

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided into five parts, which are: background of the study, statement of the research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Language is a set of symbols which are being used mainly for communication. The symbols may be spoken or written. Language is an aspect of human behavior. In written form, it is a long-term record of knowledge from one generation to the next while in spoken form it is a means of communication. Language is the key aspect of human intelligence. The language is one of the ways to communicate. That is a language which is basically a collection of dialects, where speakers of different dialects within the same language can all understand each other, more or less. Basically, some mutually understandable ways of speaking, which one might think of as “dialects” of one language, are actually treated as separate languages. At the same time, some mutually incomprehensible tongues an outsider might view as separate “languages” are thought of locally as dialects. “A variety can therefore be something greater than a single language as well as something less, less even than something traditionally referred to as a dialect” (Wardhaugh, 2006, p. 51).

Dialect comes from the Greek, that is dialectos. The dialect constitutes variety from a language used by user the language itself. Dialect pieced together

based on the geography, there is also because of the other factors, such as the social factors. Dialect also is distinguished based on vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. According to (Shareah, D.M.Mudhsh, & AL-Takhayinh, 2015) “Dialect is simply a distinct form of a language, possibly associated with a recognizable region, social, or ethnic group, differentiated from the other forms of a language by specific linguistic features for example pronunciation and grammar”. The difference of each dialect is not only based on social factor but also influenced by other factors, such as the differences of pronunciation and grammar. If the difference is based on how people pronounce the words, the term can be called as accent not dialect.

Dialect becomes one the phenomena in language variation. The term dialect can be classified as regional dialect and social dialect. Regional dialect is sub-type of language variation that the existence strongly relates to the place where people live and interact with other people in other places. “Meanwhile, social dialect, the existence strongly relates to social conditions” (Wardhaugh, 2006, p. 53).

As explained above, the explanation of dialect appeals to the writer specifically in how people in the same regional have different dialects. Indeed, the writer finds an interesting point in the way how people in Bawean speak Madurese in their daily activities. The use of Bawean language is quite similar with the use of Madurese in common but those two languages will have different meaning in the case of the same words. The examples can be seen below.

Madurese dialect: *Lora (anaknya kiayi)*

: *Ghiék (bercanda)*

Bawean dialect: *Lora (kepala desa)*

: *Ghiék (takut ketinggian)*

Bawean is one of island in Indonesia, precisely in East Java province area. The island is located at Java Sea, about 80 miles or 120 kilometers north of Gresik. This is a small island which administratively belongs to Gresik regency – East Java. To reach this island, needs 3 hours by a fast boat from Gresik port. Loading and unloading of goods and passengers are racing to get out into port is the busy view in the port. Bawean island consists of two districts, Sangkapura and Tambak. In the district there are 17 villages in Sangkapura, and in the district there are 13 villages in Tambak. The island is populated for about 75,000 people, but more than 26,000 of them (that is about 70% of the male population were temporarily living outside, working in other parts of Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia). As a result, females constituted about 77% of the actual population of the island, which is thus often referred to as the island of women (Indonesian: Pulau Putri).

“Bawean language is called as combination of Madurese language, because the words basically who have in common with Madurese language because Bawean language is typical dialect of Madurese language” (Utami & Anggraini, 2019). However, it is mixed by Malay, Javanese and Singapore. Bawean has a variety of her own language each village. Like the Dialect of Daun, Dialect of Kumalasa, Dialect of Ponggo, Dialect of Pudakit, Dialect of Bengsal,

and Dialect of Tambak. Thus, in understanding each dialect, the writer can know why the language used in the Bawean island could have the same with the Madura island, while the Madura island does not include one of cities in Gresik. And from the number of different dialects on Bawean island, the writer will examine the dialect spoken in the Tambak village. Dialect of Tambak has many similarities with dialect is on the Madura island in general. Therefore, the writer wants to discuss some of the influences of the similarity dialect is on the Bawean island and the Madura island.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problems

As described in the background of the study, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What are the concepts of lexical variation found in the Madurese dialect spoken on Bawean Island?
2. How does Bawean dialect differ from the Madurese spoken in Madura?

1.3 Objectives of the study

There are two primary objectives of this study:

1. To describe the concepts of lexical variation found in the dialect Madurese spoken on Bawean Island.
2. To describe how the Bawean dialect of Madurese differs from the Madurese in Madura.

1.4 Significance of the study

In theory, it is possible for writers to be able to provide sufficient information in sociolinguistic theory, especially in the discussion of dialects.

Practically, the study finding is helpful the next researchers for the analyzed the kind of in detail dialect and better yet from this research and the researcher hope for the next researchers can be more the informative and comprehension in analyzed certain one of the studies, especially for dialect.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study primarily deals with sociolinguistic focusing on dialect. Then, this study engages with concept related to the use of dialect in Bawean. The limitation of this study is based on the language used by Bawean dialect.