

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter talks about background of knowledge, the statements of the problem, the purposes of the research, the significance of the research, the scope and limitation, definition of the key term and the last organization of the research

1.1 Background of the Research

Most nation in Indonesia are multilingual, they consist of ethnic group such as javanese, madurist, sundanese, etc, almost every ethnic group use both their dialect and Indonesian. And this chapter is a research of Chinese – Indonesian dialect which used by chinese society in Kapasan.

China has many ethnicities and they have spread in Indonesia. Tan states that the term more commonly used today is “ethnic chinese” to refer to the group as a whole regardless of citizenship, cultural orientation and social identification (1987:1). Lim and Mead’s view that other term used for identifying Chinese-Indonesian in socio-cultural which divide two, those are Peranakan “mixed blood” and Totok “pure blood”, The term ‘Peranakan’ is the term from Malay, derived from the stem *anak* ‘child’ it has come to mean ‘native born of surabaya but of Chinese descent’ and also ‘mixed blooded’ is a person descended from a native and a foreigner (2011:7)

Chinese ‘Peranakan’ is referred to someone of Chinese people who was born in Indonesia and related in language Chinese ‘Peranakan’ do not speak any regional (Liem and Mead 2011:7). And this research analyze

dialect used Chinese ‘Peranakan’ at Kapasan. Tjhan states that Kapasan is the name of place in Surabaya which the most of society in there is ethnic Tionghoa and their descendants (1981:11).

In this chapter about Dialect in sociolinguistics and definition of dialect given by sociolinguists. Dialect is a variety of a language used recognizably in a specific region or (a social dialect) by a specific social class (Spolsky, 1998:27). Fromklin, Rodman and Hyams’s view (2007:409) “Dialects are *Mutually Intelligible* forms of language that differ in systematic ways. Every speaker, whether rich or poor, regardless of region or racial origin, speaks at least one dialect, just as each individual speaks an idiolect. When dialects become *Mutually Unintelligible*, when the speakers of one dialect group can no longer understand the speakers of another dialect group, these dialect become different languages. And Wolfram in Coulmas (1997:107) state that “The term Dialect is used here to refer to any regional, social, or ethnic variety of a language. At first glance, the distinction between “dialect” and “language” seems fairly straightforward dialects are subdivisions of language.

From the quotations above, it can conclude that the dialect is language used by a group of speaker. In communication between Chinese, Indonesia and Javanese who live at Kapasan use different Dialect, even though they live in same area. But in using their dialect, it can be related by power or solidarity. Wardaugh (1986:30) state that “Solidarity is a feeling of equality that people have with one another. They have common interest around which they will bond. A feeling of solidarity can lead people to preserve a local

dialect or endangered language to resist power, or to insist independence. Fairclough (1989:48) says; “Power is emphasis upon ‘common-sense’ assumption according to which people interact linguistically”.

These are examples Chinese – Indonesian Dialect “Peranakan” by chinese society in daily conversation different races or same of races.

Different of races

- X: “*Mbak, ntik bok lupa lu anterin sinyo pigi ke sekolah.*”
(sist, don’t forget to accompany my son to go school)
Y: “*iya cik. Nanti saya antar titi tapi saya pergi ke pasar dulu.*”
(yes, mam. I will accompany titi but I go to market first.)

Same of races

- X: “*cik, kemaren lu pigi ndek mana ?*”
(sist, where did you go yesterday ?)
Y: “*kemaren, gua pigi ndek Pasar Atum mbeq liaq-liaq baju sama ai’yi.*”
(yesterday, i went to the shopping in Pasar Atum it just seen of dress with my aunt)

From the example above, the research be able to see of different language which used by chinese society. it begin from different races and same of races. And the term from quotation “mbak” which used by chinese society for javanese, and it has meant of power because the speaker between a housemaid and a boss. In javanese “*Mbak*“ it used for somebody who has elder. The term of “*Cik*” is used by chinese – indonesian dialect, may it has meant of solidarity because the speaker in around chinese society in Kapasan too. The terms of ‘Lu and Gua’ is the variety language from Hokkian. And the result, it analysis the reason use of solidarity or power and variety language they used such as Hokkian, Mandarin, Javanese, and Indonesian in Their Dialect. Based on the background above, this research has decided to make study entitled “ **The Indonesian Dialect of Chinese ‘Peranakan’ at Kapasan Surabaya**”.

1.2 Statements of The Problems

Based on the background of the research the writer wants to find out what is the dialect used by Chinese society in Kapasan.

The problem as follow :

1.1.1 What does Chinese ‘peranakan’ – Indonesian dialect use by Chinese society in Kapasan look like ?

1.1.2 In what context is the Chinese ‘Peranakan’ – Indonesian dialect in Kapasan used ?

1.3 Purpose of The Research

The purpose of this research is to find out the dialect which used in chinese society in Kapasan. Especially to describe Chinese – Indonesian dialect which used by them, likes in “Peranakan” community who live several years in Java because their dialect use Indonesian plus javanese morphological forms or variety language such as Hokkian, Mandarin and to find out the context they use power for their subordinate, or using solidarity for among themselves.

1.4 Significance of the research

This research is about dialect by Chinese ‘peranakan’ – Indonesia society who live in Kapasan (Surabaya). It hopes would give a better understanding and add the knowledge about dialect which used in social context . And this research would increase some knowledge in sociolinguistics.

1.5 Limitation of the research

This research is focuses on dialect by individual in daily interactions. The theoritical of linguistic such as Pragmatic, syntac and semantic of the dialect will not be discussed in this research. And the research chooses only Chinese ‘peranakan’ – Indonesia society in around Kapasan which use the combination of the Dialect between Javanese and Indonesian.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

The definition of the key terms used in this research are as follows

1.6.1 Dialect

Dialect is a variety of a language used recognizably in a specific region or (a social dialect) by a specific social class.

(Sociolinguistics, Spolsky 1998)

1.6.2 Power

Power is emphasis upon ‘common sense’ assumption according to which people interact linguistically

(Language and Power, Fairclough 1989)

1.6.3 Solidarity

Solidarity is a feeling equality that people have with one another

(An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, Wardaugh 1986)

1.6.4 Chinese ‘Peranakan’

Chinese ‘Peranakan’ is the people who was born in Indonesia or the descendant from the Chinese ‘Totok’.

(Chinese in Indonesia: A Backgroun of The Study, Liem and Mead 2011)

1.6.5 Kapasan

Kapasan is the name of place in Surabaya which the most society of ethnic Tionghoa and their descendants.

(Lima Jaman Perwujudan Integrasi Wajar, Tjhan 1981)

1.7 Organization of the Research

This research paper divide into five chapter. The first chapter is the Introduction. This chapter consist of background of the research, statements of the problems, purpose of the research, significance of the research, Limitation of the research, definition of key terms and organization of the study. The second chapter is the review of related literature. This chapter gives the review of some theories related to the research. The third chapter is research methodology. This chapter includes approach, instrument, informants, method of data collection and method of data ananalysis. The fourth chapter deals theresult of the research. And the fifth chapter is conclusion of the research.

