

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a complex and comprehensive communication mechanism that humans use, and to a lesser extent other creatures employ. It is a method of expressing and conveying thoughts, ideas, emotions, and information that is structured and symbolic. Language includes both spoken and written forms, as well as nonverbal components including gestures, facial expressions, and body language. “Language is a communication tool used by everyone in their daily life as a means to convey information and arguments to others.” (Rabiah, 2020).

Every place in this world has their own language, so most of people learn about the international language to make a communication with another people in different country in the world. We use language to ask for and give people information. “We use it to express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respect. Often one utterance will simultaneously convey both information and express feelings.” (Holmes, 1994).

Like in Indonesia, Indonesia has many languages: some of them are Javanese language, Madurese language, and many others. So we have to master two or more languages to understand what people are saying to us. Because of that we have to learn about bilingualism in order to be able communicate with foreigner. “Bilingualism is actually sometimes regarded as a problem in that many bilingual individuals tend to occupy rather low positions in society and knowledge

of another language becomes associated with ‘inferiority.’ Bilingualism is sometimes seen as a personal and social problem, not something that has strong positive connotations.” (Wardhaugh, 2015).

In Indonesia, exactly Madura island, there are many people who can speak two languages or it's called bilingual. So many Indonesians are bilingual although they use only Javanese language or their regional language. In Indonesia, Bilingualism is the ability to speak and understand two languages fluently. Individuals who are bilingual have the capacity to communicate effectively in two different languages, and they may use each language in various contexts. “Bilingualism means having two languages, and is often used in literature to mean the same as multilingualism, and is mainly about language use.” (Mostafa, 2016). In this study the writer will analyze the types of bilingualism found in Sampang Regency, and how bilingualism is maintained in the community of Sampang Regency. There are many people in Sampang who practice bilingualism to their children, so the writer is interested to analyze it.

Bilingual commonly occurs, like in Madura Island, some parents use Bilingualism Madurese language and Indonesian language, exactly in Sampang regency, they use bilingualism into their children, so bilingualism in Indonesia is commonly used by many people. “But People who are bilingual or multilingual do not necessarily have exactly the same abilities in the languages (or varieties); in fact, that kind of parity may be exceptional.” (Wardhaugh, 2015).

In Madura, exactly in Sampang Regency, bilingual and multilingual are seldom occur, because the Society mostly use Madurese language. But there is a certain family that is educational person that use bilingualism between Madurese language and Indonesian language. “In many parts of the world is just a normal requirement of daily living that people speak several languages: perhaps one or more at home, another in the village, still another for purposes of trade, and yet another for contact with the outside world of wider social or political organization.

These various languages are usually acquired naturally and unselfconsciously, and the shifts from one to another are made without hesitation”(Wardhaugh, 2015).

As stated by Baker (1994), “The term Bilingualism is typically used to describe the two languages of an individual”. Furthermore, Bilingual is the situation when the people can speak into two languages in different environment. “Bilingualism is a situation in which someone or a group of people can use more than one language for communication. The situation can be easily found in communities with members who are open other community and in this modern era such communities are there all over the world” (Muliana et al. 2015).

Bilingualism in Madura, exactly in Sampang Regency has many differences with people who use bilingualism in other environment in Indonesia. In Madura only educational people that use bilingualism to their children Madurese language and Indonesian language, and mostly it occurs in this era. The writer wants to discuss the Bilingualism practices in Sampang Regency used by the society over there.

1.2 Research Questions

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

1. What are the types of bilingualism found in Sampang Regency?
2. How is bilingualism maintained in the community of Sampang Regency?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The main objectives of this study are:

1. To identify the types of Bilingualism found in Sampang Regency.
2. To find out how is Bilingualism maintained in the community of Sampang Regency.

1.4 Significance of the Study

It is stated that this research will have both theoretical and practical implications. In theory, it is intended that this study will provide insight into the aspects of bilingualism as well as the types of bilingualism found in Sampang regency and how is bilingualism maintained in the community of Sampang regency. The writer also believes that this research will help readers, particularly students, understand about bilingualism.

The goal of this research is to provide the use of bilingualism in Sampang Regency, with an awareness of practicing bilingualism. Aside from that, this research serves as an option for readers who are already familiar with bilingualism, as well as the variances in Sampang Regency.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The study is primarily deals with sociolinguistics focusing on using Bilingualism practices involving parent and children found in Sampang Regency. The limitation of this study is based on bilingualism used by the society especially educational person in Sampang Regency. And this study uses two theories they are from Weinreich (1953) and Holmes (2001).