

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Most Indonesian people know more than one language and they use them in accordance with whom they speak to. This is also said by Hornby (1977:1). People share their languages in order to fulfill their need of communicating and interacting with others.

Every one speaks each language with a dialect. A dialect is sometimes used to refer to a particular social or geographical variety that is not the standard one. This use of term also assumes that only certain groups of people speak that dialect. These implications are unwarranted since everyone speaks some variety or dialect of a language. Since people readily recognize social and ethnic differences in language, it is crucial to promote accurate knowledge about the nature of dialect differences in all segments of society.

The Jakarta Malay dialect, the Malay which is used in the area of the capital city of Indonesia, forms a 'language island' in the midst of the Sundanese which is generally used in the region of West Java. To the South and West, Jakarta dialect is bounded by Sundanese. Only in the coastal on the eastern boundary is Jakarta

dialect bounded by a local dialect of Javanese (Budhisantoso, 1976).

Unlike regional languages and other Malay dialects such as Medann, Riau, and Palembang Malay, Betawi/Jakarta dialect is not used by a homogenous ethnic group. Since the 17th century, the population has always been made up of various ethnic groups, the result of immigration both from within Indonesia and from outside of Indonesia (Castles, 1967). The immigration has continued and the immigrants have become even more varied in social and cultural background.

Table I, showing the population in three different periods, shows that at the end of the 19th century, this ethnic group of such various origins had been transformed into the native inhabitants of Jakarta known as the 'Anak Betawi' (children/people of Batavia) including five thousand inhabitants on the outskirts of Jakarta from Javanese and Sundanese.

According to Koentjaraningrat (1975:3), Betawi people were formed from some ethnic groups who settled in Jakarta in the beginning of the 15th century. The ethnic groups who formed Betawi people were Javanese, Melayu, Balinese, Bugis, Makasar, Sundanese and Portuguese-Indo people. Each of the ethnic groups had the process of their language and culture changing in the new ethnic

Table I

Population of Batavia and surrounding Suburbs^{a)}

	1671	1815	1893
Europeans and part-Europeans	2.750	2.028	9.017
Chinese (including those of Chinese descent)	2.747	11.854	26.569
"Mardijkers"	5.362	-	-
Arabs	-	318	2.842
"Moors"	-	119	
Javanese (including Sundanese)	6.339 ¹⁾	{ 3.331	72.241 ³⁾
South Sulawesi groups	-	{ 4.139 ²⁾	
Balinese	981	7.720	
Sumbawans		232	
Ambonese and Bandanese		82	
Malays	611	3.155	
Slaves	13.278 ⁴⁾	14.249	
	32.068	47.217	110.669

1) Including 5,000 Javanese and Sundanese outside the walls.

2) Including a small number of Timorese.

3) All indigenous.

4) Not including the garrison of 1,260 Dutch and 359 natives.

a) From Castles (1967:157), based on:

(1) 1673: *Dagh-Register*, 1674 (Batavia, 1902:27—30).

1815: T.S. Raffles, *History of Java* (edisi 2, London, 1830, Jilid II:27).

1893: *Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch Indie* (Den Haag/Leiden, Jilid I:140).

group formed. The ethnic groups then were known as Jakarta/Betawi people.

In this thesis, the writer is interested in studying Betawi dialect used by the characters in Si Doel Anak Sekolah III film. The reason for choosing this topic, first of all, is that the vocabulary and sound of words in Betawi contain Javanese Balinese/Sundanese language.

1.2 Statement of the problem

On the basis of the above background, the problem of this study can be formulated as follows :

1. What are linguistic features of Betawi dialect used in Si Doel Anak Sekolah III film ?
2. What factors influenced the characters to use the dialect in conversation ?

1.3 The Objective of the study

1. to describe the linguistic features of Betawi dialect used in Si Doel film.
2. to describe the factors that influenced the characters to use the dialect. ^{whether or not}

1.4 The Significance of the study

The writer hopes that this study will broaden other students horizon toward the study of the features of

Betawi dialect in relation to the application in drama works. The significance is most likely to confirm the linguistic features of Betawi dialect in Si Doel film.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Realizing how broad discussion about the linguistic features in Betawi dialect could be, this study is limited to four ways:

1. the phonemes of Betawi dialect
2. the morphophonemics of Betawi dialect
3. the vocabularies that were used in Si Doel film.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

This study is based on theories of sociolinguistics, Language and Dialect, and Dialect and Education, Dialectology, and Morphology of Jakarta dialect, Affixation and Reduplication.

Dell Hymes stated (1977:29) that sociolinguistic is the study of the correlation between language and social life which underly the diversity of speech within communities and individuals. There are systematic relations just as social and grammatical structures.

Language is a conventional system of habitual vocal behaviour by which members of a community communicate with one another (Yuen Ren Chao, 1968:1).

Dialectology is the study of dialect and dialect refers to any given variety of a language shared by a group of speakers refers to a geographical variety of language refers to a particular social/geographical variety that is not the 'standard' one.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Related to this study, the following would be defined as follow:

1.7.1 Dialect

Dialect is a variety of a language associated with a particular group of speakers and mutually interlligible with other varities (Wardhough, Ronald, 1972:22).

1.7.2 Betawi dialect is a Melayu dialect which is used by Betawi people as a lingua franca in the process of the ethnic groups. In other words, Betawi dialect is one of melayu dialect which is used by original Jakarta people.

1.7.3 Indonesian is the language which is used for inter-group communication (Nababan in Liamzon 1979:285).

1.7.4 Character is a person, who is well known in a public, play, or novel. In other words, a person who is in some ways unusual.

1.7.5 Informal situations

In this thesis, the term refers to the situations in

which the characters of the film have the chance to communicate freely with each other.

1.7.6 Feature refers to the characteristic or striking part.

1.7.7 Linguistic refers to the science of language its structure, acquisition, relationship to other forms of communication.

1.8 Organization of the study

This thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter is the Introduction. It gives the readers some explanations about the background of the study, statement of the problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study, theoretical frameworks, definition of the key terms, and organization of the study.

The second chapter is the review of related literature which presents the basic theories of the study and related studies.

The third chapter is about the research methodology which consists of research design and the procedure of collecting the data.

The fourth chapter is about the data analysis, the findings and the discussion.

The last chapter of this thesis present the conclusion and some suggestions concerning the topic under study.