

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

Transnationalist is something in common in this era, globalization. People are easily to move one place to another place, one area to another area, one country to another country. They are moving to one place to another by so many reasons, they are immigrant, student, or a worker. By all of these reasons no matter what happen they need to learn something on the culture in the place that they live, and the most part is language. They learn about the place that they live, the language also. Like Elmes (2013, 11) stated on his research that the relationship between language and culture was a complex one due largely in part to the great difficulty in understanding people's cognitive processes when they communicate.

Transnationalist comes up from a phenomenon that is transnationalism. Vertovec (2009,3) states that "Transnationalism describes a condition in which, despite great distances and notwithstanding the presence of international borders (and all the laws, regulations and national narratives they represent), certain kinds of relationships have been globally intensified and now take place paradoxically in a planet-spanning yet common – however virtual – arena of activity." By stating that, we can understand, when people do transnationalism they do have a new place, law, and so on. They are internationalized and follow the new rules, which they moved.

The new places that they move give so many evidence to those who done transnationalism. They conduct so many things in these new places, one of them is cultural. When we say about culture we cannot separate it with a language. Like Rangriz and Harati (2017, 212) stated on his research that the culture of a people found reflection in the language they employ: because they valued certain things and did them in a certain way, they came to use their language in ways that reflected what they value and what they did. Previous theory strengthened with this one, no matter how short they put themselves on a country they have chosen to settle down. They get in touch with the culture around, like Oldwig and Sorensen (2002, 9) said that When they decided to put themselves for a few time or could be permanent on society that they moved, the migrants would be one of the transnational socio-cultural tracts which surpassed the political border among the accepting and dispatching countries.

By conducting transnationalism people interact smoothly with the other and it makes them trying to speak with the native language that they lived in. they try to speak to survive in place that they moved. In this case they surely have an opportunity to be polyglossia or polyglot “The term polyglossia has been used for situations like this where a community regularly uses more than three languages” (Holmes, 2008). This kind of community easily found in our surrounding, like in Surabaya. Further Holmes (2008, 32) states, “Polyglossia is thus a useful term for describing situations where a number of distinct codes or varieties are used for clearly distinct purposes or in clearly distinguishable situations.”

By learning language transnationalist easily adapt with the other, and there is a chance to be a polyglot. Even so with polyglot, polyglot is common thing right now. We can easily find someone who can speak more than 3 or 4 languages. The term polyglot is from polyglossia, which is that is the condition, and the person called polyglot. Based Kurniawati (2013, 2), polyglot is from Ancient Greek *Poly* (Greek: πολύς) means "many", *glot* (Greek: γλώττα) means "language", further Kurniawati states that a multilingual person is generally recognized as a polyglot.

The people who try to speak the new languages still need a lingua franca to help them but it gives a new opportunity for them and the languages that they used to internationalized. This one is also part of globalization impacts on the languages, Amalia states that the intersection of language with international networks and globalization is perhaps most evident. Put simply, global trade, distribution, marketing, media, and communications could not take place without a lingua franca. These processes of globalization over the last thirty years have propelled English from being an international language—like French, Spanish, Chinese, or Arabic to becoming a truly global one, spoken and used more broadly than probably any other language in world history. (2005, 901)

People speaks new language means that they are acquiring new language which is not their native because of they are got that language because they moved to another place. This is we consider as third language acquisition. Acquire third or additional language is to acquire some type of multilingual competence and therefore some type of multilingualism (Cenoz, 2000:39). Yet, the researcher

here only take part about the third language acquisition itself and how that implemented in the society.

Acquiring third language would made another issue that is speech variety or language variety, this speech variety conducted when the people whose conducted transnationalism spoke to the person whose has another language in the surrounding. This means that like what Miftah (2013, 4) the speech variety is also determined by circumstances as differences in age, sex, social status, the relation among the participants, the end of interaction, and the setting of the communication.

The researcher chooses 5 subjects, they are transnationalist who already lived in Japan for at least 1.5 years. The researcher chooses directly those 5 subjects because the researcher wants to seek how are their language development and what kinds of speech variety influence them when they are transnationalist in Japan. The researcher chooses Japan because the researcher has an interest in Japan also Japanese language has no relation with English so their language knowledge about japan are zero.

By the explanation above the researcher really has an interest in sociolinguistics that is new concern in this part, especially in transnationalism and being a polyglot. Therefore the researcher conducted this research under the title Process of Indonesian Transnationalists to be Polyglots in Japan.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher concludes the statement of the problems is:

- 1.2.1 What is the process of transnationalism on someone who becomes a polyglot?
- 1.2.2 What are the speech varieties of someone who becomes polyglot in transnationalism?

1.3 Objective of the Research

Based on the statement of the problem, the main purpose of this research is:

- 1.3.1 To seek the process of transnationalism on someone to becomes a polyglot
- 1.3.2 To identify the speech varieties of someone who becomes polyglot in transnationalism

1.4 Significance of the Research

By conduct this research, the researcher hopes that this research would give further understanding about sociolinguistics and especially in Polyglossia and Transnationalism for the society. The researcher wants to give further understanding about the third language acquiring process in the target country. Furthermore, the researcher wants to give a knowledge how are the process of Indonesian transnationalist who are bilingual into polyglot. In the other side, this

research also can give an extra reference for the other researcher and in library of Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya.

1.5 The Scope and Limitation of the Research

The scope of this research is linguistic field. The limitation of this research is language process by transnationalist which their third language acquisition that is Japanese also what kinds of speech variety influence them during their live time in Japan.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

- Transnationalist : Transnationalist are outsiders. They are staying in a new shelter that rely on to live and stay connected to their homeland for several causes.
- Polyglot : Poly means many, Glot means tongue. It is clear that polyglot is a person who can speak several languages directly and simultaneously. Polyglot builds up their languages through society and learning formal or informal ways.
- Third language acquisition : Third language acquisition means that the person had acquired first and second language at first and then they learnt about this, the person who studies this always not the native speaker of the language itself. Therefore, the third language is not that good like the second language or there will be only two languages that will be as a major emphasis of the languages itself.

Speech variety

: Speech variety is the variant of the language itself which still containing the main language and it can be defined as a dialect and an accent.