

Status sosial ekonomi dan kode bahasa : analisis kompleksitas kalimat Bahasa Minangkabau lisan penutur Bahasa Minangkabau di Kota Madya Padang

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Abstrak

ABSTRACT

The focus of this sociolinguistic study is the relationship between social economic status (socioeconomic status) and the linguistic code, especially the sentence complexity. The purposes of the study are (1) to measure sentence patterns' among groups of speaker socioeconomic lower-low, upper-low, lower-middle, and upper-middle; (2) to measure the index of sentence complexity based of the average sentence length (ASL), the index of sentence complexity based on average block length (ABL), and the index of sentence based of the average clause depth (ACD) of four socioeconomic status groups; (3) to measure the variety of sentence complexity among four socioeconomic status groups; (4) to measure the effect of socioeconomic status on the sentence complexity; (5) to measure the contributions of each subvariable of socioeconomic status to the sentence complexity, and; (6) to measure the close relationship between socioeconomic status and sentence complexity.

This study used two approaches, namely linguistic and sociological approaches. The relationship between socioeconomic status and sentence complexity was analyzed in terms deficit theory. The subjects of this study were the native speakers of the Minangkabau language in Municipality of Padang. The data were sentences spoken by informants and individual reports about the social, economic, and cultural conditions of the informants. The data were collected by using recording and questionnaire. The data in the form of sentence were analyzed by using the technique of sentence patterns measurement and sentence complexity according to Cook (1979). Data that were collected by using questionnaire were analyzed by using Hollingshead and Redlich's (1958) and Labov's techniques (1966) to measure the socioeconomic status of the speakers. Sentence complexity variation among the four socioeconomic status groups was measured by using one-way variant analysis. The effect of socioeconomic to the sentence complexity and the contributions of each socioeconomic's subvariables to sentence complexity were measured by using double regression analysis technique.

The findings of this study include the following.

There is no significant different between sentence patterns and the index of sentence complexity of oral Minangkabau language spoken by lower-low, upper-low, lower-middle, and upper-middle socioeconomic status speaker. The sentence patterns and sentence complexity do not indicate the socioeconomic status of its speakers. There is no difference of linguistic codes in sentence complexity among the four socioeconomic status groups.

There is no significant effect between socioeconomic and ASL. On other side, socioeconomic status gives significant effect to ABL and ACD. All socioeconomic's subvariables (Job, education, and income) do not give significant contribution to ASL. Among the three subvariables of socioeconomic, it is only the income that

gives significant contribution to ABL and ACD. Although the effect of socioeconomic to ASL is minimal, it indicates positive correlation between the socioeconomic status and ASL, ABL, and ACD.