

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language becomes an essential aspect in human life. People use language almost in every interaction that they do in their daily life. People use it to express ideas to have mutual communication between speakers and hearers. As stated by Hornby (2007), by using languages, people can express their ideas, feeling, and thinking. It means that language is really important because it is needed to be able to communicate and share something to others in order to make others know about the feeling, thinking, and also intention of the speaker itself.

There are various kinds of language used by people based on their environments where they lived. People around the world have different styles in using language to communicate. Because of the culture and demography, people who lived in different countries may use their own language and style to communicate with others in their daily life. This is commonly known as dialect of language. Dialect is a special form of language. According to Wardhaugh (2010), dialect is used to describe differences in speech that associated with various social groups or classes especially in a way of speaking that differs them from standard language.

Language can have two or more dialects. Dialect is something that concerns with variations which located regionally or socially (Spolsky, 1998). Dialect also means the language variation that comes from a group of users that

are relative in numbers, living in one particular place, region, or area. Since dialect is based on the place, region or area where the users live, it is usually called as area dialect, regional dialect or geography dialect (Chaer and Agustina, 1995).

A dialect is distinguished by vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. Regional dialects are dialects based on different regions of a language used. Social dialect is a dialect that is based on differences in social status in the community. Almost all social groups have the potential to have language with certain characteristics that can distinguish it from other groups (Sumarsono, 2007). Based on those statements, it can be concluded that dialect is a variation of language which is spoken by specific people in specific area, class or group which involve different vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar. Javanese users in Central Java has their own particular features that are different from others like the users in East Java. Even so, people from these locations which have their own dialects can communicate well with each other because those dialects are included in the same language that is Javanese language.

Javanese language is a regional language of Indonesia with a large number of native speakers around the Javanese ethnic groups. It is mainly spoken in Central Java and East Java. But there is something that makes East Java different with Central Java. People around Central Java who lived in Yogyakarta and Solo tend to use high level of Javanese Language which is called *Krama*. Meanwhile, most area in East Java especially around Surabaya and Sidoarjo, people tend to use the low level of Javanese Language which is

called *Ngoko*. There are some examples of these two dialects that can be found on table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Example of Ngoko and Krama in Javanese

Central Java (Yogyakarta / Solo)	East Java (Surabaya / Sidoarjo)	English	Meaning
{ <i>nanging</i> }	{ <i>tapi</i> }	{but}	‘except for the fact’
{ <i>déning</i> }	{ <i>ambèk</i> }	{with}	‘used as a function word to indicate a participant in action’
{ <i>ngantos</i> }	{ <i>sampèk</i> }	{until}	‘to indicate continuance’
{ <i>séda</i> }	{ <i>matek</i> }	{dead}	‘deprived of life’
{ <i>mboten</i> }	{ <i>gak</i> }	{no}	‘to express the negative choice or possibility’
{ <i>menawi</i> }	{ <i>nèk</i> }	{if}	‘to introduce an exclamation’

Based on the table above, it could be seen that there are some differences between the language used in Central Java and East Java. People around East Java especially in Sidoarjo also use *ngoko* in their daily conversation.

Sidoarjo is a district in East Java, Indonesia. Larangan is a village which is placed at Sidoarjo. There is an interesting case that was found by the researcher in Larangan village. The variation of conversation between people around this village has evolved. This case happens because Larangan Village in Sidoarjo is the destination of people from two major ethnic group such as Tionghoa tribe and Madura tribe. Also, there are another minor Javanese tribe

around Java Island. This is happening because there is the largest traditional market in Sidoarjo which called Larangan Market and this can be an attraction for people outside this city to do business in this traditional market. As a result, many traders and businessman come to this village to do business and also live in this village as the urban people. Even though, people around Larangan still able to communicate as usual in their daily activities.

Something that makes Larangan as an interesting place to conduct this research is the Javanese language used by people with different races for example Javanese used by Chinese races. As we know if the Chinese race is still not fluent in pronouncing sounds /r/. Most widely known example is a sentence said by Alim Markus as president of Maspion Group in an advertisement that is often aired on TV. The example sentence is "*Cintailah ploduk-ploduk Indonesia*". Researcher realize that there is morphophonemic change in this word by changing sounds of /r/ becomes /l/ in Chinese race when speaking in Indonesian or Javanese. In Larangan village especially in the Larangan market, there are many buying and selling activities between Chinese races and Javanese races. Researcher found that the language that uttered from Chinese race is unique when using a Javanese local dialect. This opinion was supported by a statement from Dreyfuss and Oka (1995) that Chinese ethnic language was strongly influenced by local dialect languages. Here are some conversations which accidentally obtained by researcher between Chinese race and Javanese race when using Javanese language.

Table 1.2 Conversation between Javanese and Chinese

Conversation 1			
Jav	Piroan iki <i>sirupe</i> ?	Berapa harga sirup ini?	How much is this syrup cost?
Chi	<i>Sirope</i> selawe ewu.	Harga sirup ini 25ribu	It's twenty-five thousand rupiah.
Conversation 2			
Chi	Kurang <i>dhuwike</i> iki!	Kurang uangnya ini!	Hey, your money isn't enough!
Jav	Kurang piro <i>dhuwite</i> ?	Kurang berapa uangnya?	How much do I have to pay?
Conversation 3			
Chi	Lho wes <i>tak kasihno</i> gitu lo barange tadi.	Lho kan sudah saya berikan barangnya tadi.	I already gave the item.
Jav	Oalah yowes lek ngono cik.	Oalah ya sudah kalau begitu cik.	Okay then, cik.

From the table above, researcher found a something interesting between how Chinese person talk and Javanese person talk. The Javanese person tend to use {*sirup*} and {*dhuwit*} while the Chinese person using {*sirop*} and {*dhuwik*}. So, the sound will be different even though it has same meaning. Then in the conversation 3, {*tak-*} in Javanese are widely known as passive markers as well as modal operators. As bound-morphemes they attach to a root word to assign a passive meaning; as free-morphemes they assign a prepositive meaning. Moreover, in assigning a passive meaning {*tak-*} refer to the agent. Thus, such passive sentences are roughly comparable to long passives in English with by me. As a modal operator, {*tak-*} have more sophisticated positions in sentence construction. The example is on table 1.3.

Table 1.3 The function of *tak-* in Javanese

<i>Aku nyilih montore Danang</i>	→	Montore Danang <i>taksilih</i>
'I borrow Danang's car'		'Danang's car was borrowed by <i>me</i> '

From this simple example, the Chinese race which are also included as the urban people around Larangan also use {*tak-*} but they mixed it with any words that they can use in daily activity for example '*tak kasi diskon wes*' which means '*I'll give you a discount*'.

The language used by Chinese in Larangan Sidoarjo is mostly a mixed language between Indonesian and Javanese, this is happening because of the mixes between two different cultures which is Javanese and Chinese. This is very rare in other groups. For example, in certain Chinese groups, say 'kohde', 'cikngah', and 'kulik', which is actually a combination of the two words 'engkoh gede', 'tacik tengah', and 'engku cilik'. The first word comes from the Chinese dialect, while the second word of course comes from Javanese. This method is similar to the way the Javanese greet other subjects, for example, 'paklik', 'pakde', 'bulik' and 'bude', which are actually 'bapak cilik', 'bapak gede', 'ibu cilik' and 'ibu gede'.

As stated by Noordjanah (2004: 38), the characteristics of Chinese people who came from China were not from one tribe, but from various tribes and scattered regions. Each of these immigrants from China carries a cultural element, not all of their ancestral cultures are applied in Indonesia. In languages for example, the use of native languages will hinder their communication with local people around Indonesia especially in Java. This lack resulted Chinese

people learning local languages and Indonesian languages to communicate. Thus, a hybrid language is formed between the mix of Indonesian and Javanese caused by the lack of Chinese understanding in Javanese language.

Based on the illustration above, it is interesting to conduct a research in order to get a clear communication between people around Larangan village. The research that will be held is based on the level of process occurrence related to speech communication that occurred in real situation. Therefore, the researcher is willing to conduct a study about morphophonemic process of Javanese dialect spoken by Larangan people in order to maintain and preserve the dialect from this area.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background of the study, the formulation of problem of this research is:

What kind of morphophonemic processes are there in Javanese dialect spoken by Larangan villagers in Sidoarjo?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the research question, the purpose of the study is to discover the kind of morphophonemic process that happened in Javanese dialect especially in Larangan village Sidoarjo, East Java.

1.4 Scope of The Study

This study focused on discovering the kind of morphophonemic processes that occur in Javanese dialect especially in Larangan village Sidoarjo, East Java.

1.5 Significance of The Study

The result of this study is expected to give several benefits for some people about the information of morphophonemic processes that occur in Javanese dialect specially in Larangan village Sidoarjo.

1) For researcher

This research can be used by researcher as a data to enrich the knowledge of researcher itself for teaching by giving a real example about morphophonemic process.

2) For reader

The readers in general are informed about the dialect which is used by the people in Larangan village. For the readers who are also Javanese, they will know the uniqueness of Javanese spoken by the people in Larangan village.

3) For another researcher

This research can be used as a data in the future similar research so this data can be developed in the newer research.

4) For Linguist

It is expected that this study would give beneficial and positive contribution to linguists where it will be used as reference to do other researches to Javanese dialect used by the people in Larangan village.

5) For English Language Education

The result of this study is expected to give some contributions to the lecturers in teaching linguistics especially for morphology. For instance, lecturers can give real example based on the result of the study so students will have clear understanding. For students of English Language Education, this study can be the guidance in learning morphological process of some dialects

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To provide clearer insight related to the morphophonemic processes that will be discussed in this research and also to avoid misunderstanding, it will be important to provide definition about some key terms use in this study.

- 1) Dialect is a special form of a language, it is associated with some social regional, group, and ethnic, it differs from other varieties of a language by its own linguistic features such as vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar (Shareah, Mudhsh, and AL-Takhayinh, 2015).
- 2) Morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in grammatical structure (Katamba, 1993:24).

- 3) Morphophonemic is the process of adding, changing, and reducing phonemes to the base after being added to a certain suffix (Anom as cited in Ariasih, 2014). Morphophonemic involves morphology and phonology.
- 4) Affixation is a process of putting affixes to the single or complex forms. From their distribution, affixes can be divided into prefixes, infixes, and suffixes (Pateda, Verhaar, Matthews, Kridalaksana, Mahsun, as cited in Tambusai, Nasution, and Widayati, 2016). A prefix is an affix combine before a root or a base like *re-*, *un-*, and *in-*. For instance, the words *re-make*, *un-clear*, *in-decent*. Suffix is an affix combine after root or base such as *-ly*, *-s*, *-ed*, *-er*, *-ist*, and *-ing*. For example, the word “beautifully” which consists root of beautiful and added by suffix *-ly*.

