



language. There are many languages varieties in this world especially in Indonesia. In other explanation, said the language diversity is closely dependent on the kind of group and categories to be found in particular society (Allen and Corder, 1980: 166-167). It means that every group has its own variety which is used in certain community and from language they use we know where the group people comes from.

A society can be divided into several group based on ethnicity, profession, education, economic level, sex, religion and soon. Each person uses variety of language within her other group, she or he does not apply when meet peole from the group because it will emerg e the mutual unintelligible or misunderstanding between the group and people who are not from the same group.

People who live in bilingual community have a tendency to use two or more codes varieties when they communicate with others. Usually, people who have same feel are free to switch from one language to another both informal or formal sitation. As stated by gumpers in Soehariyono (2003:2), social norms of language choice vary from situation to situation and from community to community.

The case usually occurs in big city or village where the society members are from several ethnic group. Members of IKAMABA come from vaious ethnic & backround may also indicate this real phenomena, especially a organization in UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. In this area language plays an important role to the communication process to bridge people from various backround. Setting language uses two or more codes within an utterance emerges when the conversation is talking place.

The reasons why the writer chooses IKAMABA organization of the object of a study are firstly, the members come from various background of a social condition, culture and this organization is very unique to be observed. IKAMABA organization is one area that stands on the campus of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Daily members of IKAMABA still use the language of Madura and still thick with the accent Madura without being influenced by the language around them.

Madura is the native language of Madura people who majority live in Madura Island, it is spoken by many people who live in Sumenep, Pamekasan, Sampang, Bangkalan, Kangean and East of Java or the area known as the horseshoe area stretching. As a language spoken by a large number of speakers, Madurese language has a significant role in the main society in maintaining and developing the Indonesian language. At least there are two big roles that can be played the Madurese language: the existence of Madura language is an Indonesian protector of foreign language attack, as well as Madurese is a component of vocabulary to language Indonesia, (Azhar, 2008: 16-19)

IKAMABA is one of the Bangkalan organization that is located in Surabaya. Basecamp of IKAMABA is located in Wonocolo. All members use language Bangkalan Madura. Bangkalan Madura language is a language of Madura that could be called rude language class, because the district is in addition to Surabaya and far away from the district that use the finest language of Madura. Usually members of the organization to use the language of Madura in IKAMABA to their daily lives when they are together. But, Bangkalan has several

districts that have different dialects, vocab, accents and meanings in Madura language. And Bangkalan use the variety of spoken by western areas. These assumptions make this study necessary to be conducted in order to describe the lexical differences in the Bangkalan the geographical distribution of those lexical differences. Therefore, IKAMABA is an Organization that the people used language varieties, they are formal, semi-formal, and non-formal (semi-formal) language.

This study is synchronic or descriptive study. Synchronic linguistic is one of linguistic fields which describes the language system in particular time by observing the phenomena happened to one language in certain time. Focussing on varieties of Madura language. The varieties of madura spoken in Bangkalan people like a register, jargons, code switching & code mixing.

This research is intended to analyze the varieties of Madura language by people in IKAMABA organization. The writer takes this object because the phenomena of varieties of Madura language in Whatsapp message by people in IKAMABA organization are very unique to be studied. This study is designed specifically to describe Madura varieties spoken in the western part of Bangkalan regions.

Learning from some studies that had been conducted by researcher above, the writer can concludes that almoss all of the studies used Wardaugh theory and got the data by using descriptive qualitative method. In this study, the writer used qualitative method to support the data by doing observation to members in IKAMABA organization. As we know that the difference between this study and

the previous study above is in the data sources and theory that used. In this study the writer chooses the members IKAMABA as her data sources. The writer gets the data from conversation chat to members IKAMABA. She observed directly the organization, make a note the spoken by members IKAMABA, and also interview.

There are some studies about language varieties that have been done by researcher. These dialect geography studies can also be guidance for this current study. One of these studies is done by Morris, J. (2013). This thesis investigates phonetic and phonological variation in the bilingual repertoire of adolescent Welsh-English bilinguals living in North Wales. It contributes to linguistic research by, firstly, providing an account of language variation in an understudied area (N. Wales) and context (regional minority language bilingualism) and, secondly by examining cross-linguistic variation, and the constraints on this variation, in bilingual speech. The two variables under discussion differ in how they are realised in the two languages: /l/ is thought to be heavily velarised in both languages as a result of long-term contact and phonological convergence. Variation in the production of /r/ and realisation of code /r/ hitherto has been reported as language-specific, though frequent transfer is said to occur from Welsh to English in predominantly Welsh-speaking areas (e.g. Penhallurick 2004: 110; Wells 1982: 390). The first aim of the study is to quantify claims of phonological convergence and transfer in the speech of Welsh-English bilinguals by using a variationist sociolinguistics methodology (e.g. Labov 1966), which also considers the influence of linguistic and extra-linguistic factors on variation.

Particular attention is paid to different between a majority Welsh-speaking town and a town where English is the main language. A further distinction is made between those from Welsh-speaking homes and those from English-speaking homes who have acquired Welsh through immersion education.

Ammour, J. (2011) This research work is an attempt to analyse the sociolinguistic situation of an Algerian town and one of the seven districts of Tlemcen, Nedroma. The area is situated 57 km North West of Tlemcen. The main purpose of this research work is to describe and shed light on the linguistic features characterizing the speech community of Ned roma, mainly the phonological, the morphological and the lexical.

Nanang, R. (2011) This thesis is about a sociolinguistics perspective on the language varieties applied in Ten2Five song lyrics. The aims of this thesis are to analyze language varieties and the factors which influence the language varieties. The data of this thesis are taken from Ten2five album. This study focuses on the language varieties in Ten2Five song lyrics. In this thesis the writer collects the data by using library & internet study, documentation, and by listening the songs. After the data are collected, then they are analyzed using the following steps: transcribing the lyrics, identification, classification, and interpretation. The writer found two types of language varieties, they are: 1) Formal language, which is used in formal situation. 2) Informal language, which is used in informal situation. Based on supporting factors that influence language varieties, the writer found some factors that influence Ten2Five song lyrics language varieties, they are: social status, setting (situation), participants, topic, function, ends, act sequence,

key, instrumentalities, norms and genre. From the analysis it can be shown that language varieties used by Ten2Five song lyrics are formal languages by Holmes and shown that key used by Ten2Five song lyrics are seriousness, information, sadness and expectation by Hymes.

Bridget, L. (2013). The comparative method of variationist sociolinguistics has demonstrated that frequency changes are not reliable determinants of whether grammatical change is taking place. Frequency changes can be the result of extralinguistic register changes, changes within the underlying grammar, or a combination (Szmrecsanyi, 2013; Tagliamonte, 2002 a). This work examines two variables known to vary along the written-to-spoken continuum —relative clause pronouns, and the genitive construction — across three registers of English and 100 years, with the goal of furthering our understanding of the relationship between spoken and written language.

Astuti, W. (2013). The research entitled Language Attitudes towards Written 'Alay' Variety in Facebook Interaction aims to reveal the use of the alay variety in Facebook media and the attitudes of users and ex-users of the variety. The study employs a descriptive method to describe and interpret the data. As the writer mainly divides the study into two aspects: linguistic feature of alay variety and the language attitudes towards the variety, the study applies Crowley's theory of language change (1999) and Ryan's (1982) and Anderson's (1991) theory of language attitudes. The study reveals that the realization of written alay variety in Facebook covers two broad categories, namely spelling and writing modifications. The spelling modifications in written alay variety were found to occur in five

different cases, spelling shift, spelling addition, spelling deletion, contraction, and irregular spelling modification. Related to language attitudes toward the written alay variety, users and ex-users develop different attitudes towards the use of 'alay' variety. Users tend to have more neutral attitudes to the use of alay variety; they develop more positive attitudes towards the variety. In contrast, most ex-users react negatively towards the use of alay variety because they consider the variety to have low prestige or status and is not a proper variety to use

Rohman, A. (2014). This research compares the relationship of people's language feature and their social classes in Dhaka city. Different views on how people use language in different social circumstances as well as in different situations have been identified and analyzed with sociolinguistic theories. The researcher has observed five authentic situations and combinedly analyzed them with people's opinion from different classes through questionnaire session. Very few reasons to conduct the language differences and bring variations on the same language have been pointed out and the role of social classes has also been recognized in this regard. Moreover, this research will help to understand how language and social class system are closely related to each other.

Learning from some studies that had been conducted by the researchers above, the writer can be concluded that almost all of the studies used theory of Hudson and get the data by using descriptive qualitative method. In this study, this writing use qualitative method to support with doing observed to members IKAMABA organization. The writer will analyze the varieties of Madura language used by member of IKAMABA a like a register, jargon code switching



and code mixing. In this study the writer chooses the Bangkalan people in IKAMABA as her data sources. The writer gets the data from conversation chat members in IKAMABA. She will observe directly the organization, make a note of the spoken by Bangkalan people in IKAMABA, and also interview.

In order to focus on Language varieties study, the writer will conduct with some other works about language varieties as the previous study. The researcher conducts Aditya Setiawan's research. Aditya Setiawan examined in his thesis entitled "*Language Variation In Semarang Chinese High School Teenager*" this analyzes about this thesis aims to know and reveal some linguistic variations that occur in Tiong Hoa young people among especially in the city of Semarang. From research conducted, finally obtained a result that the majority Chinese descent young people, especially those who live in the city of Semarang has a uniqueness in speaking or communication. Young man's descent Tiong Hoa the majority use more than one language, not only Indonesian as the main language, but they also master their native language, namely Mandarin, Hokkien, Gek, Teochews, and more. In the general environment, they tend to use Indonesian, and sometimes the local language (Java language with the patois dialect Semarang thick), but the difference is when they are at home, or being communicate with parents or his brothers, they tend to use Mandarin, Hokkien, or others.

There are still many aspects in language which have not been revealed. The varieties which are principally employed by some communities dealing with the profession especially members of IKAMABA organization. Actually, in this thesis the writer will discuss about some problems with the previous one, but it





