

**CHAPTER I**  
**INTRODUCTION**

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Indonesia has a national institution which concerns the development of Indonesian language and its literature. The institution is called *Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa*. This institution is established mainly to manage the development of Bahasa Indonesia along with its provincial dialects and their literature. In doing its tasks, this institution is helped by local or regional institutions known as *Balai Bahasa*. The principal tasks of *Balai Bahasa* are to conduct research, to improve Bahasa Indonesia and to develop it. One of its goals is to establish Bahasa Indonesia, both its spelling and structures. *Balai Bahasa* is attempting to extend this standardization by organizing and developing the human resources. It means that Indonesian people should be equipped with the precise knowledge of Bahasa Indonesia. Precise knowledge here means the knowledge of using good and correct Bahasa Indonesia, both its spelling and structures. The Indonesian people are able to use the standard language of Bahasa Indonesia when they are at school, at speech, at writing an application letter, or even in making a scientific research. Nevertheless, the realization of that standardization is not as easy and simple as one would think. The head of *Balai Bahasa Surabaya* states that it is not quite easy to teach Bahasa Indonesia to be a standard language. Although it has been taught, the society keeps speaking Bahasa Indonesia out of the standard one when they are in a market, in a neighbourhood, in a radio station

or in a football competition. For example, when they are in a market, they speak an informal language of Bahasa Indonesia because of the setting which is an informal one. On the other hand, when they are in school, they speak a formal language of Bahasa Indonesia. When they write for a newspaper, they use a register of journalistic language. All of these situations demand that people speak Bahasa Indonesia in relation with the situation and the condition. That is why, the most important purpose of *Balai Bahasa* in establishing Bahasa Indonesia, as he states, is that to train the society's competence in using Bahasa Indonesia in accordance with the situation and the condition.

In relation to the standard of Bahasa Indonesia, this situation relates with the study of linguistic variation in society. The study of linguistic variation means the fact that the speakers can adopt different styles of speaking. The speakers can speak very formally or very informally, their choice being governed by circumstances. On the one hand, the speakers tend to speak Bahasa Indonesia using their own characteristics of pronunciation, choices of words, and syntax. When all the time they use Bahasa Indonesia as a linguistic variation, they tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar intonation and characteristics of syntax and phonology. As Ferguson (1994, p. 20) says,

‘People participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations.’

As mentioned earlier, the use of linguistic variation of Bahasa Indonesia is influenced by the circumstances. Recognition of linguistic variation implies that

Bahasa Indonesia, as a standard language is not just some kind of abstract object of study. It is also something that people use. Theoretically, Bahasa Indonesia is taught by giving correct structure, spelling and pronunciation as addressed in dictionaries. However, in practice, considering linguistic variation, people tend to shift in an irregular way toward the standard language. This kind of linguistic variation is known as a dialect.

According to Wardhaugh (1986, p.24), dialect is used both for local varieties of a language and for various types of informal, lower class, or rural speech. As a social norm, a dialect is a language that is excluded from polite society (Haugen in Wardhaugh, 1986: 24). So, it can be determined that a dialect is a non-standard language. When speakers of a non-standard language are asked direct questions about that variety, their responses will shift in an irregular way away from the standard language.

The term dialect describes the features of linguistic competence. It constitutes the central subject matter of linguistics. In investigating language competence, there are some aspects of a grammar that the systems of human beings use to form and interpret the words and sentences of their language. Those aspects are phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. To deal with the above aspects of language competence, this study focuses on an aspect of a grammar, *i.e.*, the phonology.

Phonetics is the branch of linguistics which studies the characteristics of speech sounds. According to O'Grady *et al.* (1987, p.18), there are two ways of approaching phonetics. One-approach studies on how speech sounds are made, or

'articulated'. This is known as articulatory phonetics. The other approach of study within phonetics is acoustic phonetics, which deals with the physical properties of speech as sound waves 'in the air' (Yule, 1985: 41). Nevertheless, to make this study feasible, this study focuses on articulatory phonetics, which causes the physiological mechanisms of speech production, both in articulating the vowel and the consonant.

Such kind of speech production also appears in the community of Papua. The ethnic group of Papua has their own style of Bahasa Indonesia. The dialect of Bahasa Indonesia that they use can be significantly described on the linguistic variable of phonology.

The focal point of this study is to analyze the phonological aspect of Bahasa Indonesia that has been used by the members of Papuan ethnic group. Meaning to say that this study is trying to analyze the language aspect of Papuan's dialect on their articulatory processes.

The reason of choosing the dialect spoken by this particular ethnic is that because the writer, who was born in Papua, would like to give her contribution to Papua, especially her analysis on their language of Bahasa Indonesia. She also would like to make other people outside of this ethnic understand the dialect of Papua people so that they can understand better in communicating with this group. This is why, the writer conducts this study to investigate the linguistic aspects in Bahasa Indonesia spoken by Papuans. The Papuans' dialect of bahasa Indonesia seems difficult to be understood by the other people outside their group.

Here are some examples spoken by Papuans:

- |                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Saya punya ikan merah-merah. | 2. Kau masuk kuliah? |
| [sa] [pu] [ikan][merah-merah]   | [ko][masu][kuliah]   |
| 3. Saya yang pegang.            | 4. Nanti saya lihat. |
| [sa][yang][pegan]               | [nan] [sa] [liat]    |
| 5. Kau tenang saja.             |                      |
| [ko][tenang][sa]                |                      |

It is difficult to guess what Papuans mean. They only use the first syllable of Bahasa Indonesia. Some words are cut down and some words are also changing. These words are spoken when Papuans speak with their own members, however; these words are difficult to be understood by the ethnic group of Java, Sumatra, or Kalimantan. These are the corresponding standard of the above sentences in Bahasa Indonesia:

The Papuans who are the subjects of this investigation are the Dani people in Surabaya. There are some ethnic groups or communities of Papua staying in Surabaya, however; to limit the study, the writer only chose Dani people as the accessible subjects of her analysis. In addition to having these subjects, she also has a connection there. Other fact is that even they have stayed and lived in Surabaya for about two up to five years; they keep using Daniese's dialect of Bahasa Indonesia when they speak with the other members in their group. It shows that although they are not in their own hometown; they keep speaking their dialects. To make it more specific, the writer chose about fifteen to

twenty Dani people, at the age of 20 to 40 years old. They were selected by having conversations when there was a family gathering in one of Dani people in *Tambak Sari* Surabaya and conversations about football competition that would be held when the men were practicing or playing football game in the yard in front of *Gelora Pancasila* Surabaya and also when the women were playing volleyball on the other side of that yard too. On those situations, of course, they were talking about the topics of their family in their hometown, their family in Surabaya, the football competitions that would be held in a few weeks later. Nevertheless, although staying in Surabaya for about 2 until 5 years, it is possible that when communicating each other within the members in their group, there were any influences from Surabaya people.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Due to the aforementioned background, the study investigates the articulatory variations of Papuan's dialect. This study, therefore, attempts to answer this research problem:

“What are the phonological variations of Bahasa Indonesia spoken by Dani people in group communication in Surabaya?”

## **1.3 The Objective of the Study**

Based on the above-formulated question, this study is intended to realize the following research objective that is to identify and describe the phonological variations of Bahasa Indonesia spoken by Dani people in group communication in Surabaya.

#### **1.4 The Significance of the Study**

It is essential for the writer to know what actually influences the way Papuans speak Bahasa Indonesia. The data and information obtained from this proposed study are expected to give the societies description on the articulatory processes in Papuan's dialect. Thus, the societies who are the people outside the ethnic group of Papua will know more about Papuans. They can understand and realize that Papua people can speak Bahasa Indonesia using their own dialects and utterances. This is the proof how rich Bahasa Indonesia is. It has so many variations of dialects.

This study gives contribution to the linguists to study more about Bahasa Indonesia spoken by Papuans. They can understand and realize that there are dialects spoken by Papuans. The linguists can also continue this study by investigating the other aspects of linguistic that could be occurred and produced by Papua people.

Moreover, this study grants augmentation in teaching Sociolinguistics. In teaching these subjects, the teachers can use this analysis as the input of the enrichment of Bahasa Indonesia. It has so many dialects variations spoken in many tribes or regions in Indonesia especially done by Papuans.

This study also shares the knowledge to the students of English Department of English Teacher Training Faculty in Widya Mandala Catholic University. The students who take Sociolinguistics subject know about the existence of Papuan's dialect. There are some phonological variations in speaking Bahasa Indonesia. It happens because these people tend to ease their articulation,

which results in the articulatory simplification. The students also can understand that Papua people can speak Bahasa Indonesia using their vernacular language. It can improve their knowledge about Papuans.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

This study is based on an analysis of Bahasa Indonesia spoken by Papuans. The analysis focuses on the phonological aspect of articulatory processes in Papuan's dialect.

The population is the Papuan ethnic group of Wamena, and to be more specific is the ethnic group of Dani people in Surabaya. They are about 15 to 20 years old and their ages are about 20 to 40 years. Their educational background of study minimum is senior high school. On top of that, some of them are also following undergraduate and graduate programs in some universities in Surabaya. They are accessible subjects because whether they have stayed in Surabaya, far from their own city or hometown, they still speak Bahasa Indonesia using their own dialects. They keep using the dialect of Bahasa Indonesia.

Due to the time constraint and feasibility, the collecting of data is only one month. The writer has collected the data twice a week and every meeting takes about 2 until 3 hours. The communicative situations during the data collection is in informal situations on the topics of their family, their study, their group preparation for the coming football competition, and so on. The data collected are about 115 words from 122 utterances and they are used as samples.

In addition, the phonological variations of Bahasa Indonesia spoken by Dani people occur when they communicate within the members of their ethnic.

## **1.6 Theoretical Framework**

The first theory of this study is based on the theory of the ethnic background of Papua which is taken from the book entitled “Monografi Daerah Irian Jaya.” This book was published by *Proyek Media Kebudayaan, Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan*. The writer takes some information about the ethnic background of Papua and their dialects. Papua has so many ethnic and languages that influence them to speak Bahasa Indonesia. It is also supported by the information of Wamena community taken from *Ensiklopedia Nasional Indonesia* (1988 and 1990) where it is also included the Dani people.

This study is based also on the Nababan *et al.*'s (1992) theory of Bahasa Indonesia. Here Nababan *et al.* (1992, pp. 1-3) identify the language situation in Indonesia and the functions of Bahasa Indonesia itself. Bahasa Indonesia is a national language and the only official language in Indonesia. As a national language, bahasa Indonesia is a political, cultural and social unit. As an official one, it is used for government business. However, there is a tendency of Indonesian society to speak the varieties of Bahasa Indonesia in accordance with their various purposes either as an individual or as a member of society.

The third theory is based on the O'Grady *et al.*'s (1987) theory that identifies and describes the phonological variations. The variations are included in the phonological aspect. O'Grady *et al.* (1987, p. 5) say that ‘Since all languages are spoken, they must have phonetic and phonological systems; since they all have

words and sentences, ...' It is proven that all human languages have this grammar system.

The fourth theory, which supports O'Grady *et al.*'s (1987) theory, is based on Kenstowicz and Kisseberth's (1979) theory of generative phonology. Generative phonology is a sub-field of the general theory of language known as generative grammar. It is a theory to study the human sound systems. Based on this theory, Kenstowicz and Kisseberth's (1979, p. 6), any given deep-structure --- surface-structure pairing with both an underlying representation and a phonetic representation, a generative phonology provides a characterization of the essence of the knowledge of a language the ability to relate particular strings of sounds with particular meanings, and vice versa. By this theory, it is helpful to describe the sound changes systems done by Dani people in Surabaya.

### **1.7 Assumptions**

This study is based on two assumptions. First, the subject is the Dani people of Papua in Surabaya. Their ages are about 20 to 40 years. Their educational background minimum is senior high school. In fact, some of them are following undergraduate and graduate programs in some universities in Surabaya. When the writer takes the Dani people who live in Surabaya as subjects, she assumes that they keep speaking Bahasa Indonesia which sounds change from the standard of Bahasa Indonesia. Thus, even they have stayed in Surabaya for about two up to five years; they still speak Bahasa Indonesia using Daniese dialect.

The second assumption is about the sample of the data. The writer has collected about 115 words from 122 utterances of Bahasa Indonesia spoken by Dani people. She assumes that these data are enough to be analysed the articulatory processes of phonological variations in Daniese dialect.

### **1.8 Definition of Key Terms**

Although the terms have been fairly well standardized in their meaning, some degree of uncertainty may still exist. As a means of clarification, the following construct and concepts are defined:

#### **a. Bahasa Indonesia**

Bahasa Indonesia is a national and an official language which is used properly and correctly in accordance with the situation and condition where the speakers use it.

#### **b. Dani People**

Dani people are one of the ethnics in Papua province. These people live in the valley of Puncak Jayawijaya Mount of Jayawijaya regency and its capital city is Wamena.

#### **c. Mother Tongue**

Mother tongue is the language that you first learn to speak when you are a child (Hornby, 2000: 829). Regarding this study, mother tongue means the first language or the regional language of Dani people.

**d. Dialect**

Dialect is the form of a language that is spoken in one area with grammar, words, and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language (Hornby, 2000: 346). On this study, the dialect refers to a combination of Dani people's mother tongue and their local language which is spoken by them in group communication.

**e. Local Language**

According to Horny (2000: 754-755), local language is the language that is belonging to or connected with the particular place or area that you are talking about or with the place where you live. However, the local language on this study is Dani language spoken by Dani people in the group communication.

**f. Linguistic Aspect**

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistic aspect is a phonology study, which is used as the purpose of language varieties analysis spoken by Dani people.

**g. Sound Changes**

Sound changes are subtle alterations in the sound pattern of language in particular phonetic environments.

**h. Code-mixing**

Code-mixing is the interference of one language to the other one (Kridalaksana, 2001: 35). Relating to this study, code-mixing is the interference of Dani people's mother tongue toward Bahasa Indonesia that they speak.

**i. Syncope**

Syncope is the deletion process of a word-internal vowel (*e.g.*, the deletion of the schwa in *police* so that it is pronounced [pli:s]).

**j. Phonological Variations**

Phonological variations are variations of Bahasa Indonesia sound speech that are spoken by Dani people within their own members in their group ethnic communication.

**k. Generative phonology.**

Generative phonology is a theory that supports the writer to study and analyze the human sound systems especially the phonological variations of bahasa Indonesia spoken by Dani people in their own group communication in Surabaya. On this study, there is deep-structure --- surface-structure pairing with both an underlying representation and a phonetic representation, a generative phonology provides a characterization of the essence of the knowledge of a language the ability to relate particular strings of sounds with particular meanings, and vice versa.

**1.9 The Organization of the Study**

This study consists of five chapters. Chapter I presents introduction including background of the study, statement of the problem, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, the definition of key terms, and the organization of the study. Chapter II presents the review of the related literature and studies, which are relevant to the study. Chapter III presents the methodology

of the study, which consists of research design and procedure of the collecting data. Chapter IV consists of the findings and the discussions. Chapter V is the summary and suggestions, which presents the result of the study.