

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents brief enlightenment of the background of the study, statements of research problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is a primary human need. The fundamental nature of language cannot be separated from individuals, groups, and communities. Human always interact with each other and communicate with the other people by using a language. Language has a social function as a tool to make connection between human beings. Without language, it seems impossible for people to interact with others in their daily life because language can express people's feeling, willing, opinion. This means that language is a key used by the community in their life to make many relations. In short, language is the oral symbols that represent meaning as they are related to real life situation and experience.

The attitude of life in a particular society can be known by its language or its utterances. The utterances are not just daily conversations, but they can also be more philosophical expressions. One of which is in the form of *paparèghăn*. *Paparèghăn* is a literary work from Madura Island. In Javanese, *paparèghăn* is well known as *Parikan*. *Paparèghăn* in one stanza consists of four lines, the first and second lines are called sampiran that is used to startup of the short poetry, while the third and fourth lines are called content. In *paparèghăn*, first and second

lines that we know by the name of the sampiran sometimes do not imply anything and it uses for the opening of *paparèghăn*. But in the sampiran, there is an aesthetic relationship with the third and fourth lines that combined with the same rhyme. In the third and fourth lines are the content that explains the purpose of *paparèghăn*. It is not only consisting of 4 lines, but also consists of 2 lines. Based on the content or theme, *Paparèghăn* consists of several kinds such as love, advice, grief, satire, and so on.

For example *paparèghăn* 4 lines:

Madurese:

*Jha' mogherran bhungkana gheddhang,
 Kan gheddhang bannya' ghattana,
 Jha' neserran ka oreng ganteng,
 Reng ganteng bannya' binena.* (Supratman, 2016)

English:

Do not cut the banana tree,
 The banana tree has much sap,
 Do not feel pity to handsome man,
 Handsome man has a lot of wives

The example of *paparèghăn* with 2 lines:

Madurese:

*Perrèng kèya, kèng dhă'-pandhă',
 Orèng kèya, kèng bă'-jubă'.* (Supratman, 2016)

English:

That is bamboo, but small,
 That is people, but ugly.

Satire aims to ridicule, expose hypocrisy or show that appearance is often regarded as deceptive (Blake, 2007). This means that satire has the ability to

criticize certain human behaviors and social problems that are caused by them in such a way.

Lawak Sukur CS is a group of entertainers or comedians originated from Probolinggo. The figures who became the front men of this group are Sukkur and Buarto. Lawak Sukur CS has a distinctive presentation form in each different performance depending on the event organizer. In the middle of the show, sometimes the figures use *Paparèghăn* (short poetry), using *dangdut* (music genre in Indonesia) that accompanied by OM Putra Buana. Besides, they also use musical instruments hadrah. Each their performance is inserted by the hadith or verse that is taken from the Quran as a message for the audience. They also used Madurese language. Lawak CS still exists until today because the response from the society who are enthusiastic about them. This performance is suitable to be the source of the data because the language is Madurese and this show uses *paparèghăn*.

Regarding with the issue, a number of writers so far has conducted studies that are related to satire. Attilee Dalene (2012), and Marika Österberg (2012), were the writers who also conducted studies of satire but none of them studied satire in Madurese, a local language chosen as the subject of this study. Thus, this study gives attention to satire in Sukkur's *Paparèghăn*. They also were not study in linguistics domain.

The writer conducts the research about satire in *paparèghăn* because she is curious about the the types of satire and the purpose of satire which are used in *paparèghăn*. The writer is interested to analyze *Paparèghăn* because it is one of

the assets of Madurese culture that should be preserved by the youngers. It is one of the wealth of Madura that is almost extinct and lack of attention from the younger generation. *Paparèghăn* can be used as a convention for social activities, social critics who try to analyze symptoms of social phenomena. It contains certain values that need to preserve and emulated by the younger generation at now.

1.2 Statement of Research Problems

In the line with the background of the study above, the writer answers two research questions. The questions formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of satire found in Sukkur's *Paparèghăn*?
2. What linguistic features are implemented in constructing satires in Sukkur's *Paparèghăn*?

1.3 Objective of The Study

The objectives of the study portrayed the answers of questions revealed in the statements of the research problem. Based on the research problem, there are two objectives of this study. The objectives are:

1. To explain the types of satire in Sukkur's *Paparèghăn*.
2. To explain the linguistic features implemented in constructing satires in Sukkur's *Paparèghăn*.

1.4 Significance of The Study

Theoretically, this study is expected to be a reference for further studies which analyze the same source of data or use the same theory. The result of this analysis is able to give a better understanding about satire in *Paparèghăn*.

Practically, the aim of this study is to assist people, in particular, the people who want to study Madurese to be able to identify how satire gives contribution to *paparèghăn*. This study can help the reader to know about satire and *paparèghăn*. Then, the readers are able to know about the types of satire, the implied meaning, and how linguistic features used in constructing satire in *paparèghăn*.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

With the intention of specifying and avoiding broad investigation, the research deals with the theory related to satire. In this study, the writer explains about the types of satire and the linguistic features implemented in satire. Besides, the writer limits the data from the *paparèghăn* that contain satire uttered by the figures in Lawak Sukkur.