

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There are four sub chapters in this chapter. The background of this research is provided in this chapter, including the research problems, objective of the research, significance of the research, and the scope and limitation of the research. All of these sub chapters are important to be discussed in the introduction of this research.

1.1 Background of the Research

Human and language are linked and connected in daily life. Language is needed for human life and one of the main necessities because it is used to interact with others. They can express ideas, feelings, and emotions through language. It can be in the forms of writing and speaking. It can be identified by recognizing the meaning of the sounds or words. Language is also a communication system in the combination of sounds into words, words into phrases or sentences. As Holmes (2013) said that interactions which are more concerned with expressing feelings often have little in the way of new information to communicate.

Language is not simply the main necessity as an interaction device in society. It also means a comprehensive element of life to humans as the medium or device to form the identity of culture, science, technology, and even art. They do not realise the existence and the importance of language in their life. It is because language is completely near them, they do not realise they speak using language, just like they breath, eat, and drink every day.

There are many different ethnic groups in Indonesia, each with its own regional language that facilitates easy communication within the community. Every regional language has its guidelines for creating appropriate conversation. Moreover, Indonesian citizens can use some languages to communicate in a certain situation. They use Indonesian language in formal conditions, while they

can also use regional language in line with their original regions as their first language that they frequently use in family and society.

Indonesia has many regional languages based on the region. The data in Language Development and Fostering Agency of the Ministry of Education and Culture explains that there are 652 languages in Indonesia, based on the verification and validation survey conducted in 2018. Madurese language is one of those many languages in Indonesia (Kemendikbud, 2018). Madura Island is located East of Java Island. They use Madurese as their first language. Madurese language according to Misnadin (2016) becomes number 4 in the largest language spoken in Indonesia, after Indonesian, Javanese, and Sundanese. The reason for this is the substantial Madurese population. As surveyed in *Kompas*, the population of Madurese people is 7.179.356 people in 2021 (Ciputra, 2022). It means Madurese population is about 3.03 percent of the total of 273 million people of Indonesian citizens. It makes Madurese the fourth largest language in Indonesia.

In the relationship between language and society, as stated before, there are several areas in Indonesia, each with its own spoken language. Dialects are the different spoken languages of each place. A specific civilization uses a dialect of language to communicate with one another. As Wardhaugh and Jannet (2015) stated, dialect is a subordinate variety of a language. Dialect is language variation in a particular region. In Madura, for example, according to Sutoko et al. (1998) Madurese language has 4 dialect varieties. They are Bangkalan dialect, Pamekasan dialect, Sumenep dialect, and Kangean dialect. These Madurese dialect varieties are distinguished based on the region in Madura. For example, in pronoun "You" dialect varieties, Bangkalan dialect use *hedeh*, while in Pamekasan use *be'en*, and Sumenep and also Kangean dialect practice *be'na* to present the pronoun You.

Madurese language is not used only in Madura Island or by Madurese people. It is also used in other regencies in east Java. Excluding the Madurese people in Madura Island, they are Banyuwangi, Situbondo, Bondowoso, Jember,

Lumajang, Probolinggo, and Pasuruan. It is also called as *Pandalungan*. *Pandalungan* refers to the area in the end east region of East Java. Yuswadi (2008) stated that the region of *Pandalungan* includes Pasuruan, Probolinggo, Situbondo, Bondowoso, Banyuwangi, Lumajang, and Jember, that has a new culture in blending two or more cultures in one area. The acculturation of Javanese and Madurese in the area produces a unique culture and language (Nuraeni, 2022). Thus, Situbondo is one of the *Pandalungan* regions that have two and more mixing cultures that are categorically a unique culture. It means Situbondo people use Madurese as their first language.

Situbondo becomes one of the regencies in east java that uses Madurese language in daily activities. Located on the eastern tip of Java Island's northern portion, Situbondo is a regency in East Java. It is geographically located to the north of Bondowoso, to the west of Banyuwangi, to the east of Probolinggo, and to the south of the Madura Strait. Situbondo area is 1.638 Km² and its shape elongated approximately 140 Km (BPS Situbondo, 2023). There are 17 districts in Situbondo, including 2 cities. This research analyses all of the 17 districts in Situbondo. This research interests to know how many districts are separated into these dialect varieties.



Figure 1. 1 The Maps of Situbondo Regency

Although Situbondo is in the Java Island that has Javanese language, Situbondo is one of regencies in East Java that uses Madurese language. The majority of Situbondo people are native Madurese language speakers. It is not similar to the other regencies in the Pandalungan area that have Java language. This is one of the reasons this research is analysed. Another reason is that Situbondo has their different dialects. They have different dialects in Madurese language. For example, in the pronoun “You” dialect varieties, Situbondo has different dialects. They are *be'en* and *be'na* to present the pronoun “You”. Dialect differences may have been discussed for as long as people were interacting with one another. This is interesting to be discussed, besides the Madurese dialect differences spoken in Situbondo, this research will also discuss the factors that influence the differences.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the research, the research questions to be answered in this study are:

1. What are the dialect differences of Madurese language spoken in Situbondo in terms of vocabulary and phoneme feature?
2. What are factors that influence the dialect differences of Madurese language in Situbondo?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the previous research questions, the objectives of the research are:

1. To find out and explain the dialect differences of Madurese language spoken in Situbondo in terms of vocabulary and phoneme feature.
2. To find out and explain the factors that influence the dialect differences of Madurese language spoken in Situbondo.

1.4 Significance of the Study

It is important to analyse the Madurese language in Situbondo regency. This research focuses on answering several research questions that are formulated in the research problem. This research aims to provide theoretical and practical contributions.

For the theoretical contribution, this research can contribute to the advance in Sociolinguistics, especially in dialect terms, and to English Study Program students to add their understanding about the dialect varieties of Madurese language, especially in Situbondo in terms of vocabulary, phoneme feature, and the factors that influence the dialect varieties. It can also enrich references for the next research in the dialect term of Madurese language and other languages.

Then it has the practical contributions to the local government of Situbondo about the variety of their people's dialectical characteristics to distinguish among the regencies in *Pandalungan* area. It also can be new knowledge to the people in Situbondo regency about the Madurese dialect varieties.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This research limits the problems to be discussed to simplify the discussion in authoring this research, and to facilitate the discussion as clearer and more focused as expected. This research aims to discuss the differences of Madurese dialect spoken in Situbondo and the factors that influence it. This research also uses the dialect theory by Denham. The dialect varieties in this research are in terms of vocabulary and phoneme features. The data that will be analysed is selected words that potentially have dialect varieties.

The scope of this research is in the field of dialect focusing on the dialect varieties by Denham and Lobeck (2013) theory in terms of vocabulary and phoneme feature, and the theories by Sofyan (2008) and Chambers and Trudgill (2004) in the factor influencing the dialect varieties. This research limits the Madurese dialect varieties spoken in Situbondo. The data for this research are

collected from vocabularies and phoneme features of Madurese dialects spoken in Situbondo. Situbondo has 17 districts, so the source of data is 17 respondents from each district.