

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter will discuss about some related literature for this paper. It will discuss about Language, Sociolinguistics, Speech community, Language Varieties, Register, Register and Context.

#### **2.1 Language**

Language is a medium in society that can help people to communicate and interact each other. People use a language in their communication, to express their ideas. We depend on language to help us communicate with others. Here are some definitions of language by some experts.

Labov in Nababan (1993: 5) says defines “language as a group of people who share the same norms in regard to language.. Wardough (1977: 3) states “language is a system arbitrary in the vocal symbol used for human communication”. According to Chaikain Khoirunnisa (1982: 8), “language is arbitrary in the sound they use and in their word choice as well”.

#### **2.2 Sociolinguistics**

Holmes (1992: 1) states “sociolinguistics study the relationship between language and society”. Nababan (1993: 2) states “sociolinguistics is the study of aspect community, especially variation in language and related with factors society”.

From the states, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics deals with language variation in its relations with other social variables existing in the society. Therefore, sociolinguistics studies the relationship between the language and the society.

### **2.3 Speech community**

If we discuss ‘speech community’ there are some definitions of speech community among linguist themselves. “A group of people who use the same system of speech signals is a speech community” Bloomfield in Alwasilah (1985: 43). According to Hartman & Stork in Alwasilah (1985: 42), “speech community is a group of people usually in the same areas, speaking the variant of language, or the same standard language”.

Fishman in Alwasilah (1985: 42) states “speech community is one all whose members show at least a single speech variety and the norms for appropriate use”. Further, Alwasilah says that “speech community formed by mutual intelligibility, because of the existing of togetherness in linguistic code, such as sound patterns, syntaxes, and semantics”.

A speech community may be, as small as single closed interaction network, all of whose members regard each other in but a single capacity. Further, speech community is a concept in sociolinguistics that describes a more or less discrete group of people who use language in a unique way among them.

### **2.4 Language Varieties**

Socially, language is used in its speech community in daily life of its speakers. The users of language in the society are varied in age, sex, educational background, profession, etc. besides the use of language is determined by the topics of discussion, situation, circumstance, mood, atmosphere, time, and place where the language is used.

There are many varieties of language according to Sari in her book “An Introduction to Linguistics” (1988: 132) as follows:

#### 2.4.1 Regional Dialect

Regional dialect is the distinct form of a language spoken in a certain area.

#### 2.4.2 Social dialect

Social dialect is distinct form of language spoken by members of a specific social economic class.

#### 2.4.3 Ethnic dialect

Ethnic dialect can be distinguished, such as a form of English sometimes referred to as Yiddish English.

#### 2.4.4 Idiolect

Idiolect is the unique characteristic of the language of an individual speaker.

#### 2.4.5 Mutual intelligibility

The dialect of a single language may be defined as mutually intelligible forms of language that differs in systematic ways from each other.

#### 2.4.6 Accents

Accents are the characteristics of the speech that convey information about the speaker's dialect, which may reveal in what country or part of the country the speaker grew up or to which sociolinguistic group the speaker belongs.

#### 2.4.7 Standard or Formal language

It is the language of legal and governmental functions and it is used in the schools and as a vehicle for education.

#### 2.4.8 Informal language styles

Informal language style is dubbed a form of sloppy speech or even slang.

#### 2.4.9 Lingua franca

It is a common agreement, a given language (not necessarily a native language of anyone present) known to all the participants will be used in this fashion.

#### 2.4.10 Pidgins

The pidgin is based on linguistic features of one or more other languages, and is a simplified language with reduced vocabulary and grammatical structure.

#### 2.4.11 Creoles

When pidgin begins to acquire native speakers who use it as their primary language, it is referred as Creole language.

#### 2.4.12 Slang

Slang is a part of casual, informal styles of language use. The term slang has traditionally carried a negative connotation.

#### 2.4.13 Taboo language

Taboo language is not limited to obscenity-sacred language also be a taboo, which is language to be avoided outside the context of sacred ritual.

#### 2.4.14 Jargon and Argot

Practically every conceivable science, profession, trade, and occupation has its own set of words some of which are considered to be “slang” and “others” depending on the status of the people using these words, such words are called jargon or argot.

#### 2.4.15 Register

Register is one of the varieties of language that is used by members of speech community that may share features of lexicon, syntax. Phonology and nonverbal behavior those are distinctive to specific register. Register also have been conceptualized as being governed by the intersection of field, mode, and style of discourse, it refers to the area of operation of the language activity: it

may be a technical area such as biology or math or it may be a domestic area.

It is related to appropriate topics for those areas.

## **2.5 Register**

*Holmes (1992:276) defines register as the language of groups of people with common interest jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such groups.*

## **2.6 Register and Context**

Register and Context is to expand our knowledge of the relationship between language use, the social setting of its use and the pedagogical implications of this knowledge. Recognizing this, Register and context reach beyond traditional fields. Where language for special purposes (LSP) displays strong pedagogical orientations, the field of discourse and conversation analysis focuses on exploring the social relationships of the particular identities crucial to occupational settings.

Combining these and drawing on research from both fields, Register and context tries to present a more practical view of the study of language use in professional context.

(<http://www.registerandcontext.de/index.html>) .