

CHAPTER II

REVIEW THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will discuss the theory that will be used to analyze the registers used by health analysts in **laboratory**. Theories that will be discussed are Sociolinguistics, Language, Language variety, social context, Register, and speech community. These theories will help to answer the problem in this study.

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is study of language in relation to society, Holmes (1992:1) stated that, Sociolinguistics study the relationship between language and 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”. Trudgil Peter (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”. And sociolinguistics is closely linked to the social community, using language to interact in everyday environments.

2.1.2 Language Variety

Language diversity is part of the definition language. James Miroly 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 interest in it". And in other theory. Hudson (1980:24) states, that variety of language as a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution. Fishman (1972:52) said that every variety of language can be known by sounds, word, grammatical features, meaning etc.

2.1.3 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 speaks (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 practice, 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.

2.1.4 Register

Registers are part of the diversity of languages Hudson (1998:48) states, “can interpret register differences in terms 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 classificatory scheme of communicative behaviour”. Of explanation registers also discusses professional registers. Trudgill (1974:81) states, “linguistic varieties that are linked in this way to particular occupations or topics can be termed register. Registers 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". 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". Dell 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"

2.2 Review of Related Previous Study

In this section to avoid duplication to enlarge our knowledge of sociolinguistics, in this study took the theory of Hymes 1979 (in Nababan, 1991:7) uses a mnemonic device SPEAKING (setting, participant, ends, act sequences, key, instrumentalities, norm, and genre), social context of the thesis Waode Hamsia. , 2009. Code Mixing and Code Switching in Novel The Umar Kayam Priyayi. Surabaya: Surabaya Muhammadiyah University. (Unpublished). This theory helps this research in a register that is used by health care analysts to Determine the social context social factors. And take of the thesis Fanana. Ferdowsi 2005. The Java Dialect Used by Bordir Tailor at Dukun Gresik. Surabaya. Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya. (Unpublished). Is the theory of the nature of the research (this research is descriptive qualitative nature. No manipulation of variables, and no hypothesis testing, only contains a few notes on the register used by the "health analyst". Moleong in Fanana. 2005: 18 seen that the qualitative methodology as

research that product descriptive data, it has the form of the written word / spoken of the people and attitudes that can be seen) this thesis helps to determine the type of research because of the same descriptive qualitative study.