To explain the lexical similarities that stands out among four districts in Lamongan regency

#### **1.4 Significance of the study**

Theoretically, the result of this study will give some contributions to the students in English department. This study can be used to show kind of sociolinguistics subject. The students can use this result as the additional information of sociolinguistics subject.

Practically, the researcher expect that this result not only to improve kind of student achievement of sociolinguistics but also they can use this research as a study, discuss and future research which have relationship with sociolinguistics problem.

#### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this study is in the field of dialectology focusing on lexical variation that use one theory. The theory is propose by Chambers and Trudgill (2004). To make this study more specific, the limitation of this study is lexical variation found in lexical of Brondong, Glagah, Sukorame, and Mantup, and they are must native of that region.