

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents several essential points of this thesis. They are: sociolinguistics, language, language and society, language variation, and dialect.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

One of science that study about language is sociolinguistic. This is confirmed by Chaer and Agustina (2004: 2) that sociolinguistics is interdisciplinary science the study of language in relation to the use of language in society. So this study is to learn the use of language itself in the environment. Undeliberately, language as an object of the study. But language in this study not only as a language but also as a tool for communication and interaction in society. As an object in linguistics, language is not seen or approached as a language, as done by general linguistics, but rather seen or approached as a means of interaction or communication in human society (Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 3). This study appears caused by the variation of the language in society. Jendra in Safarina stated "Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an object of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology, and phonology handle it" (2010: 9).

2.2 Language

Many definitions about what language is. Nasr in Soekemi in Safarina defines “Language as an acquired habit of systematic vocal activity representing meanings coming from human experiences or ... language is an acquired vocal system for communicating meanings” (2010: 2). Beside that, “Language has so many interrelationships with various aspects of human life that it can be studied from numerous points of view. All are valid and useful, as well as interesting in themselves (Gleason in Safarina, 2010: 2). Another theory as Alwasilah (2008: 204) stated that universally, the nature of language is communication tool. From the three 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 itself. Those mean that language is very important for interaction between human behaviors.

Beside the definition of language, the second aspect of language is the function. Chaer and Agustina (2004: 11) stated that the main function of language is as a communication tools or interaction tools which only owned by human. And also De Saussure in Bell in Safarina argues that:

Language has been seen as an ‘object’ describable by deductive methods similar to those of the natural sciences. More precisely, language has been seen as a system with its own components and relationships describable in and for itself, non in terms of the use to which it might be put (2010: 20).

Beside, Nababan in Hayatin (1999: 48) stated that the most basic function of language is for communication, which are communication tools and social interaction of human beings.

Everybody in this world can use the language without limitation time as the people want. Because language is needed for all human being, not except for the animal. It's mean that in the interaction between each creature has special language. As stated by Rahardi that the differences in occupation or profession may also raises different dialect, depending on the particularities of its profession (2006: 18). This means that language use by some people in certain time, situation, place and occupation are has big differences. It's mean that, people in different habitual activity will understand how they will use special words in formal and informal situation according to their occupation.

2.3 Language and Society

Many activities of human life need language as medium to interaction in society. Without language there is no communication between them. In society, are deciding into many cultures and also languages. From that, automatically society has its own many differences between one and other people languages. Differences about language in society are possible, because it is advisability. Peoples who live in a society may not says that their language is good than the other. It's confirmed by Francis in Hayatin "people must be very cautious about calling any language intrinsically better or worse than any other" (1999: 10).

Beside to understand about any language from other societies, interaction in society will also make relationship between human being in their society. Therefore, language having a great affect in society. Language and society are interrelated that it is possible to understand one without the other. By using

language to interaction in society, person has groups or smaller society. There are group or smaller society, because of the differences of social economic, religion, ethnic, idea, and profession, for instance, the group of trader that consist of buyers and seller in Kliwon market.

2.4 Language Variation

For most people, language is primarily as a tool to be used as a communication. It cannot be separated from of human's activities. It's confirmed by Nababan in Hayatin (1999: 10) that because we need to realize that language is not having one form only, and that, in speaking, a language community is not homogeneous, because there will always be variations based on region, social level, occupation, speakers and so on.

In daily communication language variation will increase, if language is use by a lot of speakers in a broad area. Variations of language are seen as the effect of social variety of speaker and the variety of language. A societal variety is a variety of language that is shared and spoken by members of a particular speech community (Jendra in Safarina, 2010: 31).

Language is diverse, it's mean that although a language has a rule or same specific pattern, but because of the language used by speakers of a heterogeneous who have different social background and habits, so the language is become variety (Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 14). The differences from one language to another language are just not because the heterogeneous speaker but also caused

by the variation of the interaction in society and their habitual differences. Francis in Hayatin (1999: 14) stated that "people don't speak language, they speak languages". From that statement it can conclude that every society has more than one variation of language, because a society may contain some communities of people.

2.5 Dialect

Every language in this world is a collection of many dialects. There is no language has only one variety. Beside, Jendra in Safarina (2010: 186) stated that dialect is a variety of a language based on the place where it used. And dialect grows in the different speakers that exist in certain place. Dialect is a variation of a language from group of speakers which are relatively, in one place, region, or a particular area (Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 63).

There are many different dialects in one language. And each of the dialect is depends on the variety of the people, geographic, social, politic, or economic. Not only depends on the some factors above, but also it can depends on vocabulary, pronunciation and variety of the culture.

Dialect is usually characterized by 3 (three) aspect. They are (aspect of) the use of special words, the use of special pronunciation, and the use of special grammar. In this research, the researcher will analyze and focus on the special words use by traders and buyers in Kliwon market. The analyze will be focused on 3 (three) aspect. They are the words that are usually used, the time the words are used, and the reason for the use.