

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Sociolinguistic is one of branches of linguistics that research about society and language. Sociolinguistic concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. People always use language to ask for and give other people information. People also used it to express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respect. Often one utterance will simultaneously convey both information and express feelings.

Sociolinguistic used for practical life very much, because the languages as a tool of human verbal communication, of course have certain rules on its use. Sociolinguistics provide knowledge on how to use language in a certain aspect or social terms. Sociolinguistic will guide us in communicating with show language, variety of language or style of what language should we use when we talk to a certain person. Wikipedia (2002) noted the description of sociolinguistic as a research of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context: on the way language is used.

Language is made up of socially to communicate that include the following: what word mean, how to make new words, and what word combinations are best and what situation. Language attitude is one of the branches of sociolinguistic that research about what the attitude in the one of the country. Language attitudes are actually the feeling people have about their own language of the language of others.

Human language can changed in the age of globalization, they will move and change in the process. Transmigration is one of the process of some people to another country or village that made the language is change. Javanese language is one of local languages in Indonesia.

Since 35 years ago, the transmigrants moved to Kampar Kiri Tengah Sub district, and moved to simalinyang also. The transmigrants came to Kampar Kiri Tengah Sub district because in the java island so populous and the government make the program to moves the people to other island. Statics and publication show that transmigrants started to arrive in Kampar Kiri Tengah Sub district in 1982. West java and central java is the first transmigrants that came to Kampar Kiri Tengah Sub district, and then continue by west Java.

Simalinyang is one of 11 villages in Kampar Kiri Tengah sub district, Kampar district. This village is the oldest from the other villages. This village is the capital city of kampar kiri tengah sub district. The location of Simalinyang is 40 km from Pekanbaru and 90 km from Bangkinang city. Simalinyang is the village between penghidupan and sungai pagar village. There are traditional market, mini market, hospital and new water park in there. Many people life there, such as Ocu people, Javanese, minangnese, bataknese, and sundanese.

The researcher choose this title because there are people from Javanese island come to simalinyang and the researcher interested to make a research about how their language, their community and their attitude about Javanese language in Simalinyang. The researcher want to know what language that they use in communicate with Ocu people in simalinyang and what language that they use in communicate with other Javanese people in there. The researcher think if the Javanese people come to simalinyang there are new language, culture and custom that they bring and mixes with the other people in Simalinyang.

There are many things that the researcher find in this research, especially the language that Javanese people using in simalinyang. As we know, in the Java Island, there is language named Javanese language. The people from Javanese moved to simalinyang, the new island the new language that they didn't know and understand the meaning. So the things that the researcher found are: First, the transmigrant people introduce their language to the people in

simalinyang, because simalinyang is the village that using Ocu language and they didn't understand about Javanese language. Second, the Javanese people communicate with Ocu people for the first time until now, they didn't understand Ocu language but they must be communicate and adapted with their new environment. Third, the language attitude that they can get since life in Simalinyang until now, the positive attitude or negative attitude. Last, the characteristics of language attitude of Javanese people in simalinyang.

This research is different from others research because this research focus on the Javanese people in the first immigrant from Javanese island and nobody research about this Javanese people in simalinyang until now. And this research have the specific location and data that researcher get is real and true. The researcher also focus to the Javanese people in Simalinyang and the time and date also specific and the data is newest data.

To emphasize the important of local languages or vernacular, the speakers encourage to use Javanese language in the area although there are minority in Simalinyang village. According to Garvin and Mathiot (1986) there are three characteristic of language attitudes, namely: 1. Language loyalty, 2. Language pride, and 3. Awareness of the norm. Crystal (1997) state that language attitudes are actually "the feeling people have about their own language or the language of others".

Based on that statement, the researcher want to analyze what is the language attitude that Javanese people got in Simalinyang village and the researcher would like to find the characteristics of Javanese language in Simalinyang village, Kampar Kiri Tengah. The researcher is interested to make a research with the title: **"An Analysis of Language Attitude of Javanese on the First Generation Transmigrant's Parent in Simalinyang, Kampar Kiri Tengah."**

1.2 Identification of the Research

Based on the background above, this research analyze the language attitude and characteristic of language attitude in Simalinyang. As we know, in the Java Island there is language named Javanese language. The people from Javanese moved to simalinyang, the new island the new language that they didn't know and understand the meaning. Researcher identities research in terms of: First, the transmigrant people introduce their language to the people in simalinyang, because simalinyang is the village that using Ocu language and they didn't understand about Javanese language.

Second, the Javanese people communicate with Ocu people for the first time until now, they didn't understand Ocu language but they must be communicate and addapted with their new environment. For the first time, it's too hard to communicate but since a long time they started to communicate with Ocu people. They began to adapt, accept that language and began to understand the Ocu language.

The third, the language attitude that they can get since life in Simalinyang until now, the positive attitude or negative attitude. There are two types of language attitude, the positive and negative attitude. Positive attitude that how enthusiastic someone or people from some ethnic, city, or country to keep their language. Negative attitude that if someone, people, or group from some ethnic, city, or country, they do not proud of language. In negative attitude, there are may some factors that influence: ethnic, difficult to use the language, prestige, and so on.

The last, the characteristics of language attitude of Javanese people in simalinyang. There are three characteristics of language attitude. First is language loyalty, is an attitude that encourages the speaker of language to maintain their language viability from the adverse impact of foreign language. Second is language pride, is an attitude that encourages the

person or group of people to make the language as a symbol of person identity or as their group identity. Last is awareness of the language norms, is an attitude that encourages the use of language carefully, corrective, polite, a descent by the speakers.

1.3 Focus of the Research

This research focused on describing and analyzing the characteristic of language attitude on Javanese people and the language attitudes of the Javanese people in simalinyang, kampar kiri tengah. First, the language attitude that they can get since life in Simalinyang until now, the positive attitude or negative attitude. Secondly, the characteristics of language attitude of Javanese people in simalinyang.

Besides describing and analyzing the characteristic of language attitude, there are the indicator that use in this research. It is find the characteristics of language attitude arelanguage loyalty, language pride and awareness of the norm. It will knowing by the interview with the Javanese people in Simalinyang.

1.4 Research Question

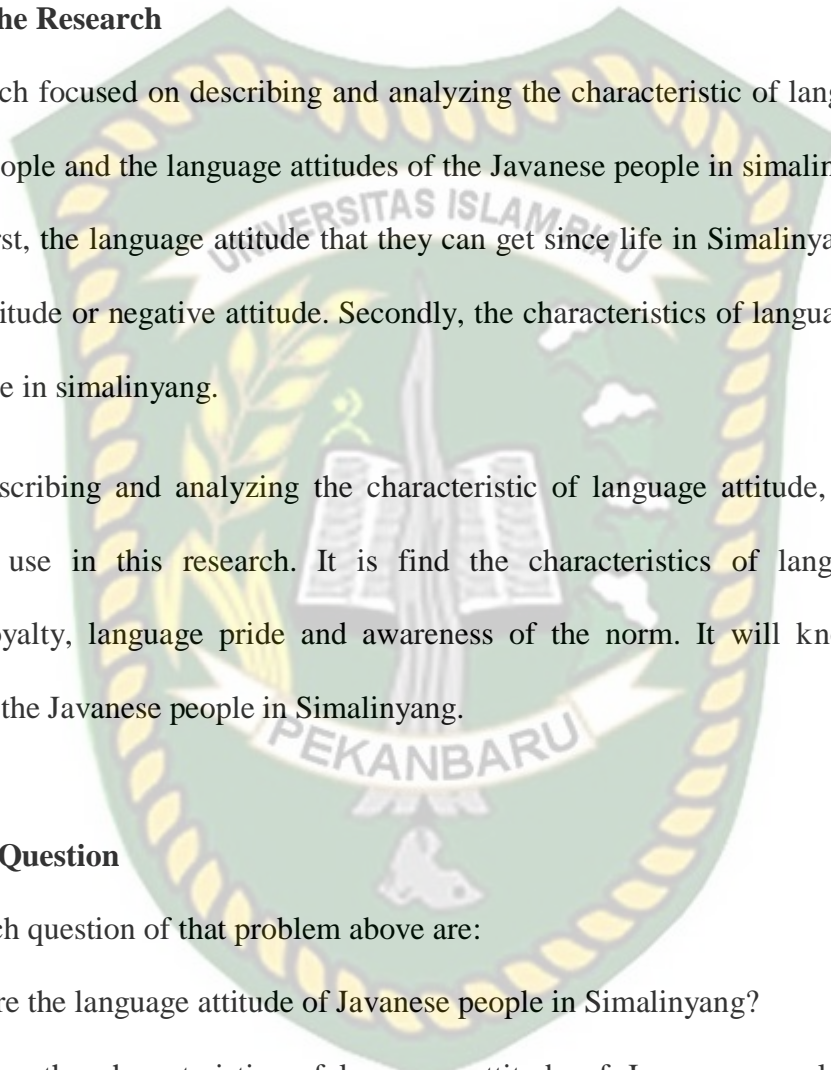
The research question of that problem above are:

1. What are the language attitude of Javanese people in Simalinyang?
2. What are the characteristics of language attitude of Javanese people on the first generation transmigrant's parent in simalinyang?

1.5 Objective Of The Research

Based on the research statement, the objects of the research are the Javanese people in Simalinyang.

1. To find out the language attitude of Javanese people in Simalinyang.



2. To find out the characteristics of language attitude of Javanese people on the first generation transmigrant's parent in simalinyang.

1.6 Significances of the Research

The researcher hopes this research has some significance, especially for English Student, the lecturer, and other people who read this research.

1. For student

The researcher hopes that this research will encourage the student to research more about sociolinguistic. The research gives some information about meaning, characteristics, and the example of language attitude.

2. For lecturer

The research gives some information about language attitude and make lecturer get more experiences from this research.

3. For reader

The researcher want to give some information about this research to the next researcher who are going to conduct research about this topic, and also hopes this research will help everyone that read to understand and can make other example based on this research.

1.7 Theoretical Theories

In this research have several words is have used and need to defined in order to avoid misinterpretation and ambiguity on the title above. The definition of terms as follow:

1. Analysis

Analysis in Hornby (2000:41) is detailed research or examination of sentence in order to understand more about it. This researcher will analyze the language attitude in multilingual Javanese people in Simalinyang.

2. Sociolinguistic

According to Holmes (1995:1) sociolinguistic is the research of the relationship between language and society, it explain why people speak differently in social contexts, and identifies the social function of language and to convey social meaning.

3. Language attitude

According to Crystal (1997) "Language attitude is the feeling people have about their own language or the language of others".

1.8 Sources Of Data

The object of the research were the Javanese people in Simalinyang Village. There are 10 informants to be the object of the research. The researcher choose that village because there are some of Javanese people live there and average the people in this village are Ocu people.

1.9 Research Methodology

1.9.1 Research Design

One of the most important research in research is research design (Suryabrata, 1983: 71). Research design are plans and the procedures for research of detailed method of data collection and analysis (Cresswell, 2009: 3).

Research design of this research was descriptive qualitative method, it provides a systematic, factual, and accurate description of a situation (Issac and Michael, 1987: 42).

Beside descriptive method, this research used qualitative method. This method was based on the data which were words and not about the number (Sudaryanto, 1993: 62). It was included a qualitative because of the data collection were in the forms of sentence.

Bogdan and Bigland (1992:30) said “qualitative research is descriptive. The data collection are in the form of words are pictures rather than numbers”. Qualitative method explain the social phenomena that acquire naturally, it does not manipulate the certain situation. The phenomena that has been studied in this research was the characteristic of language attitude that has been used by Javanese people in Simalinyang, Kampar Kiri Tengah.

1.9.2 Instruments of the Research

The instrument of this research were the forms of observation and interview. The observation is used to know or to find the phenomena that occur in Simalinyang, Kampar Kiri Tengah. An interview to search for information about language attitude in terms of language loyalty, language pride, and awareness of the language norms.

1. Observation

According to Cresswell (2012), observation is the process of gathering open-ended, firsthand information by observation people and place at a research site.

2. Interview

According to Susan Stainback (1988), interviewing provide the researcher a means to gain a deeper understanding of how the participant interpret the situation or phenomena that can be gained through observation. So, by interview the researcher will understand about some particular that deep on the participant while interpret the situation or phenomena that occur.

1.9.3 Data Collection Technique

In this research, the researcher uses observation and interview as the instrument of collecting data. The researcher do observation to the respondents based on the interview question. The interview to search for in that information about language attitude and this research also used documentary to give visual explanation of the environment when and where the research is conducted.

The first collecting data, the researcher use observation technique. This technique use to observe people activities. In this observation, the researcher observing the social life and the conversation between the Javanese people in their house. The language that they use in daily conversation, and the language that they use in conversation with their neighbours.

The second steps collecting data is interview. After the researcher doing observation, the researcher continue to interview the respondents. The researcher meet the respondents in the respondent's house in the informal situation. The researcher doing interview with ask some questions about the research and the respondents can answer that questions.

These questions includes 3 part based on the characteristic of language attitude. Namely language loyalty, language pride, and awareness of the Language Norms.

1) Language Loyalty

1. Why do you use Javanese language?
2. How about Traditional Ceremony, what language do you use?
3. Can your children speak Javanese?

2) Language Pride

1. Do you feel proud of using Javanese language?
2. Why do you feel proud of that?
3. When you are speaking Javanese language, does it mean show your identity as a Javanese?

4. Do you feel shy of using Javanese language?

3) Awareness of the Language Norms

1. What language do you use in daily activities in Simalinyang?

2. What language do you use in your family?

3. How about with your wife in family?

4. What language do you use in the neighbors?

1.9.4 Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique used in this study was descriptive qualitative. The research will describe the phenomena of language attitude of Javanese people in Simalinyang. In this analysis the data, the researcher classify the language attitude in terms of : language loyalty, language pride, and the awareness of the language norms. The data are taken from observation and analysis the interview from the respondents. This research can conclude after the researcher doing observation and interview with Javanese people in Simalinyang.

1.10 Time and Place of the Research

This research was take place at desa Simalinyang Kecamatan Kampar Kiri Tengah, kabupaten Kampar, Pekanbaru, Riau. This research was investigated and analyze the characteristics of language attitude by Javanese people that live there. The time was research was conduct on March-April 2018.