

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter to discuss and clarify some theories, which are related to the research such as, the field of sociolinguistic, speech community, language variation, dialect, Chinese – Indonesian dialect.

#### **2.1 The Field of Sociolinguistics**

There are many definition of sociolinguistics. According Downes (1998:9)

says :

Sociolinguistic is that branch of linguistics which studies just those properties of language and languages which require reference to social, including contextual, factors in their explanation.

According Holmes, sociolinguistics study the relationship between language and society (1992:1). Spolsky's view (1998:3) 'sociolinguistics is the field that studies the relation between language and society, between the uses of language and the social structures in which the users of language live. And Hudson (1980:1) state that sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to society.

Based on Downes, Holmes, Spolsky, and Hudson, it can be conclude that sociolinguistics is a knowledge which discusses the level social language especially varieties of language that related by some factors in society and definition of subjects of inquiry, it is determined by methods of explanation

Fairclough (1989:8) says that Sociolinguistics is strong on ‘what? Question but weak on ‘why? And ‘how? Question. It means that from the question ‘What’ are the fact of variation, ‘why’ questions are the facts of they are and ‘how’ questions in terms of the development of social relationship of power. And the points to why and how question is conception of social class might be referred to as ‘social strata’ – groupings of the people who are similar to one another in occupation, education or other standard sociological variables. In this case sociolinguistic tries to investigate how language can be associated by power in social class. For example: how to use language for subordinate in different grouping.

## **2.2 Speech Community**

Spolsky (1998:24) defines a speech community is all the people who speak a single language (like English or French or American) and so share notions of what is same or different in phonology or grammar. Hymes’ view, Speech community is necessary, primary concept in that, if taken seriously, it postulates the unit of description as a social, rather than linguistic, entity (1974:51)

Kramsch (1998:6) states:

Speech community is composed of people who use the same linguistic code, we can speak of discourse communities to refer to the common ways in which members of a social group use language to meet their social needs.

Labov in Wardaugh (1986:121) states the definition of speech community is not defined by any marked agreement in the use of language elements, so much as by participation in a set of shared norms; these norms may be observed in overt

types of evaluative behavior and by the uniformity of abstract patterns of variation which are invariant in respect to particular levels of usage.

Based on Spolsky, Hymes, Kramsch, and Labov, it can be concluded that a speech community is for the existence of social group or an exclusive use of linguistic criteria to a search for the various characteristic which make individual feel the member of the same community.

In addition, Hudson (1980:24) in sociolinguistics tries to analyze the definition of speech community some linguist. The theories of speech community is explained by Bloomfield, speech community is a group of people who interact by means of speech. Lyons, speech community is all the people who use a given language (or dialect). And Hockett defines a speech community is the whole set of people who communicate with each other, either directly or indirectly, via the common language. From some definition, it can conclude that the term of speech communities are formed groups in society which has similarity of linguistic code.

### **2.3 Language Variety**

All languages show variations. Especially variety language from one group to others group and from speaker to the speakers. When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, it can call the system of communication that they employ a code. In this case that code will be something, it may also want to call a language.

Jendra (2010:28) states that:

language varieties are classified according to several different points of view including the way it is used, the formality, the stratification, and the

various professional fields to which the lexicon of the language is normally associated.

“A variety language as a set of linguistic items with similar distribution (Hudson, 1980:22). Trudgill states that language varieties not only according to the social characteristics of speaker but also according to the social context in which speakers find themselves (2000:8). According Jendra, Hudson, Trudgill, it can be conclude that language variation is a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution and how the way it is used between speaker and listener in different place. When the language variety accordance lexicon of language is normally associated, there can be as many language varieties, such as bussiness varieties, medical varieties, medical varieties, etc.

And another opinion of variety of language which stated by Ferguson in Wardaugh (1972:30)” any body of human speech patterns which is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic description and which has a sufficiently largerespectory of elements. The words ‘sufficiently homogeneous’ in quotation is refers to complete the homogeneity but is not required; there is some variation consider a language as a whole such as a dialect of language, the speech of group within the dialect or each individual in that group.

## **2.4 Language and Society**

Language is not simply a means of communicating information about the weather or any other subject. It is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationships with other people. According to Trudgill (2000:1) these

two aspects of language behaviour 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. While Wardaugh (1986:10) states that:

There are several possible relationships between language and society. One is that the social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure or behavior, Second is possible relationship is directly opposed to the first: linguistic structure or behavior may either influence or determine social structure, Third is possible relationship that the influence is bi-directional :language and society may influence each other, Fourth is possible to assume that there is no relationship at all between linguistic structure and social structure and each is independent of the other.

Based on Trudgill and Wardaugh's view, it can be concluded that all variants of this possibility would be to say that, although there might be some such relationship, present attempts to characterize it are essentially premature, given what we know about both language and society. And concerns the relationship between language and social characteristics referred. Therefore, language is a very essential aspect in society. Language and society is so intertwined that it is possible to understand one the other.

## **2.5 Dialect**

Any language in this world must be composed of many different language varieties, such as dialect, in other words. Holmes defines that dialects are simply linguistic varieties which are distinguishable in vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation; the speech of people from different social, as well as regional, groups may differ in these ways (1992:144). "the term dialect is used to refer to an entire language variety, with features on all levels of language patterning (for

example, phonology, grammar, and the lexicon)”(Fasold and Linton 2006:312). Trudgill (2000:5) states dialect refers, strictly speaking, to differences between kinds of language, which are differences of vocabulary and grammar as well as pronunciation. Within a language, a variety associated with a particular group or region. Dialects differ from one another, to greater or lesser degree, in terms of vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation (Edwards 2009:73). While Fishman in Alwasilah Says that :

A dialect must be regional subunit in relation to language particularly in its vernacular in its vernacular or spoken realization. The term variety on the other hand, merely designates a member of a verbal repertoire. Its use implies only that there are other hand varieties as well (1983:43)

Chaer and Agustina (1995:83) states that dialect is variety of language from speech community, which total is relative, different in place, region and a certain area. Dialect is the language used by a group of speaker (Fromkin, Rodman, Hyams 2007:452)

Based on those definition above, it can be conclude that the dialect has meaning and showing differences between one expressing with another. For example in sound of words, writing, and differences are various. And the other means based on Chaer and Agustina’s and Fromkin, Rodman, Hyams’ view, dialect is a language variety which used in group of people in different place or region such as social status and background of culture that is no

## 2.6 Chinese 'Peranakan' society

Chinese Indonesians, previously known as the Indonesian Chinese, are Indonesian descendents from various Chinese ethnic groups. Chinese Indonesians were considered "foreign orientals". Tan's view of the term more commonly used today in Indonesia is "Ethnic Chinese" is refer to the group as whole of regardless of citizenship, cultural orientation and social identification (1987:1). Liem and Mead (2011:7) states that the Chinese-Indonesian when related in socio cultural divide within the Chinese community between Peranakan "Mixed bloods" and Totok "Pure bloods". As applied Chinese 'Peranakan' it has come to be used four specific related ways:

- 'Peranakan Indonesia' is used in a linguistic sense to refer a Malay creole which, through the influence of the Peranakan over 300 years ago, was partly lexified from Chinese and Javanese (Ethnologue).
- The aspect of language 'Peranakan' do not speak any regional Chinese dialect, but 'Totok' speak Hokkien, Teochew, Hakka, Cantonese.
- In demographic sense, Peranakan referred to someone of Chinese descent who was born in Indonesia.
- When related The cultural perspective. Peranakan refers to the subgroup of the Chinese where Chinese have settled for more a hundred years, characterized mostly by their partial acculturation into the local indigenous culture.

Based on the statement above, ethnic Chinese including 'Peranakan or Totok' can be define a group with cultural elements recognizable or attributable to Chinese, while socially, members of this group identify and they are identified by others as constituting a distinct group. So Chinese 'Peranakan' is native born of Surabaya but of Chinese descent.

## 2.7 Kapasan

*Kapasan adalah nama satu daerah dalam kota Surabaya. Di daerah itu juga terdapat sebuah gedung besar, semacam istana kecil yaitu 'Boen Bio' yaitu rumah berhala untuk nabi Khong huchu. Dan menurut keterangan gedung 'Boen Bio' di bangun akhir abad ke 19 dengan arsitektur khas Tionghoa dan di belakang gedung Boen Bio itu di bangun sekolah Tionghoa yaitu Tiong Hoa Hwee Koan (THHK) yang pertama di Jawa Timur. Bilamana orang memperhatikan keadaan daerah itu, orang memperoleh kenyataan bahwa penghuni daerah Kapasan itu adalah sebagian besar orang Tionghoa dan peranakannya. Dan di belakang gedung Boen Bio yaitu Kapasan Dalam dimana tempat itu disebut "Kampoeng Pecinan" (Tjhan 1981:11)*

( Kapasan is the place in Surabaya. There is a small building, its name is 'Boen Bio' that is a house for Khong huchu's prophet. Based on information Boen Bio buliding was built on nineteenth century with Tionghoa architecture and in the beside there is Tionghoa's School that is Tiong Hoa Hwee Koan (THHK) is the first build in East Java. So the people see of place that the most society in Kapasan is ethnic Tionghoa and their descendants. And behind Boen Bio is Inside Kapasan which place called "Kampoeng Pecianan" (Tjhan 1981:11) )

From those theories above, the theories related statement of the problem are about dialects based on Trudgill's view " Dialect are Refers, strictly speaking, to differences between kinds of language, which are differences of vocabulary and grammar as well as pronunciation within language, a variety associated with a particular group or region (2000:5). Dialect is a variety of language used recognizably in a specific region or (social dialect) by a specific class (Spolsky, 1998:27). This research will analyze Indonesian Dialect used Chinese 'Peranakan' at Kapasan in different situation Such as Power and Solidarity in Daily Interact and language variety used by them such as Indonesian, Javanese, Hokkian and Mandarin





