CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Sociolinguistics

In this wide world, there are so many people living with different background of culture as well as the language that they use as a media for communicating each other. Sociolinguistics takes a part in such a situation in which sociolinguistics mainly is talking about language and its function in social life.

Sabilah suggested that the study of sociolinguistics is the study that learns about the ways of people using language as their social interactions. One hand, Criper and Widowson in Sumarsono stated that sociolinguistics is the study that concerned on the operations of language; the aim is showing the relation between language and other aspects of culture.

Based on the theories, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the study that learns about language, especially the use of language in the society as the culture of human being. (2001,P7) (2004,P4)

2.2. Language Variation

A variety of language occurs in society when certain characteristics linked to social behavior, tradition, culture, ethnicity and social status. According to some linguists, language variety is a person with different style in different situation. Labov
stated that “there are no single-style speakers.” In further explanation, Wardaugh said that language variety is the inexistence of a person speaks in the same way all the time because they constantly exploit the nuances of language according to purpose.

Moreover, the existence of language variation can be distinguished based on different external variables. The variation of language itself can be seen from the form of language, vocabulary, grammar, and style. (1972, P112) (1972: P5)

Coupland (2007, P4) stated that:

“Sociolinguistics is, as they say, abroad church. The blander definitions of sociolinguistics refer to studying language ‘in society’ or language ‘in its social context’. Other definitions focus on studying linguistic diversity or language variation.”

From the statement above it has been implicitly stated that language variation is a part of sociolinguistics study which focused on studying language in society. Moreover, language variation refers to inhomogeneous language that is used by human being. It has been widely known that a language always changes all over the time. As an example, people who live in a kingdom area will automatically have different style of speaking compared to the people who do not live in kingdom area although they speak the same language. Furthermore, the distinction of a language style in some cases is not always the same even though they come from the same region.
2.3. Language Style

According to Crystal in Lubis (2009:11), language style is a style of language that is commonly used by a person in his or her daily activities as he or she speaks to the other people. Moreover, it refers to the way of the person who has the style; it might be seen from the way he or she selects the words when conversing with other. It shows the characteristic of the owner’s style.

2.3.1. Kinds of Language Style

It has been said by Joos (in Loberger and Shoup 2009) that there were five kinds of language styles in the form of spoken and written language, they are: frozen, formal, consultative, intimate, casual, Slang, Ellipse, and Colloquial.

- **Frozen Language**

  Lubis (2009) suggests that frozen style is defined as the most formal style and elegant variety that reserved for very important or symbolic moments. It is usually used in the situation which is collaborated with respect and legitimate or formal ceremonies. Moreover, frozen style is a kind of language style that occurs in a very formal situation such as in the sacred event or church ritual and kingdom. In addition, the communication between the servants or maids toward the king in a palace is also categorized as a frozen style.
Moreover, Nababan (in Iktafa, 2013) categorized the use of frozen style into the style used in the most formal situation such as in official ceremonies. In written form, it is found in historical documents, ratification, and other important documents.

Example: yes, your Majesty……, yes your highness….., I object…. Etc…

- **Formal Language**
  
  Joos (in Lubis, 2009) states that formal style is defined as the style of language that is used for important or serious situation. The example of formal style is when we communicate with a stranger that we have never known before; we will automatically use this kind of language. Based on the name, formal style of language usually occurs in a formal situation and involves a medium or large group of people such as in sharing the experiences or knowledge, graduation ceremonies and etcetera. It occurs when the communication is one-sided, and there is almost no feedback from the audiences. It is therefore, the speaker needs to pay more attention in selecting, pronouncing as well as managing the structure in sentences and the intonation of words that he or she is going to use.

  For example: *I would like to inform you that*…

- **Consultative Language**
  
  Joos (in Lubis, 2009) suggests that consultative style is typically a dialogue, though formal enough that words are chosen with some cares. We still have to
select a word carefully and arrange it into a sentence that suitable with the condition. Consultative style occurs in semi-formal situation and followed by an only small group of people such as the conversation between seller and buyer, students and teacher, doctor and patients etc.

Ex: *Have you done the homework students?*

- **Intimate Language**
  Joos (in Lubis, 2009) states that intimate style is categorized as a private language developed within families, lover, and the closest friend. In some cases, it might embarrass some of non-group members to hear them in-group of intimate language. Intimate style is used between a close friend, a couple, and a family. In the use of this style, the user usually tries to tell something in the form of private code to the other, for example *have a nice day sweet heart*... The use of the word “*sweet heart*” is to indicate that there is a close relationship between the users. In other words, it can be said that intimate language style is a style of language used by someone to others to express the intimate feelings which indicate that there is a close relationship between them.

The example: *Hey darling, how are you?*

- **Casual Language**
  Wardough (2006) suggests that casual language had a lower degree of formality. It is therefore, used in an informal situation. Casual language style is
usually used in daily conversation between friends, family, social group or community. In the use of this styles, we try to use better expressions to express our feeling. For example: *wanna go shopping?, jumping on the shower, seriously?, etc.* There are some categories of casual style commonly found in our daily conversation.

- **Slang**
  Slang is unconventional words or phrases that express something new or something old in a new way. Slang words are sometimes flippant, impolite and improper. Since slang is a wide concept and it is used in different and rather confusing ways.

- **Ellipsis**
  Ellipsis is the omission from a sentence or an utterance of material which is logically necessary but which is recoverable from the context. Huddleston (in Pertiwi, 2005) states that ellipsis is an element when it is “understood” but not expressed. For example, in directive “*out of my way*” there is an omission of the verb “*get*”. However people are still able to catch the meaning.

- **Colloquial**
  Colloquial is a kind of casual style that has a characteristic of abbreviation in which the user may abbreviate the utterance such as “*I’d like to..*, *I’ve been thinking about it, and etc.*”
2.4. Speech

Speech is a spoken expression of ideas, opinions, and etcetera. That is made by someone who is speaking in front of a group of people.

2.4.1. Aspect of speech

According to Lenny Laskowski (1998), there are seven aspects people must deal with when preparing and delivering presentations. An effective speaker learns to deal with all seven aspects at the same time. Failure to pay attention to all of these aspects can result in an ineffective presentation. Failure to pay attention to too many of these can result in disaster.

There are seven aspects of speech according to Lenny Laskowski (1998), the aspects are follows as:

1. The Speaker

One of the major components of any speech or presentation is the speaker themselves (the source of the message). Many people forget they THEY are the presentation and NOT the visual aids. Many presenters today put so much effort into the visual aids and they forget that those are just aids to the speaker.

2. Message

The message refers to EVERYTHING a speaker does or says, both verbally and non-verbally. The verbal component may be analyzed in terms of 3 basic elements content, style and structure.
3. Audience

As a speaker, you should analyze your listeners and then decide how to present your ideas. This analysis might include considerations related to age, sex, marital status, race, geographic location, group membership, education, and career.

4. Channel

When we communicate with our audiences, we use many channels of communication. This includes non-verbal, pictorial and aural channels. It is very important that you use as many channels as you can to communicate with your audience. The more channels of communication you can use at the same time, the better. I have provided a brief list of examples for each of these types:

- Nonverbal
- Pictorial
- Aural

5. Feedback

The system through which those speaker gets information around how as much or her message need been gotten by those crowd parts and, thus, reacts will the individuals.
The feedback process is not complete until the speaker has responded to the listener. This process includes the listener's reactions to the speaker's response and so forth.

6. Noise

There are two types of noise a speaker must contend with:

- External Noise
  
  This kind of noise consists of sounds, people talking, coughing, shifting patterns, poor acoustics, temperature (too warm, too cold), and visual interference.

- Internal Noise
  
  If a speaker is confused or unclear about what he or she wants to express, this is due to internal noise. Internal noise can also arise if the speaker does not know or misanalyze the audience.

7. Setting

The place in which you deliver your presentation may be one that enhances or interferes with the effectiveness of your presentation. Determine ahead of time what the facilities are like before you speak. This way you can properly plan your delivery or make adjustments, if necessary.
2.4.2. Language Style Used in Speech

Chaika (1982, P31) said that words, grammar, and pronunciation that are chosen both unconsciously and consciously give a great deal of information. This information reveals to the hearer such things as the speakers social as educational background, and regional affiliation. The style markers of a particular social group or region may be deliberately used for other purposes. It means that using speech style must determine the purpose of communication. One of them is using to get the message, because in a society, there are so many persons who have different kinds of characteristic. Using style was hoped without distributing others either partially or personally.

Moreover, rules for using a language may be just as important as feelings about the language itself.

Trudgill (1974:14) stated that:

“The two aspects of language behaviors are very important from a social point of view: First, the function of language in establishing social relationships; and second, the role-played by language in conveying information about the speaker.”

From this statement, it is clear that both these aspects of linguistics behavior are reflections of the fact that there is a close inter-relationship between language and society. Therefore, it can be employed to reflect and symbolize some kinds of identity: regional, social, ethnic, or religious. However, Trudgill stated that pronunciation and their attitudes toward it become the favorable further concern of
speakers. It means that the language styles can be a very important factor in group identification, group solidarity and the signaling of differences, and when a group is under attack from outside, signals of difference may become more important and are exaggerated. (1974, P24)

2.5. Nelson Mandela

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was born in Transkei, South Africa on July 18, 1918. His father was Hendry Mphakanyiswa of the Tembu Tribe. Mandela himself was educated at University College of Fort Hare and the University of Witwatersrand where he studied law. He joined the African National Congress in 1944 and was engaged in resistance against the ruling National Party's apartheid policies after 1948. He went on trial for treason in 1956-1961 and was acquitted in 1961. After the banning of the ANC in 1960, Nelson Mandela argued for the setting up of a military wing within the ANC. In June 1961, the ANC executive considered his proposal on the use of violent tactics and agreed that those members who wished to involve themselves in Mandela's campaign would not be stopped from doing so by the ANC. This led to the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Mandela was arrested in 1962 and sentenced to five years’ imprisonment with hard labour. In 1963, when many fellow leaders of the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe were arrested, Mandela was brought to stand trial with them for plotting to overthrow the government by violence. His statement from the dock received considerable
international publicity. On June 12, 1964, eight of the accused, including Mandela, were sentenced to life imprisonment. From 1964 to 1982, he was incarcerated at Robben Island Prison, nearby on the mainland. During his year in prison, Nelson Mandela’s reputation grew steadily. He was widely accepted as the most significant black leader in South Africa and became a potent Symbol of resistance as the anti-apartheid movement gathered strength. He consistently refused to compromise his political position to obtain his freedom. Nelson Mandela was released on February 11, 1990. After his release, he plunged himself wholeheartedly into his life’s work, striving to attain the goals he and others had set out almost four decades earlier. In 1991, at the first national conference of the ANC held inside South Africa after the organization had been banned in 1960, Mandela was elected President of the ANC while his lifelong friend and colleague, Oliver Tambo, became the organization’s Nasional Chairperson.