CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the background of the research, statement of problems, objectives and significances of the research, then scope and limitation which is used by the researcher so that the research does not to be wider, and the last is research organization.

1.1   Background of the Research

Social human beings always interact each others in society by use language. People need language as tools in communication. Language is one of the most important parts of human life. It is the human capacity for complex system of communication, and a language is a specific example of such as system. There are so many languages in this country. Javanise, Maduranise, Melayu, are examples of Indonesian languages.   According to Wardough (2006: 1) "a language is what the members of a particular society speak".

Furthermore Chomsky argues that language (1965: 3-4)

> "Linguistic theory is concerned primarily with an ideal speaker–listener, in a completely homogeneous speech-community, who knows its language perfectly and is unaffected by such grammatically irrelevant conditions as memory limitations, distractions, shifts of attention and interest, and errors (random or characteristic) in applying his knowledge of the language in actual performance. This seems to me to have been the position of the founders of modern general linguistics, and no cogent reason for modifying it has been offered. To study actual linguistic performance, we must consider the interaction of a variety of factors, of which the underlying competence of the speaker–hearer is only one. In this respect, study of language is no different from empirical investigation of other complex phenomena".

Many areas in this country, and every areas the people speak in different language. In Indonesia, people have different background, that are influenced all the character language. The backgrounds are: religion, knowledge, behavior, ethnic groups, friendship, culture, background of sociality, and so on. So, in this situation language is universal for people to communicate.

Indonesian have many languages, but they have mother tongue in the form of regional language, also has a national language that is Indonesian. This asituation makes it possible for language contacts between the local language and the Indonesian language and with foreign language among the speakers. It leads to various linguistic phenomena, such as bilingualism, diglossia, code change, language shift, and enabling language retention.

Among the urban community, the potential occurrence of cases in linguistic phenomena such as speech accommodation is frequently occur. As known city dwellers generally come from various regions with their own local language. In new settlements, local languages are not possible to use in interacting by new ethnic groups. To overcome the obstacles of communication, they try to use a language that can be understood with the other person. However realized or not, in a long time the different regional languages that will accumulate systematically slowly. In addition unknowingly they have communicated with their ethnic language. This condition is the beginning of the case of language in Indonesia.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to examine one aspect of a number of phenomena arising from the language contact, namely speech accommodation. Especially occur migrant community in the district of Taman Sidoarjo. This selection is also based on the fact that migrant residents in the sub-district Taman who lived for several years in the area. In addition, another consideration is the region, there is always contact between the local language and Indonesian languages, also communication between the Indonesian language and the Java language and local language (Suroboyoan).

That situation is interesting to be research in order to get an overview of the language situation. To know, do migrant residents still use their local language when communicating with indigenous people of Taman, or they use language that can be understood by citizen that is java language (Suroboyoan) and national language that is Indonesian language.

Important locations where such communication occurs are: Market, mosque, school, hospital, inn, village hall office, sub-district office, and other places that enable people from outside Java (migrant) that can gather and communicate. That places allow migrant community members to interact more incentivized and with high frequency.

These are the reason why the researcher made to research about it. This research, therefore, is conducted entitled **"The Study of Speech Accommodation used by Migrant Community in Sub-district Taman Sidoarjo".**

1.2   Statements of the Problem

Based on the elaboration of the background of the research above, the writer formulates the following question of the research:

1.2.1   What kind of speech accommodation used by migrant community in Surabaya?

1.2.2   How do they accommodate their speech?

1.2.3   Why do they accommodate their speech?

1.3   Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the study must be clear, so there are some points as below:

1.3.1   To classify speech accommodation by migrant communities in Taman.

1.3.2   To describe the way the migrant communities in Taman use one of type speech accommodation.

1.3.3   To explain the reason migrant communities use speech accommodation.

1.4   Significances of the Research

The significances of the study would be as follows:

1.   This study is expected to improve the writer's knowledge especially about "Sociolinguistic on speech accommodation''.

2.   For the readers, the writer hopes that the study will give a new contribution to the larger body of knowledge about Sociolinguistic study on "speech accommodation by migrant communities in district Taman Sidoarjo".

3.   For the students of Muhammadiyah University, this study can be as a reference in Sociolinguistic study to analyzing "language", "speech accommodation".

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Research

The scope of this research is linguistics, while the limitation in this research is speech accommodation.

1.6 Research Organization

This research is divided into five chapters. First, Chapter I is introduction, which contains the background of the research, statement of the problem, purpose of the research, significance of the research, scope and limitation of the research, and research organization. Second, chapter II is the review of related literature. In this chapter, the writer explains the underlying theory used in this research. Third, chapter III contains about research methodology that consists of the research design, source of the data, collecting of the data, and data analysis. Fourth, chapter IV is about discussion of the analysis toward the research. The last is chapter V, presents the conclusion and result of the analysis.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

For better understanding the terms used in this study, it is necessary to mention some operational definition bellow:

1.7.1   Speech Accommodation: According to Giles and Coupland (1991) speech accommodation is a linguistic strategy which speakers adjust their speech depending on the person they are talking.

1.7.2 Language of Variety:

Language variety is part of a sociolinguistic study, because the variation of the language we learn about how language is used within a group or community.

And what is the influences variation in a community language?

Hudson (1980: 24) defines a variety of language as *'a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution,'*

Using language cannot be separated from culture, tradition dialects, kor styles, and registers. Due to communicate from one person to another person must have a common meaning so that we can interact.

1.7.3 Convergence

Convergence is speakers make their language similar to that of their listeners. Thus convergence involves the adaption of the listener's language by a speaker.

1.7.4 Divergence

Divergence is Speakers make their speech different that of their listeners.

1.7.5 Migrant Community

Defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status (2) what the causes for the movement are; or (3) what length of the stay is.