

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This study deals with dialect which is part of the Sociolinguistics field. In this chapter, the writer provides several sub-chapters; background of the study, statements problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and the scope and limitation of the study. The writer explained all the sub-chapters before this study goes further and deeper in the next chapter.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is an important part of human life, because it is important for communication in life. Language allows us to provide information and express indignation and feel. According to Wardhaugh (2006) language is an essential human attribute and individuals have access to it and constantly show that they do so by using it properly. Social, cultural, and geographic backgrounds cause language to have various types. The manifestation of this diversity can be seen in the number of languages that still used in the world. Ethnologue (in Lewis, Simons and Fennig, 2016) stated there are 7,097 languages which are used in the world. Ethnologue also stated Indonesia has 707 active regional languages from 719 existing regional languages.

The main function of language is a tool to communicate with society. Language has a close relationship with society, because language is used by society to interact and communicate. Holmes (2001) pointed out that Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. It is very interesting to discuss

because people talk about different social backgrounds, so it can bring up language diversity.

According to Thomas and Nathan (2001), a dialect is a group of speakers in a specific language whose voice is significantly different from another group of languages. A group of people who speak the same dialect is called a phonetic Community. It can be defined based on the number of additional language factors including region and ethnicity, and its factors are not based on language structure. The language used depends on the function and community needs. In other words, there are many language differences between speakers who know and know each other better. In addition, dialect includes a regional or social variety of language characterized by its own phonological, syntactic, morphological, and lexical properties. Normally, dialects emerge because of geographical factors. However, it can also be from another factor as like social factors.

Language varieties defined by geographic boundaries are called regional dialects (Thomas and Nathan, 2001). Moreover, some ethnic groups live in this area. There must be some history and culture that influence the language used. From the sound pattern, vocabulary, structure, intonation, and pronunciation, we can see the characteristics of the language used by certain races. Examples of linguistic diversity can be found in every country (for example, Indonesia).

Language variation may be caused by many factors, but the dominant one is geographical factor (Sari, 2016). Those who live on an island will have different language changes from other islands. Indonesia has many islands spread from Aceh to Papua. Indonesia has many islands, which makes Indonesia is a country with

diverse cultures, races, religions and language. 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 Javanese are Madurese, Sunda, Betawi, etc. Bojonegoro is one of regencies in East Java. East Java dialect language consists of various kinds of sub-dialect including Bojonegoro, Nganjuk, Madiun, Mojokerto, and Surabaya. Bojonegoro language is included in the Bojonegoro dialect (Sari, 2016).

According to Wedhawati and Sukesti, (2006) the dialects of Javanese are widely distributed. In 2001, there were an estimated 75.5 million people using the Javanese language, distributed in East Java, Central Java, Jakarta, Medan, and other places. Usually, they have their own dialect characteristics, just like East Java. It has the characteristics of a dialect like a dialect, and it often ignores the standard language. Therefore, the dialects in East Java are called hard languages (Wedhawati et al., 2006). Bojonegoro Regency, is an area in the East Java Province. Administratively, it has territorial borders, namely the North of Tuban Regency, the South Nganjuk Regency, the East of Lamongan Regency and the West of Blora Regency (Central Java Province), namely, to the north is Tuban Regency, to the south is Nganjuk Regency, to the east is Lamongan Regency and to the west is Blora Regency (Central Java Province). The division of Bojonegoro Regency consists of 28 districts, including 11 sub-districts. That districts where a part of them located in border such as Tambakrejo, Sugihwaras, Kanor, Baureno, and other. However, in this study the writer only focuses four districts to research about lexical variation. Bojonegoro Regency also has a unique dialect, although not many people know it, but the original Bojonegoro dialect is also very distinctive. Bojonegoro

language is very unique and often weird. Even the Bojonegoro language is sometimes different, and other Javanese languages are also difficult to understand, such as the word “*genyo*”, which means "why". Sometimes it is difficult for other Javanese languages to understand the language. Even people who come from outside Bojonegoro often wonder what the meaning of this word or other unique words from in Bojonegoro.

Based on the description above, there are many students at University of Trunojoyo Madura come from Bojonegoro regency. Students mean people between the ages of 17 and 25, who are currently studying in colleges and universities to prepare themselves for higher professional knowledge (diplomas and/or bachelor degrees). The term relates to another field. Immigration students refer to those who leave their hometowns (between the ages of 17-25) to study in colleges and universities in order to obtain professional knowledge of a diploma or a bachelor's degree and carry out the process of socialization.

In the research, the writer chooses to observe about lexical variations because this research on lexical variations is rarely found, especially in the English Study Program at University of Trunojoyo Madura. It is important to conduct a study of lexical variations by classifying of differences in lexical variations of Bojonegoro language, especially students at University of Trunojoyo Madura, to determine the form of lexical variations which is used by them. They are Kanor, Baureno, Gondang, and Tambakrejo. The reason is because the writer has experience that Tambakrejo's dialect is difficult to understand for people around Bojonegoro, although they are in one regency for example when Tambakrejo's students say “often” is “*serek*”, so the other regency not understand about it.

Tambakrejo's dialect uses different word about noun as like "Mosquito" called "*Jengklong*", verb as like "sit" called "*linggeh*", and adjective as like "Angry" called "*srengen*". It makes Tambakrejo's language called unique language. So, the writer is interested to research this problem by comparing with several districts in Bojonegoro. The writer chooses Kanor, Baureno, and Gondang as sample data because they adjacent with another regency. Probably, Tambakrejo's dialect is influenced by border. Then, a study of Javanese lexical variations used by students at University of Trunojoyo Madura is worth to conduct. Therefore, from the explanation above, the writer focuses on describing the lexical variation used by Students of University of Trunojoyo Madura and explain the factors that lead lexical variation used by students at University of Trunojoyo Madura.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Based on the background of study, the formulation of the research problems are as follows:

1. What are the lexical variations used by Bojonegoro students at University of Trunojoyo Madura?
2. What are the factors that lead lexical variation used by Bojonegoro students at University of Trunojoyo Madura?

1.3 Objectives of the study

In line with the research problems above, this study has the following objectives:

1. To find out the lexical variations used by Bojonegoro students at University of Trunojoyo Madura.

2. To explain the factors that lead lexical variation used by student at University of Trunojoyo Madura.

1.4 Significance of the study

The research is expected to provide theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to give people an understanding of lexical variations. The writer also hopes that this research can help readers and other students who plan to conduct similar studies or look for reference materials on vocabulary variation.

Practically, the purpose of this research is to help people understand the vocabulary variations used by people in Bojonegoro Regency. In addition, this research has become another choice for readers to understand the unique dialects that contain different words in Bojonegoro Regency. They are Kanor, Baureno, Gondang and Tambakrejo. Therefore, people will not be confused when they hear many vocabulary differences between those four districts.

1.5 Scope and limitation of the study

The scope of this research is in the field of Sociolinguistics focusing on lexical variation that used two theories. The first theory is proposed Wolfram and schilling (2015). The second theory is proposed by Chambers and Trudgil (2004). To make this research more specific, the limitation of this research lies in the lexical variations found in Kanor district, Baureno district, Gondang district, and Tambakrejo district, and they must be a native of the area. Then, this study also found the factor that lead lexical variation used by students at University of Trunojoyo Madura.