



of communication, a system that is unique to human beings and different form, for instance, the system of communication that animals employ. Language exists in three modes: speech, writing, and signs (which are used by people who are deaf). Although all languages (with the exception of sign languages) exist in spoken form, only some have written forms (Chaer, 2007:1).

As a system of communication, language is always used by people in any activities and interactions. From this phenomenon, language appears many complexity problems up in the environment of people. For example is level class as an impact of the development of the language. The low class must talk using subtle language (as formal language) to the high class. But, the high class must not speak in subtle language (as non-formal language). High class has authority to speak any languages. They are the formal or non-formal languages. Language appears as distinguishing between one human to other human, ethnic, nation, or race in the human life.

The phenomenon of language as a distinguishing social status in the human life could not be avoided. Children are taught by their parents about talk formal language. This method, in order that the children when talk by someone in order to use the formal language as a good character that have. It happens in the life of children of the world if they get the affection from their parents.

It does not just happen to children, but adult too. The adult people who do not have good social level, it means they just have low level in social environment. They must use formal language to the high level. For instance,

people must use formal language to the head of regency (king), or a slave must use formal language to his/her master.

The phenomena of language as a distinguishing social status in social environment also appear in Sumenep regency. There, children are taught about the formal language. Generally, children are educated by their parents to use the formal language in order to be used when they make a conversation with other people. This education is valued very good in the environment of Sumenep people. So, the existence of language influences social status as a requirement of human life. Here, these phenomena need knife to skinned in order to be found the meaning and the function of the language which used by Madurese people in Sumenep.

This study analyzes the construction of language used by Madurese people in Sumenep and phenomena relate of the language varieties. In Sumenep society environment, people sometimes use language to show their status or identity. Wardhaugh (2006:vii) said that however, any deeper examination shows that sociolinguistics is still clearly unified through its concern with how people use language to create and express identities, relate to one another in groups, and seek to resist, protect, or increase various kinds of power. People sometimes use informal language to show their superiority or to show their social status.

Diglossia formation of Madurese people in Sumenep becomes interesting phenomena in this study. There are some language varieties as sign of the formation of diglossia. Actually, the phenomena of diglossia or language varieties appear since some years ago, in fact their appearance happened before Christian



language is just in Sumenep regency. Because there, the founding fathers of Sumenep people is kingdom system. In another word, Sumenep people in majority are very kind and smart in using the language that used in kingdom from their founding fathers.

Rifai (2007:55) said that for the people out of Madura, the pronunciation of dialect Sumenep people is reputed the most melodious, softest, and clearest, because every a part of word said fully and explicitly. This reason makes the research very interesting to be done, beside very many of books research of Madurese people that written by the other researchers, but the researcher rarely find a research about language used by Madurese people in Sumenep regency.

To keep the focusing to diglossia study, the researcher will conduct with some other works about diglossia as the previous study. The researcher conducts to Joni Eko Purnomo's research. Joni Eko Purnomo examined in his thesis entitled "*Pola Diglossia pada Masyarakat Madura di Desa Kedungdowo Kecamatan Arjasa Kabupaten Situbondo*". This thesis analyzes about the using of Madurese language to out of the village and to inner people there, while the researcher in this research studies more than the Purnomo's thesis. It is about the kinds and contexts of diglossia used by Madurese people in Sumenep. It includes how to speak to other people out of regency (new unknown people).

The other work, the researcher conducts by Ester Chivhanga's thesis entitled "*The Diglossic Relationship between Shona and English Language in Zimbabwean Secondary Schools*". This thesis explains about the English language as formal language in secondary school of Zimbabwe state. The Zimbabwe is new

underdevelopment state and has Shona language. Because the Shona does not have vast amount of literature, dictionaries, grammars, pronunciation guides and books of rules of correct usage, so English language becomes formal language in the secondary school of Zimbabwe. Very often some Zimbabwean teachers resort to English when they are teaching some Shona concepts, because they do not have Shona terms for them. Shona has been declared as national language in Zimbabwe but one wonders, with such inadequacies as mentioned above, whether it would be possible to use it as a language of instruction in, for instance commerce and industry.

The researchers and their work above have an important actor to support this research about the diglossia used by Madurese people in Sumenep, especially Joni Eko Purnomo's study. The researcher interests to conduct and analyze the phenomena of sociolinguistics in Sumenep Madura is developing there, by refers to the previous work. The researcher interests to conduct this research, because just the works of researchers explain about the society and language, especially about diglossia.

Moreover, the researcher uses some references as books, recording, interview with prominent figure of society and language in scope of Sumenep regency as representative data sources from this research. This interview is hoped to make the data more strong and the validity of the data can be more compatible. The researcher hopes, by doing this research of sociolinguistics becomes a contribution to reader in academic world and to add knowledge about the sociolinguistics which keep on developing.





