

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

this chapter will discuss some theory that will be used to analyze the registers used by midwives. Which consist of the meaning of Sociolinguistics, Language, Language variety, Register, and speech community. These theories will help to answer the problem in this study.

2.1 The Main Theory

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is study of language in relation to society, (Hudson, 1980:4). This is to say that “sociolinguistics involves the relationship between society and language, in which an instrument for human to interact with other”. Trudgill (1983:13) states, “The function of language in establishing and maintaining with other people and the second the role played by language in conveying information about the speaker”.

Sociolinguistics is closely linked to the social community, using language to interact in everyday environments.

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 J.A. 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 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 Angles, 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 Language

Humans are social creatures because they live in a world not his own, in this world they need a group to socialize and they also need language to communicate with the environment. Language is derived from the spelling and pronunciation of it is a symbol that shows the meaning of the real life situation and their expression. So the language has a social function, and without the language of social life can not exist. Language as a means to connect and collaborate in social life. In situations where we are always need language.

There are many definitions of language among linguist themselves. Each of them has own variation in defining the term. language is a social phenomenon. It is a means of communication between individuals. It also brings them into relationship

with their environment. Chaer (1995:19) states that language is instrument for interaction or to communicate means to an idea, opinion and feeling. From the statements the writer can conclude that talking about language is not far from the society and among of the definitions of language and also the functions of language it self. Language is an arbitrary system of articulated sound used of social group to cooperate, communicate and to identify themselves. Furthermore, language is fundamental part of our actions in this field. Those means that language is very important for interaction between human behaviors. And (Halliday 1973:22) states “the social functions of language clearly determine the pattern of language varieties, in the sense of what have been called ‘diatypic’ varieties, or ‘register’: the register range, or linguistics repertoire, of community or of an individual is derived from the range of uses that language is put the particular culture or sub – culture”.

Beside the definition of language, the second aspect of language is the function. The function of language is used for communication and it is made up of sound. Everybody in this world can used the language without limitation time as the people want. Because language is needed for all human being, not except for the animal. Trudgill (1984:13) states “ language is not simply a means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people”. Can be interpreted that language is not just looking for information about communicating or other. But this is a very important and maintain relationships with other.

2.1.3 Language variety

Language as verbal behavior which is one aspect of the overall human behavior is communication. In a society, members are organized into groups and classified into categories. Each group is characterized by the behavior of any individual that everything seems smaller groups, but it is a common name for something, the differences within the group and the difference in power.

If one thinks of language as a phenomenon including all the languages of the world. The term variety of language can be used to refer to different manifestation of it, Language diversity is part of the definition language. James and Lesley Miroly in Florian Coulmas (1997:47) definition “everyone knows that language is variable. Variability in language is within everyone’s experience of using and listening to language, and most people show some degree of interesting it”. And in other theory. Hudson (1980:24) states, that variety of language as a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution. every variety of language can be known by sounds, word, grammatical features, meaning etc. and in daily communication language variety will increase variations of language are seen as the effect of social variety of speaker and the variety of language function.

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 Speech community

The term speech community is widely used by sociolinguistics to refer to a community based on language. The study of speech communities has therefore interested linguists for some time. Hudson (1980:25) states, “a speech community is a group of people who interact by means of speech”. Hartman & Stork in Alwasilah (1990:42) states, “A group of people usually in the same area, speaking the variant of a language, or the same standard language”. The speech community in an entire speech community members use the same language to communicate, have rules for use, language barriers, and speech community is a closed association or small group who use particular language to communicate among the members”.

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”.

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.

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 who because of place or their location, profession, hobby, and et cetera, use 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 trough 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 nations of what is same or different in phonology or grammar (1998: 24).

Spolsky also explains 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).

2.1.5 Social Context

Language is very much social phenomenon sociolinguistics explains the characteristic of each variety is the relevant relation to society, in the other words by whom, and when, the items concerned used. The approach to sociolinguistics should include everything from considering “who speak (or writes), what language (or what language variety), to whom, when and to what end” Fishman in Chaer (2004:7). The main language spoken in communities and their cultural adaptation to the values to gain a better opportunity seem to be the cause of the language choice and language use.

According to, Hymes 1979 (in Nababan 1991:7) is using the mnemonic device SPEAKING (*setting, participant, ends, act sequences, participant, ends, key, instrumentalities, norm, and genre*). There are (1) setting and scene. This component explores two aspect of context: the participant’s sense of what is going on when this practice is active. Analyzing the setting and scenic qualities of the practice helps ground the analyses in the specific contexts of social life. (2) the various kind of participants in communicative events-senders and receivers, addressors and addressees, interpreters and spokesmen and the like; (3) This asks about two ends: the goals participants may have in doing the practice, and the outcomes actually achieved; (4) Act sequences of component invites a careful look at the sequential organization of the praktice, its message content, and form; (5) The key of emotional pitch, feeling or spirit of the communication practice; (6) Instruments or channel is shared by various participants, linguistic, kinesics, musical, interpretative,

interactional, and other, (7) There are two senses of norms that may be relevant to a communication practice: habit and the appropriate thing to do; (8) A genre of communication involves identifying the practice as a type of a normal genre such as verbal dueling, or a riddle, or narrative

2.1.6 Register

Registers are part of the diversity of languages Hudson (1998:48) states, “can interpret register differences in term of acts of identity in much the same way as for dialect differences “each time a person speaks or writes he not only located himself with reference to the rest of society, but also relates his act of communication to the complex class factory scheme of communicative behavior”. Based on that explanation, professional registers are also discussed in registers theory. Trudgill (1974:81) states, “linguistic varieties that are linked in this way to particular occupations or topics can be termed register. Register are usually characterized entirely, or almost so, by vocabulary difference either by the use of particular words, or by the use of word in a particular sense”. Register are an example of a particular kind of language being produced by a particular kind of social context. Holmes (1992:276) states, “the language of groups of people with common interest or jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such groups”. Hymes (1975:270) states “ register here describe the language of the group of people with common interest of job or language use in situation associated with such group”. Holmes (1992:276) states, “some linguists describe this kind of language variation as

‘register’ variation. Other use the term ‘register’ more narrowly to describe the specific vocabulary associated with different occupational group”.

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 registers 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).

Halliday (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 deepens 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.

2.1.7 Midwives

Midwives are part of a profession in the field of health. During this time, people are very familiar with the midwives, doctor, nurse and pharmacists. Midwives are professional who work in health facilities women who work as partners to provide support, care and advice during pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal period, the delivery lead responsibility and providing care to newborns and infants. This care includes prevention, promotion of normal birth, the detection of complication in mother and child and access to medical assistance or other appropriate assistance, as well as implementing emergency measures and midwifery profession is usually performed in a hospital, clinic or maternity home.

Midwives are one of the health workers who can provide services to the public in accordance with the competence and authority. Midwives have been recognized as a profession and to be able to say as someone who works professionally, then the midwives should be able to understand the extent of the role and function as a midwives. Midwives in their profession have a role and function of the executor, administrator, educator, and researcher.

(<http://infobidannia.wordpress.com/2011/05/28/peran-dan-fungsi-bidan/>)

Accessed on April 23th, 2013

Wahyuni (1996:158) state that :

Bidan merupakan profesi & tenaga lini terdepan dalam pelayanan kesehatan reproduksi yg sangat diperlukan dalam wahana kesejahteraan ibu & anak di komunitas maupun di wahana politik.

(Midwives are the leading force in the profession and reproductive health services that are indispensable in a vehicle welfare of mothers and children in the community and in the political vehicle).

Wahyuni (1996:158) also explains more about midwives that :

Bidan sebagai tenaga profesional termasuk rumpun kesehatan. Untuk menjadi jabatan profesional, bidan harus mampu menunjukkan ciri-ciri jabatan profesional, yaitu: Memberi pelayanan kepada masyarakat yang bersifat khusus atau spesialis Melalui jenjang pendidikan yang menyiapkan, Keberadaannya diakui dan diperlukan masyarakat, Mempunyai peran dan fungsi yang jelas, Mempunyai kewenangan yang disahkan atau diberikan oleh pemerintah, Memiliki organisasi profesi yang memiliki etika bidan. Memiliki standar pelayanan, standar praktek, standar pendidikan yang mendasari dan mengembangkan profesi sebagai kebutuhan masyarakat, standar pendidikan berkelanjutan sebagai wahana pengembangan kompetensi Sebagai bidan profesional.

(Midwives as health professionals including family. To be a professional position, the midwife should be able to demonstrate the characteristics of professional

positions, namely: Providing services to the people that are special or specialist through education that prepares, existence is recognized and required people, Have clear roles and functions, Having authority approved or granted by the government, has a professional organization that has ethics midwife. Have service standards, practice standards, educational standards and develop the underlying needs of the community as a profession, continuing education standards as a vehicle for the development of professional competence as a midwives).

Related to those statements given above, midwives can be defined as a group of people who work in many settings in the healthcare system, including the community hospitals, pharmaceutical industry, academia and research has responsibilities in health of society especially in providing pregnancy, , childbirth. control the conditions of pregnancy in society and also try to rise the role in research and development of pregnancy.

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 , 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 midwives who has professional registers in their work. This research is concerned in the register

used by midwives in particular in dealing with patients who are no symbols understood by all members of midwives and midwife observing performance.

2.2 Review of the Previous Studies

Inayati's thesis (2007:25-26) entitled *The Study of Some Jargons Used by Student of Midwifery Academy Siti Khodijah Sepanjang*. In doing her research, Inayati uses qualitative approach to find out the jargons used in the Midwifery Academy Siti Khodijah Sepanjang, especially in conversation. Inayati uses the population of her research is all of the students of Midwifery Academy Siti Khodijah Sepanjang. She, in her research uses transcription which is made based on the conversation recorded.

The difference lies in the data and the material analyzed whereas Inayati uses jargon to be analyzed and the researcher conducts register in this research. Similarly, both of them are kind of language variety. Moreover, Inayati in her unpublished thesis gives the reasons why the midwives use those registers. First, it is more practice to use in the environment. Then, it is to keep close with people of the same profession. Next, it is as habit of the same profession. The last, it is to keep the psychological condition of the patient. While in the second thesis titled "The registers used by pharmacist" by Nisa' (2013:40-41) parallels to Inayah's point of view that says the reasons why the registers used by pharmacists to communicate in their work are: first reason is all of people who experts and meritorious in pharmacy development and medical from Greece, so that the language simply used usually is Latin. The second reason is

writing script in Latin, with few exceptions, is necessary for precise information, communication, and saving time. Doctors are very busy, so they make it simple in abbreviation of kind of medicines and instructions of using medicines. The third reason is the standardization in pharmacists' registers around the world have been associated in 2 books international Farmakope published by World Health Organization (WHO).

Based on both of the thesis above, it can be concluded that there are some reasons why registers used by people with the same profession such as pharmacists and midwife. They are because it is more practice to use, to keep close with people of the same profession and habit of the same profession, to make it simple in abbreviation and to make the same standardization language among the organization around the world.