

**PUBLIC SIGNS IN SIDOARJO REGENCY: A STUDY ON  
ECOLINGUISTICS AND INFORMATION STRUCTURE**



**THESIS**

**In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements  
for Master Degree in Linguistics**

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**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY  
SEMARANG  
2019**



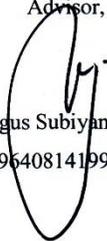
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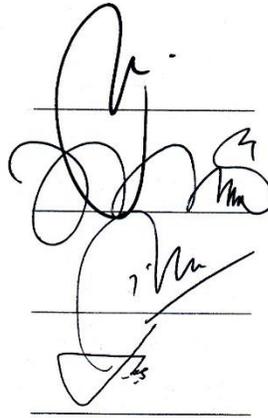
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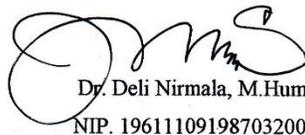
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# PUBLIC SIGNS IN SIDOARJO REGENCY: A STUDY ON INFORMATION STRUCTURE AND ECOLINGUISTICS



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Semarang, August 2019



Ferina Kumala Dewi

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In the end, this thesis is still far from perfect, so the constructive suggestion and advice are very welcomed. Hopefully, this thesis can be useful for anyone who needs a study in Ecolinguistic.

Semarang, August 2019

  
Ferha Kurnala Dewi

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# **PUBLIC SIGNS IN SIDOARJO REGENCY: A STUDY ON ECOLINGUISTICS AND INFORMATION STRUCTURE**

## **ABSTRACT**

This study focuses on public signs in Sidoarjo Regency from the information structure and Ecolinguistics theory. The analysis of information structure aims to explain the form variation and the analysis of Ecolinguistics theory aims to describe three-dimensional background based on the particular lexicon in the public sign. The theory in this study are of information structure proposed by Lambrecht (1994) and the theory of ecolinguistics as proposed by Steffensen (2007). This study is a type of descriptive qualitative study. There are 100 data which are collected through observation supported by taking notes technique. In the analysis, there are two findings. First, the analysis on the information structure of the public sign shows that the form variations of the public signs are divided into two main points. Those are the variation of TOP and the variation of FOC. The TOP variations in the public signs are continued topic, contrastive topic, and restrictive topic. The FOC structure variations of the public signs are argument focus structure, predicate focus structure, and sentence focus structure. Second, the analysis of the ecolinguistics theory shows that the lexicons on the public signs in Sidoarjo Regency contained biological, sociological, and ideological background.

**Keywords:** Information Structure, Ecolinguistics, Ideological, Biological, and Sociological Background

Penelitian ini mengkaji tanda publik di Kabupaten Sidoarjo dari aspek struktur informasi dan Ekolinguistik. Analisis pada struktur informasi bertujuan untuk menunjukkan variasi bentuk dan analisis pada ekolinguistik bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan tiga latar belakang berdasarkan leksikon di tanda publik. Teori yang diaplikasikan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori struktur informasi oleh Lambrecht (1994) dan teori ekolinguistik oleh Steffensen (2007). Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Terdapat 100 data yang ditemukan melalui observasi dan dilanjutkan dengan teknik catat. Di dalam analisis, terdapat dua temuan utama. Pertama, temuan dalam struktur informasi dari tanda publik dibagi menjadi dua, yaitu variasi TOP dan FOK. Di dalam variasi TOP, terdapat topik lanjutan, *contrastive topic*, dan *restrictive topic*. Variasi dari struktur FOK menunjukkan tiga variasi, yaitu fokus predikat, fokus argument, dan fokus kalimat. Kedua, analisis dalam Ekolinguistik menunjukkan bahwa leksikon didalam tanda publik mengandung latar belakang biologis, sosiologis, dan ideologis.

**Kata kunci:** Struktur informasi, ekolinguistik, ideologis, biologis, dan sosiologis

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the study**

Sidoarjo Regency is regency in East Java, Indonesia. There are 18 sub districts in Sidoarjo Regency. Those are Balongbendo, Buduran, Candi, Gedangan, Jabon, Krembung, Krian, Porong, Prambon, Sedati, Sidoarjo, Sukodono, Taman, Tanggulangin, Tarik, Tulangan, Waru, and Wonoayu. Sidoarjo Regency is bordered by Surabaya City and Gresik Regency in the North, Pasuruan Regency in the South, Mojokerto Regency in the West, and Madura Strait in the East.

Hydrologically, Sidoarjo Regency is located between two rivers, namely Brantas river and Porong river which are branch of Brantas river from its upstream in Malang regency. Topographically, the eastern region is an aquaculture area which is a delta plain with an altitude between 0 to 25 meters, height 0 to 3 meters, with an area of 19.000 Ha, covering 29.99%. The center region is a residential area, trade, and government which cover 40.81% of freshwater region with an altitude of 3 to 10 meters above sea level. The 29.20% in the western region is an agricultural area with a height of 10 to 25 meters above sea level.

Fisheries, industries, and services are the main economic sectors of Sidoarjo. The Madura strait in the East is a fishery producing area including Fish, Shrimp, and Crab. The Industrial sector is growing rapidly because there are 978 factories in Sidoarjo. In

the service sectors, especially transportation, there are International airport, 10 train stations, and bus stations.

The highest to the lowest resident population are Waru, Taman, Sidoarjo, Candi, Krian, Gedangan, Sukodono, Sedati, Tanggulangin, Buduran, Tulangan, Porong, Wonoayu, Prambon, Balongbendo, Krembung, and Tarik. Each sub district is divided into several public places namely city park, school, housing, cemetery, and market. The different habit of people and linguistics characteristic on each place are the effects of the different background in economy, hydrology, and topography. The different of linguistic characteristic on each place is the language used, especially in the public sign.

I found various public signs in Sidoarjo Regency in terms of forms. In total, there were 100 public signs scattered in many places. Regarding to the diversity of the public signs, the analysis to discover the type of the public signs is needed. Syntactically, the forms of the clause in the public signs refer to imperative clause which put the verb on initial position and have implied subject. In fact, in the finding data of the public signs, I found data which the subject is on initial position so the subject is not implied, it is overt. To analysis the phenomena of the diversity of the public signs, I applied the theory of information structure by Lambrecht (1994).

The various types of public signs will be explained in the information structure theory by Lambrecht (1994). In this theory, the public signs will be analyzed regarding to its topic or TOP and focus or FOC. The analysis of subjects aims to expose the types of subject in the public signs. In the finding data, there are overt subject and topic drop.

The analysis of focus aims to see the bolded information or the asserted point in the public signs. There are three focus structure in the public signs, i.e argument focus structure, predicate focus structure and sentence focus structure.

In Sidoarjo Regency, public signs are found in some public areas namely parks, schools, bus stations, train stations, International airport, cemeteries, and housing and they vary in terms of the lexicon. In the Eastern region, the influence of biological condition becomes prominent because it is near with an aquaculture area, so the words in the public signs are about fisheries. In the other region, such as Western region, the ideological condition influences prominently the public sign. It can be seen from the public signs in the cemeteries. In the Center region, the prominent condition which influences the public sign is sociological condition. This condition happens in this area because there are variations of the social diversity in the Center region. The heterogeneous society in this region has an impact on the difference in social diversity, in terms of economic background, profession, religion, and tribe.

According to Kurniawati (2018: 3), the public signs are divided into conventional and unconventional sign. Conventional sign is in the form of imperative which has base verb and lack of subject. In conventional sign, there is official rule which is arranged by the government in regional regulation. The choice of words in conventional signs are in the formal form. The unconventional sign is in the form of statement and question. The rule and punishment in the unconventional signs are arranged by society where the public signs exist. The variation of rule and punishment is based on the society. The choice of words in the unconventional signs are in informal form. The

choice of informal words in the public signs are assumed as rude and impolite because the signs are inappropriate with the norm and value in a society.

In the condition mentioned above, there is particular reason behind producing such word. This interrelation is a contribution of language, ecology and society. As cited from Steffensen (2007: 3), this relation called as Dialectical Linguistics. An approach of Dialectical Linguistics reveals the background behind producing a text because social praxis may be related to a language or vice versa.

Steffensen (2007) stated that a language can be reviewed in Ecolinguistic approach by three perspectives, namely biological, ideological and sociological background. In biological, human is a part of living system in ecosystem, so a language is influenced by an interrelationship between human and environment. This environment refers to topographic and geographical condition, biotic and abiotic components, or climate system. Ideological background refers to belief, dogma, value, and norm within a society. Therefore, ideological background in one society may be inappropriate on the other society. The last background is sociological background. It indicates that there is a relationship between human as social beings. A social being denotes to what social status of human based on their distinction in education, economy, job, position, and culture.

In the following chapters, I present 15 previous studies in order to compare and contrast the finding in my study and previous works. Next, I cited the theories of information structure by Lambrecht (1994) and Ecolinguistics by Steffensen (2007). After that, I explained the method that I use to collect and analyze the data. Then, I

analyzed the data based on the theory that I use. Finally, I turn to the conclusion in the chapter V.

## **1.2 Research Problems**

Based on the phenomena mentioned above, there are four research problems in this study. They are as follows.

1. What are the variations forms of public signs in Sidoarjo?
2. How is sociological aspect reflected in public sign?
3. How is ideological aspect reflected in public sign?
4. How is biological aspect reflected in public sign?

## **1.3 Objectives of the study**

The objectives of this study are:

1. to explain the variations of forms on public sign in Sidoarjo.
2. to denote sociological aspect reflected in public sign.
3. to discover ideological aspect reflected in public sign.
4. to investigate biological aspect reflected in public sign.

## **1.4 Significance of the Study**

First, theoretically, the findings of this study will enrich the model analysis of Ecolinguistics and information structure approach. This study offers a model of analysis with an Ecolinguistic approach on public sign in Sidoarjo Regency. The analysis of public signs with Ecolinguistics approach uncovers public sign in three dimensional backgrounds namely sociological, ideological, and biological background. In the

lexicon that reflected sociological background, there are various social statuses on profession, religion, economy, education, age, and gender in the society. The ideological backgrounds in the public signs show the value, norm, or rules in the society. The lexicons represent biological background to show the characteristic of environment in biotic and abiotic component. The analysis of information structure in the public signs expose the type of TOP and FOC. The TOP in the public signs is divided into overt and topic drop. Furthermore, the FOC in the public signs refers to three types, namely argument focus structure, predicate focus structure, and sentence focus structure.

Practically, another benefit of this study is to show the linguistic characteristic of Northern, Western, Eastern, Southern, and Central Region in Sidoarjo Regency. In the Northern region, the lexicon contained sociological background shows various professions related to transportation. In the eastern region, the lexicon represents the biological background of biotic and abiotic component in aquaculture area. In western region, the ideological condition influences prominently the public sign. It can be seen from the public sign in the cemeteries. In the Centre region, the prominent condition that influences the public sign is sociological condition. The heterogeneous society shows social diversity, namely economy, profession, religion, and tribe. In the information structure analysis, we will get the different distribution of information from the public sign and which information is being asserted.

## **1.5 Scope of the Study**

This study focuses on public signs in Sidoarjo. Those are public signs found in public areas namely schools, park, train station, bus station, airport, housing, cemetery, on the riverbank, and on the streets in Sidoarjo Regency. The data are clauses in the public signs which are photographed by phone.

Then, the photographed data were represented orthographically for the effectiveness in analyzing the data. In analyzing the data, I applied Ecolinguistic theory by Bundsgaard and Sune Steffensen. This theory revealed the three dimensionals backgrounds behind public signs, namely sociological, ideological, and biological background. Regarding to see the variation forms of the public sign in Sidoarjo Regency, I applied the information structure theory proposed by Lambrecht.

## **1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

The definition of concepts and terms used as the key in this thesis are in the explanation below:

### **a. Sociological background**

In sociological background, there is a relation between language and society. In this background, we analyze the language use to express identity, from one to another to find the protection and increase various kind of power (Fill, 2001: 57).

### **b. Ideological background**

The ideological is related to cognitive process and individual or collective understanding within society.

This ideological background is manifested in myth, norm, law, values and regulation or rule in a society (Stibbe, 2017).

c. Biological background

This biological background is tied to the environment around the public sign. Environment involves both living and non-living physical condition. Both living and non-living physical conditions are integrated in ecosystem (Lindo & Bundsgaard, 2000: 11).

d. Information Structure

The information structure is concerned with the form of utterances in relation to assumed mental states of the speakers and hearer so the limitation of information structure is the psychological phenomena which correlates to the grammatical form. (Lambrecht, 1994: 5)

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Previous Studies**

There are four studies investigating public signs and text in Indonesia. Kurnawati (2018) conducted a study of no littering signs to elaborate the culture of people in using the Indonesian language. She got the data from Sleman, Yogyakarta and from google. She analyzed the data to define the types of Indonesian Language used in no littering signs. As the result, she found that littering signs in the Indonesian Language are formal, consultative, and casual. She explained some errors in structure, spelling, vocabulary, and diction. She concluded that the relation between some errors and language type is as the consequence of social condition in society.

Mantiri and Handayani (2018) analyzed the text on Papuan online mass media especially in environmental issues. She described the constructive and destructive impacts of indicative sentences for the reader. She found that the constructive impact, meanings, contents, or messages usually influence reader's thinking pattern and attitude to environment maintenance. In the destructive impact, the use of sentences in environmental discourses are too explicit, vulgar, and excessive. These sentences influence the reader's thought to have bad attitude to the environment.

Yuniawan (2018) did a study in ecolinguistic to analyze conservation news text in Indonesian mass media. The data are environmental discourse in the forms of oral text, written text, images, and internet. He reported that the eco lexicons in the conservation

news text in Indonesian mass media are in the form of base word, derivative word, noun phrases, verbal phrases, and adjective phrases.

Marnetti (2017) aimed to describe kinds of language style and meaning in environmental slogans. She analyzed the data with the theory of diction, style of language and semantics. In the result, she found that there were 49 simple styles, 12 repetition styles, 6 parallelism styles, 1 anastrof style, 3 assonance styles, 8 metonymy styles, 3 personification styles, 1 asindenton style, 3 spoken language styles, 3 eponym styles, 3 antithesis styles, 4 unofficial language styles, and 1 kiasmus styles. Meaning conveyed in the environmental slogans are 80 lexical meanings, 10 figurative meanings, 2 associative meanings and 2 illocutionary meaning.

Other studies found with Ecolinguistics approach in Indonesia. Nesi (2018) examined Takanab as an oral tradition in Dawan community. She wanted to describe the intrinsic identity of the community, to explore local wisdom values, and to make some strategies for maintaining Takanab. This is a qualitative research based on metaphorical ecolinguistic approach. She concluded that the essential identity of Dawan community in Takanab oral tradition is agrarian identity. Second, local wisdom value in Takanab oral tradition is related to stone and water, poles and fences, betel areca vases, woven fabric motif, custom house, tangible objects, including proverbs, advice, poems, parallelism, and ideology. Third, she made three strategies for maintaining Takanab, namely Takanab maintenance through natural inheritance, religious institutions, and educational institutions.

Yuniawan et.al (2017) presented critical eco linguistic perspective to describe green discourse. In their study, they aimed to discover the environmental discourse and various forms of discourses and their ideology which concern people and the environment. The data were green discourse text taken from [www.unesa.ac.id](http://www.unesa.ac.id), Suara Merdeka newspaper, and Kompas newspaper. They concluded that language used in the environmental discourse effects the sense and logic of people involved in the discourse. If green discourse is constructive, then people's attitude and action to the environment are constructive, or vice versa.

Kesuma (2017) conducted a research to reveal eco-agriculture lexicon in Angkola/Mandailing Language in sub district Sayurmatangi at South Tapanuli. The data taken in the form of lexicon of a verb, noun, and adjective were related to paddy cultivation in Sayurmatangi. In the result, she explained that agrarian eco lexicon in Angkola/Mandailing Language consist of 11 groups, namely the lexicon of the rice fields, lexicon of rice fields and farming objects, lexicon of crop production equipment, lexicon of rice and crop, lexicon of agricultural tool and machinery, lexicon of plants and paddy fields, lexicon of crop fields, lexicon of medication plants around the fields, the lexicon of fauna in farming and agriculture, lexicon of fishing gear, and lexicon of bird catcher tools. Other results, she found that two types of endanger and extinct eco agricultural lexicon are noun and verb lexicon.

Butar Butar (2017) examined the result of investigation and analyze the folklore surrounding Lake Toba. Result of the analysis proved that the contribution of folklore as a local wisdom can maintain the ecosystem. He revealed the usefulness of folklore

in maintaining the harmony of land use in special term like *huta*, *parik*, *suha*, *partangisan*, *jampalan*, fishing norms, area, fishing gear placement, and free fishing area termed by *tala ripe-ripe*, stone conservation and utilization marked by the story of *Batu Hobol*, tree or plants protection determined by the *Hararia*, *Baringin*, water conservation, land use conservation established by the term of *mangase taon*.

Suktiningsih (2016) investigated lexicon of fauna by Sundanese community. This is a descriptive qualitative research with observation and note taking technique. In her research, she got some findings. First, older generation is a text maker (S1), whereas younger generation as hearer (S2) in a subject or which category of anonymous as sociocultural constituent (S3). Second, older generation gave advice to younger generation in TOPOS (time, place) referring to a situation (O). Third, there are many lexicons of fauna in advice of Sundanese community.

Utami (2015) revealed the lexicon and mythological speech related to component of *Tukad Badung* ecosystem in Bali. She purposed to analyzed form and category of the lexicons of the river environment in *Tukad Badung*. The findings of some lexicons in river environment are single form and complex form. Based on its category, there are Noun, Verb, and adjective. The mythological utterance is found, namely the myth of *Ratu Niang* figure, the myth of *Dewa Sumedang*, the myth of snake hermit and great *Tukad Badung* flood, the myth of *Beten Sandat*, the myth of Tionghoa ethnic rite, the myth of ringing the horn, and the myth of supernatural beings who disturb fisherman in *Tukad Badung*.

In information structure studies, I found five studies regarding to this theory to analyze Indonesian, Kiswahili, and Sundanese language. Djenar (2017) did a study in information structure approach to analyze Indonesian narrative. She was applied the theory of information structure by Lambrecht (1994), Gundel (1999), Gundel et al (1993), and Gundel and Fretheim (2008). The data in this study were taken from six Indonesian fiction novels, one of the novels in 1977, and the others between 2002 and 2012. As the result, she concluded that (i) patient trigger clauses with (*di-V-nya* structure) and (*ia-V* structure) are an important resource for encoding event, (ii) (*men-V*) clauses used to denote an event with the same agent or different agent in transitive clause and actor or undergoer in intransitive clause.

Miyake (2015) investigated the pragmatic particles and information structure in colloquial Indonesian dialogue. The data are pragmatic particles of *sih*, *kok*, *lho*, *dong* from dialogue in two contemporary Indonesian films about life in Jakarta. She examined the data from the perspective of new topic and old topic, new information and old information, certainty and uncertainty, positive evaluation and negative evaluation, and strong command and soft command. She found that *lho* as new information and *sih* as old information, *lho* as certainty and *sih* as certainty, *dong* as positive evaluation and *sih* as negative evaluation, no particle as strong command, and *deh* as soft command.

Ndung'u (2015) aimed to reveal the information structure in Kiswahili. He uncovered how topic and focus are marked in the grammatical construction of Kiswahili. In his paper, he applied the theory of information structure by Lambrecht

(1994). As the conclusion, he found that (i) the marked topic in Kiswahili could be identified through contrastive topicalization, left dislocation, right dislocation, and dative shifting, and (ii) the marked focus construction in Kiswahili could be classified through focus negation, focus and Yes/No question, focus and wh- construction, predicate focus structure, argument focus structure, and sentence focus structure.

Shohibbussirri (2014) did a study about information structure in the formal variety of Indonesian. In his study, he obtained the data of formal variety of Indonesian from three political speeches on *Pancasila*. The data were classified into canonical and non-canonical construction. He analyzed the data based on the information structure theory from Lambrecht (1994). In the result, he found that there is a correlation between (i) subject and topic in the canonical order of formal Indonesian, (ii) different types of topics and subjects in passive type 1, and (iii) object and topicalization in the passive type 2.

Arabi and Ali (2014) examined the pattern of textual coherence in student's written discourse. The data are fifty answer sheets produced by Sundanese English major in a university. They applied a concept from Halliday (1994) about a clause that comprising an information structure and theme-rheme that representing the topical constituents. As the result, they concluded that the coherence of student's written discourse is affected by numerous errors on syntactic and lexical levels. In the intra-sentential coherence, there is incapacity to distinguish between given and new information due to the errors in using definite and indefinite article. The faulty in using the passive function affected to the disruption of the information structure.

There are six studies in ecolinguistics from 2015 until 2018. These six studies concern in discovering some lexicons in the conservation of news text, Dawan community, the lexicon of eco agriculture in Angkola/Mandailing Language, lexicon of folklore in Toba Lake, lexicon of fauna in Sundanese community and lexicon Tukad Badung in Bali. There are four studies concern in sign and text in 2017 and 2018. In these four studies, the objects of analysis are no littering signs in Yogyakarta and google, texts on Papuan online mass media, green discourses in Mass Media, and environmental slogans from *www.pribahasaindonesia.com*. There are five studies in information structure theory to analyze Indonesian, Kiswahili, and Sundanese language from 2014 until 2017. From 15 studies mentioned before, a study of public signs in Sidoarjo Regency with Ecolinguistics and information structure has not been analyzed before.

## **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

In the theoretical framework, I applied the theory of information structure and Ecolinguistics. The application of the information structure theory in analyzing the data aims to see the variation forms of the public signs in Sidoarjo Regency. Meanwhile, the application of Ecolinguistics theory in analyzing the data aims to describe the linguistic characteristic of each region in biological, sociological, and ideological background.

### **2.2.1 The Public Sign**

According to Collin (2004: 287), sign is defined as a notice which gives advertisement, direction, instruction, information, and warning. Meanwhile, public is related to people in general. Hence, a public sign is a notice about advertisement, instruction, information, and warning which are publicly shown. The data in this study are the public signs in Sidoarjo Regency which convey direction, instruction, information, and warning.

#### **2.2.1.1 The Form of Clause**

There are three forms of clause as stated by Miller (2002). Those are declarative, interrogative and imperative. A declarative clause declares or states a fact, an arrangement, or an opinion. Declarative clause can be either positive or negative. A declarative clause ends with a period (.) for example “I will go to school by car”. Meanwhile, the interrogative clause has function to ask a question. In the interrogative form, the auxiliary verb precedes the subject which is followed by the main verb. The interrogative form ends with a question mark (?) for example “What will you do after this graduation?”. In imperative clause, the subject is implied. This clause ends with period (.) or an exclamation mark (!) for example “Let’s have lunch at the new Chinese Restaurant”.

According to Hornby (1976: 7), there are two kinds of imperative clause, those are positive imperative and negative imperative. A positive imperative clause is devoted to ask someone to do something, while a negative imperative clause prohibit someone to

do something and commonly include negative particles in English like ‘don’t’ and ‘no’ as in the clause (a) and (b).

- (a) No Smoking!
- (b) Don’t Drop Litter!

In Indonesian Language, the negative imperatives are marked by the negative particles of *jangan* and *dilarang* as in the example (b) and (c).

- (c) Jangan Sentuh!  
*(Don’t touch!)*
- (d) Dilarang Memancing di Area ini!  
*(No Fishing in This Area!)*

The clauses (a), (b), (c), and (d) are negative imperative clause because they are implied to prohibit someone in doing something. Therefore, the clause ‘Be quiet!’ is a positive imperative clause because it is implied someone to do something.

Related to the explanation of imperative clause, clause in the public sign is an imperative clause. An imperative clause is a command that tell the reader to take action, and their tone vary from demanding and strict to polite and inviting. This clause generally opts for the base form of the verb, and lack of subject, modal, and markers for tense and aspect. In the imperative clause “Call me tomorrow!”, the subject is covert. It is not obviously written in the clause as in the clause (e) but it is implied in the meaning. The covert subject in the imperative clause is ‘you’ or the second person as in the clause (f).

- (e) Call me tomorrow!
- (f) (You) Call me tomorrow!

### **2.2.2. Ecolinguistics**

The term 'ecolinguistics' has been used to describe studies of language interaction and diversity; studies of texts such as sign posts which are outdoors; analysis of texts which happen to be about the environment; studies of how words in a language relate to objects in the local environment; studies of the mix of languages surrounding pupils in multicultural schools; studies of dialects in particular geographical locations, and many other diverse areas. The multiplicity of approaches arises from different understandings of the concept of 'ecology', from a very broad concept of 'the interaction of some things with other things' to narrow concepts such as 'related to environmentalism'.

Steffensen and Fill (2014: 7) identify four different interpretations of ecology that lie behind the different approaches. The first approach sees language as existing in a symbolic ecology, where different languages interact with each other in a given location. The second approach sees language as part of a sociocultural ecology where it shapes societies and cultures. The third approach is concerned with cognitive ecology and how the cognitive capacity of organisms affects how they adapt to their environment. Finally, there is a natural ecology which is concerned with the relationship of language to its biological and physical environment.

Ecolinguistics or language ecology is an approach in linguistics research that study a language related to ecological and environmental problems pioneered by Einar Haugen. This theory is a new trend in linguistic research to facilitate not only social

factor but also ecological context in a society, because we live in the world and we have a role in shaping the world through the language we used (Fill: 2017).

In the late 1960s, Bang and Door contributed in developing a new theory that is Dialectical Linguistics. In this theory, we examine some factors that influence our language and our interaction. We investigate the relation of ecology, society, and language. A language in a community can be seen from three interrelations of ideological, biological and sociological (Steffensen, 2007: 1). Then, these three interrelations are applied in four models of analysis. Those are dialogue model, semantic matrix model, triple model of reference, and core contradiction of the social praxes but I only applied the dialogue model in this study. The dialogue model can be seen from the figure 1.1 as proposed by Bang and Door.

In figure 1.1,  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  represent the position of speaker and addressee. The symbol  $O$  refers to an object that being discussed in a dialogue. The  $S_3$  is the component of sociocultural constituent. The affairs of four components are happen in TOPOS reflected in biological, sociological, and ideological dimension. The situation of these four components are represented in the  $\leftarrow\rightarrow$  arrow as dialectical arrows. In this figure, it is simply concluded that a situation of dialogical background in an utterance or a sentence is related to interpretation or meaning in dialogue model.

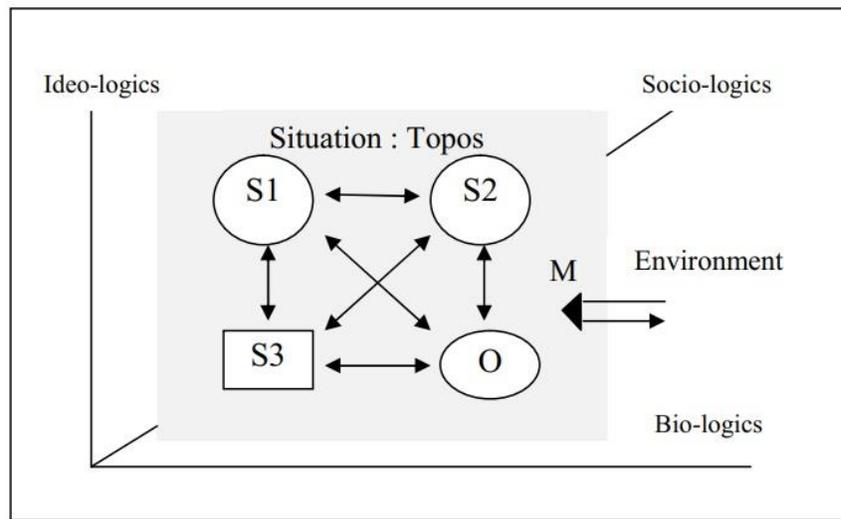


Figure 2.1 Dialogue Model

### 2.2.2.1 Ideological Background

Lindo & Bundsgaard (2000: 11) explained that the ideological background is related to the system of belief, paradigm, mental, or cognitive condition on individual or collective. This ideological background differs from one society to the other society or one place to the other place. The ideology is constructed in a society that controls the collective understanding about something. As stated by Stibbe (2017), this ideological background is manifested in myth, norm, law, values and regulation or rule in a society. In Sidoarjo Regency, the public signs contained ideological backgrounds were prominently found in the western region.

### 2.2.2.2 Sociological Background in Social Milieu

According to Fill (2001: 57), there is a relation between language and society. It concerns in language used by people to express identity, from one to another to find the protection and increase various kind of power. It is observed to find the correlation

of social structure and linguistic structure. A language may be varied due to the class, gender, social status, and social background. A sociological background of a society reflected in public sign. Sociological background of ecolinguistic tied to a relation of one to another in a social milieu.

### **2.2.2.3 Biological Background**

In the public sign, there are data that contain biological background. This biological background is tied to the biological environment around the public sign. The biological environment in both living and non-living physical condition is tangibly appeared in the lexicon of public sign. Both living and non-living physical condition are integrated in ecosystem.

The biological background is showing the existence of biotic and abiotic component around the public sign. The biotic component is all living organism in ecosystem namely animals and plants. The abiotic component is non living organism in the ecosystem i.e ocean, soil, weather, microorganism and macroorganism (Lindo & Bundsgaard, 2000: 11).

### **2.2.3. Information Structure Theory**

The theory of information structure had been proposed by some linguists since the issue of word order and intonation with the context of the relationship between grammar and psychology arose in the nineteenth century (Lambrecht: 1994). In the twentieth-century, Linguists labels that issue in various terms, for example Functional Sentence Perspective is used by the Scholars of the Prague School of Linguistics,

Information Structure or Theme by Halliday in 1967, Information Packaging by Chafe in 1976, Discourse Pragmatics and most recently Informatics by Vallduvi in 1990.

The information structure in Halliday's original work (1967: 200) refers to the hypothesis that the distribution of information specifies a distinct constituent structure on a different plane, this information structure is mapped onto the constituent structure as specified in terms of sentences, clauses, and so forth.

According to the classification by Fodor (1983: 112) in Zimmermans and Fery, the information structure constitutes the domain of central general-purpose cognitive processes, as opposed to the modular linguistic systems, whose characteristic function is input analysis. This view on the status and function of information structure compatible with Krifka's (2008) characterization of information structure as contributing to content management.

Lòpez (2009: 22) also gave his view about information structure, he described that the pragmatic approach in information structure refers to the speaker's intention or speaker assumption regarding what the hearer knows or what the speaker wants the hearer to pay attention to. Erteschik-Shir (2007: 38) described his definition about 'Focus'. She explained that focus of a sentence is the intention of a constituent of a sentence which the speaker intends to direct the attention of his/her hearer by uttering sentence.

Dalrymple and Nikolaeva (2011: 45) mentioned that the exchange of information is the main function of language. In information structure, the sentence organization represents how the speaker structures the utterance in context to facilitate information

exchange. Specifically, this condition indicates how the propositional content of an utterance fits to the addressee's perceived state of knowledge at the time of utterance.

In this study, the information structure theory refers to the concept which is proposed by Lambrecht (1994: 5). He explained that the information structure is concerned with the form of utterances in relation to assumed mental states of the speakers and hearer so the limitation of information structure is the psychological phenomena which correlates to the grammatical form. In the information theory by Lambrecht, he identified Topic and Focus as the two focus points in the information structure.

### **2.2.3.1.Topic**

López (2009: 39) contributes his explanation about topic. The topic is the salient card of a file or simply as the entity that becomes a concern in a clause. Adopted his term 'salient', the topic is the prominent constituent that being described in the sentence as shown in the example (g).

(g) John<sub>top</sub> likes cake

According to Gupton (2014: 71), the term 'topic' turns to various notions like discourse salience, shared knowledge, discourse old-ness, or aboutness. All the notions about topic is simply defined that topic is an element in the sentence that the speaker wants to talk about.

As cited from Erteschik-Shir (2007: 3), she argued that the topic or TOP is maintained from the first sentence to the second sentence. She also categorized the typology of TOP. There are 3 types of TOP, i.e contrastive, restrictive, and continued

topic. First, a contrastive topic is used whenever there is a set of alternatives that the speaker is eliminating. The example of contrastive topic is in the sentence (h).

(h) Context: John and Mary are arguing.

John : Shupt up!

Mary : No, **YOU** shut up. = contrastive topic

#No, **pro** SHUT UP = continued topic

In the example (h), John tells Mary to ‘shut up’ and she responds by refusing this command, and then commanding him to ‘shut up’. By using the negative particle and the contrastively stressed pronoun YOU, Mary signals not only John should stop talking, but also, she should stop talking. Mary is indicating that she is eliminating the alternative (i.e herself, the speaker) as somebody who should ‘shut up’.

Second, the restrictive topics refers to the established topic set in a sentence, but we do not eliminate the alternative. The example of restrictive topic is in the sentence (i).

(i) Context: A teacher addressing her students: Alright class, let’s get started...

1. **One of you** tell me what today’s date is. = restrictive topic

2. **#ONE of you** tell me what today’s date is = contrastive topic

One of you in the sentence (1) is a restrictive topic because the teacher’s utterance may be interpreted as a request that one or more of her students answer the question. The partition on ‘one of you’ in the sentence (1) does not eliminate the alternatives.

Third, the continued topic, this topic refers to the co-referential antecedent in the discourse. The example of the continued topic is in the sentence (j).

(j) **John<sub>j</sub>**, can **you<sub>j</sub>** buy some milk? And **pro<sub>j</sub>** mail this letter while you’re out.

In the sentence (j), the speaker identifies John as the addressee in the first sentence, the John becomes a continued topic in the ensuing discourse. In the imperative clause, the implied subject *pro* refers back to ‘John’. These three typologies of the TOP will be applied to see the variations of TOP in the public signs.

### **2.2.3.2.Focus**

According to Lambrecht (1994: 213), the focus relates to the assertion of the sentence. If the TOP is an old information, the focus or FOC is the new information in a sentence. There are two types of FOC proposed by Lambrecht (1994), they are narrow focus and broad focus. Narrow focus is defined as argument focus structure while broad focus is divided into predicate focus and sentence focus structure.

Dalrymple and Nikolaeva (2011: 47) implied that the narrow focus or argument focus structure relates to the focus on the single argument or constituent in a sentence, like subject, object, and adjunct. The predicate focus structure refers to the focus of predicate in a sentence. Then, in the sentence focus structure, the focus of a sentence relies on the all constituent. All constituent in this structure is important. There are the example of argument focus (l), predicate focus(k), and sentence focus structure (m).

(k) Q: What happened to your car?  
A: It [broke down]<sub>foc</sub>.

(l) Q: I heard your motorcycle broke down?  
A: My [car]<sub>foc</sub> broke down.

(m) Q: What happened?  
A: [My car broke down]<sub>foc</sub>.

### 2.2.3.3. Background and Completive Information

The theories of background information and completive information are needed in order to analyze the public signs which have background information and completive information. Butt and King (2000) classified some features to define four information-structure roles as in the table below.

Topic	[-new]	[+prominent]
Focus	[+new]	[+prominent]
Background Information	[-new]	[-prominent]
Completive Information	[+new]	[-prominent]

Table 2.1 The features of information structure roles

In the features of the three information structure roles above, the topic is defined as not a new information or old information or the entity in a sentence that has presupposed and it is prominent in a sentence. The prominent of the topic means the existence of this entity in a sentence is obligatory. The features of the focus reflect that this information structure role is a new information in a sentence and it exists in a sentence. The features of background information describe that this is not a new information or old information and the existence in the sentence is optional or not obligatory. The completive information is a new information that is not prominent in the sentence.

In Butt and King's system, completive information is new to the addressee but, unlike focus, it is not associated with the difference between pragmatic assertion and

pragmatic presupposition. According to this classification, the phrase *in the kitchen* in (n2) is a part of completive information.

(n) 1. What is Bill eating?

2. He            is eating        pizza        in the kitchen.  
   TOPIC     BACKGROUND   FOCUS    COMPLETIVE

In the phrase ‘in the kitchen’, the completive information is in the category of oblique. Background information differs from topic in the following way: while topic is a pointer to the relevant information to be accessed by the addressee, background provides informationally old knowledge that may be necessary for syntactic reasons or to make it clear how new information fits with what is already known.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, the supporting theories that are related to the research design, source of the data, method of data collection, and method of data analysis are being discussed.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The important step before doing a research is determining the research method. By using a method, allows researcher to lodge their ideas and plans systematically well grouped and conducted a research in order to achieve the main purposes (Creswell, 2002). According to the phenomena, this research is kind of social research which purposes to help us understand the social phenomena in our society.

The analysis of social phenomena in this research is by using the descriptive qualitative approach. Leavy (2017: 13) stated that This approach enables researcher to build an understanding about the topic, situations, circumstances, people, or object As in Ary (1985: 322) explained that descriptive research is a design to obtain the process, meaning, and an understanding about a phenomenon.

From the explanation above, I concluded that this research used descriptive qualitative approach in order to study the social and cultural phenomena in a society. By using this approach, the variations of public signs and three-dimensional background reflected in public signs would be revealed.

### **3.2 Source of the Data**

The data sources of this research were lexicon in the public sign. The public signs were taken from 17 sub-districts in Sidoarjo Regency. The 17 sub-districts are Balongbendo, Buduran, Candi, Gedangan, Jabon, Krembung, Krian, Porong, Prambon, Sedati, Sidoarjo, Sukodono, Taman, Tanggulangin, Tarik, Tulangan, Waru, and Wonoayu.

I took the data in 3 weeks on March 2019 and found 100 public signs in Sidoarjo Regency. These public signs were found in some areas like housings, schools, industries, aqua culture area, agriculture area, rivers, city parks, cemeteries, and markets. The population is all data that I found and the samples are presented data in the finding and discussion that taken purposively to be analyzed.

### **3.3 Method of Data Collection**

The data collection method is needed to gather appropriate data so that the main purpose of the research would be achieved. In this research, the data are collected through observation supported by taking notes technique. According to Creswell (2003: 21), observation is the process when the researcher takes field notes about the behavior or activities of individuals at the research site. In this research, I observed 17 sub-districts and got 100 public signs that reflected the various forms, function and three-dimensional backgrounds in Ecolinguistic study. These 100 public signs are photographed by phone. Then, photographed data are transferred into written data for being analyzed.

### **3.4 Method of Data Analysis**

In analyzing the data, there are referential method and distributional method. As stated by Sudaryanto (2015: 15), a referential method will be applied when the tools for determining a language is outside the language. There are five types of analysis in referential method, they are identity, articulatory phonetic, translational, orthographic, and pragmatic. On the other side, distributional method used when the key factors of the data are defined by the language itself. In this research, I applied two methods, referential and distributional method. The referential method was applied to explain three dimensional backgrounds (biological, sociological, and ideological) in the public sign continued with orthographic technique and the distributional method was applied to determine some forms and variation forms of the public sign.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter, I analyzed selected public signs taken from Sidoarjo Regency into two ways, first, the analysis of public sign variations and second, three-dimensional backgrounds of public signs. The analysis of public sign variations aims to see various forms regarding information structure of public signs in Sidoarjo Regency. Furthermore, the analysis of three-dimensional backgrounds (sociological, biological, and ideological) of Ecolinguistics in public signs purposes to show the characteristic of each region in Sidoarjo Regency.

In Sidoarjo Regency, I found 100 selected public signs regarding to the sociological, biological, and ideological background. Those data were taken from 17 sub-districts separated into some areas, namely industrial areas, agricultural areas, aqua cultural areas, city park, bus station, train station, airport, river, and housing. There are two types of TOP in the public signs in Sidoarjo regency, i.e overt topic (contrastive topic and restrictive topic) and TOP drop (continued topic), and there are three variations of FOC structure, i.e, sentence focus structure, predicate focus structure, and argument focus structure

In the typology of TOP regarding to the public signs in Sidoarjo Regency, the overt topics (contrastive and restrictive topic) prominently occur in the form of declarative sentence in the public signs reflected sociological and ideological background. The

TOP drop (continued topic) prominently occur in the form of negative imperative in the public signs reflected biological background.

Based on the variations of FOC structure in the public signs of Sidoarjo Regency, there are three variations of FOC structure, namely sentence focus structure, predicate focus structure, and sentence focus structure. The sentence focus structure has focus on all constituents in the sentence and aims to report the event. In the public signs of Sidoarjo regency, this sentence focus structure occurs in the biological background and sociological background. The sentence focus structure in the public signs with sociological background states the social condition in that area. The sentence focus structure in the public signs with biological background purposes to report the event in the location of Lapindo Mud Sidoarjo.

The predicate focus structure in the public signs of Sidoarjo Regency prominently occur in the imperative sentence that reflect biological, ideological, and sociological background. The characteristics of the predicate focus structure in the public signs of Sidoarjo Regency are on the initial position, the attachment of particle *-lah* on the predicate, and on direct imperative.

The argument focus structure focuses on a single constituent in a public sign, namely TOP, FOC, BI, and CI. TOP is topic, FOC is focus, BI is background information, and CI is completive information. The argument focus structure in the public signs of Sidoarjo Regency are found in the imperative sentence that reflect ideological, sociological and biological background. In the public signs with ideological background which has argument focus structure, the position of ideological

background lexicon is on the BI. In the public signs with sociological background which has argument focus structure, the position of sociological background lexicon is on the BI and CI. According to the feature of BI and CI, the existence of BI and CI can give the additional information to a sentence. In the public sign of Sidoarjo Regency, the existence of BI and CI can represent the additional information of social condition, ideology, and biological component within a society.

#### **4.1. The Information Structure in The Public Signs**

The analysis of information structure aims to see the variation of distribution information in the public sign. First, I analyzed the public signs into type of TOP in order to classify the existence of TOP in the public sign. Second, I analyzed the public signs into the FOC structure in order to see which information being asserted in the public signs.

##### **4.1.1. Topic of the Public Signs**

From the data of the public signs in Sidoarjo Regency, I found two forms of public signs regarding to its TOP, those are the public signs with overt subject or TOP and the public signs with TOP drop. The overt subject in the public signs is the TOP that is obviously written while the TOP drop in the public signs is the TOP that is not written. Then, I relied the analysis of TOP on the typology of TOP theory that is proposed by Erteschik-Shir (2007). In the typology of TOP, the public signs in Sidoarjo Regency are overt topic (restrictive and constructive topic) and TOP drop (continued topic). The overt topics prominently occur in the form of declarative sentence in the public signs

reflected sociological and ideological background. The TOP drop prominently occur in the form of negative imperative in the public signs reflected biological background.

The continued topic or topic drop refers to the TOP that has been mention or establish in the first discourse and it is continued in the second discourse as implied subject. The data of continued topic is in the sentence (1).

- (1) a. *Masjid tempat untuk ibadah. Mohon tidak digunakan untuk kepentingan politik.*  
b. *Masjid tempat untuk ibadah. Mohon (**Masjid**) tidak digunakan untuk kepentingan politik.*

Mosque is the place for praying. Please (**it**) is not used for political purposes.

In the first sentence of (1.a), the definite DP of *masjid* or mosque is on the initial position and as the establish information. The continued topic is found in the second sentence of (1.a) where the entity of TOP is implied and it is illustrated in the (1.b). When the TOP is implied in the second sentence of (1.a), it refers back to the TOP in the first sentence of (1.a).

The contrastive topic in the sentence relates to the set of alternatives TOP that can be eliminated. The data of contrastive topic is presented in the public sign (2).

- (2) *Selain warga RT 06 RW 01 dilarang buang sampah disini!*  
**Except residents of RT 06 RW 01** is not allowed to dispose a garbage here!

On the public sign (2), it indicates that this public sign does not aim to give the instruction to all resident in that area, but this public sign is for the residents that are not the part of residents *RT 06 RW 01*. This public sign (2) indicates to eliminating the alternative of TOP in the lexicon *Selain warga RT 06 RW 01*.

The restrictive topic is the established topic set, it does not eliminate the alternative of TOP. The data of restrictive topic is shown in the public sign (3).

(3) *Pengumuman*

*Semua warga yang mempunyai ahli waris di makam islam Desa Buduran dilarang mengeris/kijing didalam makam.*

Attention

**All residents who have heirs in the Islamic cemetery of Buduran Village are prohibited from to build gravestone in the tomb.**

The TOP in the public sign (3) is called as restrictive topic because this public sign aims to give instruction to all resident. The partition of *semua warga* or all resident does not eliminate the alternative TOP.

The restrictive topic is the established topic set, it does not eliminate the alternative of TOP. The data of restrictive topic is shown in the public sign (3).

#### **4.1.2 Focus Structure of the Public Signs**

In the public signs of Sidoarjo Regency, there are two types of focus structure according to Lambrecht (1994), those are broad focus and narrow focus. The predicate focus and sentence focus are broad focus. The argument focus is narrow focus. The focus structure in the public sign is divided into predicate focus structure, sentence focus structure, and argument focus structure.

In the public sign with predicate focus structure, the focus is on the predicate. In this analysis, predicate focus is marked by the particle *-lah* on its predicate and the presence of the predicate in the initial position. The analysis of public signs with predicate focus structure are in the sentence (4), (5), and (6).

(4) [*Jaga*]<sub>FOC</sub>(*lah*) *Kebersihan*  
(Keep clean)

PRED PART NOM

The information structure of (A) is schematically presented in (1.1.1)

Sentence	: <i>Jagalah Kebersihan</i>
Presupposition	: 2 <sup>nd</sup> person has to 'X'
Assertion	: 'X' = <i>jaga</i> (Keep)
Focus	: ' <i>jaga</i> ' (Keep)
Focus domain	: VP

In the representation of information structure above, the public sign (4) is the predicate focus structure. The X in the presupposition asserts *jaga* or 'keep' as the new information which becomes the focus of the clause. It has focus in the predicate *jaga* or keep and in the focus domain of VP or Verb Phrase. The determinations of the focus in public sign (4) are syntactically marked by the initial position of the predicate and the particle *-lah* in the predicate *jagalah*. The presence of particle *-lah* in the constituent asserts the information in a clause.

The identification of TOP in the public sign (4) refers to topic drop. The public sign (4) is a category of imperative clause which has predicate in the initial position. According to this public sign, the TOP is covert. Syntactically, the TOP is not written in the clause, but pragmatically, it is implied in the meaning. The topic drop in the public sign (4) is already known as the 2<sup>nd</sup> person.

The second data of the public sign with predicate focus is presented in the clause (5). The data in the analysis below is the predicate focus with topic drop.

- (5) *Dilarang [memetik]<sub>FOC</sub> bunga*  
NEG.IMP Pre.PRED NOM  
(Do not pick the flower)

The information structure of the public sign is presented in the description below.

Sentence : *Dilarang memetik bunga*  
 Presupposition : 2<sup>nd</sup> person is not allowed to 'X'  
 Assertion : 'X' = *memetik* (pick)  
 Focus : '*memetik*' (pick)  
 Focus domain : VP

The information structure in the public sign (5) asserts on the predicate *memetik* or pick so it is called as predicate focus. The predicate *memetik* or pick is not in the initial position but it is decided as the focus because the predicate *memetik or pick* is the new information of the sentence. In the presupposition, *dilarang* is the old information while the X is the new information. The predicate *memetik* or pick is in the focus domain of VP or verb phrase. In the information structure, the TOP in the public sign (5) is defined as topic drop which the TOP is implied. The TOP is covert which it is implied in the meaning but it does not exist in the structure. The TOP in this clause is anonymous or 2<sup>nd</sup> person.

(6). *Ya Allah [cabut]<sub>FOK</sub>(lah) nyawa orang yang buang sampah disini yang mengotori bumi ini*

(O Allah take the lives of those who throw the trash here who pollute the earth)

The analysis of this public sign is in the description below.

Sentence : *Ya Allah cabutlah nyawa orang yang buang sampah disini yang mengotori bumi ini*  
 Presupposition : Allah has to do 'X'  
 Assertion : 'X' = *cabut* (take)  
 Focus : '*cabut*' (take)  
 Focus domain : VP

In the description of the information structure above, the public sign (6) is defined as predicate focus structure because this public sign asserts the focus on the predicate.

In the presupposition, the X which refers to *cabutlah* is the new information while Allah is old information. As in the public sign (4), this public sign (6) is marked by the particle on the predicate *cabutlah* in the focus domain of VP or verb phrase.

The public sign in (6) differs from public sign (4) and (5) in terms of topic. In this public sign the topic is overt. It is obviously written in the clause. The presence of topic in the public sign indicates that this public sign is not generally for 2<sup>nd</sup> person in public or anonymous. The existence of specific topic indicates that this public sign has particular topic. The topic in this clause refers to Allah.

The sentence focus structure is a type of broad focus. In the sentence focus structure, all constituent in the sentence is as the focus. All constituent in the sentence is a new information which is not being presupposed.

(7) [*Titik Penjemputan Penumpang OJOL dan Takjol*]<sub>FOC</sub>  
NOM Pre.PRED.Suff NOM NAME CONJ NAME

Based on the representation on the information structure of the public sign *Titik Penjemputan Penumpang OJOL dan Takjol*, the focus of this public sign is on the sentence. In the characteristic of sentence focus structure, all constituent in the public sign (7) is the new information. There is no old information or presupposition for this public sign. The function of sentence focus structure is to report the event or condition. The focus in this public sign asserts the new information that there is a place as the passenger pick up point for OJOL and TAKJOL. OJOL and TAKJOL is the name of online transportation in Indonesia.

The argument focus structure is a type narrow focus. It is called as argument focus because it involves three discourse function like TOP, FOC, and BI. In this argument focus structure, the focus point is on the argument function in the constituent, for example SUBJ, OBJ, and ADJ.

TOP and BI are the old information in the sentence so it can be implied but FOC cannot be implied because it is a new information in the sentence. Based on the presence of the TOP, FOC, and BI, the argument focus structure in the public sign has four forms. These forms are similar to the analysis of the information structure on sentence in the dissertation by Subiyanto (2013). These four forms of the argument focus structure are TOP-FOC-BI, TOPimpl-FOC-BI, TOP-FOC-BIimpl, TOPimpl-FOC-BIimpl. The data of argument focus structure present in the sentence (10), (11), (12), and (13).

In the TOP-FOC-BI structure, all discourse function either old information (TOP-BI) or new information (FOC) appears in the sentence. In this structure, the focus is on the predicate.

- (9) A. (What does *seluruh warga RT 22* do?)  
(b) [*Seluruh Warga RT 22*]<sub>TOP</sub> [*ndungo*]<sub>FOC</sub> [*mugo mugo seng buang sampah nek kene uripe tambah soro.*]<sub>BI</sub>  
All of resident RT.22 pray: wish whoever do littering here has more miserable life.

In determining the TOP-FOC-BI in the written discourse (10.b), the clause (10.a) as the context is needed as presupposition. In the public sign *Seluruh Warga RT 22 ndungo mugo mugo seng buang sampah nek kene uripe tambah soro*, the TOP is *Seluruh Warga RT 22* because this entity is the aboutness in this public sign and as old

information that being presupposed in the (10.a). The FOC in this public sign is *ndungo* because this entity states the new information or additional information about the TOP.

- (10) a. [*Pengamen, pemulung, rombeng*]<sub>TOP</sub> [*dilarang masuk*]<sub>FOC</sub>  
 Buskers, scavengers, rags are prohibited to enter.
- b. *Pengamen, pemulung, rombeng dilarang masuk (ke area ini.)*  
 [*Pengamen, pemulung, rombeng*]<sub>TOP</sub> [*dilarang masuk*]<sub>FOC</sub> [*to this area*]<sub>BIimpl</sub>  
 Buskers, scavengers, rags are prohibited to enter (to this area.)

The second form of information structure which containing the discourse function TOP and BI is TOP-FOC-BIimpl. In this structure, TOP and FOC canonically appear in the public sign while the BI is implied. The BI is implied because it presupposes as the shared knowledge. The FOC in this public sign is *dilarang masuk*. Furthermore, the TOP is *Pengamen, pemulung, rombeng* which indicates that this public sign is not for 2<sup>nd</sup> person or anonymous as traditional imperative clause, but this public sign aims to particular addressee and it reflects in the lexicon *Pengamen, pemulung, rombeng*.

- (11) a. *Masjid tempat untuk ibadah. [Mohon tidak digunakan]<sub>FOC</sub> [untuk kepentingan politik.]<sub>BI</sub>*  
 b. Mosque is the place for praying. Please (it) is not used for political purposes.

The public sign *Mohon tidak digunakan untuk kepentingan politik* is in the structure TOPImpl-FOC-BI. The TOP is implied because it presents in the previous clause. The lexicon ‘it’ in the clause (12. b) refers to mosque or *masjid*. This TOP can be implied because it is an old information which has been stated in the previous clause.

- (12) a. (What is prohibited in this area?)  
 b. [*Dilarang keras berjualan*]<sub>FOC</sub>  
 No selling.  
 c. [*(Anda)*]<sub>TOPImpl</sub> [*dilarang keras berjualan*]<sub>FOC</sub> [*(diarea ini)*]<sub>BIImpl</sub>

The public sign *Dilarang keras berjualan* is in the structure of TOPImpl-FOC-BIImpl. In the public sign *Dilarang keras berjualan*, the TOP and BI area implied because they have been presupposed in the context of clause (13.a). *Dilarang keras berjualan* is the FOC in this public sign because it is the new information while the TOP and BI are old information. The TOP is defined as implied because this public sign refers to the definition of the imperative clause which the TOP is a shared knowledge. The TOP and BI do not constantly appear in the clause, but the FOC is obligatory because it brings a new information about a clause.

## **4.2. The Interrelation of Ecolinguistics Representation and Information Structure in the Public Signs**

Public signs in these analyses are taken from 17 sub-districts in Sidoarjo Regency. These analyses would expose the sociological, biological, and ideological background reflected in the public signs in Sidoarjo Regency. Then, the lexicon that reflect the Ecolinguistics representation would be identified in the information structure. As additional information, the highest to the lowest resident population are Waru, Taman, Sidoarjo, Candi, Krian, Gedangan, Sukodono, Sedati, Tanggulangin, Buduran, Tulangan, Porong, Wonoayu, Prambon, Balongbendo, Krembung, and Tarik.

### **4.2.1 The Ideological Background Reflected in the Public Signs**

The ideological background is related to the myth, value, and norm in a society. In Sidoarjo Regency, the public signs which reflect the ideological background were found on the streets, cemeteries, mosque, and villages.

(a) *Orang beriman stop buang sampah sembarangan*



(Don't put gravestone/*kijing*/inscription)

The public sign (b) was found around the cemetery. In the Prambon sub-district, the obedience of religion in the society is shown. It is proved in the rule that tied to their religion, for example, the rule in the cemetery. This cemetery is especially for Moslem. There were some rules that must be obeyed while in the cemetery. One of those rules is not allowed to put gravestone, inscription, or '*kijing*' over the grave. '*Kijing*' is Javanese language that means permanent mark which put on the grave. This rule is accordance to hadith from Prophet Muhammad SAW narrated by Jabir r.a, that "Prophet Muhammad SAW forbade that the graves should be plastered or use as sitting place (for people) or put gravestone over the grave.". So, in this public sign (b), the ideological background is shown in the lexicon '*nisan/kijing/prasasti*' or gravestone or inscription. These lexicons reflect the belief in the society, that there is a rule about prohibition to put gravestone over the grave.

In the information structure, the public sign (b) has shared knowledge TOP. The definition of shared knowledge TOP is related to the definition of TOP as proposed by Gupton. This public sign (b) is a type of imperative sentence so the TOP is implied or as shared knowledge. This TOP is also defined as continued topic or topic drop. The information structure roles of this public sign are in the description (b.1).

(b.1) *Dilarang memasang nisan/kijing/prasasti*  
(Don't put gravestone/*kijing*/inscription)  
Foc BI

(b.2) (*Anda*) *Dilarang memasang nisan/kijing/prasasti*  
(You) (Don't put gravestone/*kijing*/inscription)  
ImplTop Foc BI

In the public sign (b.1), it shows that the focus is on the phrase '*dilarang memasang*' or 'don't put' and the background information is *nisan/kijing/prasasti/* or 'gravestone/*kijing/inscription*'. Based on the information structure roles, this public sign is an argument focus structure because it has focus on all constituent. Furthermore, the implied top in the (b.2) is assumed as *anda* or 'you' because in the imperative sentence the implied top is the second person and anonymous.

(c) *Dilarang membuang sampah di area/sepanjang jalan ini. Seluruh Warga RT.22 Ndungo : Mugo mugo seng buang sampah nek kene uripe tambah soro* (No Littering in this area/along the street. All of resident RT.22 pray: Wish whoever do littering here has more miserable life)

The public sign (c) is about bad habit of people in doing littering. The public sign (c) was found around the village house in the Sukodono sub-district. Commonly, in the village housing, there is no legal place for garbage dump. It differs with elite housing, there will be a legal place for garbage dump or the garbage will be managed by the management of elite housing. That is the reason behind doing littering by people in the village housing. The ideological backgrounds contain in the lexicon '*ndungo*' or pray and '*uripe tambah soro*' or more miserable life. The lexicon '*ndungo*' or pray shows that there is a belief in this society. Other value in this society also reflected in the lexicon '*uripe tambah soro*' or more miserable life. A miserable life is a feared thing in this society because they will get many difficulties in their life. Furthermore, to prevent and to warn people who do this bad habit in this place, they will be given a miserable life if they do littering.

The information structure of the public sign (c) will be described in the (c.1)

(c.1) *(Anda) Dilarang membuang sampah di area/sepanjang jalan ini.*  
 ImplTop Foc BI CI  
*Seluruh Warga RT.22 Ndungo : Mugo mugo seng buang sampah nek kene  
 uripe tambah soro*

CI

Based on the information structure roles description in the (c.1), this public sign is an argument focus structure because it focuses on all constituents in the sentence. The TOP in this public sign is a type of implied top because this public sign is imperative which the top is assumed as shared knowledge, second person, or anonymous. The sentence *Seluruh Warga RT.22 Ndungo : Mugo mugo seng buang sampah nek kene uripe tambah soro* in this public sign has position as completive information which give additional information or as new information in this public sign.

(d) *Yang buang sampah disini nantikan azab ilahi. Amin Ya Allah*  
 (Those who do littering here wait for divine doom. Amin, Allah.)

The public sign (d) was found on the river in Wonoayu Sub-district. The ideological background is shown in the phrase ‘*azab ilahi*’ or divine doom and ‘Amin Ya Allah’ or ‘Amin Allah’. In the phrase ‘*azab ilahi*’ or divine doom, it shows that there is a rule in this society. They will get a punishment if they break the rule. In the phrase ‘Amin Ya Allah’ or ‘Amin, Allah’, it shows that they believe the existence of God so they beg to God.

The information structure in the public sign (d) would be describe in the (d.1).

(d.1) *Yang buang sampah disini nantikan azab ilahi. Amin Ya Allah*  
 (Those who do littering here wait for divine doom. Amin, Allah.)  
 TOP FOC BI

Based on the information structure roles description in the (d.1), the phrase *yang buang sampah disini* or ‘those who do littering here’ has a position as TOP especially contrastive TOP. In the contrastive topic, the topic is specific. In the top of this public sign, the specific information to define the contrastive topic is the information about *yang buang sampah sembarangan disini* or ‘those who do littering here’. In the information about ‘those who do littering here’, it refers to specific person. The structure of TOP-FOC in this public sign relates to the predicate focus structure which this public sign has focus on the predicate. The predicate of this public sign is *nantikan* or ‘wait for’ and the background information is *azab ilahi* or ‘divine doom’.

- (e) *Masjid tempat untuk Ibadah. Mohon tidak digunakan untuk kepentingan politik. Tolak politisasi Masjid.*  
 (Mosque is place for pray. Please do not use it for political purposes. Refuse politicization of mosque.)

The public sign (e) was found in the mosque. This data was taken when Indonesia is in the Presidential Election period. The sociological background in this public sign is in the lexicon ‘*politisasi*’ or politicization. According to the KBBI, politicization means ‘makes a condition (either action or idea) in a political purpose. Commonly, in the mosque, people focus on praying to Allah SWT not for other purposes. But, in the period of Presidential Election, people come into mosque for various purposes. It will be a problem for the sanctity of the mosque.

The information structure on the public sign (e) would be described in the (e.1).

- (e.1) *Masjid tempat untuk ibadah. (Masjid) Mohon tidak digunakan untuk kepentingan politik.*  
 Mosque is the place for praying. Please (it) is not used for political  
 TOP FOC BI FOC BI

purposes.

BI

The continued topic or topic drop refers to the TOP that has been mentioned or established in the first discourse and it is continued in the second discourse as implied subject. In the first sentence of (e.1) *Masjid tempat untuk ibadah*, the definite DP of *masjid* or mosque is on the initial position and as the established information. The continued topic is found in the second sentence of (e.1) *(Masjid) Mohon tidak digunakan untuk kepentingan politik* where the entity of TOP is implied and it is illustrated in the (e.1). When the TOP is implied in the second sentence of (e.1), it refers back to the TOP in the first sentence of (e.1).

In the information structure roles of the public sign (e), this public sign is defined as the predicate focus structure because it has canonical order as declarative sentence. In this public sign (e), the TOP is as old information but prominent, the FOC is as new information that being asserted and prominent, and BI as old information but it is not prominent.

(f) *Dilarang buang sampah disini, cok!*  
(No littering here, *cok!*)

The public sign (f) was taken around aqua culture area in Sedati sub-district. This public sign is to prohibit someone in doing littering. The ideological background contains in the lexicon '*cok*'. In this public sign, the lexicon '*Cok*' in the East Javanese Language is a swear word to express an anger. This lexicon is to address someone who does a bad thing that is littering.

The public sign (f) is an imperative sentence which has lack of subject and puts the predicate on its initial position. In the category of TOP the lack of subject in the imperative sentence can be defined as shared knowledge TOP or implied TOP where the TOP is always the second person or anonymous. The (f.1) is the description of information structure roles with the implied TOP.

(f.1) (Anda)      *Dilarang buang sampah disini, cok!*  
 ((You)      (No littering here, cok!))  
 ImplTOP      FOC      BI      CI

In the description of information structure of public sign (f), the implied TOP is second person, FOC is *dilarang buang sampah* or no littering, background information is *disini* or here, and the completive information is *cok*. Based on this classification, this public sign is an argument focus structure which has focus on all constituents in the sentence.

(g) *Dilarang buang sampah di area sungai \*kecuali anjing\* \*cok jancok\**  
 (No littering around the river \*except dog\* \*cok jancok\*

The public sign (g) was found around the river in Sukodono sub-district. In this sub-district, some people throw their garbage into the river. As the expression of anger, in the public sign (g), there are lexicons '*anjing*' or dog and '*cok jancok*'. *Anjing*' or dog and '*cok jancok*' are swear word that usually address to someone who does a bad thing.

The public sign (g) is an imperative sentence which has lack of subject and puts the predicate on its initial position. In the category of TOP the lack of subject in the imperative sentence can be defined as shared knowledge TOP or implied TOP where

the TOP is always the second person or anonymous. The (g.1) is the description of information structure roles with the implied TOP.

(g.1)	<i>(Anda)</i>	<i>Dilarang buang sampah</i>	<i>di area sungai</i>	<i>*kecuali anjing*</i>	<i>*cok jancok*</i>
	((You)	(No littering	around the river	*except dog*	*cok jancok*
	ImplTop	FOC	BI	CI	

In the description of information structure of public sign (g.1), the implied TOP is second person, FOC is *dilarang buang sampah* or no littering, background information is *di area sungai* or around the river, and the complete information is *kecuali anjing cok jancok* or 'except dog, cok jancok. Based on this classification, this public sign is an argument focus structure which has focus on all constituents in the sentence.

#### **4.2.2. The Sociological Background Reflected in the Public Signs**

The sociological background is related to the diverse of social condition in a society. It may refer to a job, economic background, tribes, and religion. In Sidoarjo Regency, the public signs which reflect the sociological background were found on the streets, village housings, elite housings, bus station, schools, and gas stations.

(a) *Titik penjemputan penumpang OJOL dan TAKJOL*  
(Pick up point of OJOL and TAKJOL)

This public sign (a) was found in a bus station, *Purabaya* Bus Station, in Waru sub-district, Sidoarjo Regency. The sociological background in public sign (a) is reflected in the lexicon 'OJOL' and 'TAKJOL' which are represented a profession as social status in a society. 'OJOL' is the acronym of *Ojek Online* or online riders who ride a motorcycle in their job, while 'TAKJOL' is the acronym of *Taksi Online* or

online taxi which the driver is driving a car in their job. *OJOL* and *TAKJOL* are the new system of transportation by using online in Purabaya Bus Station.

In this station, there are two kinds of transportation, i.e conventional mass transportation and online mass transportation. This conventional mass transportation has been existed before online mass transportation but people prefer to use online transportation than conventional transportation. This is because online mass transportation spends less cost than conventional mass transportation. This condition has an impact on the decreasing interest to the conventional transportation. The conflict between online mass transportation and conventional mass transportation was the beginning of a rule, as in public sign (a), stated that online transportation has distinctive area to pick up their passenger. The sociological dimension in the lexicon may be varied because there are various social statuses in a community, i.e profession, economy, or religion.

(a.1) [*Titik Penjemputan Penumpang OJOL dan Takjol*]<sub>FOC</sub>  
NOM Pre.PRED.Suff NOM NAME CONJ NAME

Based on the representation on the information structure of the public sign *Titik Penjemputan Penumpang OJOL dan Takjol*, the focus of this public sign is on the sentence. In the characteristic of sentence focus structure, all constituent in the public sign (7) is the new information. There is no old information or presupposition for this public sign. The function of sentence focus structure is to report the event or condition. The focus in this public sign asserts the new information that there is a place as the

passenger pick up point for OJOL and TAKJOL. OJOL and TAKJOL is the name of online transportation in Indonesia.

(b) *Buang sampah disini denda Rp 500.000,00*  
(Do littering here get fines Rp 500.000,00)

This data (b) was taken from the side of the street near *Purabaya* station where some people do littering. The public sign (b) is about the prohibition of doing littering. In this public sign, the sociological background reflected in the lexicon amount fines, that is Rp 500.000,00. This lexicon is reflected an economic condition around this area. For anyone who does littering in that place will get a punishment to pay fines Rp 500.000,00. Fines may differ from one place to another place, it is based on the economic condition in the society.

The information structure of the public sign (b) is in the (b.1)

(b.1) (Anda)	<i>Buang sampah disini</i>	<i>denda Rp 500.000,00</i>
((You)	(Do littering here	get fines Rp 500.000,00))
ImplTOP	FOC	BI
		CI

Based on the information structure representation in the (b.1), this public sign is an argument focus structure. The top in this public sign is implied top because this public sign is a kind of imperative sentence. The top is as shared knowledge and old information so it is implied that the top in this public sign is a second person. The focus is a new information that being asserted in this public sign. The background information is *disini* or here which is not prominent and as old information. The complete information in this public sign is *denda Rp 500.000,00* or get fines Rp 500.000,00 which is not prominent but as new information in this public sign.

- (c) *Peringatan keras!!!Dilarang buang sampah disepanjang jalan ini denda Rp 300.000/sita kartu identitas KTP atau SIM*  
 (Warning!!! No littering along this street, Fines Rp 300.000/seize identity card or driving license)

The public sign (c) was found around village housing in Krian sub-district. In this village housing, there is no legal place for waste dump so the village residents do littering in some places. This habit makes environment around village housing be dirty. In the public sign (c), the sociological background is reflected in the lexicon ‘*denda Rp 300.000*’ or fines Rp 300.000. Based on the category of sociological background, this lexicon shows the economic condition around that area.

The information structure of the public sign (c) would be represented in the (c.1).

	(c.1) <i>Peringatan keras!!!(Anda)</i>	<i>Dilarang buang sampah</i>	<i>disepanjang jalan</i>
	(Warning!!!	(You)	(No littering
		ImplTOP	FOC
			BI
<i>ini</i>	<i>denda Rp 300.000/sita kartu identitas KTP atau SIM</i>		
	Fines Rp 300.000/seize identity card or driving license)		
BI		CI	

Based on the information structure representation in (c.1), this public sign is a type of argument focus structure because the focus is on a single constituent. As seen from the public sign (c), this public sign is a category of imperative sentence so it has lack of subject and puts the predicate on the initial position. The implied top in this public sign is assumed as second person which is as old information and prominent in this public sign. The FOC is *Dilarang buang sampah* or ‘No littering’ as the new information and prominent. The background information is *disepanjang jalan ini* or ‘along this street’ which is as old information and not prominent. The complete information in this public sign is *denda Rp 300.000/sita kartu identitas KTP atau SIM* or ‘Fines Rp

300.000/seize identity card or driving license' which is a new information but not prominent.

- (d) *Awas jalan berlubang. Tuman! Jatuh dijalan tak seindah jatuh cinta*  
(Beware of damaged roads. *Tuman!* Falling on the road is not as beautiful as falling in love)

The public sign (d) was found on the side of highway in Krian sub-district. Around Krian sub-district are industrial area. As industrial area, many factories around Krian sub-district transport their products by using big vehicles so the highway around this sub-district was traversed by dump truck, container truck and delivery truck. This caused the highway become damaged with many holes. The sociological background in the public sign (d) appears in the lexicon '*tuman*'. *Tuman* is lexicon in Javanese language that means habit. Based on the category of sociological background, the use of language is to show the identity. By using the lexicon '*tuman*' in the public sign, it has shown that the society around the public sign is Javanese tribe. Next, the information structure would be described in the (d.1).

- (d.1) (*Anda*) *Awas jalan berlubang. Tuman! Jatuh dijalan tak seindah*  
((You) (Beware of damaged roads. *Tuman!* Falling on the road is not  
ImplTop FOC BI CI  
*jatuh cinta*  
as beautiful as falling in love))  
CI

Based on the representation of the information structure roles (d.1), this public sign is an imperative sentence and has implied TOP. The implied TOP is assumed as second person. The FOC is on the predicate *awas* or beware. The background information is *jalan berlubang* or '*damage roads*'. The completive information is not prominent in the *Tuman! Jatuh dijalan tak seindah jatuh cinta* or *Tuman!* Falling on the road is not as

beautiful as falling in love. The description of each constituent in this public sign refers to an argument focus structure which the focus is on a single argument or constituent.

(e) *Pelan pelan banyak anak mengaji*  
(Slow many children recite)

The public sign (e) contains sociological background. The sociological background is on the lexicon '*mengaji*' or recite. This public sign was found around the village housing where many children recite Al-Qur'an. The activity of doing recitation is related to a religious activity. In this place, the sociological background in the lexicon '*mengaji*' or recite is to show the social identity in this society that is religion. Then, the information structure role of the public sign (e) would be represented in the (e.1).

(e.1) (*Anda*)    *Pelan pelan*    *banyak anak mengaji*  
((You)        Slowly        many children recite)  
ImplTOP     FOC                    BI

Based on the information structure description above, this public sign is a category of an argument focus structure because it focuses on a single constituent. The TOP of this public sign is implied because this public sign is a type of imperative sentence. The ImplTOP in the imperative sentence always refers to the second person as in the public sign (e.1) where the implied TOP is *anda* or 'you'. The TOP in this public sign is the old information or as shared knowledge. The FOC in this public sign refers to the adverb *pelan pelan* or slowly which is as the new information and prominent. The background information is *banyak anak mengaji* or many children recite which the lexicon *mengaji* or recite also reflects the ecolinguistic background in this public sign.

(f) *Anda memasuki kawasan berjilbab*  
(You enter hijab area)

The public sign (f) was found in Sukodono sub-district and it contains sociological background. This public sign is to give explanation that whoever come into this place must wear hijab. The sociological background is on the lexicon '*berjilbab*' or hijab. This public sign was found in the front of a school. By wearing hijab, they show their social identity that they are Moslem. A hijab in this school is related to the appearance of Moslem. A religion is one of the social diversities in this place based on the various categories of social conditions.

(f.1) *Anda memasuki kawasan berjilbab*  
(You enter hijab area)  
TOP FOC BI

In the information structure role description (f.1), this public sign is a type of predicate focus structure because this public sign is in the canonical order. The TOP is *anda* or 'you' which is prominent in the public sign. The FOC is *memasuki* or enter which the information that is asserted in this public sign. The background information is *kawasan berjilbab* or hijab area. In the information structure representation, the lexicon *berjilbab* or hijab reflected the ecolinguistic background has feature as background information. The background information in this public sign may give additional information about this public sign.

(g) *Alon alon Mas Broow*  
(Slowly, Brother)

The public sign (g) was taken from school in Jabon sub-district. Jabon sub-district is located far from downtown of Sidoarjo Regency. A half area of Jabon sub-district is bordered by Pasuruan Regency. Jabon sub-district is a rural area where most of

villagers speak in Javanese language. It is proved in the public sign (g). The lexicon 'alon-alon' is Javanese lexicon that means slowly. The sociological background in the lexicon 'alon-alon' represents that there is a relation between society and the use of language.

(g.1) *Alon alon Mas Broow*  
(Slowly Brother)  
FOC TOP

The information structure role of the public sign (g) is in the (g.1). The features in the public sign (g) differs with (e). The public sign (g) is the direct imperative which the top is placed directly after the verb. This public sign is a type of predicate focus structure because it focuses on the predicate *alon alon* or slowly. The TOP of this public sign is *Mas Broow* or brother which refers to address someone. The FOC *alon alon* or slowly is the new information that being asserted in this public sign. The lexicon *alon alon* that reflects the ecolinguistic background is the FOC which has feature as new information and prominent.

(h) *Dilarang merokok di areal SPBU, Ketangkap basah merokok di areal SPBU didenda Rp. 50.000*  
(No Smoking in Gas Station Area, Get Caught Smoking in Gas Station Area got Fines Rp.50.000)

The public sign (h) was found in one of Gas Station in Gedangan Sub-district. This public sign is to prohibit people to not smoke in the gas station area by giving fines punishment. For some people, they are aware of being careful in the gas station because there is combustible material in the gas station, but some people are not. Some people are ignoring safety by smoking in the gas station area. The sociological background is

reflected in the lexicon '*denda Rp 50.000*' or 'fines Rp 50.000'. It is to show the economy status in the society which is to show their social status.

(h.1) (Anda) *Dilarang merokok di areal SPBU, Ketangkap basah merokok*  
((You) No Smoking in Gas Station Area, Get Caught Smoking in Gas  
ImplTOP FOC BI CI

*di areal SPBU didenda Rp. 50.000*  
Station Area got Fines Rp.50.000)  
CI

Based on the information structure roles (h.1), this public sign is a type of argument focus structure because it focuses on a single constituent. This public sign (h) is imperative sentence which the subject is implied. Subject in traditional grammar refers to TOP in the information structure. The implied TOP in information structure is assumed as second person or *anda* or you as in the (h.1). The existence of TOP is as old information. The FOC in this public sign is *dilarang merokok* or no smoking. The background information is *di areal SPBU* or in Gas Station Area. The lexicon '*denda Rp 50.000*' or 'fines Rp 50.000' contained ecolinguistic background is in the completive information. The completive information has features as new information which gives the additional information about this public sign.

(i) *Perhatian! Selain warga RT 01 Dilarang buang sampah ditempat ini, dilanggar denda Rp 250.000*  
(Attention! Except Resident of RT 01, No Littering in This Place, Violated Got Fines Rp 250.000)

The public sign (i) was found in Gedangan Sub-district. I found this in the legal garbage dump which is specifically for RT 01 resident. In the fact, there are many people who are not RT 01 resident put their garbage there. Furthermore, the warning

in the public sign is to forbid people who are not RT 01 resident to put their garbage there because they will get fines punishment Rp 250.000. The sociological background appears in the lexicon '*denda Rp 250.000*' or 'Fines Rp 250.000'. It is shown the economy level around this place.

(i.1) *Perhatian! Selain warga RT 01 Dilarang buang sampah ditempat ini,*  
 (Attention! Except Resident of RT 01, No Littering in this place,  
 TOP FOC BI

*dilanggar denda Rp 250.000*  
 Violated Got Fines Rp 250.000)  
 CI

Based on the description of information structure roles in the (i.1), this public sign is the argument focus structure because it focuses on a single constituent. The TOP in this public sign is contrastive topic. The contrastive topic in the sentence relates to the set of alternatives TOP that can be eliminated. The existence of the contrastive TOP indicates that this public sign does not aim to give the instruction to all resident in that area, but this public sign is for the residents that are not the part of residents *RT 06 RW 01*. This public sign (2) indicates to eliminating the alternative of TOP in the lexicon *Selain warga RT 06 RW 01*. The existence of TOP is prominent. The FOC is *Dilarang buang sampah* or no littering which is the new information and prominent in this public sign. The background information of *ditempat ini* or in this place is not prominent and not as new information but the complete information of *dilanggar denda Rp 250.000* or Violated Got Fines Rp 250.000 is the new information. It proves that this lexicon gives additional information in a public sign that reflects its ecolinguistic background.

(j) *Jangan buang sampah disekitar jalan ini denda 500rb/penjara 6 bulan*

(Don't Littering around This Street, Got Fines Rp 500.000/ 6 months imprisonment)

The public sign (j) was taken in the street. This street is located in the alley around factories which vehicles are frequently passed and it becomes a place for littering. The sociological background is reflected in the lexicon '*denda Rp 500.000*' or Fines Rp 500.000. Based on the category of social status, amount of fine shows the economy level in this society.

(j.1) (Anda) *Jangan buang sampah disekitar jalan ini denda 500rb/penjara 6 bulan*  
((You) Don't Littering around this Street, Got Fines Rp 500.000/ 6 months  
TOP FOC BI CI  
imprisonment)  
CI

Based on the information structure roles (j.1), this public sign is a type of argument focus structure because it focuses on a single constituent. This public sign (j) is imperative sentence which the subject is implied. Subject in traditional grammar refers to TOP in the information structure. The implied TOP in information structure is assumed as second person or *anda* or you as in the (j.1). The existence of TOP is as old information. The FOC in this public sign is *Jangan buang sampah* or don't littering. The background information is *disekitar jalan ini* or around this street. The lexicon '*denda Rp 500.000/penjara 6 bulan* or 'got fines Rp 50.000/6 months imprisonment' contained ecolinguistic background is in the completive information. The completive information has features as new information which gives the additional information about this public sign.





### 4.2.3. The Biological Background Reflected in The Public Signs

The biological background is tied to the environment around the public sign. Environment involves both living and non-living physical condition. Both living and non-living physical conditions are integrated in ecosystem. The data of biological background were found in the park, Lapindo mud, cemeteries, and around agriculture area.

- (a) *Dilarang buang sampah di taman*  
(No littering in the park)

The public sign (a) was taken from the small park in Purabaya Bus Station. The bad habit of people in doing littering affected the park becomes dirty. This public sign (a) is reflected the biological background in this ecosystem. The biological background is based on the lexicon 'taman' or park. Biological dimension is related to biotic and abiotic component in an ecosystem. Based on this category, 'taman' or park is a part of non-living system in the ecosystem. The biological dimension in the lexicon can be varied of each place, it is based on the component of biotic and abiotic contained in that area.

- |       |         |                              |                  |
|-------|---------|------------------------------|------------------|
| (a.1) | (Anda)  | <i>Dilarang buang sampah</i> | <i>di taman.</i> |
|       | ((You)  | No littering                 | in the park).    |
|       | ImplTOP | FOC                          | BI               |

Based on the information structure roles (a.1), this public sign is a type of argument focus structure because it focuses on a single constituent. This public sign (a) is imperative sentence which the subject is implied. Subject in traditional grammar refers to TOP in the information structure. The implied TOP in information structure is

assumed as second person or *anda* or you as in the (a.1). The existence of TOP is as old information. The FOC in this public sign is *dilarang membuang sampah* or no littering. The background information is *di taman* or in the park. The lexicon *di taman* or in the park contained ecolinguistic background is in the background information.

The public signs (b),(c),(d), and (e) were found around the location of Lapindo mud. Lapindo mud is a tragedy in May 29<sup>th</sup>,2006 until now. The mud has been inundating several places namely government offices, schools, houses and agricultural area in 16 villages from Tanggulangin, Porong, and some areas of Jabon.

(b) *Dilarang menggali tanah*  
(Don't dig the ground)

The public sign (b) was taken from near Lapindo mud. Some villagers are farmers. In their activity, sometimes, they dig the ground for farming. This activity is risky because they dig the ground near Lapindo mud and along the gas pipe from PT. Pertamina. This public sign (b) is reflected the biological background in this ecosystem. The biological background is based on the lexicon '*tanah*' or ground. Based on the category of biotic and abiotic component, '*tanah*' or ground is a part of abiotic component or non-living system in the ecosystem.

(b.1)	<i>(Anda)</i>	<i>Dilarang menggali</i>	<i>tanah</i>
	((You)	Don't dig	the ground)
	ImplTOP	FOC	BI

Based on the information structure roles (b.1), this public sign is a type of argument focus structure because it focuses on a single constituent. This public sign (a) is imperative sentence which the subject is implied. Subject in traditional grammar refers

to TOP in the information structure. The implied TOP in information structure is assumed as second person or *anda* or you as in the (a.1). The existence of TOP is as old information. The FOC in this public sign is *dilarang menggali* or do not dig. The background information is *tanah* or the ground. The lexicon *tanah* or the ground contained ecolinguistic background is in the background information.

(c) ( <i>Anda</i> )	<i>Awas</i>	<i>semburan gas mudah terbakar !</i>
((You)	Beware	of flammable gases!)
ImplTOP	FOC	CI BI

Based on the representation of the information structure roles (c), this public sign is an imperative sentence and has implied TOP. The implied TOP is assumed as second person. The FOC is on the predicate *awas* or beware. The background information is *semburan gas* or gases. The complete information is not prominent in the *mudah terbakar* or flammable. The description of each constituent in this public sign refers to an argument focus structure which the focus is on a single argument or constituent.

(d) ( <i>Anda</i> )	<i>Awas!!!</i>	<i>semburan lumpur panas</i>
((You)	Beware!!!	Hot mudflow)
ImplTOP	FOC	BI

Based on the representation of the information structure roles (c), this public sign is an imperative sentence and has implied TOP. The implied TOP is assumed as second person. The FOC is on the predicate *awas* or beware. The background information is *semburan lumpur panas* or hot mudflow. The description of each constituent in this public sign refers to an argument focus structure which the focus is on a single argument or constituent.

- (e) [*Batas aman pengunjung, rekahan keliling kawah bergerak aktif 2 cm perbulan.*]<sub>FOC</sub>  
(The visitor's safe limit, the fracture around the crater moves actively 2 cm per month)

Based on the representation on the information structure of the public sign (e) *Batas aman pengunjung, rekahan keliling kawah bergerak aktif 2 cm perbulan* or the visitor's safe limit, the fracture around the crater moves actively 2 cm per month, the focus of this public sign is on the sentence. In the characteristic of sentence focus structure, all constituent in the public sign (e) is the new information. There is no old information or presupposition for this public sign. The function of sentence focus structure is to report the event or condition. The focus in this public sign asserts the new information that the visitor's safe limit, the fracture around the crater moves actively 2 cm per month

The public sign (b), (c), (d) and (e) was taken in the area of Lapindo mud. Nowadays, the area of Lapindo mud becomes a tourism place while several points of mudflow are active until now. To prevent a dangerous condition, this public sign (b), (c), and (d) put on near the mudflow point. This public sign (b), (c), and (d) are reflected the biological background in this area. The biological background in the public sign (b) is based on the lexicon 'gas' or gases. In the public sign (c), the biological background appears in the lexicon 'lumpur' or mud. In the public sign (d), the biological background contains in the lexicon 'kawah' or crater. Based on the category of biotic and abiotic component, 'gas' or gases is a part of abiotic component or non-living system in the ecosystem.

- (f) *Dilarang ambil bunga !*  
(Don't take the flower)

This public sign (f) was found in the cemetery in Krian sub-district. In this cemetery, there are several flower plants i.e frangipani flower. Based on the category of biotic and abotic component, flower is a biotic component so the biological background in this place contain in the lexicon '*bunga*' or flower.

(f.1) ( <i>Anda</i> )	<i>Dilarang ambil</i>	<i>bunga !</i>
((You)	Don't take	the flower)
ImplTOP	FOC	BI

Based on the representation of the information structure roles (f.1), this public sign is an imperative sentence and has implied TOP. The implied TOP is assumed as second person. The FOC is on the predicate *dilarang ambil* or do not take. The background information is *bunga* or the flower. The description of each constituent in this public sign refers to an argument focus structure which the focus is on a single argument or constituent.

(g) *Dilarang membawa cacing*  
(Don't bring worm)

The characteristic of Eastern region is an aquaculture area where the lexicon in the public sign reflected the characteristic of surrounding ecosystem. In the public sign (g), the biological background contained in the lexicon '*cacing*' or worm. Usually, a worm is used as bait in fishing. According to biotic and abiotic component, worm is a biotic component in this aquaculture ecosystem.

(g.1) ( <i>Anda</i> )	<i>Dilarang membawa</i>	<i>cacing</i>
((You)	(Don't bring	worm)
ImplTOP	FOC	BI

Based on the representation of the information structure roles (g.1), this public sign is an imperative sentence and has implied TOP. The implied TOP is assumed as second person. The FOC is on the predicate *dilarang membawa* or do not bring. The background information is *cacing* or the worm. The description of each constituent in this public sign refers to an argument focus structure which the focus is on a single argument or constituent.

(h) *Dilarang mancing, jaring, dll lebon nila*  
 (Don't Fish, Netting, etc *lebon tilapia*)

The public sign (h) was taken from a fishpond in Jabon Sub-district. Some of villagers in this sub-district have their own fishpond but there are some people who are fishing in this fishpond without permission. So, the public sign (h) is to forbid people to not fishing in this fishpond. The biological background in this public sign is reflected in the lexicon '*nila*' or tilapia. In the category of biotic and abiotic component, '*nila*' is a biotic component in the fishpond ecosystem.

(h.1) ( <i>Anda</i> )	<i>Dilarang mancing, jaring,</i>	<i>dll lebon nila</i>
((You)	(Don't Fish, Netting,	etc <i>lebon tilapia</i> )
ImplTOP	FOC	BI

Based on the representation of the information structure roles (h.1), this public sign is an imperative sentence and has implied TOP. The implied TOP is assumed as second person. The FOC is on the predicate *dilarang mancing* or do not fish. The background information is *lebon, nila* or lebon, tilapia. The description of each constituent in this public sign refers to an argument focus structure which the focus is on a single argument or constituent.

- (i) *Dilarang mencari rumput disini ada tanaman rumput gajah*  
(No looking for grass here there is elephant grass)

In Jabon sub-district, the other biotic component was found in the public sign (i). In the public sign (i), the lexicon which shows the biological background is '*tanaman rumput gajah*' or elephant grass or naper grass or Uganda grass. Elephant grass is a big grass with high nutrition for animal feed. In this area, the elephant grass is uncommon, so there is a public sign (i) that forbid someone to take the elephant grass.

- (i.1) *(Anda) Dilarang mencari rumput disini ada tanaman rumput gajah*  
 ((You) (No looking for grass here there is elephant grass)  
 ImplTOP FOC BI CI

Based on the representation of the information structure roles (i.1), this public sign is an imperative sentence and has implied TOP. The implied TOP is assumed as second person. The FOC is on the predicate *dilarang mencari* or no looking for. The background information is *rumpud* or grass. The completive information is *disini ada tanaman rumput gajah* or here there is elephant grass. The description of each constituent in this public sign refers to an argument focus structure which the focus is on a single argument or constituent.

- (j) *Dilarang menginjak rumput*  
(Don't step on the Grass)

- (k) *Dilarang merusak tanaman*  
(Don't damage the Plant)

The public sign (j) and (k) were taken in one of elite housing in Gedangan sub-district. In this elite housing, there is a small garden filled with grass and plant. The biological background in the public sign (j) and (k) were contained in the lexicon

'*rumput*' or grass and '*tanaman*' or plant. In the category of biotic and abiotic component, these lexicons are biotic component in this ecosystem.

(j.1)	( <i>Anda</i> )	<i>Dilarang menginjak</i>	<i>rumput</i>
	((You)	(Don't step	on the Grass)
	ImplTOP	FOC	BI

(k.1)	( <i>Anda</i> )	<i>Dilarang merusak</i>	<i>tanaman</i>
	((You)	(Don't damage	the Plant)
	ImplTOP	FOC	BI

Based on the representation of the information structure roles (j.1) and (k.1), this public sign is an imperative sentence and has implied TOP. The implied TOP is assumed as second person. The FOC is on the predicate *dilarang menginjak* and *dilarang merusak* or do not step and do not damage. The background information is *rumput* or grass and *tanaman* or plant. The description of each constituent in this public sign refers to an argument focus structure which the focus is on a single argument or constituent.

(l) *Dilarang membuang kucing dll disini*  
(Don't leave cat etc here)

The public sign (l) was found in one of elite housing in Gedangan sub-district. In this elite housing, there is a small yard in the front of empty house where people leave cat. The biological background is shown in the lexicon '*kucing*' or 'cat'. '*Kucing*' or cat is one of the biotic components in this ecosystem.

(l.1)	( <i>Anda</i> )	<i>Dilarang membuang kucing dll</i>	<i>disini</i>
	((You)	don't leave	cat etc here)
	ImplTOP	FOC	BI CI

Based on the representation of the information structure roles (l.1), this public sign is an imperative sentence and has implied TOP. The implied TOP is assumed as second person. The FOC is on the predicate *dilarang membuang* or do not leave. The background information is *kucing* or cat. The completive information is *disini* or here. The description of each constituent in this public sign refers to an argument focus structure which the focus is on a single argument or constituent.

(m) *Stop! Buang sampah di sungai/selokan*  
 (Stop! Do Littering in the River/Gutter)

The public sign (m) was found around the river in Sedati sub-district. This river is near housing area. The biological background is reflected in the lexicon '*sungai*' or river. In the category of biotic and abiotic component, '*sungai*' or river is the category of abiotic component.

<i>(m.1) (Anda)</i>	<i>Stop! Buang sampah</i>	<i>di sungai/selokan</i>
((You)	Stop! Do Littering	in the River/Gutter)
ImplTOP	FOC	BI

Based on the representation of the information structure roles (m.1), this public sign is an imperative sentence and has implied TOP. The implied TOP is assumed as second person. The FOC is on the predicate *stop!buang sampah* or stop! Do littering. The background information is *di sungai/selokan* or in the River/Gutter. The description of each constituent in this public sign refers to an argument focus structure which the focus is on a single argument or constituent.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

In this chapter, the conclusion and suggestion are presented based on the findings and discussion and analysis in the previous chapter.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

Based on the findings and discussion in the information structure analysis in the chapter VI, in the typology of TOP regarding to the public signs in Sidoarjo Regency, the overt topics (contrastive and restrictive topic) prominently occur in the form of declarative sentence in the public signs reflected sociological and ideological background. The TOP drop (continued topic) prominently occur in the form of negative imperative in the public signs reflected biological background.

Based on the variations of FOC structure in the public signs of Sidoarjo Regency, there are three variations of FOC structure, namely sentence focus structure, predicate focus structure, and sentence focus structure. In the public signs of Sidoarjo regency, this sentence focus structure occurs in the biological background and sociological background. The sentence focus structure in the public signs with biological background purposes to report the event in the location of Lapindo Mud Sidoarjo.

The predicate focus structure in the public signs of Sidoarjo Regency prominently occur in the imperative sentence that reflect biological, ideological, and sociological background. The characteristics of the predicate focus structure in the public signs of

Sidoarjo Regency are on the initial position, the attachment of particle *-lah* on the predicate, and on direct imperative.

The argument focus structure in the public signs of Sidoarjo Regency are found in the imperative sentence that reflect ideological, sociological and biological background. In the public signs with ideological background which has argument focus structure, the position of ideological background lexicon is on the BI. In the public signs with sociological background which has argument focus structure, the position of sociological background lexicon is on the BI and CI. According to the feature of BI and CI, the existence of BI and CI can give the additional information to a sentence. In the public sign of Sidoarjo Regency, the existence of BI and CI can represent the additional information of social condition, ideology, and biological component within a society.

In the Ecolinguistic representation, the public signs in Sidoarjo Regency, there are three-dimensional background, namely ideological, sociological, and biological. The ideological backgrounds in the public signs are reflected in the lexicon containing value, norm, and believe in the society. The sociological backgrounds in the public signs are reflected in the lexicon containing job, education, and economy background in a society. The biological background in the public signs are reflected in the lexicon containing the biotic and abiotic component of aquaculture and the condition of Lapindo Mud in Sidoarjo Regency.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

As suggestion for further Information structure and Ecolinguistic study, there theories can be applied to analyze different object. It is to show distribution of information and the linguistics characteristic of particular area. Furthermore, this study has been revealed the information structure in the public sign and the linguistics characteristic of each region in Sidoarjo Regency. Then, the other study can show the characteristic of particular area in different object.

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**APPENDIX 1**  
**LIST OF THE DATA**

No	Lexicon
1.	Dilarang untuk belajar mobil
2.	Jangan buang sampah disekitar jalan ini denda 500rb/penjara 6 bulan
3.	Dilarang masuk pemulung, pengamen, pengemis dan pencari sumbangan
4.	Dilarang buang sampah di area sungai *kecuali anjing* *cok jancok*
5.	Dilarang mendirikan bangunan di area lahan ini. Bila melanggar, akan berurusan dengan yang berwajib.
6.	Pengamen, pemulung, rombeng, dilarang masuk
7.	Dilarang masuk rombeng, pengemis, pengamen, pemulung, salesman, pemancing, dump truck, peminta sumbangan.
8.	Perhatian!!! Kendaraan tanpa stiker wajib lapor dan meninggalkan identitas, kendaraan roda 4 wajib membuka kaca dan matikan lampu, kendaraan roda 2 wajib membuka kaca helm, kecepatan maximal 20km/jam
9.	Perhatian! Selain warga RT 01 Dilarang buang sampah ditempat ini, dilanggar denda Rp 250.000
10.	Dilarang ngebut didalam kawasan perusahaan
11.	Masuk kawasan Maspion 1 kendaraan bermotor wajib dilengkapi STNKB asli
12.	Dilarang masuk sebelum jam 07.00 WIB
13.	Pengantar/Penjemput Dilarang masuk hanya sampai disini!

14.	Dilarang merokok di areal SPBU Ketangkap basah merokok di areal SPBU didenda Rp. 50.000
15.	Perhatian! Jangan berenang di Dam/Sungai, Berbahaya!!!
16	Dilarang berjualan di area sekolah SMPN 2 Gedangan
17	Awas Pak/Buk...Sampahnya...Bisa pulang kerumah lo...Gak percaya buktikan sekarang
18	Dilarang Keras Menginjak Rumput
19	Dilarang Keras merusak tanaman
20	Dilarang Keras Berjualan
21	Dilarang keras mandi/berenang, mancing di area ini kedalaman $\pm 4$ meter
22	Dilarang keras membuang sampah di jalan ini
23	Dilarang!! Memakai dan menggarap tanah tanpa izin yang berhak atau kuasanya Pasal 165 KUH Pidana Pasal 6 UU No 51 PRP Tahun 1960 KUH Pidana
24	Jangan Wariskan Sungai & Lingkungan Penuh dengan Sampah pada anak & cucu kita
25	Dilarang berjualan sepanjang jalan ini
26	Stop! Buang sampah di sungai/selokan
27	Sepeda dilarang masuk area makam
28	Dilarang mengkijing/menyemen makam

29	Pelan pelan banyak anak mengaji
30	Dilarang mendirikan apapun di atas sepadan/saluran. Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sidoarjo Nomor 3 Tahun 2014 Tentang Irigasi
31	Anda memasuki kawasan berjilbab
32	Dilarang buang sampah!! Disepanjang jalan ini. Melanggar Peraturan Desa No.05 Tahun 2015 Denda sebesar 5 juta atau Pidana
33	Dilarang buang sampah disini kecuali Anjing dan Kucing
34	Yang buang sampah disini nantikan azab ilahi
35	Dilarang kencing disini kecuali Anjing
36	Masjid tempat untuk Ibadah. Mohon tidak digunakan untuk kepentingan politik. Tolak politisasi Masjid.
37	<u>Dilarang membuang sampah di area/sepanjang jalan ini.</u> Seluruh Warga RT.22 Ndungo : Mugo mugo seng buang sampah nek kene uripe tambah soro
38	<u>Dilarang keras membuang sampah disepanjang jalan ini.</u> Apabila kedapatan membuang sampah disepanjang jalan ini didenda Rp.500.000
39	Perhatian!!! Barang siapa membuang sampah di area ini.  1. Diancam pidana kurungan 3 bulan  2. Denda Rp.50.000.000. Pasal 63 PERDA No.6/TH 2012
40	Dilarang buang air besar di sungai!!!

41	<p>Pengumuman</p> <p>Semua warga yang mempunyai ahli waris di makam islam desa Buduran</p> <p>Dilarang mengeris/kejing di dalam makam</p>
42	Dilarang!! Membuang sampah dan atau hewan sepanjang jalan bougenville
43	Setiap orang dan/atau Badan “Dilarang” mempergunakan jalan, trotoar, jalur hijau dan taman selain untuk peruntukannya. Berdasarkan : Perda 10 Tahun 2013 Tentang Ketertiban Umum dan Ketentraman Masyarakat
44	Dilarang mancing atau nembak
45	Dilarang Mancing, jaring dll Lebon Nila
46	Dilarang mencari rumput disini ada tanaman rumput gajah
47	Alon alon Mas Brooow
48	Awas Sepanjang jalur Pipa Gas PT. Pertamina Gas
49	Dilarang dilalui kendaraan berat
50	Dilarang menggali tanah
51	Dilarang membakar sampah
52	Dilarang mendirikan bangunan
53	Dilarang bercocok tanam
54	Dilarang masuk ataupun parkir selain petugas
55	Jagalah kebersihan
56	Buanglah sampah pada tempat yang telah disediakan

57	Dilarang membawa dan menggunakan barang terlarang antara lain : Narkoba dan sejenisnya, senjata tajam, minuman keras dan barang yang dilarang Pemerintah lainnya
58	Dilarang melakukan tindakan diluar norma norma kesopanan/kesantunan dan tindakan asusila lainnya.
59	Dilarang memetik bunga
60	Dilarang menginjak rumput dan tanaman
61	Dilarang membuang kucing dll disini
62	Selain Warga RT.06 RW 01. Dilarang buang sampah disini! Melanggar akan dikenakan denda sebesar Rp 200ribu
63	Dilarang membuang sampah sepanjang jalan ini “Barang siapa bisa menangkap pembuang sampah di lokasi ini akan diberi hadiah Rp 300.000”
64	Dilarang mengeris/mengkijing/memagar makam. Berdasarkan : Perdes No: 06 Ds Balong Bendo
65	Dilarang Pasang Kijing
66	Dilarang menambah batu nisan duduk
67	Dilarang membangun/meletakkan dalam bentuk apapun diatas makam
68	Orang beriman stop buang sampah sembarangan
69	Dilarang membawa benda berbau tajam
70	Dilarang membawa binatang
71	Dilarang membawa senjata jenis apapun

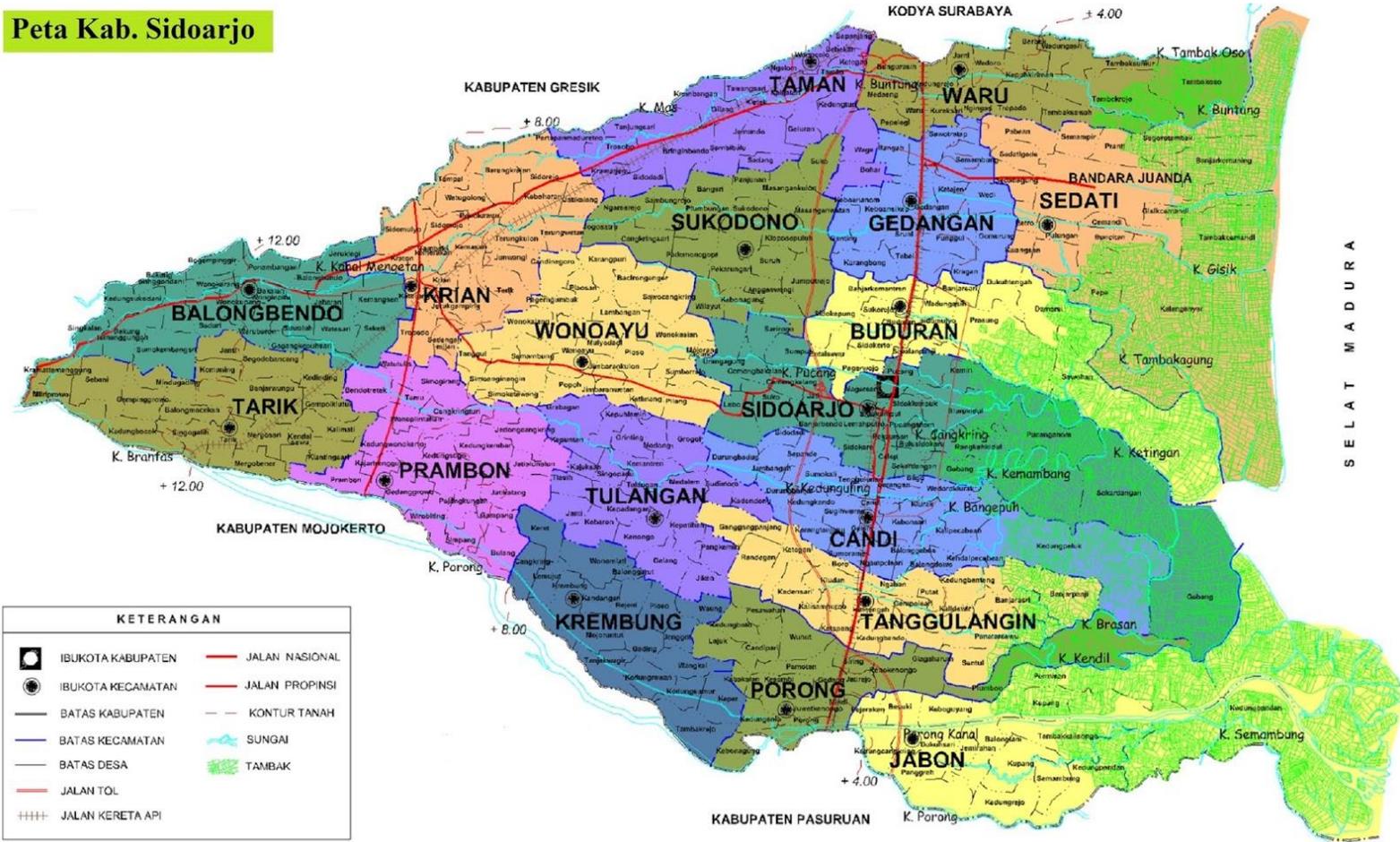
72	Dilarang memasang spanduk/iklan dalam bentuk apapun di sepanjang jembatan ini
73	Dilarang ambil bunga!!
74	Awas jalan berlubang. Tuman! Jatuh di jalan tak seindah jatuh cinta
75	Ya Allah cabutlah nyawa orang yang buang sampah disini yang mengotori bumi
76	Selain hewan dilarang buang sampah disini!!!
77	Dilarang buang sampah di taman
78	Dilarang merokok
79	Dilarang memasang nisan/kijing/ prasasti
80	Pedagang dilarang mancing bandeng!
81	Dilarang membawa cacing!
82	Dilarang buang sampah di area tambak
83	Dilarang buang sampah disini! Cok
84	Aku bukan tempat sampah, kalau aku marah tak tenggelamkan rumahmu
85	Dilarang!!! Membuang sampah di Sungai/Afvoer/Saluran dan sempadannya
86	Mohon maaf, bagi wanita haid/datang bulan haram masuk masjid
87	Mohon maaf, parker jamaah di alun alun Kecuali Petugas/Kyai
88	Matikan mesin saat mengisi BBM

89	Dilarang keras merokok
90	Dilarang menggunakan telepon seluler
91	Hindari mengisi BBM hingga tumpah
92	Pelajar/siswa berseragam sekolah dilarang berada di area alun alun tanpa seijin pihak sekolah
93	Menjaga kebersihan selama di area alun alun.
94	<p>Perhatian! Larangan keras!</p> <p>Berdasarkan hasil musyawarah mufakat lembaga Dusun Patoman dan Para Tokoh</p> <p>Masyarakat RW.02 Memutuskan bahwa tidak diperbolehkan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pemakaman selain Islam/Nonmuslim</li> <li>2. Pengerisan makam ahli waris keluarga di makam umum</li> <li>3. Penggantian dan atau pemasangan batu nisan duduk</li> <li>4. Warga meninggal dunia pada pukul 12 malam atau lebih, pemakaman ditunda keesokan harinya.</li> <li>5. Apabila point 2 dan 3 dilanggar, akan dikenakan sanksi &amp; dilakukan pembongkaran.</li> </ol> <p>Demikian ketentuan larangan tersebut di atas harus dipatuhi demi amanah warga</p> <p>RW 02 Dusun Patoman Desa Keboharan Kec.Krian.</p>
95	Titik penjemputan penumpang OJOL dan TAKJOL
96	Buang sampah disini denda Rp 500.000,00

97	Awas semburan gas mudah terbakar !
98	Awas semburan lumpur panas
99	Hati hati dengan barang bawaan hilang resiko sendiri
100	Batas aman pengunjung, rekahan keliling kawah bergerak aktif 2 cm perbulan.

APPENDIX 2  
THE MAP OF SIDOARJO REGENCY

# Peta Kab. Sidoarjo



KETERANGAN	
	IBUKOTA KABUPATEN
	IBUKOTA KECAMATAN
	BATAS KABUPATEN
	BATAS KECAMATAN
	BATAS DESA
	JALAN TOL
	JALAN KERETA API
	JALAN NASIONAL
	JALAN PROPINSI
	KONTUR TANAH
	SUNGAI
	TAMBAK