

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has more than 17,000 islands stretching from Sabang to Merauke, so it has a diverse and diverse population consisting of various social groups, religions, and different nations. Because of this diversity, Indonesia is rich in various cultures languages , and dialects in every region in Indonesia. Based on the Language Development and Development Agency of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud Language Agency) it has mapped and verified that there are 652 regional languages in Indonesia. This figure does not include dialects and subdialects in every language in Indonesia. There are 360 ethnic groups within Indonesia itself which are spread widely from Sabang to Merauke so they have various kinds of local customs and dialects.

According to Mailani, et al (2022) In communication, language has achieved the goal of conveying a message if the use of language can at least be understood by the speaker's intentions and goals. All conversations at official events must follow certain standards. An important contextual matter that speakers must pay attention to when studying the aims and objectives of certain communications, both verbally and in writing, is how language goals can be achieved or achieved.

Indonesian language is the national and official language throughout Indonesia. It is the official language of communication, taught in schools. Indonesian is the language that unifies the nation from the various regional languages found in Indonesia. Indonesian received recognition as a "unifying language of the nation" at the Second Youth Congress in 1928. The aim of ratifying Indonesian itself was for Indonesian to be used as a medium of communication for various ethnic groups in Indonesia. With the presence of Indonesian, local languages continue to exist and become their own identity for their speakers. The following is data on the 10 most regional language speakers in Indonesia according to Ethnologue in 2010 (<https://www.ethnologue.com/language/IND>):

Table 1. 1 Language Type and Number of Speakers

No.	Language and Speakers	Amount
1.	Javanese Language and Speakers	68.2 million people
2.	Sundanese Language and Speakers	32.4 million people
3.	Madurese Language and Speakers	7.7 million people
4.	Betawi Language and Speakers	6.8 million people
5.	Minangkabau Language and Speakers	6.4 million people
6.	Bugis Language and Speakers	4.3 million people
7.	Balinese Language and Speakers	3.9 million people
8.	Banjar Language and Speakers	3.6 million people
9.	Acehnese Language and Speakers	3.3 million people
10.	Musi Language and Speakers	3.1 million people

Source: UNSD 2015 (<http://ethnologue.com>, 2023)

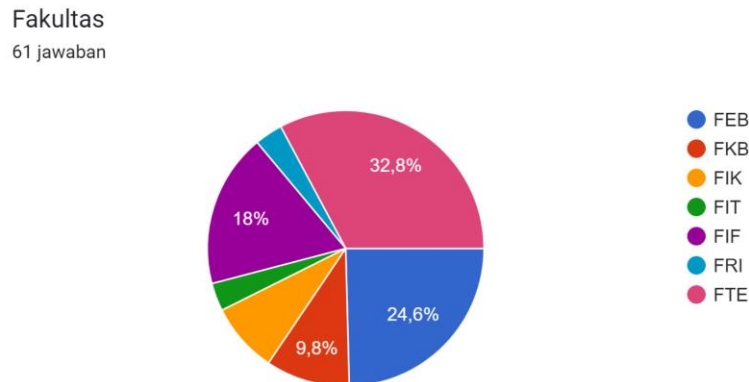
From the census results in the table, it can be seen that the number of Javanese languages and speakers is in first position as the most regional languages and speakers in Indonesia. This indicates that Javanese language and speakers are the majority and dominant in Indonesia. We know a lot that the Javanese people are one of the tribes that have migrated to various regions in the world, especially in Indonesia, so it is natural that the Javanese language and speakers are the majority, and we also know that the Javanese language itself is studied by many people circles so that it becomes the dominant language in Indonesia. Regional language is a meaningful and articulated symbol or sound used in the environment of a city or region which is used as a connecting language between regions, regional language functions as a symbol of regional pride, a symbol of regional identity, and a means of communication within families and regional communities.

Javanese has various variations and differences in accents in pronunciation or pronunciation by its speakers. This difference is usually called dialect. The

pronunciation of Javanese between Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Banyumas, and Tegal has differences in each region. This difference can be seen from the different vowels in a word, or the meaning of a word can be different even though it is the same word. For example, the pronunciation of the word "*selesai*" in the Banyumas and Surabaya areas, in the Banyumas area the word finished is interpreted as "*rampung*" while in Surabaya it is interpreted as "*mari*", another example is a way of pronunciation that emphasizes certain letters which are pronounced clearly, steadily and firmly. So it can be an example of the pronunciation of "*bapak*" in the Tegal Javanese language, the letter ending "k" gets a pronunciation emphasis that clarifies the letter "k", whereas in the Yogyakarta Javanese language the letter "k" is not pronounced so it becomes "*bapa*".

Telkom University is the number 1 private university in Indonesia which has various majors thousands of students come from various regions in Indonesia, making Telkom University have a variety of cultures within it. Because of Telkom University's popularity and accreditation, many students come to study at Telkom University, including students from Java. Because Telkom University is located in Bandung, West Java, it requires students to communicate using Indonesian or even Sundanese, so the use of Javanese is of course greatly reduced, but that doesn't mean it stops or disappears. Based on the pre-research results, the researchers obtained results showing that approximately 60 questionnaire fillers stated that they actively used Javanese on the Telkom University campus environment, with the following results:

Figure 1. 1 Javanese Student in each Faculties



According to Liliweri (2002), cultural identity is a characteristic that arises because a person is a member of a certain ethnic group.

The existence of Javanese communities at Telkom University that perform arts and use Javanese language makes it known by most students and raises curiosity among students from outside Java to learn Javanese culture and language itself, so that they get to know and participate in using Javanese in their daily lives..

Based on the explanation outlined above, the researcher aims to reveal the understanding of Javanese by Telkom University students who are non-Javanese ethnicities, with the main aim of understanding the extent of their involvement in studying Javanese culture and language. This research is aimed at providing deeper insight into how non-Javanese students carry out their role in active participation in learning Javanese culture and language in the Telkom University campus environment. Based on previous research (Nugoroho and Kusuma, 2021), the researchers only examined communication between Javanese language users, not examining how from the non-Javanese side. Of course, even though there are many students who come from Java at Telkom University, it does not rule out the possibility that they do not have non-Javanese friends and vice versa. Therefore, the researcher raised the topic "**Understanding Javanese Language for Telkom University Students to Introduce the Javanese Language to Non-Javanese Speakers**"

1.2 RESEARCH PURPOSE

1. To find out how Javanese is interpreted by non-Javanese Telkom university students.
2. To find out the response of the use of Javanese language by Javanese students to non-Javanese students of Telkom University.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTION

1. How is Javanese interpreted by non-Javanese Telkom university students?
2. How is the response from the use of Javanese language by Javanese students to non-Javanese students of Telkom University?

1.4 RESEARCH PROBLEM FORMULATION

To limit the scope of the research problem to make it more specific, the researcher formulated the research problem to be analyzed as follows, namely: "What does Javanese mean to Telkom University students who are not ethnic Javanese?".

1.5 BENEFITS OF RESEARCH

1.5.1 Theoretical Benefits

It is hoped that this research can add to studies and provide weighty information regarding cultural communication within society, especially those related to culture and language. And can be used as a reference for readers to conduct research in language and culture studies or cultural communication.

1.5.2 Practical Benefits

1. It is a reference material for language and culture preservers in Java, the Central Java government, and the East Java government that Javanese language and culture continue to develop, be used, and be preserved for the general public even though it is not in its original area.
2. To be a reference material for researchers who want to research the meaning of the Javanese language, especially the meaning of the Javanese language outside its native area.

1.6 Research Location and Time

1.6.1 Research Location

This research will be conducted within the Telkom University Bandung environment, both within the campus environment and outside the campus environment. The research subjects are ethnic Javanese students and non-Javanese students.

1.6.2 RESEARCH TIME

This research was carried out from February 2023 to December 2023

Table 1. 2 Time and Stages of Research

No	Research Stages	2023					
		February- April	May- July	July- August	September October	November	December
1	Determining Research Themes						
2	Formulation of Problem Identification						
3	Field Research						
4	Interview with the resource person						
5	Data processing						
6	Compile the Report						