

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of related literature. It covers sociolinguistic, speech community, varieties of language, and registers.

2.1 Sociolinguistic

People, as human beings, cannot be separated from communication. In their lives, people have to interact with others since they cannot live by themselves alone. Through communication, people can shift their ideas, thought, and intentions to deliver messages to others. The most appropriate way to express thoughts and intentions is language. This in line with what Wardhaugh (2006) suggested “Language allows people to say things to each other and express communication needs”. In short, humans constantly use language in their daily life as communication tools.

Language and society cannot be separated, and are part of sociolinguistics. It helps us understand the reason why people speak differently in various social context. According to Wardhaugh (2006:13), sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding the structure of the language and how languages function in communication.

It can be concluded that sociolinguistics tries to collaborate all things related to the use of language in society by its social community in its social interaction. It does not only discuss about the kinds of language that are used by

people in their life, but also “how” and “why” people use certain style of language when they interact with each other during their social life conversation.

2.2 Speech Community

Wardhaugh (2006) stated that a group that feels intense solidarity may be willing to overcome great linguistic differences in establishing a norm, whereas one that does not have this feeling may be unable to overcome relatively small differences and be unable to agree on a single variety and norm.

Gumperz, in Wardhaugh (2006), offers definition of the speech community; any human aggregate characterized by regular and frequent interaction by means of shared body of verbal signs and set off from similar aggregates by significant difference in language usage. Bloomfield, also in Wardhaugh (2006), stated that a speech community is a group of people who interact by means of speech.

Van Herk (2012:16) also stated that a group of people who shares a language variety, sociolinguistic norms, and also social convention can be defined as speech community.

From the various definitions above, the researcher concludes that speech community is a group of people who live in a specific area and use a variation of language in their communication. Depending on how much people in a community, a speech community can be large or small.

2.3 Varieties of Language

In this world, there are a lot of languages, even a country has many languages. Take Indonesia for example, it has *java*, *sunda*, *batak*, *dayak* language

and many more. Language variety varies according to its use, also, it varies in style.

People communicate and interact with others by using language. Language has many variations. The variation of language has some factors that distinguish the language that used by people, such as social factor (sex, age, educational background, family relationship, profession, and socio – economic status). Another factor is situational factors (time, place, and topic). Variety of language is a set of linguistic items with similar distribution. The use of them are influenced by contacts among people in different communities (Wardhaugh, 2006:25)

There are five terms of language varieties in sociolinguistics, namely dialect, slang, jargon, style and register. The five terms mentioned above will be discussed below:

2.3.1 Dialect

According to Fromkin, et. al. (2013:279), dialects are mutually intelligible forms of a language that differ in systematic ways. Dialect can be defined as a regional variety of language distinguished by features of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation from other regional varieties. Wardhaugh (2006:17) claims that dialect is the formulation of specific grammatical rule in a particular language. Dialect can also be used to describe difference in speech associated with various social group or classes.

Here is some example of Dialect:

Javanese	Sundanese	Meaning
<i>Dahar</i>	<i>Tuang</i>	Eat
<i>Ayu</i>	<i>Geulis</i>	Beautiful
<i>Tresno</i>	<i>Bogoh</i>	Love

As from the list on the table above, *Dahar* in Javanese has the same meaning as *Tuang* in Sundanese. Both of them has the meaning "Eat" in English. The other example, *Ayu* in Javanese has the same meaning as *Geulis* in Sundanese or in English it is translated as "Beautiful". Followed by *Tresna* in Javanese also has the same meaning as *Bogoh* in Sundanese, translated as "love" in English. Thus, the researcher concludes that dialect is one of language variation that has different grammatical and vocabulary used by people in certain region.

2.3.2 Slang

According to the oxford dictionaries, slang is a very informal type of language that usually comes in spoken form rather than written form. Slang is especially used by particular group of people. It means that slang is not a main vocabulary for expressing thoughts. Slang often used as a way to strengthen bonds within group as well as being used to mark boundaries against other groups or non-groups member.

Fromkin, et al (2011:470) state that slang is language or expression which created by combining new and old vocabulary, thus creating a new meaning.

Slang can be found in all languages around the world. The purpose of slang is social need, even though it may change the word. It also proves that language is dynamic and evolving from time to time.

Slang can be easily accepted by the people, and then be forgotten in a matter of years, probably even months. One generation's slang may be different from others. In addition, slang often invented to keep up with the new ideas and customs.

Here are the examples of slang:

No	Slang	Origin	Definition
1	Emoticon	Emotion + Icon	A representation of facial expression to convey intended tone in electronic communication
2	Chillax	Chill + Relax	To both calm down and relax at the same time
3	Brunch	Breakfast + Lunch	A meal that is taken in the late morning that combines breakfast and early lunch

Based on the table above we can see that the word 'Emoticon' was originally taken from 2 words which are 'Emotion' and 'Icon' combined together and become 'Emoticon' which means a representation of facial expression to convey intended tone in electronic communication. The next is 'Chillax' which are taken from 'Chill' and 'Relax' combined together. It has the meaning of both calm down and relax at the same time. The third example is brunch which are formed from 'Breakfast' and 'Lunch' that has the meaning of meal eaten usually during the late morning to early afternoon.

2.3.3 Jargon

Van Herk (2012:110) defines jargon as a register with a particular occupation or activity often develops its own special vocabulary items. Jargon also helps to create and maintain connections among those who see themselves as "insiders" in some way and to exclude "outsiders."

Here is some example of Jargon:

1. Sailor use "port side" and "starboard side" instead of "left side" or "right side". Those terms are not used outside of a maritime context.
2. Police use terms "10-4" which means "Okay" or "I understand"

2.3.4 Style

Style refers to the selection of linguistic structure to convey social and creative effect. Style distinguish people to use language between the superior or friends. Van herk (2012:104) defines that style as a way people talk in one interaction and the other. Speaker can make a choice whether to use formal or

informal depending on the circumstances. It implies that style is language variety that sort out people to adapt with their circumstances in using formal or informal way of speaking.

Here is one example of style:

- Would you please pass the remote?
- Gimme the remote!

Both sentence have roughly the same meaning. The difference between them are the style which is used. The former sentence used ‘Would you please...’ which indicate formal, while the latter used “Gimme ...” which indicate informal way of speaking. Socially capable people will interpret two utterances above very differently.

2.4 Register

For human beings, language is very important in their daily life. Language and human beings depend on each other. In other words, the society needs the language in their life, while the language needs the society to exists. It is also worth noting that language is always formed in society. Considering how members of society have different background and activities, there are always some different in languages. For example, the language of giving order is different from the language of teaching or delivering speech. Each of language has its own characteristics that are called *register*.

According to Wardhaugh (2006), Registers are sets of language items which are associated with discrete occupation or social groups such as doctor, teacher, airline pilots, soldier. Each of this occupation or social group employ

different registers. Crystal (2008) defines register as “a variety of language defined according to its use in social situations, e.g. a register of scientific, religious, formal English”

According to Biber and Finegan (in Arianti, 2004) there are some types of register as follows:

1. Formal register is a type of register that incorporates Standard American English and is used by professionals or in situations where people are not familiar with another. Normally, when people speak in a formal manner, they will use Standard American English. Formal register can usually be seen in a professional workplace, talking to elderly, and also can be used when 2 people barely know each other.
2. Informal register is a type of register used in a casual conversation. People will speak informally when talking to a friend or family or someone they are close to. Informal register usually uses a slang, abbreviation and a Non-standard English.
3. Over formal register is a type of register that can be characterized by the use of false high-pitched nasal voice.
4. Motherese is a type of register used when people speak children or pets.
5. Reporting register is a type of register characterized by easily observable verbal and non-verbal cues: flat intonation, rapid rate of speech, relatively low pitch, absence of marked facial expressions, and gesture.

From definitions above, we may conclude that determinants of register include social setting, situation, addressor and addressee, and topic. In this case,

register used in Malang Affection Community is included in informal register because it exists in an informal situation in which each person in that community understands what they are talking. Based on the statement above, the writer tries to investigate the register used by Malang Affection Community.

2.5 Reasons of Using Register

Register is one of language varieties used by people who speak in certain group for certain reason. Wardhaugh (2006) claims that there are three reasons that make people use registers which are in purpose to help them in communication, to establish feeling of rapport and also to express identity. First reason is to make easy and simple in communication. Wardhaugh also explains that register seems to facilitate speedy communication. It also makes communication faster and help people to feel easy in communication

Second, Wardhaugh (2006) explains that reason is to establish the feeling of rapport. By doing communication on oral mode, the registers may demonstrate the character of person by sound, and the way of people in explain something to others. The other reason is to show the identity in social group. According to Wardhaugh (2006), each register helps you to express your identity at specific time or place, i.e., how you seek to present yourself to others. It is to help someone in group to show the identity of using register when they speak with others.

All of those reasons that influence people to use registers are used to develop the interview in this research. The factors above help the researcher to classify the reason of using register by member of MAC.

2.6 Identity

Identity is how someone defines who he or she is. However, one might define themselves depending on context, they might answer “an Indonesian”, “a professor”, “a doctor”, “a teacher” and so on. By this simple definition, we can understand that one might have multiple identities, since how you answer the question of “how do you define yourself” or “who are you?” will depend on the specific context.

Fearon (1999) explained that identity is something specific that is, if you changed these specific properties, it would cease to be that thing and be something different. However, this definition is flawed since it needs social category and context. For example, I might say that I like playing online games, but if I stopped playing online games I would not think that I was literally different person – I would not imagine that I ceased to be the man who I am today even though I might understand my identity to have changed.

In this research, the identity of Malang Affection Community is a group of men who learn on how to manage a healthy love life and how to pick up women (pick-up artist). Picking up women is kind of unusual activity in Indonesia, especially in Malang, so they do not normally talk about picking up with people outside of their community. Even though they do not publicly show that they are pick-up artist, that doesn't mean the identity of Malang Affection Community has changed. They are still the same community.