

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the whole elaboration and explanation of background of the study, the statements of the study problems, the objectives of the study, the significances of the study and the scope and limitation of the study. Those are important to be explained because they describe this study generally.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is tool of communication which has important role in every aspects of human life. As human being, people need to use language to communicate and express their feelings and thoughts to others. A communication cannot happen if a speaker does not deliver his/her message well or a listener does not understand the meaning of the speaker's message.

Language develops unpredictably. In some cases, language developments create new words to refer to certain things. Sometimes they refer to general things, yet sometimes also they refer to more specific things because of the particularity of the situation or the field where the words are being used. This specific words are called terms or registers. In particular, this study focuses its attention on the variation of registers used in salt farmer community in Madura.

Madura has four regencies; those are Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan and Sumenep. Most of the people living in Madura island speak Madurese language. In some particular area in Madura, the people implement sort of language varieties which appear due to some factors such as society, occupations, culture, and social

condition which affect the present of varieties. Those variations are interesting to explore since by knowing the variations the truth states of the people can be revealed.

Salt farmer is one of the occupations in Madura. This is because Madura is surrounded by ocean. Salt farmer is someone who does all the process to produce seawater evaporation which is transformed into crystal called salt. The salt farmers usually dwell in coastal areas or coastal sea. These people, whose livelihoods in coastal villages, are sometimes addressed as salt farmer community due to their strong bonds among each other.

Enz (1986) categorized community into two type, those are heterogeneous and homogeneous. Salt farmer community is divided into two types; namely, heterogeneous and homogeneous salt farmer community. Heterogeneous salt farmer community is the society which is occupied living in a village which has easy access of transportation. Homogeneous salt farmer community on the other hand, is a community which located in countryside. The member of the society usually utilizes traditional tools to work for instances, wind turbin, water and raw-solid, which means this society has a low level of productivity.

Different salt farmer communities have different language variations to refer to a particular and similar object which effect their attachment to technology and their work intensity, for example when a community understand “*mèjâ*” as table and the other refers “*mèjâ*” as geomembrane that used to layer the raw solid. The writer chooses registers used in salt farmer communities because of two reasons. First, Madura is one island that produces salt and has laboratory of salt production.

Based on this fact, it is assumed that various registers are used by the farmers. Second, salt farmer community topic is one of the issue which is highly recommended to search since the salt farming communities complain about the range of salt that is taken only 10% by the government, hence salt has become one of Indonesian public interests to discuss in public sphere.

Based on the writer's library study, there have been four studies conducted by other people which investigated registers used by communities in Madura. Those studies were conducted by Pratama (2015), Pramesti (2016), Maslukhah (2017) and Mukhlisin (2017). Unfortunately, none of them comprehensively discussed registers used by salt farmer communities in Madura. Due to this reason, this study has been carried out. This study is a worthy study since it provides a breakthrough on Madurese registers study.

1.2 The Statements of the Research Problems

Based on background of the study presented above, the writer formulates the statement of the problem as follows:

1. What are the word formation processes involved in the process of forming registers in salt farming communities in Madura?
2. What are the characteristics of registers which are found in salt farming communities in Madura?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of the statements of the problem, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To explain the word formation processes involved in the process of forming registers in salt farmer communities in Madura.
2. To explain the characteristics of registers which are found in salt farmer communities in Madura.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to contribute both theoretical and practical new knowledge to society. Theoretically, this study is expected to enhance people's knowledge on language variations used by salt farmer communities in Madura.

Practically, by reading this thesis, the information would be able to be used to understand the registers uttered by the salt farmers so that it would enhance the readers' understanding on the registers thereby fostering communication between the readers and the farmers.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study is in the field of Sociolinguistics which focuses on registers. This study analyzes the registers of salt farmers in Madura Island. It limits its discussions only the word formations processes that contribute to the present of salt farmer registers and the characteristics that lead to the present of registers terms in salt farming communities in Madura Island.