CHAPTER I

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1.1 Background of study

The ability of human beings to talk- to use language in order to communicate with one- another- is so universal and seems natural that language is never bothered to think (Moulton, 1969: 3). Every normal human being beyond infancy can use language to communicate with his fellow human beings. He uses language in his daily activities to make spoken or written communication with other easier. Language is also important means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people (Trudgill, 1974).

Most people, if asked what a language is, would almost certainly answer in terms of 'sounds', 'words', and 'sentences'. They would probably also refer to something less clearly defined which they might call 'meaning'. And they might just possibly add something about the purposes that language– both spoken and written– serves in the interpersonal transactions that constitute so large a part of everyday life.

There are many definitions of language as many as the experts who define it.. Here are some of their definitions of language:

(a) Language is "primarily an auditory system of symbols" (Sapir, 1921:7).

(b) Language is "a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols which permit all people in a given culture, or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact" (Finocchiaro, 1964: 8).

(c) Language is "any set or system of linguistic symbols as used in a more or less uniform fashion by a number of people who are thus enabled to

communicate intelligibly with one another" (Random House Dictionary of the English Language, 1966: 806).

(d) Language is "any means , vocal or other, of expressing or communicating feeling or thought.............. a system of conventionalized signs, especially words, or gestures having fixed meanings" (Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, 1934: 1390).

(e) Language is "a highly organized system in which unit plays an important part which is related to other parts" (Boey, 1975: 1).

From these definitions above, it is known that language is more than simply a means of communication which is needed by human beings in their lives. Besides that, from those definitions above, it is important to underline that language is a system. The key term of those definitions is system. This term is also difficult to explain, but according to Francis (1958: 33), "the existence of a *system* implies the existence of patterns of arrangement and order than those that would result from mere chance". Why is language a system ? The answer is that language has some parts that each of them can't be separated and each of part is working together in a certain rule. For instance: language is made up of sounds, the sounds related to the words, then the words related to the sentences and finally the sentences related to each other. These relationship are systematic and these occur in certain regular, predictable patterns.

By the way, these relationships can be found in everywhere, for example in Indonesia. Indonesia has plurality of ethnic groups, cultures, and languages. These components can't be separated. They related to each other. Although it has a plurality of ethnic groups, cultures, and languages; Indonesia has one

own national language that is Indonesian or Bahasa Indonesia. But, it doesn't mean that Indonesian is the only used by the people considering there are many kinds of ethnic groups and of course each of groups has its own culture, its custom, and its language. One of those languages is Cindo language.

What is Cindo language actually ? Cindo language is a language that is used by most of Chinese descendant people who live in Indonesia especially in Surabaya. Cindo language is a different language from Indonesian and Javanese. This language is so interesting and can be found in Surabaya. The rule of Cindo language is so simple. Every noun in Cindo language is only added by suffixes. For example: -'buku'- e, -'cinta'-e, -'marah'-e, and etc. In this thesis, the writer will analyze the rule of the Cindo language further more.

There are some reasons why the writer chose her topic. First of all, this topic is never talked before by the other writer. Second, the writer herself uses this language in her daily activities and she also lives among the people who speak the Cindo language, for example: her parents, sisters, brother, and her friends. Finally, she chooses this topic to complete her friend's research, Tri Widhiastuti Nrp. 1213093018, about "The verb formations of the Cindo language in Surabaya". From the reasons above, the writer wants to find out what patterns or rules those are found in the noun formation in the Cindo language.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Realizing how broad the discussion of the word and being eager to complete her friend's research about "The verb formations of the Cindo language in Surabaya", the writer only investigated "what are the noun

formations of Cindo language in Surabaya?" This general problem can be divided into:

(1) What is the nature of N– formation viewed from its origin of base ?

(2) What is the nature of N– formation viewed from its components ?

(3) What is the nature of N– formation viewed from its structure ?

(4) What is the nature of N– formation viewed from its inflections?

1.3 Objective of the study

By doing this research, the writer would find out the nature of noun formation viewed from 1) its origin of base, 2) its components 3) its structure, and 4) its inflections of Cindo language in Surabaya.

1.4 Significance of the study

Through this study, the writer hopes that this study will deepen the reader's knowledge to the study of linguistics and sociolinguistics.

To the study of linguistics, the writer hopes that the readers will get some new ideas about the morphological system of Cindo language, especially the noun formations of Cindo spoken in Surabaya. It is also hoped that this study will give some contributions to theory of linguistics in general.

To the study of sociolinguistics, the writer hopes that the readers will know more about the language variant that is used by some ethnic groups in Indonesia, especially in Surabaya.

1.5 Scope and limitation of the study

The writer realized that she had limited time. Therefore, she limited her study in several ways.

1. The subjects under the study were the Cindo language speakers in Surabaya.

2. The area of the study:

(a) Informal oral communication

(b) Actual, real, and natural conversations

3. Only the noun formation of Cindo language in Surabaya

1.6 Theoretical Framework

The analysis of "The noun formation of Cindo language in Surabaya" is mainly based on linguistics theories. According to the Lyons (1981: 34), the field of linguistics as whole can be divided into several sub-fields according to the point of view that is adopted or the special emphasis that is given.

Linguistics has four dichotomy branches. The first distinction to be drawn is between general and descriptive linguistics. This is in itself straightforward enough. It corresponds to the distinction between studying language in general and describing particular languages. General linguistics and descriptive linguistics are by no means unrelated. General linguistics supplies the concepts and categories in terms of which particular languages are to be analyzed. Descriptive linguistics, in its turn, provide the data which confirm or refute the proposition and theories put forward in general linguistics. The writer's study emphasized on descriptive linguistics because it would provide a lot of data which confirmed the proposition and theories.

The second dichotomy is in a diachronic and a synchronic description of a language traces the historical development of the language and records the changes that have taken place in it between successive points in time: 'diachronic' is equivalent, therefore, to 'historical'. A synchronic description of a language is non- historical: it presents an account of the language as it is at some particular point in time. The writer's study focused on synchronic description of a language because it presented an account of the language.

A third dichotomy is that which holds between theoretical and applied linguistics. Briefly, theoretical linguistics studies language and languages with a view to constructing a theory of their structure and function and without regard to any practical application that the investigation of language and languages might have. Whereas applied languages has as its concerns the application of the concepts and findings of languages to a variety of practical tasks, including language- teaching. Each of these branches has four main branches. The branches of the former are phonetics, phonemics, morphemic, and grammar. The study of grammar can be divided in two, morphology and syntax. The branches of the latter are semantics, graphics, linguistic geography, and lexicography. The writer's study emphasized on theoretical linguistics because it would study about language and languages with a view to constructing a theory of their structure and function and without regard to any practical application that the investigation of language and languages might have.

The fourth, and final, dichotomy has to do with a narrower and a broader view of the scope of the subject. They are microlinguistics and macrolinguistics. Microlinguistics is concerned solely with the structure of language systems, without regard to the way in which languages are acquired, stored in the brain or used in their various function; without regard to the physiological and psychological mechanisms that are involved in language-behavior; in short, without regard to anything other that the language system, considered in itself and for itself. On the other hand, macrolinguistics is concerned with everything that pertains in any way at all to language and

Since this thesis deals with the structure of words (grammar), the theory being used is theory morphology. Morphology deals with the internal structure of words and it is simply 'the study of forms'.

1.7 Definition of key terms

To avoid misunderstanding there are several key terms to be defined before further discussion is proceeded.

a. Cindo language:

A language that is used by an Indonesian but he or she is still descendant of Chinese people (Widhiastuti: 1998).

b. Linguistics:

The scientific study of language (Boey; 1975: 3).

c. Morphology:

The study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words (Nida; 1949: 1).

d. Affixes:

(1) Prefixes: are bound elements which precede the root (Nida; 1949: 69).

(2) Suffixes: are bound elements which follow the root (Nida; 1949: 69).

(3) Infixes: Occur within the root (Nida; 1949:69).

1.8 Organization of the study

The organization of this study begins with the Introduction, which consists of the background of the study, statement of the problems, objective of the study, Significance of the study, Scope and Limitation, Definition of the key terms, and organization of the study. The Introduction is followed by chapter II,

review of related literature, in which the writer discusses the Linguistics theories and studies from other writers that can support the research. Chapter III talk about the method of the study-how the writer finds the solution of this study. Chapter IV consists of analysis from data collection to solve the problem. And the last one is Chapter V containing the conclusion and suggestion of this study.