

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, there are some sub-chapters that will be presented. They are background of the study, research questions, and objectives of the study, significance of study and scope and limitations of the study.

1.1. Background of the Study

Language plays important role for the life of human since it refers to communication tool used in daily life. By language, someone could express his feeling, idea, including provide information. It is appropriate with the statement given by Wardaugh (2006) dealing with this term that language is crucial attribute for human. Language could help them to communicate each other. There are various types of language, it is caused by social, cultural, as well as geographic background. The diversity could be seen in number of languages used by people in entire world. According to Ethnologue (Simons and Fennig, 2016), there are 7,097 languages used in this world. Meanwhile, Indonesia has 719 regional languages and 707 of them are still active.

Language is a tools for someone to make interaction and communication with other society. Therefore, it has close relationship with them. Holmes (2001) shows that sociolinguistic is a study that deals with relationship between language and society. It is fascinating to be discussed since people talk different social background which could cause diversity of language.

Dealing with dialect, Thomas and Nathan (2001) expressed that it is related to a group of speakers using a specific language by which it is different from others. A phonetic community is a call for those who speak the same dialect. It could be determined based on the number of additional language factors, including region and ethnicity. The factors are not based on structure of language. The language used, it depends on the function and the needs of community. Specifically, there are many differences of language between speakers who understand and know

each other better. Furthermore, dialect covers a regional or social variety of language which is characterized by its own phonological, morphological, syntactic, as well as lexical properties. Usually, the emergence of dialect is affected by geographical factor. Not only that, it could also come from other factor like social. Emerge because of geographical factors. However, it can also be from another factor as like social factors. It is mentioned that regional dialect is related to varieties of language which is defined by geographic boundaries (Thomas and Nathan, 2001). The language used must be influenced some history and culture. To know what language used by certain races, we could see the sound pattern, structure, vocabulary, intonation and pronunciation by which it belongs to the language characteristics. The language diversity could be found in every country, including in Indonesia.

Geographical factor is the most dominant factor which can cause variation of language (Sari,2016). People living on an island, they use a certain language which is different with language of those living on other island. There are many islands found in Indonesia, from Aceh to Papua. It causes this country to have diverse cultures, religions, races, as well as languages. We could find a lot of ethnics as like ethnic groups in Madurese (Wurm Shiro Hattori, 1981).

Madurese speakers are the fourth largest of the 726 regional languages in Indonesia after Indonesian, Javanese and Sundanese, and the third largest after Javanese and Sundanese. According to Wurm and Shiro Hattori (1981), the ranking of regional languages in Indonesia based on the number of speakers, which occupies 1-20 consecutively are Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Minangkabau, Bugis, Batak, Banjarese, Balinese, Acehnese, Sasak, Lampung, Makassar, Rejang, Komering, Sa'dan, Manggarai, Minahasa, Dayak Ngaju, Gorontalo and Bima. Madura is a part of Indonesia having various words with various pronouncers. This island is divided into 4 regions such as Sumenep, Pamekasan, Sampang, and Bangkalan. Those regions stand together and create many variations of language by which it makes them united to be Madurese language.

Madurese language has certain characteristics. Moreover, each regency has their own characteristics which could be seen from the dialect containing of many variations. It is different with another. In Sumenep, the community uses “*bâ’na*” to express “you”. Pamekasan community says “*bâ’ân*”, Sampang community uses the word “*kakéh*”, while in Bangkalan, they say “*hédâh*” or “*bâ’eng*”.

Based on the description above, the researcher chose to make observation about lexical variations since this discussion is rarely found, especially in English Study Program at University of Trunojoyo Madura. It is crucial to conduct a research that deals with lexical variations by making classification about differences in lexical variations of Madurese language, especially students at University of Trunojoyo Madura to determine what form of lexical variations used by them.

However, the researcher focused on choosing 4 regencies to finding out lexical variation. Madurese language has a unique dialect, although not many people know it. Madurese language has unique dialect and it is often weird. Even the language used in Bangkalan is sometimes different, and other 3 regencies languages are also difficult to understand. The example is the word “*pakèl*” that means “mango”. Sometimes, other community from other regencies (Sumenep, Pamekasan, and Sampang) get hard to understand it. Even other communities coming from other place, they often wonder about the meaning of the word or the meaning of other unique words from Bangkalan.

Other example which is related to this research is dialect of Sumenep using different term for noun as like “*motor*” having meaning as “car”, verb as like “*acaca*” that means “talk”, as well as adjective as like “*bhellis*” by which the meaning is “angry”. It makes the language used in Sumenep unique. Therefore, the researcher feels interested to conduct a research that deals with this problem by making comparison with other regencies in Madura. The researcher chose Sumenep, Pamekasan, Sampang, and Bangkalan as the sample since they are related. It is worth to conduct a research related to lexical variations used by communities in 4 regencies in Madura. Therefore, the researcher focused on

describing lexical variation used by Madurese people in each regency and explaining the factors that lead it.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study discussed above, this study is going to discuss about lexical variation used in four regencies in Madura as the first and second part, factor that influencing lexical variation in four regencies in Madura. Questions will be formulated as follows:

1. What are the lexical variations found in four regencies in Madura?
2. What are the factors influence lexical variation in four regencies in Madura?

1.3 Objectives of the study

From the problem statement mentioned above, in this study there are two objectives to be achieved:

1. To identify and describe lexical variation in four regencies in Madura.
2. To explain the factors influencing lexical in four regencies in Madura.

1.4 Significance of the study

The results of this study are expected to contribute theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretical Significance

The results of this research are expected to give people an understanding about lexical variations. The researcher also expects that this could help readers and other students planning to conduct similar research or look for reference on vocabulary variation.

2. Practical significance

It is expected that this research could help people to get the variations of vocabulary used by people in four regencies in Madura. Moreover, the researcher hopes that this research becomes another readers' choice to get the unique dialect on different words in four regencies in Madura. They are Sumenep regency, Pamekasan regency, sampan regency and Bangkalan regency. Therefore, people

will not get confusion when hearing many vocabulary differences among those four regency.

1.5 Scope and limitation of the Study

This study is limited to This research scope refers to the field of Sociolinguistics which focused on lexical variation using 2 theories. The first theory is proposed by Wolfram and Chilling (2015). The second one is proposed by Chambers and Trudgil (2004). There is research limitation to make the research more spesific. It is about lexical variations found in Sumenep regency, Pamekasan regency, sampang regency and Bangkalan regency. Moreover, they must be native of the area. This research also found the factor of lexical variation used by Madurese people in four regencies in Madura.