

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter is centered on discussing some theories and the previews study which are related to the study. There are some opinions of experts that are relevant to the study and explain more about the object of the study.

#### **2.1 Review of the Related Theories**

##### **2.1.1 The Field of Sociolinguistics**

Spolsky (1998:3) says:

Sociolinguistics or the sociology of language stranded at times between sociology (one of field's putative parents) and linguistics (the other), the practitioners of sociolinguistics have so far avoided the rigorous bounds of a single theoretical model, or the identifying shelter of a single professional organization.

This idea is supported by Trudgill's view that Sociolinguistics is the part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon (1974: 21). Furthermore Fishman states that "Sociolinguistics is the study of characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community (in Chaer and Leonie Agustina, 2010 :3)."

Based on Dittmar (1976) in Chaer and Leonie Agustina stated that:

Konfrensi sosiolinguistik pertama yang berlangsung di University of California, Los Angles, tahun 1964, telah merumuskan adanya

tujuh dimensi dalam penelitian sosiolinguistik. Ketujuh dimensi yang merupakan masalah dalam sosiolinguistik itu adalah (1) identitas social dari penutur, (2) identitas social dari pendengar yang terlibat dalam proses komunikasi, (3) lingkungan social tempat peristiwa tutur terjadi, (4) analisis sikronik dan diakronik dari dialek-dialek social, (5) penilaian social yang berbeda oleh penutur akan perilaku bentuk-bentuk ujaran, (6) tingkat variasi dan ragam linguistic, dan (7) penerapan praktis dari penelitian sosiolinguistik.

(The first sociolinguistics conference held in California, Los Angeles, at 1964 decided there are 7 dimensions in the research of sociolinguistics. They are (1) social identity of the speaker, (2) social identity of the hearer who participated in conversation, (3) Social environment where the conversation occurred, (4) synchronic and diachronic analysis of social dialects, (5) the speaker's differences social point of view to the acts of speech, (6) standard variation and linguistics device, and (7) The practice apply of the research of sociolinguistics).

From the statements of Spolsky, Trudgill, J.A. Fishman, and Dittmar above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a science about social and language which discusses language used, the speaker, and the characteristics and the functions of the language depending on the culture and behavior of the speaker. There are 7 dimensions in sociolinguistics: (1) social identity of the speaker, (2) social identity of the hearer who participated in conversation, (3) Social environment where the conversation occurred, (4) synchronic and diachronic analysis of social dialects, (5) the speaker's differences social point of view to the acts of speech, (6) standard variation and linguistics device, and (7) The practice apply of the research of sociolinguistics).

### 2.1.2 Speech Community

Wodak and Gertraud Benke in the handbook of sociolinguistics by Florian Coulmas (1997: 141) states:

Communities of practice define as an aggregate of people who come together around mutual engagement in some common endeavor. Ways of doing things, ways of talking, beliefs, values, power relations- in short, practice- emerge in the course of their joint activity around that endeavor.

Hocet in Hudson (1980: 24) defines “a speech community: the whole set of people who communicate with each other, either directly or indirectly, via the common language”. “Speech community 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” (Kramsch, 1998: 7).

While in Chaer and Leonie Agustina (2010: 36) defines:

Setiap kelompok orang yang karena tempat atau daerahnya, profesinya, hobinya, dan sebagainya, menggunakan bentuk bahasa yang sama, serta mempunyai penilaian yang sama terhadap norma-norma pemakaian bahasa itu, mungkin membentuk masyarakat tutur.

(Every group of people whose place or location, profession, hobby, and et cetera, uses the same form of language, and has the same judgment of the norms in using it, might be forms language society).

Based on those four statements above, we know that speech community is a community who deal with the same linguistic code to interact with other people around the society-ways of doing things, ways of talking, beliefs, values, power relations- because of their place, profession, hobby and et cetera that can make them unite as a group.

They use the common way to communicate through the community directly or indirectly.

In addition, Spolsky defined “a speech community is all the people who speak a single language (like English or French or Amharic) and so share notions of what is same or different in phonology or grammar” (1998: 24).

Spolsky also states that:

A speech community share norms about the selection of varieties is important. Though they might all know and use each of the varieties, they recognize the conditions under which other member of community believe that is appropriate to use each of them (1998: 25).

“To identify themselves as a member of community, people have to define themselves jointly as insiders against others, whom they thereby define as outsiders” ( Kramsch, 1998: 8).

### **2.1.3 Language Variation**

Hudson defines a variety of language as a set of linguistic items with similar distribution (1980: 22). While Chaer and Leonie Agustina (2010: 61) states that:

Terjadinya keragaman atau kevariasian bahasa ini bukan hanya disebabkan oleh para penuturnya yang tidak homogen, tetapi juga karena kegiatan interaksi social yang mereka lakukan sangat beragam. Setiap kegiatan memerlukan atau menyebabkan terjadinya keragaman bahasa itu. Keragaman ini akan semakin bertambah kalau bahasa tersebut digunakan oleh penutur yang sangat banyak, serta dalam wilayah yang sangat luas.

(The kinds of language or Language variation is not only because of the speakers who are not homogeneous, but also because of the social interactions that they do are various. Every activity needs or caused language diversity. This diversity will increase if the language used by many people in very wide area).

“Language varies not only according to the social characteristics of speakers – such as the factors of social class, ethnic group, and gender- but also according to the social context in which speakers find themselves”, (Trudgill, 2000: 81). While Spolsky stated that “the existence of patterned variation in language makes it possible to identify ourselves and others as belonging to certain groups” (1998: 5). According to Hudson, Trudgill, Spolsky, and Chaer and Agustina’s view, it can be concluded that Language variation is a set of linguistic items with similar distribution that produces kind of language caused by social interactions done by the speakers from different places so that language spread wider. The same speaker uses different way to communicate in different situations and purposes.

According to the statements above, it can be concluded that language varieties is a set of linguistic items with similar distribution that produce kind of language according to the social context in which speaker themselves because social interactions are varies. These varieties grow wider if the interactions done by the speaker are happened in wider area with more speakers.

#### 2.1.4 Register

Hymes defines the notion of register broaches a perspective that may be called that of speech styles (1974: 59) “Register can be defined either narrowly or broadly. The narrow definition sees register simply as an occupational variety of language; the wider definition of register sees it as a sort of social genre of linguistic usage (sometimes specified as a sociolect to differentiate it from dialect)” (Stockwell, 2002: 7).

Trudgill (2000: 81) also defines :

Linguistic varieties that are linked in this way to particular occupations or topics can be termed *registers*. Register are usually characterized entirely, or almost so, by vocabulary differences: either by the use of particular words, or by the use of words in a particular sense.

In his book, Trudgill adds his statement that “Registers are an example of particular kind of language being produced by a particular kind of social context” (2000: 82). In addition, the term REGISTER is widely used to refer to ‘varieties according to use’, in contrast with dialects, defined ‘a varieties according to user’ (Halliday, Mc Intosh and Stevens 1964 in Hudson’s book, 1980: 48).

Helliday (1978: 33) in Hudson (1980: 49) distinguishes three general types of dimension:

‘Field’, ‘mode’ and ‘tenor’ (‘style’ is sometimes used instead of ‘tenor’, but this is best avoided as ‘style’ is used in a lay sense to mean roughly the same as ‘register’). FIELD is

concerned with the purpose and the subject-matter of the communication; MODE refers to the means by which communication take place – notably, by speech or writing; and TENOR depends on the relations between participants.

Register based on those definitions above, can be understood as sort of social genre of linguistic usage. It is usually characterized by vocabulary differences: either by the use of particular words or by the use of words in a particular sense which is produced by a particular kind of social context depends on the relations between the participants. The register usually built of unity of people that have the same hobbies or profession. If registers are being talked to outsiders, they may not understand what the words means or may be have the different meaning that there is no correlation with the meaning of the words – meaning according to outsider- and what are being talked.

### **2.1.5 Pharmacist**

Pharmacists are experts in the science and clinical use of medication and are knowledgeable about the composition of drugs, their chemical and physical properties, and their manufacture and uses. Pharmacists work in many settings in healthcare system, including the community pharmacies, hospital, pharmaceutical industry, academia and research. They play a vital role in ensuring drug safety and optimal use of drugs at every point of the drug supply chain from raw materials to the dispensing of medication to patients.

Ann....(n.d). *About Pharmacists*.© 2011Time Inc. All rights

reserved. Retrieved from:

[http://www.healthprofessionals.gov.sg/content/hprof/spc/en/topnav/about\\_pharmacists.html](http://www.healthprofessionals.gov.sg/content/hprof/spc/en/topnav/about_pharmacists.html)

Syamsuni,(2005: 1) states that:

Profesi farmasi merupakan profesi yang berhubungan dengan seni dan ilmu dalam penyediaan (pengolahan) bahan sumber alam dan bahan sintesis yang cocok dan menyenangkan untuk didistribusikan dan digunakan dalam pengobatan dan pencegahan suatu penyakit

(Profession of Pharmacy is profession that has the relation with art and science of medicine supply (process) natural source and synthetic which is suitable and glad to be distributed and used in treatment and prevent a disease).

Syamsuni (2005: 2) also states that:

Pada waktu seseorang mulai masuk ke dalam dunia pendidikan kefarmasian berarti dia mulai mempersiapkan dirinya untuk melayani masyarakat dalam hal; Memenuhi kebutuhan obat-obatan yang aman dan bermutu, pengaturan dan pengawasan distribusi obat-obatan yang beredar di masyarakat, meningkatkan peranan dalam bidang penyelidikan dan pengembangan obat.

(When someone starts belonging to the education of pharmacists it means he or she starts preparing himself or herself to serve the society; provide high quality safety medicine need, direct and control the distribution of medicine spread in society, and rise the role in research and development of medicine).

Related to those statements given above, Pharmacists can be defined as a group of people who work in many settings in the healthcare system, including the community pharmacies, hospitals, pharmaceutical industry, academia and research has responsibilities in health of society especially in providing medicine, control the spread of medicine in



society and also try to rise the role in research and development of medicine.

From those theories above, the theories used related to the statements of the problem are about registers based on Trudgill's view "Registers are an example of particular kind of language being produced by a particular kind of social context (2000: 82) and why speech community use the same linguistic code, refer to the common ways in which members of a social group use language to meet their social needs (Kramsch, 1998: 7) need to use register as a language variety that is a set of linguistic items with similar distribution (Hudson,1980: 22) to communicate particularly in pharmacists who has professional registers in their work. This study is concerned in registers used by pharmacists particularly in using prescriptions that there are symbols understood by all of the members of pharmacists by collecting prescriptions and observing pharmacists' work.

#### **2.1.6 Pharmacists' registers and each context**

Kuttig (2008) says:

The primary aim of 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. Register and Context reaches 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 contexts.

Kuttig. *Register and Context*. ©2008 Time Inc. All rights reserved. Retrieved from:  
<http://gulib.georgetown.edu/newjour/r/msg03015.htm>

It can be concluded that language has special purpose based on where the communication take place and it focused on the relationship of the particular identities to the setting. Pharmacists use their registers just in their professional context; written communication with doctors through prescriptions and to patients. Abbreviations and Latin used in prescriptions.

Writing scripts in Latin, with a few exceptions, is necessary for precise information, communication, and saving time. Pharmacists are supposed to be trained in reading these scripts, and scripts are written for the pharmacists to fill the prescriptions, not the patient. Doctor do not have time to write every single word out extremely neatly. Doctors have agendas and busy days, and bad handwriting naturally accompanies that. Ann....(n.d).*Doctors Defend Latin Abbreviations*. © 2012 Time Inc. All rights reserved. Retrieved from:  
<http://www.peoplespharmacy.com/2012/09/13/doctors-defend-latin-abbreviations/>

In writing prescriptions, doctors should write medicine names, the kinds of medicine and the instructions of consuming the medicine clearly in a short time because doctors have a lot of agendas to help patients as soon as possible. So those doctors decide to write some abbreviation in prescription. All abbreviation and Latin have been standardized in each country. All of doctors and pharmacists have studied this standard language-Latin and abbreviation in writing prescription-before they have certificate to work as medical personnel.

Syamsuni (2005:6-7) states:

Farmakope adalah buku resmi yang ditetapkan secara hukum dan memuat standarisasi obat-obatan serta per syaratannya identitas, sifat kimia dan fisika, kadar, kemurnian, cara pemeriksaan atau analisis, sediaan farmasi dan sebagainya. World Health Organization (WHO) juga telah menerbitkan 2 jilid buku Farmakope internasional. Farmakope Indonesia pertama kali dikeluarkan pada tahun 1962. Terakhir, pada tahun 1995 diluncurkan lagi Farmakope Indonesia edisi IV.

(Farmakope is official book that defined legally and it consist medicines standardization and identity requirement, chemical and physical properties, content, purity, the way to control or analysis, pharmaceutical stock and others. World Health Organization (WHO) also has published 2 books international Farmakope. Farmakope Indonesia first published in 1962. The last, in 1995 Farmakope Indonesia published again).

According to Syamsuni, it can be concluded that Pharmacists around the world have legally standardization of using standard language in prescriptions. Each country also has own the particular book of pharmacists' registers based on the books have been published by WHO.

Syamsuni (2005: 2) says:

Ilmuan-ilmuan yang berjasa dalam perkembangan kefarmasian dan kedokteran adalah;

4.3.1 *Hippocrates* (460-370) adalah dokter Yunani yang memperkenalkan farmasi dan kedokteran secara alamiah. Beliau disebut sebagai Bapak Ilmu Kedokteran.

4.3.2 *Dioscorides* (abad 1 setelah masehi), adalah seorang ahli botani Yunani yang merupakan orang pertama yang menggunakan tumbuh-tumbuhan sebagai ilmu farmasi terapan.

4.3.3 Galen (130-200 M), adalah seorang dokter yang ahli farmasi dari Yunani.

4.3.4 *Philippus Aureolus Theoprastus Bombastus Von Hohenheim* (1493-1541 M), seorang dokter dan ahli kimia dari Swiss yang menyebut dirinya Paracelsus, sangat besar pengaruhnya terhadap perubahan farmasi, menyiapkan bahan obat spesifik dan memperkenalkan zat kimia sebagai obat internal.

(Scientists who meritorious in pharmacy development and medical are:

4.3.1 *Hippocrates* (460-370) is doctor of Greece who introduces pharmaceutical and medical sciences naturally. He called as Father of medical.

4.3.2 *Dioscorides* (1<sup>st</sup> AC), is botanical scientist of Greece who the first uses some vegetations in applied pharmaceutical sciences.

4.3.3 *Galen* (130-200 C), is a doctor who expert in pharmaceutical science from Greece.

4.3.4 *Philippus Aureolus Theoprastus Bombastus Von Hohenheim* (1493-1541 M), is a doctor and chemical scientist from Swiss who calls himself Paracelsus, has a great influence in pharmacy changing, prepares specific drug ingredients and introduces chemical as internal drug ingredients).

Latin was the universal language throughout the dark ages because the only real connections between countries were through the Roman Catholic religion which used Latin as their language to communicate between different speaking nations. Thus, Latin became the standard between countries using different languages before traveling became practical in many other aspects of life. Science started out using Latin as its universal language as well, hence the connection.

Ann....(n.d). *Science and Latin*. ©1999-2001 Time Inc. All rights reserved. Retrieved from:

<http://www.newton.dep.anl.gov/askasci/gen99/gen99661.htm>

Based on those two statements given by Syamsuni and article retrieved from website above, all people who meritorious in pharmacy development and medical are come from Greece and at that time Latin was the universal language throughout the dark ages because the only real connections between countries were through the Roman Catholic religion which used Latin as their language to communicate between different speaking nations. So logically they use Latin as a standard language to develop the pharmaceutical science.

## **2.2 Review of the Previous Study**

The previous study of this research is “A Study of the Words Used in Doctor’s Prescriptions” by Siti Fatimah (2005). The theory used in previous study is by Holmes that there are many kinds of language functions, namely, directive that is utterances attempt to get someone to do something and referential that is utterances provide information (1992: 286). This study is focuses on the word that are used in doctor’s prescription and the differences between the words that are used by the pharmacists and those used by the patients. The data were collected and analyzed. And finally, this previous study find out the differences between the words that are used by the doctors to the pharmacists and those used by pharmacists to the patients.