LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE IN SURABAYA TRAIN STATIONS

THESIS

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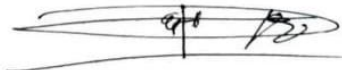
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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the linguistic landscape found in 4 train stations in Surabaya. The researcher used Spolsky and Cooper's theory to examine the function of the sign. The purpose of this study is to inform readers about the linguistic landscape and understand the type and function of the signs. The two points discussed in this study are 1). What types of languages occur on signs in train stations in Surabaya? 2). What are the functions of the sign shown in the Surabaya train station?

This study uses qualitative methods to analyze the type and function of the sign at 4 Surabaya train stations. The researcher collected the data by capturing the photo of the sign in the form of banners, posters, or billboards in 4 Surabaya train stations. Then, the researcher identified, described, explained, and concluded the data to find the types of signs and the functions of the signs.

The researcher found three types of language signs that are: 28 monolingual signs (55%), 22 bilingual signs (43%), and 1 multilingual sign (2%) out of a total of 51 signs. The researcher then found 7 informative sign out of 51 with 14%, 10 direction sign out of 51 with 19%, 4 advertisements sign out of 51 with 8%, 9 warning and prohibition sign out of 51 with 18%, 20 building name sign out of 51 with 29%, and 1 slogan with the number of 2%.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang lanskap linguistik yang terdapat di 4 stasiun kereta api di Surabaya. Peneliti menggunakan teori Spolsky dan Cooper untuk mengkaji fungsi tanda. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menginformasikan kepada pembaca tentang lanskap linguistik dan memahami jenis dan fungsi tanda. Dua poin yang dibahas dalam penelitian ini adalah 1). Jenis bahasa apa saja yang terdapat pada rambu-rambu di stasiun kereta api di Surabaya? 2). Apa fungsi rambu yang ditampilkan di stasiun kereta api surabaya?

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif untuk menganalisis jenis dan fungsi rambu di 4 stasiun kereta api Surabaya. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan cara mengambil foto tanda berupa spanduk, poster, atau baliho di 4 stasiun kereta api Surabaya. Kemudian peneliti mengidentifikasi, mendeskripsikan, menjelaskan, dan menyimpulkan data untuk menemukan jenis-jenis tanda dan fungsi dari tanda-tanda tersebut.

Peneliti menemukan tiga jenis tanda bahasa yaitu: 28 tanda monolingual (55%), 22 tanda bilingual (43%), dan 1 tanda multibahasa (2%) dari total 51 tanda. Peneliti kemudian menemukan 7 rambu informasi dari 51 dengan 14%, 10 rambu petunjuk dari 51 dengan 19%, 4 rambu reklame dari 51 dengan 8%, 9 rambu peringatan dan larangan dari 51 dengan 18%, 20 rambu nama bangunan dari 51 dengan 29%, dan 1 slogan dengan jumlah 2%.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Public areas are places where different people gather together. This means that people seeing a sign with Indonesia language or foreign language is quite common. This is because people have a variety of languages in this world. For example, public areas such as train stations are good places to find out how languages make contact with people. In public areas, making contact is not only in verbal form but also in text form. Therefore, many public-area signs, posters, billboards, and advertisements, especially at the train station, use monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual information as the main topic in their signs. That will be considered a linguistic landscape.

Linguistic landscape (hereafter LL) is a common scene in multilingual urban areas, including Surabaya. LL has a similar meaning to linguistic market, linguistic mosaic, ecology of languages, diversity of languages, and the linguistic situation (Gorter, 2006). Linguistic landscape is a written form which can be seen in public spaces. Therefore, linguistic landscape data can actually be found everywhere. In the real world, we can find bulletin boards, posters, billboards, traffic signs, tattoos, and so on. However, we can also find linguistic landscapes in the online world such as Instagram, Facebook, Youtube, Tumblr, Blog, and so on. Landry and Bourhis (1997) first introduced the word linguistic landscape states as follows:

"The language of public road signs, advertising billboards, street names, place names, commercial shop signs, and public signs on government buildings combines to form the linguistic landscape of a given territory, region, or urban agglomeration" (p. 25).

The linguistic landscape is all written knowledge found in the sign in our local area. Usually, LL provides some languages that are mostly used in a given place by society. Linguistic landscape has become a useful way of understanding the evolution of urban space. This concept aims to the visual information provided in the public space to determine the identity of the particular place and also to identify the growth of multilingualism in that scope.

Many researchers identify the study of linguistic landscape in many ways. A linguistic landscape researcher may relate the subject to a region, tradition, and culture, even the visibility of the language after the country declares its independence. Most of the LL studies focused on documenting and analyzing visible signs in towns and in the public areas such as Fakhiroh (2019) who analyzed selected town, Auliasari (2019), Ulla (2019) who analyzed school or university, Sari (2019), Situmorang (2017), Singhasiri (2013) who analyzed tourist place, Rafsanjani (2019) who analyzed the advertisement, and Fakhiroh and Rohmah (2018) who conduct their research in Sidoarjo.

A study conducted by Sari (2019) identifies how linguistic landscape in Museum Angkut Batu. The researcher focused on the characteristics of the signs displayed in Museum Angkut and the reason for showing the languages in the sign found in Museum Angkut. In Museum Angkut, the researcher found eight

different languages in signs, which included English, Chinese, Arabic, German, French, Indonesian, Sundanese, and Italian.

Situmorang (2017) also conducted a study about LL entitled linguistic landscape of bilingual information at the international airport in Kualanamu. In this research, Situmorang found that the linguistic landscape of bilingual information in Kualanamu International Airport consists of 127 signs. These signs contain 3 languages, Indonesian, English, and Arabic. The language mixture consists of 2 from both signs: Bahasa Indonesia with English and English with Arabic.

In addition, Rafsanjani (2019), who used advertisement as the data source, focused on one type of linguistic landscape on billboards. His research analyzes the use of language as a billboard in shopping and traditional markets in Surabaya. This results in English and Indonesian being the most frequently appearing in both areas as billboards. Moreover, English is the most commonly used language in shopping, while Indonesian is the most widely used language in traditional markets.

Furthermore, Ardhana's study (2019) has analyzed the linguistic landscape in Surabaya. He observed five regions of Surabaya city and one artery road. Then the result is English – Indonesian language is more prevalent in central Surabaya than elsewhere. Because the people of center Surabaya activities took place in the downtown area, such as several shopping centers, star hotels, banks, and offices.

From all the previous studies above, there are still gaps that can be seen that there is no research doing research on the train station. Even though the train

station also plays an important role in the linguistic landscape itself. The train station is one of the places where people from various regions meet out of town. Especially in Surabaya itself, Surabaya is the second-largest city on the island of Java after Jakarta. Many tourists will stop in Surabaya even if only temporarily. Uniquely, the station in Surabaya is a special station, the Surabaya station being a temporary stopover even for some long-distance trains. Also in this place, all trains must stop. The train stop here is not only for the passengers to get off and get on from the train, but the train will also replace the locomotive, or fill water for the bathroom needs of the train. The train will stop here for about 30 minutes, and some people will get off the train to buy some snacks or stuffs in the station area. No wonder the facilities at Gubeng Station are numerous and comfortable.

The purpose of this research is to define the sign patterns, describe the use of different languages in those patterns, and explain the language signs of the LL in the Surabaya train stations.

Today the train station is not just for meeting people from various regions to travel out of town. But the station at this time could be an alternative for someone to gather and work on the station because the station's facilities are very different from a few years ago, Gubeng Station for example. There are many places to hang out and where someone sells, such as a coffee cafe, restaurant, minimarket, and also some food stalls. At this station, there is also a special room for visitors to work on assignments or meetings, in this place visitors can have

facilities such as air conditioning, Wi-fi, and a comfortable place while waiting for the train schedule to be taken.

In this research, the researcher also explains why these signs have been shown at Surabaya stations. The researcher choose this place for two reasons, first is the station is one of the places that are visited by many people from different regions to go to other cities using train transportation. Not only Indonesians, but many foreign tourists also use trains to continue their journey to other cities. Second is Surabaya station is one of big stations in Indonesia. Surabaya station has the nickname DAOP 8 (regional operational) and it is at this station that the train will begin and end its journey. Actually Surabaya station has 8 stations, such as Surabaya Gubeng, Surabaya Pasar Turi, Surabaya Kota/Semut, Wonokromo, Tandes, Kandangan, Benowo, and the last is Sidotopo station. But in this research, the researcher only anlayze 4 stations, including 2 main stations and 2 small stations since those 4 main stations are more popular than the rest. The main stations are Surabaya Pasar Turi and Surabaya Gubeng, and for small stations include Wonokromo and Surabaya Kota.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Related to the explanation of the background of the study, the formulation of the research questions are:

1. What types of language sign occur on signs in Surabaya train stations?

2. What are the functions of the sign that shown in the Surabaya train station?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes by conducting this research, the researcher can contribute in both theorecally and practically. Theoretical significance here is contributing to the development of linguistics with scientific knowledge, especially those related to the linguistic landscape. It can also be used as a guide for other scholars wishing to carry out further research on the linguistic landscape. For practically in here is for the passengers themselves at the Surabaya stations. This research can help the passanger to read the sign esier and awareness about the language in the train station. The results of this study will enrich the information of sign at the stations.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research mainly focused on linguistic landscape. For the limitation itself, the researcher only focused on 4 Surabaya stations, such as Surabaya Gubeng, Surabaya Pasar Turi, Wonokromo, and Surabaya Kota since those 4 main stations are more popular than the rest. Hence, the number of language signs that appears are more frequent than the other 4 train station. Furthermore, the differences of those 4 main train stations are that two of them are big stations where the train begins and also the end of the train journey, the example are Surabaya Gubeng and Surabaya Pasar Turi train station. Moreover, the other stations are Wonokromo and Surabaya Kota train station where the station located in crowded places. The researcher analyzed every area of the station, exept the station platform.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

1. Linguistic landscape is defined as 'the language of public road signs, advertising billboards, place names, street names, commercial shop signs and public signs on government buildings, of a given territory, region or urban agglomeration.' (Landry and Bourhis, 1997: 25).

2. Monolingual sign is a sign with just one language on it.

3. Bilingual sign is a sign has two languages on it.

4. Multilingual sign is a sign has more than two languages on it.

5. Train Stations is a place with one or more buildings and platforms where trains stop for people to get on or off.

(https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/train-station)

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Linguistic Landscape

Landry and Bourhis (1997) first introduced the concept of linguistic landscape (LL) in their seminar work on ethnolinguistic vitality and signage in Canada as "Visibility of languages on objects that mark the public space in a given territory." LL will be a very useful method for understanding the evolution of public areas or places where there are many language interactions, such as tourist cities. The definition is widely used to examine the state of languages in particular cities or to know the extent of language salience in larger areas.

Later on, Landry and Bourhis (1997, p. 26) go on to distinguish the signs between 'private' (bottom-up) and 'government' signs (top-down). Top-down is any signs created by government officials. The signs include public signs used in the following domains by state, regional or municipal governments. For example, road signs, place names, town halls, public parks, metro stations, and many else. But different from bottom-up, private signs, or so-called bottom-up signs, are individual signs that include commercial signs on shop fronts and business institutions. For example are billboards, retail stores, and advertisements on public transport.

A sign coding scheme needs to be created for each, in which a researcher may decide to make it more or less detailed. This scheme involves elements such

as how the language appears on the sign, where the sign is placed, the size of the font used, whether a text has been translated (in whole or in part), etc.

2.1.1 Monolingual Sign

A sign that only displays one language is referred to as monolingual. Monolinguals can be interpreted as sign who only know about one language, especially those who have no need for variety and whose understanding of the language is relatively limited.

2.1.2 Bilingual Sign

Linguistic landscape language can be written bilingually. If more than one language is involved, such as a sign published in Bahasa Indonesia and an inquiry made in English.

2.1.3 Multilingual Sign

When three or more languages are involved, such as Bahasa Indonesia, English, and at least one other language, information retrieval is clearly multilingual.

2.2 Sign

The sign is written text that provides information about a particular area. Sign is defined as any piece of written text, including anything from the small handwritten sticker attached to a lamp post to huge commercial billboards outside a department store (Backhaus, 2007). The purpose of signs is to convey messages

of general interest to the public, such as topographic information, directions, cautions, instructions, and so forth.

Backhaus (2007) states that signs on the LL can also play a symbolic role wherein appropriation, aspiration, transgression and hybridity are found to be indicators of changes in the social milieu. Furthermore, sign placement is vital for comprehending spatial "ownership," power relations, and the interpretation of gaps and contradictions in social institutions. Streets, parks, billboards, shops, stores, and workplaces are examples of public space. However, the core of public space in the age consists mostly of regions defined as 'central' or 'downtown,' i.e. the groups of streets and squares where one sees 'a crowd' while most people are not at work.

2.2.1 Informative Sign

Informative sign is a sign that announces something that many people should be aware of. Within the confines of the station building, informative signs are typically placed where people can see and understand them, such as at the ticket counter, which contains train departure and arrival timetables, information for pregnant passengers, baby travelers, and others. An informative sign is a highly legible and visible placard that informs people about the purpose of an object.

2.2.2 Direction Sign

Directional sign is a sign that provides directions to a public area that is owned or run by a governmental body, state, or institution. Directional signage

and directions for a variety of uses are available in public areas. For

directions or information, both indoor and outdoor directional signage is utilized.

Examples include parking signs, signs pointing to a specific destination, such as

the ATM Gallery, a prayer room, a restroom, etc. Directions can also be used to

highlight important locations or provide crucial safety information. On the other

hand, the idea of leading readers through signs is known as a direction sign.

2.2.3 Advertising Sign

Advertising signs are one type of outdoor media that is used to transmit a

message about a product or service, as well as individuals who wish to increase

their popularity. Advertising signs as a media (promotion) are a variety of

communication instruments used by businesses or individuals to deliver and

spread messages to the desired target market. Billboard signage, as well as other

forms of promotion such as sales promotion, direct marketing, public relations,

personal selling, and publicity, also play an important role.

2.2.4 Warning and Prohibition Sign

Warning notice is a type of short functional text that comprises

information in the form of warnings or directives that are displayed to a large

number of people and are usually related to anything dangerous. A warning sign is

typically put in strategic locations to assist and grab the attention of readers.

Notice is a type of short functional text that comprises brief and basic information

in the form of text, images, signs, or symbols to offer information, instructions, or

cautions to the public and is typically in the form of signs. A prohibition sign is a

safety sign that prohibits behavior that is likely to endanger one's health and safety.

2.2.5 Building Name

Building name is a sign that serves as the name of a public venue, location, or room. This sign is typically situated in front of a room's door or above the building. This sign is designed to make it easy for readers to understand that the sign represents a location or room, as well as the name of a building. As a result, readers will not end up in the wrong spot in a public place.

2.2.6 Slogan Sign

Slogan is a phrase composed of a succession of relatively brief and interesting words with the goal of conveying information to the public. There is also a statement that the slogan is a set of generally brief words or sentences that are made exciting, striking, and easy to recall by individuals who read or hear them, with the goal of conveying information to the audience. Although made up of small sentences, slogans generally have wide meanings. The basic objective of a slogan is to encourage people to act in accordance with its contents.

2.2.7 Graffiti Sign

Graffiti is the term used to describe a picture or letter that has been scratched, scribbled, painted, or marked in any way on the property. Graffiti is defined as writing or sketching on walls or other surfaces, typically as a form of artistic expression. Graffiti can range from simply scribbled phrases to elaborate wall murals with pictures, texts, and so on. Graffiti is an art form presented by

artists using wall or wood wall media that can be painted in the shape of letters, images with specific meanings as an outpouring of the heart that is poured in the form of writing and drawing in such a way that typically uses paint.

2.3 Train Station

Train station is a place where trains depart or stop to serve passengers up and down, load and unload goods. In Indonesia, all stations are owned by PT. Kereta Api Indonesia which is Indonesia State-Owned Enterprise that organizes railroad transportation services. There are special facilities at the train station in the form of waiting rooms for passengers, loading and unloading of goods, warehousing, car parking, and luggage storage.

2.3.1 Pasar Turi Station

Pasar Turi Station is a large class station in Surabaya, and is the second-largest in Surabaya after Gubeng Station. The station, which is in the VIII Operational Area, is located on the border of Gundih, Bubutan-Surabaya, with the Tembok Dukuh, Bubutan-Surabaya. Pasar Turi Station is the connecting station of the city of Surabaya with the cities on the northern coastline. The cities are Lamongan, Bojonegoro, Cepu, Semarang, Cirebon, and Jakarta. This station has a unique characteristic the station in general. One of the characteristics of this station is the unique train arrival bell. Here, the train's arrival is not marked by an ordinary bell but by an instrumental song, "Surabaya Oh Surabaya."

2.3.2 Surabaya Gubeng Station

Surabaya Gubeng Station is a train station located in Gubeng, Gubeng, Surabaya, East Java and under the auspices of PT Kereta Api (Persero) Regional Operations VIII. This station is the largest and has the busiest schedule train station in Surabaya. It is the main point of departure for trains from the city of Surabaya, in particular those traveling on the southern line, while trains traveling on the northern line, such as trains heading for Jakarta via Semarang, depart from Pasar Turi Station. Gubeng Station has six main lines, where line 1 (the most western) is usually used for the departure of the Economy Train to the south, line 2 for the arrival of trains from the south, and lines 3 and 4 are used as a stopover for the Logawa, Sri Tanjung and Penataran trains The icon during the locomotive yard process and as a direct running line for Freight Trains, line 5 is used for the arrival of business and executive trains from the south and also as a direct walking line for Freight Trains and line 6 (easternmost) is used for the departure and arrival of Business Trains and executive. In the northern part of line 6, there is a branching line to the Balai Yasa / Surabaya Gubeng railway workshop. (http://trainindonesia.blogspot.com/2011/08/stasiun-surabaya-gubeng.html). Surabaya Gubeng Station has two different access doors to the building, i.e., the old and new buildings, often called Surabaya Gubeng Lama and Surabaya Gubeng Baru. The difference between the two buildings is only in terms of passengers. Surabaya Gubeng Baru is only intended for Executive, Business, Premium, or similar train passengers. However, Surabaya Gubeng Lama is intended for Economy and Commuter train passengers. Initially, Surabaya Gubeng Baru was

built because Surabaya Gubeng Lama did not have adequate parking spaces. In addition, its location on the main Gubeng highway certainly makes the highway busy and congested. Another supporting factor is that the Surabaya Gubeng station is the region's largest station with six active train lines. The construction of new buildings will improve passenger safety. Without a new building, executive train passengers located on line 6 must pass through 5 train lines first. This certainly will endanger the safety of passengers.

2.3.3 Wonokromo Station

Wonokromo Station is a train station located on Jl. Wonokromo Station No. 1, Jagir, Wonokromo, Surabaya, East Java. Located in the southern part of Surabaya, this station serves as the southern (Malang / Banyuwangi Baru) and southwestern (Madiun) entry gateway to Surabaya. Now Wonokromo Station has only 4 of the original 7 lines. Line 1 is normally used for departing economic trains to the southwest (Madiun) and as a direct walking line for non-stop trains from the north at Wonokromo Station, lines 2 and 3 are used for train departures to the south (Sidoarjo) and train arrivals from both the south and southwest, and line 4 are used only as a railway maintenance parking lot. (http://trainindonesia.blogspot.com/2011/08/stasiun-wonokromo.html)

2.3.4 Surabaya Kota Station

Surabaya Kota Station (SB), popularly known as Semut Station, is located in Bongkaran, Pabean Cunggu, Surabaya. It has another name "Semut Station," because the station is located in a village called Kampung Semut. At present, Surabaya Kota Station has moved to the west of the old building. Surabaya Kota

Station currently has 4 lines and serves Dhoho-Penataran Local train travel,
Kertosono Local train, and Surabaya-Porong Commuter train. This station is also
used as a storage area for train trains that have departures from Surabaya Gubeng
Station.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative methods. This research is also suitable to use descriptive qualitative methods because the data obtained must be qualitative while descriptive is used to explain.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Research Data

There is only one kind of data in this study. The data is a picture of the landscape taken at each station during observation. Landscape pictures taken also helped to solve the first question formulation on what types of language sign occur on signs in Surabaya train stations. That is all that is written for information or marketing purposes, like everything that's written on the board, signage, banner, poster, billboard, digital video or graffiti.

The data source of this research are 4 stations in Surabaya, there are Surabaya Pasar Turi, Surabaya Gubeng, Surabaya Kota, and Wonokromo station. The reason the researcher chose this place is; first, the station is one of the places that are visited by many people from different regions to go to other cities using train transportation. Not only Indonesians but many foreign tourists also use trains to continue their journey to other cities. Second is Surabaya station is one of the big stations in Indonesia.

3.2.2 Research Instrument

The key of instrument of the present study is the researcher himself. Therefore, he spent his time searching and observing. The researcher collected and selected the data by observation in 4 Surabaya train stations. The data was found in signage, banner, and poster. The researcher took photos of the data during observation.

3.2.3 Research Technique

There is different processes carrying out the study when collecting data in this study because the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. The researcher used qualitative method to answer the first and second research question. First, the researcher categorized the sign become 3 types of language signs, namely monolingual sign, bilingual sign, and multilingual sign. Second, the researcher categorized the sign become 7 types of function signs, namely informative signs, direction signs, advertising signs, warning and prohibition signs, building name, slogan, and graffiti.

Total	Type	Languages	Number	Persentage
	Monolingual	Indonesian		...%
		English		...%
	Bilingual	Indonesian - English		...%

Surabaya Train Station	
Types	Number of Signs
Informative Signs	
Direction Signs	
Advertising Signs	
Warning and Prohibition Signs	
Building Name	
Slogan	
Graffiti	

CHAPTER 4

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher shows the analysis of the data. The

researcher analyzes LL in 4 train station at Surabaya using Spolsky and Cooper's

theory that divided the types and the functions of signs. The researcher presents

the finding by following the steps as mentioned in the previous chapter. The data

analysis consists of two parts, the first is the type of language signs, and the

second is the function of the signs at 4 train stations in Surabaya. All the data are

discussed below.

4.1 Findings

The researcher presents the findings of the data as the result of the

research. The researcher found all the types of language signs appeared in 4 train

station in Surabaya. It deals with the first research question which are the types of

language consist of monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual language. Bilingual

signs contain two languages realized, multilingual signs have more than two

languages realized, and monolingual signs are those that only contain one

language. Researchers in this study counted the quantity of bilingual and

multilingual signs and measured the percentages.

The researcher responded to the second study question by categorizing the

data based on the sorts of signs themselves depending on the purpose and

application of the signals. Direction signs, advertising signs, warning signs,

cautions and prohibitions, property names, informational signs, graffiti, and

slogans were among the seven types of signs. Each of these categories was likewise counted with a percentage number.

The researcher implemented observations to determine the language used on signs at Surabaya train stations, including Surabaya Gubeng, Pasar Turi, Wonokromo, and Surabaya Kota train station. This research collected data from 51 signs that were photographed. The data collected were signs observed inside and outside the station. There were three languages presented in this study: Indonesian, Javanese, and English. The researcher utilized a qualitative research approach to analyze the number of languages and their functions in the train station in Surabaya.

Table 4.1 Types of Language Signs

Total	Type	Languages	Number	Persentage
28	Monolingual	Indonesian	26	51%
		English	2	4%
22	Bilingual	Indonesian – English	22	43%
1	Multilingual	Javanese-Indonesian-English	1	2%
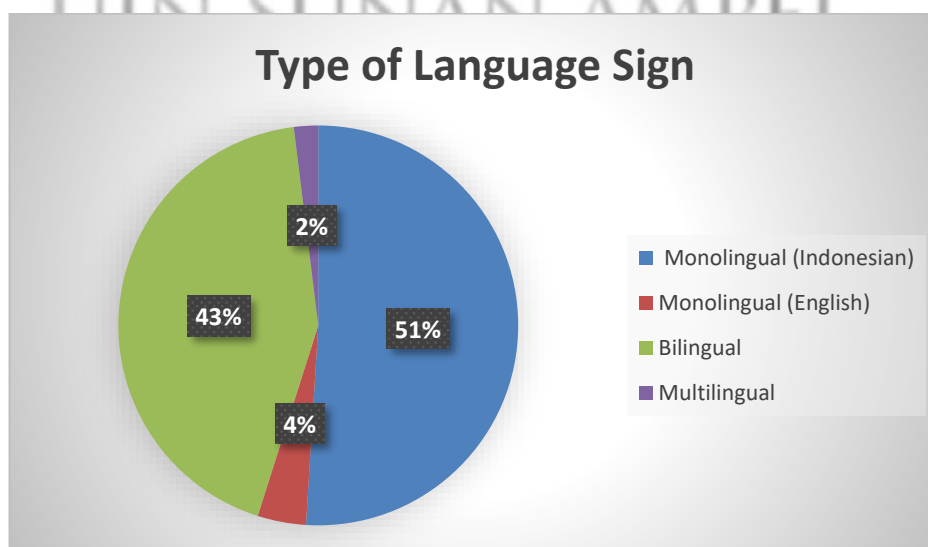
The table above indicated that Indonesian language as the national language in Republic of Indonesia had the dominant and official language in Surabaya Train Station. Moreover, the table above shows that the number of monolingual signs was much larger than the others. All of monolingual signs had amount 28 (55%) signs include Indonesian and English. And the bilingual signs were 22 (43%) signs which include Indonesian - English, and English – Indonesia. The multilingual sign was only 1 (2%) sign in this study.

4.1.1 Type of Sign

4.1.1.1 Monolingual signs

There were 28 monolingual signs out of a total of 51 signs. It demonstrates that the majority of the signs implemented at Surabaya train stations were monolingual. According to the data above, Indonesian was the primary language used in monolingual sign in 22 signs (89%). The majority of Indonesian monolingual signs were employed to provide specific information, such as Introduction and history of the station, Conditions for boarding the train during the covid-19 pandemic, and the Indonesian pawnshop. See the pictures below for more details.
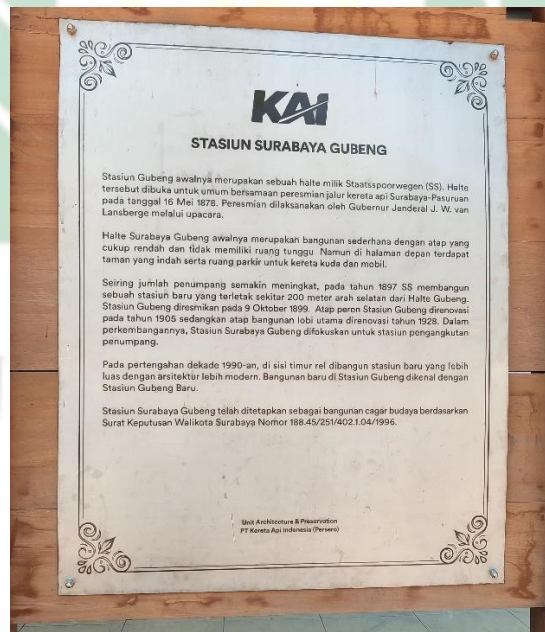
Figure 4.1 Historical of Surabaya Gubeng Train Station Sign

The sign above is monolingual because there is only one language displayed in the sign, and it was Indonesian language. the sign is meaning to provide the information and the history of the station. The sign was made to

introduce about the train station and give knowledge about train and the

train station. This sign usually can be found in the entrance of the train station.

Figure 4.2. Term and Condition Sign

The sign above is monolingual since there is only one language displayed

in the sign, and it was Indonesian language. The sign is meaning to give terms and

condition to board in the train during the pandemic Covid-19. The sign can be

found in the waiting room of the station. The sign was made to to prevent the

spread of the pandemic on the train, passengers are required to have been

vaccinated at least once, and to do an antigen test before entering the train. Children under 6 years old are not required to take an antigen test, but must be accompanied by their guardian during the trip. and for those who cannot be vaccinated due to medical conditions, they are required to attach a doctor's certificate from the government hospital explaining their condition cannot receive the covid-19 vaccine.

The health protocols that must be met when taking the train are body temperature not more than 37.3 Celsius degree, using a 3 ply mask or medical mask covering the nose, mouth and chin, and washing hands regularly using water and soap or hand sanitizer, and not talking. one-way or two-way by telephone or in person while on a train journey

Figure 4.3. Pawnshop Advertisement Sign

The sign above is monolingual since there is only one language displayed in the sign, and it was Indonesian language. The sign is meaning to advertise visitors related to pawning and finance. The sign can be found in the waiting room of the station so it can reach a massive people, not only for the train passenger. this sign was made to promote products from government pawnshops that can help people's financial problems in need, whether they are pressed or not.

There are only 2 monolingual signs that use English. Both of them implemented to provide information that widely understood by the visitors, not only Indonesian, but also foreign visitors. The signs are trolley placement and cleaning caution. See the pictures below for more details.

Figure 4.4. Trolley Sign

The sign above is monolingual since there is only one language displayed in the sign, and it was English language. The sign is meaning to inform the visitor that the trolleys are placed and can be use and being the boundary to bring the trolleys. The sign can be found in the outdoor waiting room of the station. this sign was made to make it easier for passengers to find and use the trolley, and so that people from outside Indonesia can also easily understand the location and placement of the trolley.

Figure 4.5. Cleaning Service Sign

The sign above is monolingual since there is only one language displayed in the sign, and it was English language. The sign is meaning to inform the visitor that the place they are going is under maintenance in terms of cleaning. The sign can be found in depends on the cleaning services staff doing the cleaning process. The sign also can be found the wet area such as toilets. this sign was made to warn the visitor that the place they were about to pass was in the process of being cleaned, therefore they could avoid that area or at least be careful when stepping. and also to tell visitors not to make the location even dirtier.

4.1.1.2 Bilingual Signs

There were 22 bilingual signs out of a total of 51 signs. It demonstrates that the second majority of the signs implemented at Surabaya train stations were bilingual since the visitor of Surabaya train stations were not only Indonesian

people, but also foreign tourists and inhabitants. According to the data above, Indonesian-English was the primary language used in bilingual sign in 22 signs (100 %). This is because the rules for using bilingual signs in the top-down system in Indonesia are that Indonesian is at the top and English is at the bottom, since Indonesian is the official language used in public spaces under the auspices of the government. The bilingual signs were employed to provide specific information both to Indonesian and foreign visitor, such as prohibition signs, parking lot sign, priority seat sign, charging corner sign, and arrival sign. See the pictures below for more details.

Figure 4.6. Prohibition Sign

The above sign is bilingual since it has two languages: Indonesian as the first language and English as the second. This sign was located in the waiting room before to accessing the boarding area. The sign is meaning is to prevent passengers from bringing the things listed on the sign, such as durian, animals, drugs, and weapons. Durian was not ideal for transporting on public transit since not everyone is comfortable with its scent, and its sharp spines can endanger other passengers.

passengers are prohibited from bringing animals because behavior cannot be easily controlled, and can also disturb other visitors through noise, filling the place, and also smells that can trigger allergies. As for drugs, they are clearly prohibited to be brought because in Indonesia drugs are illegal goods that cannot be brought, let alone consumed. and weapons are clearly prohibited because they can harm other visitors, and can cause panic. it can also trigger dangerous criminal acts.

Figure 4.7. Parking Sign

The above sign is bilingual since it has two languages: Indonesian as the first language and English as the second. This sign was located in the parking area outside of the train station. The sign is meaning is to inform the visitors that the place was intended to park their motorcycle. In this figure there is only motorcycle park lot, and for car parking lot and other, it was placed in other area.

Figure 4.8. Priority Seat Sign

The sign belongs to bilingual category because it is clear that there are two different languages, namely Indonesian and English. This sign can be found in every visitor's seat, both in waiting rooms and on a train platform this seat is reserved for elderly visitors and passenger, pregnant women, and toddler. However, sometimes this priority seats are also reserved for passenger who have

executive class ticket. The purpose of this sign is clear so that every visitor

or passenger who is not included in the category could not use the seat.

Figure 4.9. Charging Corner Sign

The sign belongs to bilingual category because it is clear that there are two

different languages, namely Indonesian as the first language and English as the

second. This sign can be found in the waiting room. This sign means to inform the

visitor that the train station has the facility for people who want to charge their

cellphones, tablets, laptops and other electronic devices, in case they have to deal

with online payment and so on.

Figure 4.10 Arrival Sign

The sign belongs to bilingual category because it is clear that there are two different languages, namely Indonesian as the first language and English as the second. This sign can be found in the gateway of the train station. The sign is means to direct the passenger to go after get off from the train. This sign is also used to direct the picker when he wants to pick up the passenger. In this area there are also online motorcycle taxis, hawkers, porters, buskers and beggars.

4.1.1.3 Multilingual Sign

The researcher only found one multilingual sign out of 51 signs in total in the train stations. It is because multilingual is not widely used, because as long as local and international languages are available, it is sufficient to provide information. the picture of the multilingual language as below.

Figure 4.11. Monggo Store

The sign belongs to multilingual category because it is containing three different languages, namely Javanese language, English and Indonesian. This sign can be found in the outside vendor near the entrance of Wonokromo train station. The sign is means to advertise the visitor to shop in that place. The word *Monggo* is bring the meaning 'please' which indicate to intrigue the visitor to shop there. Then *oleh-oleh* is an Indonesian language which mean souvenir, indicates that in the shop there are also souvenirs that can be bought by the visitors. then the last is consist of another goods existed in the store.

4.1.2 Function of Sign

Signs are used to communicate information to the public that is of general interest, such as topographic data, directions, warnings, instructions, and so forth. According to Backhaus (2007), indications on the LL can also have a symbolic function, with appropriation, aspiration, transgression, and acculturation being discovered to be signs of changes in the social environment. Additionally, the

arrangement of signs plays a crucial role in understanding power dynamics, spatial "ownership," and the interpretation of gaps and inconsistencies in social institutions. Public spaces include things like streets, parks, billboards, business, and places of employment. The "centre" or "downtown" areas, or the clusters of streets and squares where one sees "a throng" while most people are not at work, make up the majority of public space in this era.

In this study, the signs were categorized according to how each sign served a purpose. In this study, 7 categories of symptoms were examined as a result. They included building names, informative signs, warning notices and prohibitions, advertisements, graffiti, and slogans. the better information can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.2 Function of Signs

Surabaya Train Station		
Types	Number of Signs	Presentage
Informative Signs	7	14%
Direction Signs	10	19%
Advertising Signs	4	8%
Warning and Prohibition Signs	9	18%
Building Name	20	39%
Slogan	1	2%
Graffiti	0	0%
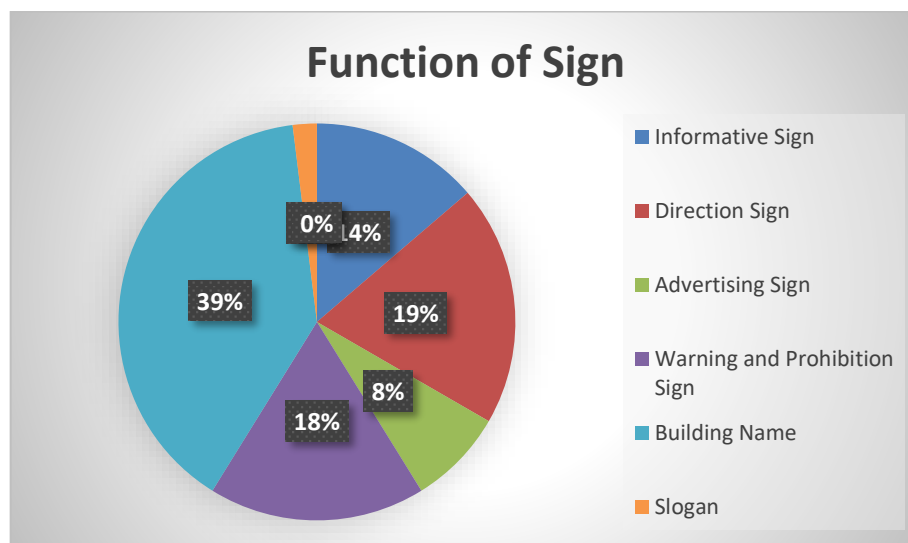
Figure 4.12. Chart of Function of Sign

The table above was summed based on overall monolingual, bilingual and multilingual signs, most of the signs used at Surabaya train station is building names as much 20 signs (39%), direction signs were 10 signs (19%), information signs were 7 signs (14%), warning notices and prohibitions were 9 signs (18%), advertising sign were 4 signs (8%), slogan were 1 signs (2%), and the last was graffiti sign were 0 signs (0%).

4.1.2.1 Informative Sign

Informative sign is sign that aims to provide information and knowledge for someone. In this study, the researcher found 7 informative signs out of 51 signs in total , for example regarding the terms and conditions for using baggage when boarding, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 4.13. Term and Condition Luggage Sign

This sign belongs to informative sign because this sign provide

information about term and condition of luggage. This sign can be found right in

front of the ticket checkpoint. The terms are each passenger is allowed to bring

baggage onto the train without being subject to duty provided that the maximum

weight is 20kg and with a maximum volume of 100dm^3 with a maximum

dimension of 70cm x 48cm x 30cm. Baggage with a volume exceeding 100 dm3

is calculated as 1.5 times its actual weight. The costs incurred to pay excess

baggage fees depend on the type of train that will be boarded. For the Executive

class the rate is Rp. 10,000/kg, while the Business class is Rp. 6,000/kg, and for

the Economy class it is Rp. 2,000/kg. Another example of informative sign can be

found in the figure below.

Figure 4.14. Covid-19 Prevention Information Sign

This sign belongs to informative sign because this sign provide

information about the protocol of Covid 19 prevention. This sign can be found in

the waiting room. This sign provide information about how to prevent Covid-19

in the train station area. The step are wearing mask, wash the hands, keep the

physical distances and check the temperature.

4.1.2.2 Direction Sign

Direction sign is sign which aims to make easier for visitors to find what

they are looking for. In this study, the researcher found 10 direction signs out of

51 signs in total. This sign can be found in the hall of every train station to make it

easier for visitors to find their destination. The example can be seen in the figure

bellow.

Figure 4.15. Direction Sign

This sign belongs to direction sign because this sign provide direction each building that visitors could go. That sign consist of direction of six place, such as exit, ticket counter, minimarket, praying room, toilets, and departure. It was created since there were various locations realized at the station, and without any direction signs, it was difficult for passengers to find where they were going. Another example of direction sign can be seen below.

Figure 4.16. Entrance Sign

This sign belongs to direction sign because this sign provide direction each building that visitors could go. This sign can be seen in the entrance of the train station. This sign means to direct the visitor to enter the train station area and not mistaken to take the exit road. It was created since there were various locations realized at the station, and without any direction signs, it was difficult for visitor to find where they were going.

4.1.2.3 Advertising Sign

Advertising sign is sign that contain the promotion of something, such as a certain event. In this study, the researcher found 4 advertising signs out of 51 signs in total. The example of invitation to download application can be seen in the figure bellow.

Figure 4.17. Advertising Sign

This sign belongs to advertisment sign because this sign provide invitation to download KAI access application. This will make it easier for passengers to buy or book tickets in advance. This sign also aims to avoid direct payments to reduce the risk of contracting COVID-19.

4.1.2.4 Warning and Prohibition Sign

Warning and prohibition sign is sign that prohibits or gives a warning to avoid unwanted things. In this study, the researcher found 9 warning and prohibition signs out of 51 signs in total. The example of warning and prohibition sign can be seen in the figure below

Figure 4.18. Prohibition Sign

This sign belongs to warning and prohibition because it is clearly provide clearly prohibition to smoke in that area. This sign can be found almost in all places or corners of the train station, because the station is a public area where many people were there. Smoking is prohibited because it will disturb other passengers, especially if there are other passengers who have health problems.

4.1.2.5 Building Name

This sign belongs to building name because this sign shows the name of each building. In this study, the researcher found 20 building or area name out of 51 signs in total. And building names is the majority of the data in this research. This sign can be found in every room and building that has an important contribution. The example can be seen in the figure below.

Figure 4.19. Ticket Checking Sign

The name of a location or area at the train station was indicated by this sign. It was created because the study's subject, a transportation facility, required that passengers be made aware of where the check-in counter was. this building is the last checkpoint building for passengers, aiming to check whether the ticket is valid or not. This building also includes an guide boundary for the guardian of the passenger. The passengers must show their tickets to the officer at this location, who will scan the barcode on the tickets to verify them.

Figure 4.20. Surabaya Gubeng Lama Sign

Another example is the sign for the name of the Surabaya Gubeng Lama

train station. This sign belongs to building name sign because it is marked the area

as particular name. This sign can be found outside the train station building this

sign indicates that the whole place is part of the train station. building or area

name usually indicates a particular area as a marker, but in this case this sign

refers to the entire area covered by the train station.

4.1.2.6 Slogan

Figure 4.21. Slogan Sign

This sign belongs to slogan sign and bilingual category because it is clear there is the phrase "slogan" refers to a group of phrases or sentences that are, and that there are two different languages, namely English as the first language and Indonesian for the second. In this study, the researcher found only 1 slogan sign out of 51 signs in total. This sign include in the function of sign, namely slogan category. This sign can be found in the Surabaya Pasar Turi train station, more precisely around the train station. This slogan can be interpreted that visitors who shop at that minimarket will get quality goods and make life better.

4.2 Disscussion

In this study, the researcher examines that among the 51 data of the signs in four Surabaya train stations, the researcher analyzing 20 data consist of 3 type of signs and 7 function of signs. The point of discussion arranges based on these two research questions. The first is finding how many and what languages occur on signs in train station in Surabaya by analyzing 20 data consist of 3 type of signs and 7 function of signs. To answer the research questions, the researcher

used theory by Spolsky and Cooper to analyze function of sign in four Surabaya train stations.

This study analyzing the type of language signs and their function four Surabaya train stations. The researcher found that the signs in Surabaya train station were a helpful guidance for people both from local and foreign to do their activities in Surabaya train stations such as went to restroom, buy their food, direct the people from train to train, and where to park their vehicle. Therefore, the type of language signs and their function is crucial so that people will not get confused or lost when they doing their activities in the Surabaya train stations. The languages signs that appear Surabaya train stations consist of 3 type of language signs which are monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual. The use of language signs is to guide the people whose came from local or foreign area to do their activities in Surabaya train station. Hence the sign provides one, two or more languages such as Indonesia, English, and Javanese to ease the people to gather their information throughout their activities like where to enter or exit the station, the warning and prohibition for keep the people safe, buying the foods, or went to the restroom. For example, in Figure 10 there is a sign that shows the direction for the passenger goes after get off from the train. The sign uses arrow sign and bilingual language written in Indonesia and English to show the people where to exit or enter the station. For the people safety and comfort, there is also a prohibition sign like in figure 6, to warn the people to not bring object with strong odor, animals, drugs, and weapon. Furthermore, the researcher did not found one function of the sign which is graffiti sign because in Indonesia, the use of graffiti

is considered as vandalism especially in governmental building, except the use of graffiti is allowed by the official of Surabaya train station.

According to the analysis, the 20 figures in this study have certain purposes that will be conveyed to the visitor. The signs in the Surabaya train station language sign were included in monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual languages The language signs exist to help people about the information of what and where to do in train station. There are some purposes delivered by the language signs in Surabaya train station:

1. Provide information in monolingual, bilingual, or multilingual languages to help the local and foreign visitors understand the signs in their own languages.

2. Use the type of function signs such as informative, direction, prohibition, advertising, building name and slogan signs to give the information needed by the visitors.

3. Make the visitors feels convenient when they do their activities in the four Surabaya train stations.

The last, the researcher tends to make comparisons between the current research and earlier research. First is Sari (2019), in Museum Angkut, the researcher discovered nine different languages which is spread out over three area streets, parking lots, and the outdoors. Indonesian, English, Chinese, Arabic, German, Italian, French, Dutch, and Sundanese are among them. Meanwhile, this

research found that there are only 3 languages in Surabaya train stations, namely Indonesian, English, and Javanese.

Second is Situmorang (2017) also conducted a study about LL entitled linguistic landscape of bilingual information at the international airport in Kualanamu. In this research, Situmorang only used Cenoz-Gorter theory and found that the linguistic landscape of bilingual information in Kualanamu International Airport consists of 127 signs. These signs contain 3 languages, Indonesian, English, and Arabic. The language mixture consists of 2 from both signs: Bahasa Indonesia with English and English with Arabic.

Third is Ardhana's study (2019) has analyzed the linguistic landscape in Surabaya. He observed five regions of Surabaya city and one artery road. Then the result is English – Indonesian language is more prevalent in central Surabaya than elsewhere. Because the people of center Surabaya activities took place in the downtown area, such as several shopping centers, star hotels, banks, and offices.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The researcher draws a conclusion based on the analysis in the previous chapter. The data in this research are the foundation language signs from 4 Surabaya train stations: Pasar Turi station, Surabaya Gubeng station, Wonokromo station, and Surabaya kota station. The study focused on type of languages sign theory from Spolsky and Cooper's theory that divided the types and the function of the signs.

Based on the finding of the research, the researcher found three types of language signs that are: monolingual sign, bilingual sign, and multilingual sign out of total 51 signs. Monolingual sign is a sign that only consist of 1 language, the researcher found 28 monolingual signs. Bilingual sign is a sign that consist of 2 languages and the researcher found 22 bilingual signs. Then multilingual sign is a sign that consist of more than 2 languages, the researcher found 1 multilingual sign from 4 Surabaya train stations. The researcher found the signs are using all types of language signs in their stations. From the 51 signs that have been analyzed, all of them consist of the several types with their own function such as informative, direction, advertising, prohibition, building name, and slogan. The only sign that the researcher did not find is graffiti sign since the sign is not common in Surabaya train stations, the reason of such a rare sign appear is

because graffiti is considered as vandalism if the one who making it is not from the train official. The researcher found informative sign amount 7 out of 51 with 14%, direction sign amount 10 out of 51 with 19%, advertisement sign amount 4 out of 51 with 8%, warning and prohibition sign amount 9 out of 51 with 18%, building name sign amount 20 out of 51 with 29%, and slogan amount 1 with 2%.

5.2 Suggestion

This chapter discusses suggestions for further research which interested in discussing the language signs approach. As we know, language signs are a branch study of the linguistic landscape. Linguistic landscape is defined as 'the language of public road signs, advertising billboards, place names, street names, commercial shop signs and public signs on government buildings, of a given territory, region or urban agglomeration.' The language sign consists of 3, namely monolingual sign, bilingual sign, and multilingual sign. Language signs will be a very useful method for understanding the evolution of public areas or places where there are many language interactions, such as tourist cities. The researcher used Spolsky and Cooper's theory to find the type and function of language signs in Surabaya train stations. There are many semiotic theories put forward by experts. The researcher suggests that the future researcher can use a different theory since there are other linguistic landscape theories put forward by experts to analyze the language signs in subsequent studies. Moreover, research on the sign is very interesting. The researacher hopes the next researcher could able to complete deficiency current researcher, such as analyze train platform. The researcher also suggests analyzing signs in different places, such as; schools,

boarding schools, governmental buildings, other tourist destinations, etc. Finally,

the researcher expects that the findings of this study will be useful to the next

linguistic landscape researcher.

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