# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

## 2.1     Sociolinguistics

Yule (2006:205) states that sociolinguistics is used generally for the study of the relationship between language and society. This statement is supported by Wardhaugh (1986:13), sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood trough the study of language.

Similar to Wardhaugh, Hudson (1996:04) also state that sociolinguistics is the study of language relation to the society. From the previous explanation, it means that sociolinguistics is the knowledge to make the definition of the social language clearly. By using sociolinguistics, the reader and researcher can understand the usage of social language easily.

## 2.2     Register

There are some aspects used by some communities of language. It influences the style of language they use. Register is one of language style that exists in sociolinguistics.

Register is a conventional way of using language that is appropriate in a specific context, which may be identified as situational, occupational, or

topical. (Yule, 2006:210). Register is kind of language variety that indicate something special and understood only by certain group of language. According to Wardhaugh (1986:52) register are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups.

There are some kinds of register according to Martin Joos, based on Broderick (1976:03-04). They are intimate, casual, consultative, formal, and frozen style.

2.2.1  Intimate Style

Joos calls it "extraction". Intimate style shows extreme structural simplicity.

2.2.2  Casual Style

It is a conversational style, but not for stranger. People use it tends to make frequent use of ephemeral words and expressions, which act as badges of shared information or shared assumptions.

2.2.3  Consultative Style

Language spoken has to be in complete sentences, word choice is careful, and the pronunciation is explicit.

2.2.4  Formal Style

It is used in official situations with the purpose for expand conversation.

2.2.5  Frozen Style

Professional speaker uses it because the pattern has been established, usually used in sacred situations, as like the mantra, law, scripture, etc.

## 2.3    Casual Style

There are some kinds of language style according to Martin Joos. Casual language is the one of its kind. Casual language style is the language style that used to speak with people who is considered as a friend.

Chaer (2004) on Wiratno (2011) stated that:

*Ragam santai atau ragam kasual adalah variasi bahasa yang digunakan dalam situai tidak resmi    untuk berbincang-bincang. Bentuk santai inni banak menggunakan bentuk alegro, yaitu bentuk kata atau ujaran yang dipendekan. Kosakatanya banyak dipenuhi unsur leksikal dialek dan unsur bahasa daerah, begitu juga dengan struktur morfologi dan sintaksis yang niormatif tidak digunakan.*

Romadlon (2012:42) states that the use of casual style refers to the situation in which utterances are expressed. Casual style is a style used in informal (casual) situation and using informal language. The relationship between speaker and hearer is close, so they usually use words or term repetition and frequently use ellipse sentences. Ellipse sentences focus on the meaning of an utterance, not the structure. Therefore, a speaker can be free to speak because it exposes the message of the language in certain situation.

Based on the statement of Payne (1996) that casual register has characterizations and one of the characteristic of casual register is broken sentences. Casual language usually spoken in unstructured sentences and the grammar is incorrect. The point is the listeners can enjoy and relax in doing conversation and understand about the topic that spoken. According to the function of casual language, it has same function with *ragam ngoko* in Javanese language. Ngoko is the language style that used to speak with people on age, in relax and informal situation, etc.

As stated by Wiratmo (2011):

*Ragam ngoko adalah bentuk uggah-ungguh bahasa Jawa yang berintikan leksikon ngoko, atau yang menjadi inti ragam ngoko adalah leksikon ngoko bukan leksikon yang lain. Tingkat tutur ini merupakan tingkat tutur yang menunjukan kesopanan rendah.*

He (2011) also stated that there two kinds of *ragam ngoko. Ngoko lugu and ngoko andap. Ngoko lugu* is used to be noted with affixes like [*-e*] (*dak, ko, di*), and the shortened word like *aku* becomes *ku*, *kowe* becomes *mu*, etc. Parents to children, people in the same social class, and high social class people to lowest social class people use Ngoko. Meanwhile, *ngoko andap* is the mixing language from *ngoko*, netral, and *krama.* It is used to speak only friend to friend. It is more similar to casual language.

Casual style also has some characteristics that make it different with other language style. Some of the characteristics that found in casual style are the usage of grammar. In casual style, grammar usage is not the point of speaking. The goal of the usage of casual style is to make listeners get the point of speaking. Casual style is defined as language style in the casual conversation and normal situation with close friend. The language used is incomplete and focused to the meaning and not the correct structure (Irene, 2013).

As quoted in Eggins by Romadlon (2012:43) that casual conversation includes casual style which has some characteristics that makes different from the others. These characteristics show certain forms or patterns in several views. They are :

a. Most of the structures are in clauses or phrases which are grammatically divided into three types; interrogatives, declaratives, and imperative.

b. It usually uses swear words such as bloody, n'sync, bullshit, and others to strengthen expressions.

## 2.4 Egalitarianism

Egalitarianism is equalization. It is a cultural orientation that make people understand about other people as the same and equal as human beings. As stated by Schwartz (2001: 65) egalitarianism is "the belief that all people are of equal worth and should be treated equally in society". According to Bryce (1896:459), equality is for anything. People are equal in many aspect of live. They are equal in the sight of God. There are four kinds of equality based on Bryce (1898:460). These kinds of equality are social, civil, political, and economic.

### 2.4.1 Social equality

It denotes the kind mutual courtesy and respect which men show to one another when each feels the other to be "as good as himself"—a respect which stands between condescension, on the one hand, and submissiveness, on the other.

### 2.4.2 Civil equality

This equality shows people's possession of similar and equal legal rights in the sphere of private law. These equal rights are equal rights in

freedom of speech and action, to personal safety and protection, to the enjoyment of a position in the family, and to the holding and disposal of property.

### 2.4.3 Political equality

It describes the equal enjoyment by all who are citizens of the states of a share in its government, includes the right to vote persons to be invested with executive or legislative functions and the right of being one's self eligible for such an executive or legislative post.

### 2.4.4 Economic equality

It belongs to people of an equal quantity or value of property, none being either richer or poorer than their neighbor is.

## 2.5 Social Class

Social class is limitation among people in wealth, prestige, and education status. Based on www.cliffnotes.com, social class refers to a group of people with similar levels of wealth, influence, and status. The previous statement is supported by Holmes (1992:135) that social class is used here as shorthand term for differences between people which are associated with differences in social prestige, wealth and education.

Social class also makes the different language usage. People in the low social class will speak different to the high social class and vice versa. Based on Irene (2013), states that people in different social class also have language variation in their daily communication. This different language style makes the language variation exist.

## 2.6 Review of the Previous Researches

There are several researches related to this research that found by the researcher that done previously. As Ratna (2009) with her research "Registers Used by Health Analyst", she analyzed the register that found in the medical daily activity. On the other hand, Eka (2009) on her research "The registers Used by Midwives", she also analyzed the same thing with Ratna (2009) but she has different object of the research. As the same research, they both used same theory to do the research. They both use Hudson theory to finish their research. However, those researches have differentiations in the object of the research that make differentiation in findings the result of the research.

Observing at the object of the previous researches, the researcher's object of research has similarity to those previous researches. The previous

researches talk about language related to the occupation. Although the research has similarity in the object but the researcher focuses deeper inside the kind of register that is casual language rises in the communication. Moreover, the researcher more focuses in the egalitarianism that the objects do in speaking.

According to the difference and similarity, those previous researches give contribution in adding more knowledge to the study of the register and language related to the occupation. Those researches also become the researcher's reference part in analyzing the research.