

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is a cultural identity. Language and identity are inextricably linked each other and in order to save identity. Language user must attempt to save their language. Clark (1997) says language is one thing that differentiates human from other creatures. As human beings, absolutely we need language to communicate with the others in an interaction. By using language, we can express our ideas, feelings, intentions and desires. In addition, the uses of language can show who we are. It means that we establish our identity through our use of language. Language is purely human and non instinctive method of communication ideas, it means that language does not come by feeling. Language cannot be separated with society. Without society there can be no languages, vice versa without language there can be no society. It seems that everything related to human life in the society involves language because through language the interaction among tribes, ethnic groups and religions can happen. This study looks at the phenomenon of ethnic language variation among Karonese people in linguistic are of lexical and phoneme. The culture of Karonese people in highland of Karo, North Sumatera is located approximately 78 km from Medan, the capital of North Sumatera province cannot be separated from the language that is used every day in daily life called as Karo language, because basically language is part of culture.

Human beings always use language to make an interaction among them. Robert (2008) cites “Language means the system of speech by which human being communicate with one another”. In establishing a social interaction they might choose one of the language forms to use such as spoken or written forms, gestures, and other signs. Language can also be said as a tool of communication. Language plays an important role in the process of speaking and communicating. A good communication between someone to the others can be achieved if they are able to use the language perfectly. It means that what the speaker wants to convey is understood by the listener. If the language they are applying is not understood by the listeners and the speakers, of course, the communication cannot reach the goal. Linguistics takes into account some components of language that are linked into each other. The components include sounds, the arrangements of words, and meanings.

Indonesia has language which known as Bahasa Indonesia. Besides that, Indonesia has many local languages such as Javanese, Sundanese, Batakese, Karonese, etc. The Karonese is local language which is used by Karo people to communicate among them. Jufrizal (1999) defines dialect as regional varieties of language that may different from other varieties of the language in features of its vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. In addition, Wardaugh (2007) explains that dialect sometime is only if there is a strong tradition of writing in local variety. its means that dialect is the language that is used by people who still have strict tradition strictly in a regional.

Karo language as one of hundreds of Indonesian vernacular is an Austronesia language spoken on Karo Land which is related to Simalungun language, Alas language and Gayo language. Karonese people speak Karo language which also known Karo language. Karo language is spoken in five different dialects, namely dialects of Julu, TeruhDeleng, Singalor Lau, Jahe and Liang Melas. Julu dialect is used in Kabanjahe sub-district, SimpangEmpat, Tigapanah, Berastagi and surrounding. TeruhDeleng dialect is used in KutaBuluh sub-district and partially in Payung sub-district (Prinst, 2002). In his book, he added that Singalor Lau dialect is used in Juhar, Tigabinanga, Singgamanik, Laubaleng and Perbesi. Jahe dialect (Hilir) is used in KaroJahe (Deliserdang-Medan and partially in Langkat (Hulu). Liang Melas dialect is used in Lau Melas sub-district. Those differences can be seen from the sound of words or from the intonation of words. But most of Karonese people in North Sumatera use their own dialect when they communicate with people from different dialect and they still understand each other even the variation of Karonese Language. Chaer (1995) says that variation is variation of language occur because of social variation and regional variation. Variation of language also occurs because of differences social status.

The Karo Language is used by Karonese People. But there are variations of the language in some places in Tanah Karo that are caused by regional and social variation. differences of social status, age, religion and culture also caused the language variation. Because of those variation the result it makes language change even the meaning. In changing of one language, there are semantic

changing, phonology, morphological, lexical and syntax changing. Language change can be because of many factors like time, age, regional and social status. Thus the dialect that is used by people in regional can change because of some factors like time, age, change of regional, social status.

Karo language has some variation and some dialect but the people from the other places or from the other dialect still understand with the meaning. Some words in Karo language are different even the places close each other or same places but it still has differences and why it is happen? If in Karo people it is not problems because they still understand even different with the lexical and phoneme but it is problem for people who are not Karonese. So that's why the study of this research will be done in variation of Karonese language. In some cases there are some reasons for some words are different but the meaning are same because the context, usual word or the suitable words for that place, so it is because the language choice of certain place. Example for Karonese language variation is 'Kelapa' (*tualah, tualah, talah, talah*), some places use *tualah* and some else use *talah*, is because the language choice and the suitable words for that place.

According to Chambers (2003) sociolinguistics is a variety, also called a lect, is a specific form of a language or language cluster. This may include languages, dialects, accents, registers, styles or other sociolinguistic variation, as well as the standard variety itself. "Variety" avoids the terms language, which many people associate only with the standard language, and dialect, which is associated with non-standard varieties thought of as less prestigious or "correct"

than the standard. Linguists speak of both standard and non-standard varieties. "Lect" avoids the problem in ambiguous cases of deciding whether or not two varieties are distinctive languages or dialects of a single language. Variation at the level of the lexicon, such as slang and argot, is often considered in relation to particular styles or levels of formality (also called registers), but such uses are sometimes discussed as varieties themselves. For example;

No	Phoneme	Tigapanah	Tiganderket	Tigabinanga
1.	<i>Benar (Right)</i>	<i>/tuhu/</i>	<i>/tuhu/</i>	<i>/payo/</i>
2.	<i>Kakek (grandfather)</i>	<i>/Bulang/</i>	<i>/Bulang/</i>	<i>/Laki/</i>

No	Lexical	Tigapanah	Tiganderket	Tigabinanga
1.	<i>MenantuWanita</i>	<i>Permen</i>	<i>Permen</i>	<i>Permain</i>
2.	<i>Yang pertama</i>	<i>sipertama</i>	<i>sipertama</i>	<i>sipemena</i>

These data are classified into variation of Karonese language. Because the lexical and phoneme is different from one place to another place. From the example it shows that different places have different phoneme and lexical words.

The variations of language also use the standard language. In sociolinguistics these are called as register or style. Register is on part of language variation. Register refers to the way that language can systematically vary according to the situation in which it is used. So, in other word, in communication, it concerns with relation between language and context in which it is used. The writer talk about the variation of Karonese language because there are some differences, when people from different place talk about some words or they communicate each other there are some differences in phoneme and lexical,

so, the writer wants to conduct the research about the variation of Karonese language in lexical and phoneme in some places in Tanah Karo, even the meaning is same. The variations of Karonese language in Tanah Karo give us information about the variation of language in Lexical and phoneme. So, the writer tries to analyze the Variation of Karonese language in Tanah Karo. The writer wants to make a deep understanding to the readers about the variation of Karonese language in Tanah Karo, so it can utilize the variation in their daily life. That's why, the writer chooses this topic to be analyzed the variations of Karonese language are also part of language variation that used for specific purpose.

1.2 Problem of the Study

In this analysis, there are some questions that need to be answered. The problems are:

- a. What are the variations of Karonese language in Tanah Karo?
- b. Why are the variations of Karonese Language happened in Tanah Karo?

1.3 Objective of the Analysis

In relations to the problems, the objectives of this analysis are:

- a. To find out the variations of Karonese language in Tanah Karo
- b. To explain the variations of Karonese language in Tanah Karo

1.4 Scope of the Study

In most of researches, it is important to limit the analysis on specific data that has been chosen and it is also important to avoid over complicating the issues and analysis. This will help the writer to get the best result of it. According to Robert, (2007) there are some variation of language, they are morpheme, grammar, syntax, phoneme, lexical and phonology. But in this study it is limited only Lexical and phonemes. Besides that, this study also limited on the dialect of Karonese language, they are five different dialect, they are namely dialects of Julu, TeruhDeleng, Singalor Lau, Jahe and Liang Melas. Julu dialect is used in Kabanjahe sub-district, SimpangEmpat, Tigapanah, Berastagi and surrounding. TeruhDeleng dialect is used in KutaBuluh sub-district and partially in Payung sub-district Singalor Lau dialect is used in Juhar, Tigabinanga, Singgamanik, Laubaleng and Perbesi. Jahe dialect (Hilir) is used in KaroJahe (Deliserdang-Medan and partially in Langkat (Hulu). Liang Melas dialect is used in Lau Melas sub-district, but in this study focused with three part of dialect they are; 1. Julu (Tigapanah), 2. Teruh Deleng (Tiganderket), 3. Singalor Lau (Tigabinanga), because the three part of dialect located in Tanah Karo

1.5 Significance of the Study

In this thesis it is also expected that the findings of this study will be significantly relevant to the theoretical and practical aspects. Theoretically, the research findings hopefully can provide significant contribution for a further research to enrich the variation of Karonese language in Tanah Karo. Practically, on the other hand, this research hopefully can provide valuable information for

people who are interested in language variation especially in Karonese language variation and to the readers to understand and give information about variation in Karonese language.



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