

**LANGUAGE SIGN IN SIDOARJO GOVERNMENT SERVICE  
BUILDING**

**THESIS**



**BY:**

**MUHAMMAD AGIEL ARDYANSYAH**

**REG. NUMBER: A73216123**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES  
UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**

**2020**

## DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

Name : Muhammad Agiel Ardyansyah

NIM : A73216123

Department : English Department

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

University : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Truly state that the thesis I wrote is really my original work and not a plagiarism/fabrication in part or whole.

If, in the future, it is proven that this thesis results from plagiarism/fabrication, either in part or in full, then I am willing to accept sanctions for such actions in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Surabaya, 4 January 2021

Who makes the statement



Muhammad Agiel Ardyansyah

## APPROVAL SHEET

LANGUAGE SIGN IN SIDOARJO GOVERNMENT SERVICE BUILDING

By  
Muhammad Agiel Ardyansyah  
Reg. Number: A73216123

Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department,  
Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, 5 January 2021

Thesis Advisor



**Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd.**  
NIP.197303032000032001

Acknowledged by:  
The Head of the English Department



**Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M.Hum.**  
NIP 197002051999032002

## EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya  
20 January 2021

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1

**Prof. Dr. Zuliati Rohmah, M.pd**  
NIP. 197303032000032001

Examiner 2

**Raudlotul Jannah, M.App-Ling**  
NIP. 197810062005012004

Examiner 3

**Dr. A. Dzoul Milal, M.Pd**  
NIP. 196005152000031002

Examiner 4

**Suhandoko, M.Pd**  
NIP. 198905282018011002

Acknowledged by:  
The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities  
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya



**Agus Aditoni, M.Ag.**  
NIP. 210021992031001



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA  
PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax 031-8413300  
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI  
KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Muhammad Agiel Ardyansyah  
NIM : 173216123  
Fakultas/Jurusan : FAKULTAS ADAB / SAstra Inggris  
E-mail address : AGIEL244@EMAIL.COM

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :

Sekripsi  Tesis  Desertasi  Lain-lain (.....)

yang berjudul :

LANGUAGE SIGN IN SIDOARJO GOVERNMENT  
SERVICE BUILDING

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara *fulltext* untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 24 FEBRUARI 2021

Penulis

( M. AGIEL A. )  
nama terang dan tanda tangan













advertisement signs do. The point of this examination is to demonstrate that LL can give essential bits of knowledge into the semantic circumstance of language use, including common examples of Language used, official language approaches, predominant language dispositions, control relations between various etymological gatherings, and the long haul results of language contact, among others (Backhaus, 2007).

Language is around us in literary areas as it is shown on shop signs, advertising signs, notices, government signs, road signs, and so forth. (Durk Gorter, 2006). More often than not, individuals do not by any stretch of the imagination care about language use as a piece of human lives, They utilized it just for correspondence among one and another, and some of them don't generally give much consideration to Linguistic Landscape. Particularly, Indonesian people do not give much consideration to this scope of the study. LL has even been utilized in the abroad area to include non-native English speakers in elementary schools in California (Tafoya, 2002). Groter and Cenoz (2007) state LL thinks about spotlights on the examination of the accessible composed data on language signs in the specific territory.

There are some varieties of text and Language that displayed on the sign of place, name, etc. In Sidoarjo, there are some government buildings that use the sign of multilingualism to make it easier for people to understand the name of the places. Sidoarjo. As a result, many person from different districts and countries come and live in the cities. Especially in Sidoarjo, there are a lot of government buildings that have a lot of multination and Multilanguage people, in this thesis

proposal the researcher examined the use of the multilingual sign in the government building in Sidoarjo.

Gorter (2007) said that the language decent variety in the Linguistic landscape is affected by multilingualism and bilingualism. It is a typical wonder in the sentences. The language decent variety and the distinctive language imperativeness have essential ramifications for the people and the social orders.

To conduct the research, the researcher found some linguistic landscape researches and found the gap of the previous studies. And The first research is from Durk Gorter (2007) analyzes the linguistic landscape in Rome, Gorter depicts and breaks down parts of multilingualism and decent variety in Rome Linguistic landscape. This investigation centers around four distinct neighborhoods LL to discover the assorted varieties and the qualities of bilingual and multilingual signs. This examination expects to see better about the multi-culture and the multi-social in Rome. This investigation utilizes a descriptive methodology for estimating the assorted variety of Language in the sociolinguistic setting.

The second is from Wang (2015) researches the use of sign and LL in Kyushu university. This examination is talked about multilingual college grounds signs in Japan, another endeavor to build up the extent of linguistic landscape study. Because of the three measurements set forward by Trumper-Hecht (2010) who sees the linguistic landscape as a sociolinguistic spatial accident. This investigation leads to linguistic landscape examination into the setting of multilingual grounds invigorated by internationalization and means to investigate

how languages utilized in signs are managed or arranged in Japan, how the universities LL is developed, and how the sign users see the multilingual grounds they are living in.

The third is from the researcher's previous study, inspired by Wang (2015) Agiel (2018) examined the sign of multilingualism at universities in Surabaya, The study is about how some universities in Surabaya provide a multilingual sign for their local and foreign students.

The fourth is Fakhroh and Rohmah's (2018) LL study that looks into examined the LL in Sidoarjo Regency. This examination is focused on the noticeable languages and the extents of top-down and bottom-up signs in the Sidoarjo Regency. Rohmah and Fakhroh state that the majority language in the Sidoarjo is the Indonesian Language. The native tongue, Javanese Language, is inconsistently found in the Sidoarjo Regency linguistic landscape. The elements of the signages in Sidoarjo Regency additionally are talked about in this examination.

From all of the previous studies above, the researcher found the gap from the previous study and all of the previous studies above mostly talk about universities, and city's linguistic landscape, but as far as the researcher knows, there are no research that examined the use of the multilingual sign in government service building, So this study fulfill the gap that there is no Linguistic Landscape study about the Government service building. The researcher examines that gap by using this study research questions, how LL portrayed in Government service

building, and what is the categories of signs displayed in government service building in Sidoarjo.

This present study is also filling the gap by researching the classes of the signs and the explanations behind the languages used. This present study, "*Sign of Multilingualism and Language Diversity in Sidoarjo Government Service Building: a Linguistic Landscape Study*" examines two research questions, they are what is languages that used or displayed and what the categories of the signages are. The researcher uses two government service buildings in Sidoarjo: a) RSUD Sidoarjo and b) Polresta Sidoarjo, as the data sources.

The reason why the researcher used the government service building in Sidoarjo is that most of the Sidoarjo society is bilingual. Bilingual itself is the ability to speak more than one Language ( Spolsky & Cooper, 1991). The linguistic data can be easily found in Sidoarjo, especially in the place for public government service buildings such as hospitals and police offices. So, the researcher thinks that it is easy to discover the bilingual or multilingual signs in the government service buildings in Sidoarjo.

The present researcher interested to analyze how is the government of Sidoarjo provides the multilingual sign to help their multi-cultural and multilingual people and to describe the use of the multilingual sign in government service building in Sidoarjo, The researcher used government service building in Sidoarjo as the source of the data because as we know the government service building many people come and go at the area, especially sometimes some local people come to the building for many business like making driving license, take











"occasions of composed Language in the scene are relics of transactions over space, as well as gainful signs past research could be utilized to educate the chronicled contemplations that go into doing an investigation.

LL examines, as set up beforehand, are not fixed regarding what they attempt to research or how they approach portions found inside a space. Here, I present a talk of the theoretical thoughts which will begin here onwards, prompt this assessment. These thoughts spread globalization and multilingualism from a sociolinguistic perspective and how these issues may best be served both experimentally and scientifically. The way toward gathering information for this investigation was educated by past strategies utilized in LL. Since these areas are genuinely enormous, it was chosen, keeping following past linguistic landscape thinks about (Spolsky & Cooper, 1991).

The linguistic landscape has been portrayed in the literature as "ideologically loaded" and "symbolically constructed" (Gorter, 2006). It works so that visual Language itself focuses on problems that are significant to some particular territories. Besides, a LL is a social space that legitimately reflects privately arranged sociocultural procedures. Blommaert (2013) proposes that signs with regards to social spaces "tell us a lot about the users of the space, how users interact with signs, how users influence and are influenced by them; they start telling stories about the cultural, historical, political and social backgrounds of a certain space" and Linguistic Landscape investigation gives a fitting methods for investigation into the way that wonders, for example, globalization are capable and haggled in unique social conditions.







society uses to communicate in daily use. A monolingual sign can be found in the village or region that most people still keep their mother language and they do not want to adapt to other languages. For example in villages or suburban where are far from the city and the local society still keep their tradition with use their mother language for daily communication and refuse to adapt to other foreign languages. As well as, when the people are creating a sign, they will use their Language able to be understood of the meaning. As definitely Spolsky and Cooper (1991) they are composing a sign with a word they know.

#### **2.4 Bilingual and Multilingual**

The signs are designed for two or more scripts of different languages and are intended for international guests or speakers of other languages in multilingual regions (Spolsky and Cooper, 1991). It can be said that a bilingual sign is a sign with two scripts in different languages. In comparison, a multilingual sign has more than two scripts in different languages. The phenomenon often happens in the multilingual area likes in Indonesia. Indonesia has many languages use, but dominantly Bahasa Indonesia becomes an official language. Then, English is the second Language and followed other languages likes Chinese, Arabic, Javanese, etc. The use of foreign languages, especially in Indonesia, able to point out to foreigners who do not know Bahasa Indonesia. In order to, they can be easy to understand the meaning. Moreover, foreign languages in Indonesia can be purposed for marketing, congratulation, celebration or event, and any purposes that the case can be found in every advertisement sign in Indonesia.

The meanings of a multilingual itself have continuously turned out to be more extensive: any individual who has insignificant fitness in one of the four abilities (talking, listening, reading, and writing) in a language that isn't the principal Language, or any person who controls in any event two dialects qualifies. Models have in this way turned out to be vaguer, also progressively adaptable, conceptualizing bilingualism as a continuum instead of classification. One significant new perspective in considering the meaning of bilingualism is its particular verifiable, political, and financial settings (Dewaele and Housen, 2002).

In the popular view, being multilingual equivalents having the option to communicate in two languages flawlessly; this is additionally the methodology of Bloomfield (1935 p.56), who characterizes multilingualism as 'the local like control of two languages. Ben-Rafael, E (2009) brought up that multilingual is not similarly familiar to all subjects in both their languages and this is a result of the complementarity's guideline: multilingual utilize their languages for various purposes, with various questioners, in various areas of life. Levels in capability in a language may in this way shift contingent upon the requirement for that Language and the area in which it is utilized. Analysts currently by and large recognize that multilingualism isn't in itself destructive in any capacity and that it "brings opportunities not only to the individual but also to the society as a whole" Chandler, D (2007).

This research examines the information from each point of view for the examination of grounds linguistic landscape and investigates: first, how Language utilized in signs are managed or arranged at a government service area in



Sidoarjo. And Second, how the sign multilingualism frequently used at government service building LL.

## 2.5 Sidoarjo

Sidoarjo Regency is a town (*Kabupaten*) of East Java, Indonesia. Surabaya city and Gresik Regency border Sidoarjo Regency toward the north, by Pasuruan Regency toward the south, by Mojokerto Regency toward the west, and by the Madura Strait toward the east. Sidoarjo is the littlest regency in East Java. As of the 2010 Census, Sidoarjo Regency had a populace of 2.191.489. The most recent authority gauge (as at 2014) is 2.279.034. The regency is part of Surabaya's areas, known as 'The Gerbangkertosusila (Gresik, Bangkalan, Mojokerto, Surabaya, Sidoarjo, and Lamongan) territory. The huge of the entire area is 719,63km<sup>2</sup> (<http://portal.sidoarjokab.go.id/kabupaten-sidoarjo>).

## 2.6 RSUD Sidoarjo

RSUD Sidoarjo is a government-owned public hospital in Sidoarjo Regency, a place of health services for residents of the Sidoarjo Regency. The building that was built on 17 August, 1956, was at Soetomo Street Sidoarjo (<http://rsd.sidoarjokab.go.id/pages/sejarah>), Even though the service is very simple, the enthusiasm of the residents is very high, to provide maximum services, the location of the Hospital was moved to Mojopahit Street, 667, Sidoarjo in 1972.









































































