CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This research contains of some sections such as; background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms. Each section is presented as follows:

1.1 Background of the study

The main function of language is as communication medium. Language allows people to say things to each other and to express communication need. Language allowing people to live, work, and play together, to tell the truth, but also to tell a lie or lies. In the interaction of communicative setting, people use of many kinds of language variation.

Communication is a basic need for human beings. The main instrument of communication is language, that makes human being get information. By using it, human can get information through language. Since human beings are introduction social cultures, they have a tendency to live among their society and need communication and interaction. They can not live alone in isolated area without interaction with other people.

The variation of language or variation within speech communication is also discussed in Sociolinguistics. These language varieties are not only as a sign of differentiating its speech community but also as an indication of language situation and reflect purpose, topic, norms, and modes of language. The language varieties are also
created to make the language more interesting and unique, such as: style, jargon, register, colloquial, slang and dialect.

Dialect is one of the things in sociolinguistics that need to study. Dialect is a variety of language based on the place where it is used (Jendra, 2010: 186). Dialect can be divided based on regional and social factor. One dialect is different from another dialect and these differences can be seen from the pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary.

Regional dialect is distinctive varieties of the language and geographically based. Regional dialect diversity affecting language that are differences residence and regional dialect associated with social dialect because it is influenced by the background language users such as education and age.

Regional dialect is a factor of person into a variety of languages. In the implementation in a particular place, of course that is because influenced by cultural backgrounds, region and even different social.

Therefore, the use of the language used reflects where they came from. So, it is the way they pronounce the word, it would be similar or different from one person to another person from region and different cultural backgrounds with them. Even with the environment and with who they are speaking, will affect the meaning or intent of the language or words used.

The other type of dialect is social dialect. Social dialect originates among social groups and is related to a variety of factors, the principal one apparently being social class, religion, and ethnicity.
Social dialect in society is still influenced by the different divisions (region). Social dialect characterizes their position in the social hierarchy. Social factor affect the way we communicate or how speakers convey a thought or idea to another person, or otherwise out of the way of delivering the information.

Our country has many kinds of dialects, especially in Borneo which has four parts of region, namely West Borneo, East Borneo, Center Borneo, and South Borneo that usually make the society of java difficult to understand the language itself. Also cannot use our dialect in other dialects because it has differentiation in grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation. In East Borneo especially in Kabupaten Paser indigenous people commonly recognize many sub tribes which they call *Paser Pematang, Paser Telake, Paser Adang, Paser Modang, Paser Migi Paser Mayang, Paser Tikas, Paser Tiong Talin, Paser Balik, and Paser Lusan*. Thus, the researcher wants to do the research about the comparison of dialect between *Paser Pematang* and *Paser Telake* in Kabupaten Paser Tanah Grogot Kaltim.

The benefit of studying comparison of dialect is that it can contribute toward community development especially in language usage, because sometimes have similar and different meanings, sound or pronunciation, and even their form. The researcher decides to do this research because the language of *Paser Pematang* and *Paser Telake* are similar, that is Paser language and they are separated regionally, therefore the dialects are automatically different. *Paser Pematang* is spoken in area Sadurangas / Benuo, Seratai, Tanjung Harapan, Tanah Grogot, Pasir Belengkong, and Muara Samu. Meanwhile *Paser Telake* is spoken in area Olong Telake, Longkali, Pinang Jatus, Olong Gelang, Pias, etc.
Based on the importance of this research, the researcher must know about the previous similar researches that studied about dialect. They were Elpa Nauli Raila (2008) and Purnama Sari (2007).

The first research was written by Raila (2008) with the title “Dialect Differences between Banjarmasin and Amuntai of Banjarese”. The result of her research stated that there were differences of sounds pattern such as sound [e], for example in words, semalam, in Banjarmasin it is pronounced //s[e]malam// but in Amuntai //s[a]malam//. It also has differentiation in vocabulary, for example, the word kamu. Banjarmasin people say nyawa, but Amuntai people say kau’ui. The differences of sound pattern and vocabulary between Banjarnmasin and Amuntai Banjarese are caused by different regional and geographical factors.

The last research was conducted by Sari (2007) with the title “Dialectical differences between Malayan Sambas and Malayan Pontianak Dialect in Kalimantan Barat”. The result of the research showed the pronunciation differences between Pontianak and Sambas were on their sounds of [a], and also [e] and the vocabulary differences between Pontianak and Sambas are in some words.

Based on the research above, it is known that there is no research about the comparison between dialect of Paser Pematang and Paser Telake. Therefore, the researcher chooses this title of her thesis about the comparison between dialect of Paser Pematang and Paser Telake in Kabupaten Paser Tanah Grogot Kaltim in daily activities.
1.2 Statement of the Problem

Considering the background of the research, the research problem is stated as follow.

1. What are the similarities in dialect between *Paser Pematang* and *Paser Telake* in Kabupaten Paser Tanah Grogot Kaltim in daily activities?

2. What are dialect differences between *Paser Pematang* and *Paser Telake* in Kabupaten Paser Tanah Grogot Kaltim in daily activities?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Related to the statement of problems, the purpose of the study is stated as follows:

1. To describe the similarities in dialect between *Paser Pematang* and *Paser Telake* in kabupaten Paser Tanah Grogot Kaltim in daily activities.

2. To describe dialect differences between *Paser Pematang* and *Paser Telake* in Kabupaten Paser Tanah Grogot Kaltim in daily activities.”

1.4 Significance of the Study

By conducting this research, the researcher expects that the findings will be useful to enlarge knowledge about local dialects especially in Kabupaten Paser Tanah Grogot Kaltim. Besides, the reader will be informed about phenomenon of human communication especially comparison between dialect of *Paser Pematang* and *Paser Telake* in Kabupaten Paser Tanah Grogot Kaltim in daily activities.
1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research is intended to analyze comparison between dialect of *Paser Pematang* and *Paser Telake*. This research focuses on the analysis of the language variety used by people in *Paser Pematang* and *Paser Telake* in their daily activities.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation the researcher defines:

- Comparison is the process of examining two or more things in order to establish their similarities and differences.
- Dialect is any variety of a language spoken by a group of people that is characterized by systematic differences from other varieties of the same language in term of structural or lexical features (Thomas W. Stewart. Jr, Nathan Vailette 2001).
- *Paser Pematang* is located area Sadurangas / Benuo, Seratai, Tanjung Harapan, Tanah Grogot, Pasir Belengkong, Muara Samu, etc.
- *Paser Telake* is located in area Olong Telake, Long kali, Pinang Jatus, Olong Gelang, Pias, etc.
- Daily activities also known as activities of daily living are those activities that people must be able to routinely be considered fully independent.