

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is discussing the background of the study, research question, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is the study of how language and society interact by identifying how language serves a social function and how it is used to express social meaning (Holmes, 2013). In society, language also has an important role to make good conversation with each other. When doing a conversation with other people, usually we try to use polite or good word choices. The choice of words that we have to choose is depend on who we talk to. For example, when we trying to do a conversation with older people or when talking in a formal situation, we must choose a high variety of words. When we doing conversations with a friend, or younger people, or talk in an informal situation, we can choose the low variation. The explanation above about high and low variation of words is named diglossia.

According to Charles Ferguson diglossia is two or more varieties of the same language in the speech community. It is used by some speaker under different condition. Ferguson said that diglossia is a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard or regional standards), there is a very divergent, highly codified (often grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle of a large and respected body of written literature, either of an earlier period or in another speech community, which is learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes but is not used by any section of the community for ordinary conversation(Ferguson, 1959).

In this research, the researcher trying to discuss the diglossia found in the Javanese language, especially in the Gresik region. Gresik is one of the cities in east Java that have many uniqueness, the first one is about the territory. In the north of the Gresik area, there are Ujung Pangkah subdistrict, Panceng subdistrict, and also Tambak Subdistrict that located in the coastal area, while in the south area is cold hilly. In the east area, the Gresik regency is directly adjacent to the city of Surabaya, which is known distinctive “Suroboyoan” dialect. While the western part borders Lamongan Regency which has a distinctive dialect that the local community calls “Boso Kulonan” which means the language of the western region. Not only that, the area such as the Driyorejo subdistrict and Wringinanom subdistrict which are directly adjacent to Mojokerto regency which is still thick of the Majapahit culture also provide their own color for dialect variations in Gresik regency. The next specialty is the presence of Giri Kedaton as a former kingdom founded by Sunan Giri. The language used by Giri society is slightly different from other Gresik languages and is also considered to have higher degrees than languages in other areas of Gresik regency. in addition, the existence of Tambak and Sangkapura subdistrict that located in Bawean island, as one of the administrative areas of Gresik regency is an interesting thing that can be researched further, considering that this subdistrict is the only area that uses the Madurese language (Muzaki, 2018).

According to Dr. Muchammad Thoha as Gresik cultural observer, another uniqueness of Gresik regency is in the languages(Thoha, 2023). The person designation in Gresik also has its peculiarities, usually in the Javanese language the word "*panjenengan*" (you) is used by someone that is older or respected, but in the Gresik area or the Gresik language is slightly different with several variations, for people who are older or respected, when referring to word (you), the word "*ndiko*, *handiko*, *andiko*" is used, while those who are older use "*siro*" for younger ones, to refer to those at the same level, use "*riko*" and those who show familiarity use "*keno/peno*", not just the two words above, there is also the one that seems a bit harsh, namely "*koen*", so that your call as "*kowe*" is very rare to hear in Gresik, while the word that shows itself most distinctively in Gresik is the word *eson* (me) or *reyang*, for example in the sentence "*kepek riko eson gowo*" (I brought your bag).

The Javanese language has a variety of words that can be analyzed, there are named *ngoko*, *madya*, and *krama*. Ngoko is the L variety, krama is the H variety, and Madya is the middle variety between Ngoko and Krama. Javanese speech level can be divided roughly into three: the highest called kromo; the lowest called ngoko; and a middle level, called kromo madyo or just madyo (Errington et al., 1984).

The reason why is the researcher interested to discuss diglossia in Gresik regency because every subdistrict there has different dialect. Not only every subdistrict there but also in every area or the district has a big possibility for having a different dialect. In the Gresik region, it has eighteen subdistricts. Most of that uses the Javanese language but two subdistricts use their own language named Bawean language because of the location on the Bawean island. Another reason that the researcher is interested in this research is the Javanese language of the Gresik people is unique. For example, the word *seru* in the Javanese language has a meaning of exciting. However, in the Gresik Javanese language word *seru* has a meaning that is very. For example, in other Javanese languages: *Dolenane seru* = The game is very exciting. In Gresik Javanese language: *howone panas seru* = the weather is very hot.

The researcher is interested to analyze the diglossia in the Javanese language that is found in one of the subdistricts there named Kebomas subdistrict. The reason why the researcher focus on one subdistrict is there are located in the center of Gresik. There are many people lived and also became a center of civilization in Gresik regency. The reason why is there are two mall named Icon mall and Gress mall. There are also has an important building such as Gresik Police Station, public service mall, Semen Gresik factory, Ibnu Sina hospital, Semen hospital, masjid agung Gresik, Sunan Giri's grave, etc.

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

In this section, the researcher investigate about:

1. What diglossia are found in Kebomas subdistrict that uses the Javanese language in the Gresik regency?
2. What are the social factors of diglossia found in every villages in kebomas subdistrict

1.3 Objectives of the Research Study

Based on the research problems, the researcher wants to find the objectives of the study, such as:

1. To find the diglossia found in Kebomas subdistrict that uses the Javanese language in the Gresik regency.
2. To find and describe the social factors of diglossia found in every village in kebomas subdistrict

1.4 Significance of the Research Study

1. Theoretically

The writer expects that this study will give more explanation to the readers about the diglossia analysis of Javanese language that happen in Gresik regency especially in one of the big subdistricts named Kebomas subdistrict. It hopes that the reader can understand and know the diglossia of Javanese language in Gresik regency.

2. Practically

- a. For teacher

It helps the teacher who interested about language especially Javanese language in Gresik has more reference to explain for the

student who interested to know more about Gresik. The teacher also having more knowledge to share with the student about the speech level of language as known as diglossia.

b. For student

It helps the student who try to study about diglossia especially diglossia of Javanese language in Gresik regency. The student who lived in Gresik regency especially in Kebomas subdistrict area will interest and have more the knowledge to studying those language.

c. For writer

The writer that wants to more develop the Javanese diglossia it can be use this research for the reference.

d. For readers

It helps the readers who interested to analyzed the diglossia can be more understand about the variety of diglossia. There are high variety and low variety. In Javanese language, there are consist diglossia variety named Krama (high variety), madya (middle variety), and Ngoko (Low variety). This study can also become the refence for the reader who trying to have more knowledge about Javanese diglossia especially in Gresik regency.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Research Study

On this point, the study focused on the analysis of diglossia in the Gresik region, especially in one of the subdistricts there named Kebomas subdistrict. Kebomas subdistrict has twenty-one villages. There are Giri, Gulomantung, Kedanyang, Klangonan, Kebomas, Kembangan, Prambangan, Sukorejo, Segoromadu, Tenggulunan, Karangkring, Indro, Singosari, Sidomoro, Gending, Ngargosari, Kawisanyar, Sidomukti, Sekarkurung, Dahanrejo, and Randuagung.

Source of data collected from the participant who lived in Kebomas subdistrict. The researcher also using the secondary data from the book by Dukut imam Widodo entitled “*Grisse Tempoe Doeloe and Sang Gresik Bercerita*” The theoretical base of this study is sociolinguistic studies which are used to analyze

the diglossia of the Javanese language, especially in the Gresik regency. The researcher used theory by Charles Ferguson to conduct the study about diglossia. The researcher also using the theory from George Yule to analyze the social factor that happen in every subdistrict that affect the diglossia.