CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses some theories related to this study, namely: sociolinguistic, language and society, language variety, Javanese language, Indonesian language, speech accommodation, communicative competence, and previous study.

2.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society, how language functions in a community, how people in community use language as well as how this language usage reflects the social identity of the users. There are several possible relationships between language and society. One is that social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and/or behavior. A second possible relationship is directly opposed to the first: linguistic structure and/or behavior may either influence or determine social structure. A third possible relationship is that the influence is bi-directional: language and society may influence each other (Wardhaugh, 2005).

Trudgill (1974: 32) states that sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. The way people talk is determined by social context in which their speaking takes place. People select language which is suitable with the situation in which they are talking, who they are speaking to, and how close their relation with the hearers. By regarding these factors, people may convey their message in different ways or in different language varieties. Varieties of language along racial, ethnic, and social lines have been too apparent in many countries, including America and Britain (Holmes, 2001:190). Sociolinguistics deals with explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts and with identifying the social function of language as well as describing the ways it is used to convey social meanings.

According to Hudson (1980: 4), "sociolinguistic is the study of language in relationship to society". The use of language has to appropriate to the context in

which it is used. While Holmes (1992: 6) argues that "sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language, and society between language and the way it is used to convey social meaning". Thus it can be said that sociolinguistics is the study of what kind of language used in social context. Boey (1997: 110) argues that "social linguistic include every aspect of language which is related to social context or interaction, social class, education, immigration, and bilingualism, nationalism, language planning, varieties of language and so on.

Based the preview explanation sociolinguistics is study of the relationship between language and society, how language function in community, how people in community use language as well as how the language usage reflects the social identity of the users.

This study is included in sociolinguistics field as it concern on the way how the community use the language.

2.2 Language and Society

Language is the main element in human life used for communication. In terms of communication, language means the use of a system of sounds and words to communicate. The use of language is almost always a social activity. According to the Wardough (1992: 1) language is what the members of a particular society speak. Communication itself always involves individuals with their distinctive personality traits, attitudes, beliefs, and emotions. As an instrument of communication among people, language is a social phenomenon used as a process of conveying ideas to others that enables people to regulate relationship in orderto keep their role as social beings in society.

According to Wardough (1992: 1) the society in which people live affects the way they use language. In the other words, society is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes.

2.3 Language Variety

According to Yule each language has more than one variety, especially in the way it is spoken. People may not only speak in one language but also the other

language to communication with their group in their daily activities and daily life. Each language has certain characteristics, which cause the variety of a language. According to the Richards and Jack (2002, p.557)" language variation refers to the differences in Pronunciation, grammar, or word choice within a language, which may be related to regional, social class, and education background to the degree of formality of a situation in which language is used". It means that the various regions, social class, and educational background may cause a variety of a language.

2.4 Surabaya Javanese

Mostly, stratification in the social factor is the social status. Javanese is one of the languages spoken by people who live in Java. Javanese is stratified language and we cannot speak to anyone with any kind of Javanese that we like, all of this have the rule. As Greetz says in Pride and Holmes (1972, p.167) "status determined by many thing; wealth, descent, education, occupation, age, kinship, and nationality". In the other hand, the important point is the choice of sociolinguistics form as well as speech style which is determine by familiarity of converses.

Surabaya people more often use "rek" particles as their own characteristics. These particles are derived from the word "arek" which in the Surabaya dialect replaces the word "kid" (child) in standard Javanese. The other particles are "koen" (pronounced "kon") the meaning is "you". Sometimes the word "koen" change the word (awakmu). For example "awakmu wis mangan ta?" (have you eaten it?) in standard Javanese, "awakmu" means "your body".

2.5 Indonesian Language

Indonesian language is usually used in formal situation and as the daily conversation language. This is usually spoken between other people from different ethnic groups. Daily Indonesian is constracted with Indonesian language which is though in school, university, company and so on. People called it are standard language. Standard language is used for elementary, junior/senior high

school, radio broadcast, speeches, newspaper, official later, magazine, book, etc. according to Holmes (1992: 133) that "standard Indonesian is appropriate".

So the language that is used on television is standard language that is easy to understand. If the speaker has two languages; regional and national language, it will easy to emerge speech accommodation in their language.

2.6 Speech Accommodation

A speaker's attitude towards another speaker in conversation can influence the way (s) he talks. A social psychological approach to language variation, accommodation Theory – to more precisely **Speech Accommodation Theory** (SAT) – has been developed by the British language psychologist Howard Giles and others since that early 1970s. They aim at providing an explanation why speakers accommodate.

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The theories focusing on accommodation have been described in three catagories: communication accommodation theory, intercultural adaption theory, and co-cultural theory (Gudykunst, 2001). Although the phenomenon of accommodation has been discussed in the wide areas of psychology and linguistics, the scope of communication accommodation theory is mainly centered on linguistic analysis. In this research the researcher will focus on communication accommodation to account for a migrant's adjustments to another's speech style.

The original form of communication accommodation theory is speech accommodation theory. In the early 1970s, Giles (1973) first observed speakers change their accent to make it sound more similar to that of their interlocutors during conversation. According Giles and Smith (1979) integrated this accent mobility model into speech accommodation. They pointed out that speakers adjust not only their accents but also other aspect of speech such as speech rate, pauses, utterance length, and pronunciation.

Speech accommodation focuses on two strategies called "convergence" and "divergence" in which speakers adjust their speech patterns. During conversation, speakers use these strategies in order to decrease or to increase the communicative distance between themselves and their interlocutors. Beebe and Giles (1984) introduced three main motivations of accommodation: to main the interlocutor's approval, to increase communicative efficiency and to maintain positive social identity.

"convergence" is attempt at reducing the differences between speakers and their interlocutors (Giles & Smith, 1979). There are some types of meaning convergence underlying.

First, according to Janet Holmes (2013: 245) when people talk to each other their speech often becomes more similar. In the other words, each person's speech converges towards the speech of the person they are talking to. Converging towards the speech of another person is usually considered a polite speech strategy. It implies that the addressee's speech is acceptable and worth imitating. Using the same pronunciation and the same sort of vocabulary, for instance, is a way of signaling that you are on the same wavelength.

Second, convergence is affective motivation and communicative efficiency motivation. That is speakers accommodate their speech patterns in order to first develop an emotional link with their interlocutors. In the other words, make themselves more intelligible to their interlocutors. A number of studies have shown that convergence can help to increase speaker's attractiveness, predictability, and interpersonal involvement with their interlocutors (Giles, 1987; Jenkins, 2000; Bourhis, 2012).

In contrast, "divergence" is an attempt at emphasizing the differences between speakers and interlocutors. The motivation underlying divergence is "maintenance". Speakers try to retain their group identity by making a distinction from other groups (Jenkins, 2000).

According to Janet Holmes (2013: 247) Speech divergence does not always indicate a speaker's negative attitudes towards the addressees. Where the divergent forms are admired, divergence can be used to benefit the diverger.

2.7 Communicative Competence

The branch of sociolinguistics focuses on language as a social phenomenon. If we take a closer look at the use of language within society, we find that, characteristically, speaker can be distinguish themselves from other speakers by their different use of language. Thus, while two speakers may use the same language they usually do not show the same linguistic behavior. Instead, linguistic variation – stylistically, regionally, and socially – is a typical feature of language use in society. That is based on their individual communicative competence, speakers can vary their language systematically (1) with respect to the communicative demands of the speech situation, (2) depending on where they come from regionally, and (3) based on their social background which is determined by socioeconomic status, age or ethnicity.

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Communicative competence refers to a learner's ability to use language to communicate successfully. Canale and Swain (1980) define it as composing competence in four areas: (1) words and rules, (2) appropriate, (3) Cohesion and coherence, and (4) use of communication strategies.

2.8 Previous Study of The Research

To enlarge our knowledge about sociolinguistic, the researcher reviews the previous study which has correlation with this study in term of problem, research method, and findings, the previous was conducted by:

1. First previous study written by Anna Mirzaiyan, Vahid Parvaresh, Mahmoud Hash emian, and Masoud Saeedi (2010) entitled *Convergence and Divergence in Telephone Convertations: A Case of Persian.* The aims

of this research is patterns of accommodation and formality in relation to different speakers on the phone.

This thesis use qualitative descriptive method as the research design in this study. The study was conducted with one Persian speaker as the main subject of the study and some other addressees who triggered variation in the subject's speech.

The similarity between first previous study and this research is using the same topic and method.

2. Second previous study is *Accommodation theory in Interlanguage Talk: Convergence across Differrent Levels of English.* Written by Misaki TANI, this research analysis how People accommodate their speech in an Interlanguage community where the members have different English Levels. Misaki tani analyse the sound data collected by three catagories of speakers: native speaker, advance non-native speaker and intermediate non-native speaker (Gudykins: 2000). Two native speaker of English and two Japanese speakers of English participated in this research. The conclude of this research is the advanced level speaker accommodate her speech rate to a medium level, making it stay between   the native and intermediate speaker's speech rates.

The similarity between second previous study and this research is using the same topic and method.

3. Third previous study written by Annishah (2016) entitled *A Case Study in Speech Accommodation used by English Department Students of Universitas Airlangga Originated from Karesidenan Kediri toward Surabaya Javanese Variety.* This study aims to reveal how the English students in Universitas Airlangga coming from Karesidenan Kediri accommodate their speech toward their friends who come from surrounding areas of Surabaya (Holmes: 2008). The finding of this reserach is the English department students coming from karesidenan Kediri converge and diverge their speech to the Surabaya Javanese variety.

Some of them used even doing converge and then directly diverge in one sentence.

The similarity between third previous study and this research is using the same topic and method.