CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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1.1 Background of The Study

Human being has been known as social creatures who cannot live without others, therefore every person needs to communicate with others. In order to communicate with others, they use language. But most of them speak in different way. One of the reasons is in one area, there are many different people coming from different groups. For example, East Java is inhabitted by 70% Javanese ethnic group, 25% Madurese, and the various ethnic groups coming from different islands, as well as Chinese and Arab descendants 5% (Kartomiharjo, 107). It is natural that many Madurese people live in Surabaya because Madura island is near Java island.

Talking about tribes especially Madurese and Javanese which the distance of their islands are only separated by a small strait, there is no doubt if they have many similarities. But they still differ in certain things. The reason is each tribe must have different mother tongue, culture, and custom. It also happens to Madurese. In other words, different expressions of words in Madurese might have similarity in meaning as Javanese.

Madurese dirty words have similarity in meaning as Javanese ones. The differences lie only in the expressions. For instance, the word `peler`, `burik`,

and 'colok' in Madurese are similar to 'manuk', 'silit', and 'cangkem' in Javanese.

Generally, Madurese people who are stereotyped as people who are easy to loose temper, has tough attitudes, and familiar with 'carok'. 'Carok' is a term for traditional battle in Madura. It is done by using traditional weapon caled *clurit or lancor*. 'Carok' is preceded by verbal battle and indicated by uttering dirty words. The writer would like to say that they utter dirty words in emotional condition such as when they angry, expressing surprise or annoyance.

Because of those reasons and because many Madurese people live in Surabaya, the writer is interested in observing Madurese dirty words and write her analysis in her thesis entitled: **Madurese dirty words uttered by the writer's uncles' families and her relatives.**

1.2 Statements of The Problems

With reference to the background of the study, this research is focused to answer the following questions:

1.2.1. What Madurese dirty words are often uttered by the writer's uncles' families and her relatives who live on Jalan Penjaringan Sari Surabaya?

1.2.2 What factors influence the writer's uncles' families and her relatives to utter dirty words?

1.3 The Objectives of The Research

The objectives of the research are focused as follows:

1.3.1 To find out Madurese dirty words often uttered by the writer's uncle's families and her relatives who live on Jalan Penjaringan Sari Surabaya.

1.3.2 To find out the factors which influence the writer's uncles' familes and her relatives to utter dirty words.

1.4 Significance of The Research

Because no one has been interested in making this phenomenon as a thesis, the writer hopes that this thesis will enrich the study of vocabulary and styles of expressions of Madurese dirty words and add the knowledge about sociolinguistic subject.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

This study is based on the theories of Sociolinguistics (Functions of language and solidarity), Social Psychology (emotions and attitudes) and Dirty Words.

1.5.1 Function of Language

Language serves many functions. According to Nababan (1991: 38), in general the function of language is for communication. But related to society, language has four functions: cultural function, social function, individual function and educational function. All those functions are closely related because individu as a part of the members of society who live according to their culture which can be herritaged and developed through education. Language as a means of

communication, is used to ask for and give information. Another usefulness is to express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respect. Often one utterance will simultaneously convey both information and express feelings (Holmes, 1992: 2).

1.5.2 Emotions

There are at least six basic facial expressions of emotion: happiness, anger, sadness, surprise, disgust, and fear (Perlman and Cozby, 1983: 164).

1.5.3 Attitudes

Fishman (1970: 1) said as quoted by Chaika (1982: 3) that sociology of language focuses on the entire gamut of topics related to the social orga..ization of language behavior... including language use... language attitudes... overt behaviors towards language and (its) users. According to Bem (1970: 14) as quoted by Perlman and Cozby (1983: 78), attitudes are likes and dislikes. They are our affinities for and our aversions to situations, objects, persons, groups, or any other identifiable aspects of environment, including abstract, ideas and social policies. Attitudes are our evaluative (good/bad) feelings toward particular targets, they are affective or emotional.

1.5.4 Power and Solidarity

Forms which indicate power establish who has authority and how much that authority is. Forms which indicate solidarity establish the degree of intimacy in the relationship (Chaika, 1992: 103). According to Holmes (1992: 377) how well you know someone is one of the most important factors affecting the way you talk to them.

1.5.5 Dirty Words

According to Dr. Joyce Brothers (1992: 455-456), actually there are no dirty words. Dirty words are ugly not because they refer to sex but because they imply a narrow, mechanical master-and-victim concept of sexuality. There are situations in which the common coarse term is the easiest way to describe certain parts of the anatomy, certain physical functions.

1.6 The Scope and Limitation of The Research

In this thesis, the writer focuses only on the dirty words uttered by the writer's uncle's families and her relatives who live at Jl. Penjaringan Sari Surabaya. Although she mentions that Madurese and Javanese almost have the same meaning of dirty words, she is not going to compare them in respective language.

1.7 The Definition of The Key Terms

To enable the readers to understand the terms, there are some terms which need to be further explained. The terms are dirty words, Madurese, uncle, and relatives.

1.7.1 Dirty Words

The definition has been stated in the theoretical framework (see 1.5.5. above).

1.7.2 Madurese

Madurese is the people who live on an island of Indonesia, just off the Northeastern coast of Java (Webster's New World Dictionary, 1991, third college edition). In this thesis, Madurese refers to those who live in Surabaya. Traditionally they speak Madurese in their daily lives (Soegianto, 1981: 275).

1.7.3 Uncle

Uncle is the brother of one's father or mother (Webster's New World Dictionary, 1991, third college edition). In this case, the writer's uncles are the brothers of the writer's father.

1.7.4 Relatives

Relatives in this thesis refer to persons connected with others by blood or marriage (Webster's New World Dictionary,1991,third college edition). Relatives in this thesis includes the writer's nephew, cousin and aunts.

1.8 The Organization of The Study

This thesis consists of five chapters. Chapter one presents the introduction: the background of the study, the problem statements, the objectives of the study, the significance of the study, the theoretical framework, the scope and limitation of the study, the definition of the key terms and the organization of the study. Chapter two presents the review of the related literature which are relevant to this study. Chapter three deals with the research methods which consist of the research

design, the subjects, the research instruments, the procedures of collecting the data

and analysing the data. Chapter four covers data analysis and interpretation of the

findings. The last chapter, chapter five consists of conclusion and suggestion.