

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Based on the background of the study, the statement of the problem, and so on. In this chapter the writer discusses some theories in linguistics and language which are related to her study. There are: the definition of language, sociolinguistics, speech community, and phonemes.

2.1 The Definition of Language

In the following the writer presents some quotations of the definitions of language given by different experts in linguistics. Each experts linguistics has his own definition of the language. There are some definition of the language according to some linguist. According to the Ramelan (1994:1), "Language as a means of communication with other people is a tool to express his ideas and wishes. Without language it is hard to imagine how people can cooperate and get along with one another". Wardhaugh (2005:1) states, "Language what a members of a particular society speak". He further states, "Language is a communal possession, although admittedly an abstract one". It means, language is a communal possession and used to communication with other people to express his ideas and wishes. People can't cooperate and get along with one another without language.

Pinker (1995:18) states,"Language is a complex, specialized skill, which develops in the child spontane-ously, without conscious effort or formal

instruction, is deployed without awareness of its underlying logic, is qualitatively the same in every individual, and is distinct from more general abilities to process information or be able to have intelligently”. Brown (2007:5) says “Language is a statements that captures the key features of a concept”.

Language is specialized skill, develops without conscious effort or formal instruction, is deployed without awareness of its underlying logic and is distinct from more general abilities to process information as a statements that captures the key features of a concept.

According to Llamas (2007:xvi) “Language is the means by which groups of people articulate themselves, and delineate themselves from others”. Thus, language is the way of someone to articulate and delineate themselves.

Another definition of language as stated by Kridalaksana in Chaer (1994:32) “Bahasa adalah sistem lambang bunyi yang arbitrer yang digunakan para anggota kelompok sosial untuk bekerja sama, berkomunikasi, dan mengidentifikasikan diri” or “Language is the system of sound symbols that is arbitrary and it is used by the members of the social group to cooperate, communicate, and for self identification”. Related to this statement, R.H. Robin (1964:9) states, “A language is an arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates”.

Based on the above definitions, the writer can conclude that, the main function of language is a means of communication, when human interacts or making relationship with others he uses language as a medium. Language is a communal possession. Language has some characteristics, which they are: arbitrary, systematic, and sound.

2.2 The Definition of Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is closely related to language and in the following are some definitions of sociolinguistics. According to Wardaugh (2005:13) “sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of the language and of how languages function in communication...”. It means that sociolinguistics is the study about language and society to know the structure of the language and the function of languages in communication. Marjohan (1988:10) states, “sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which studies language variation in its relation in the sociolinguistic make of the participants, the setting etc, determine the choice of language usage form used in the conversation”.

It means that sociolinguistics study about the relation between Language and the participants and explains the Language when the people make relation in the conversation. Hudson (1996:4) says, “sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society”. Related to this statement Downes (1998:9) states, “sociolinguistics is that branch of linguistics which studies just those properties of language and languages which require reference to social, including contextual, factors in their explanation”.

It means that sociolinguistics is the study about the relation about language and social, including contextual, factors in their explanation. Moreover, Criper and Widdowson in Chaer and Agustine (2004:3) states that

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in operation its purpose is to investigate how the convention the language use relate to other aspects of social behavior. J.A Fishman in Chaer and Agustine (2004:3) argue Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their function and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change one another within a speech community.

From the two definitions above, Sociolinguistics is a part of study of language which study language in relation to society, and of society as it communicates. Also discussion about the use and use language, character and function of language.

2.3 Definition of Speech Community

Hudson (1996:24) says that speech community is widely used by sociolinguists to refer to a community based on language, but linguistic community is also used with the same meaning. If speech communities can be delimited, then they can be studied, and it may be possible to find interesting differences between communities which correlate with differences in their language.

A more complex definition is given by Charles Hockett in Hudson (1996: 24) states that each language defines a speech community: they whole set of people who communicate with each other, either directly or indirectly, via the common language. Here the criterion of communication within the community is added, so that if two communities both spoke the same language but had no contact with each other at all, they would count as different speech communities.

2.4 The Definition of Phonemes

Katamba (1989:18) states that family of sounds is called a phoneme. Cohen (1971:18) also states, “The sound elements as far as they can be proved to have significant functions within the word are called phonemes”. Based on the above definitions, the writer can conclude that phoneme is one of the family of sounds which the smallest elements of language and have significant functions within the word.

2.4.1 Consonants

Katamba (1989:3) says that Speech sounds are produced by interfering in some way with a body of moving air. He (1989:4) further states, “Consonants are produced by obstructing in some way the flow of air through the vocal tract”. It means that the consonants are speech sounds that produce by obstructing in some way the flow of air in vocal tract. There are many more consonants than vowel. The following IPA chart are showed the symbols of consonants:

2.4.1.1 IPA Consonants

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill				r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap				ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

Figure 1. IPA Consonants taken from Canepari (2005:40)

Those are the chart that used the writer to analyze the variety of consonants which are produced by the subject observed. Meanwhile, in this study the writer will not explain about all consonants, but the writer only explain some consonants are used by Lebanisuko Madurese.

2.4.2 Vowels

Darwowitzjojo (1985:57) says that, “Vowels are speech sounds that can be produced easily because there is no difficulty in producing it. The quality of vowels are depend on three factors, they are the tongue position whether high, middle, or low, then the up and down of the tongue and last is the mouth curve. In addition, when vowel is produced, we can move the tongue up and down in front, middle, or back”.

It means that vowels are speech sounds that produce without obstructing in someway the flow of air in vocal tract. Katamba (1989:8) states, “Vowels more difficult to describe accurately than consonants. This is largely because there is no noticeable in the vocal tract during their production”. The quality of vowels is affected by the shapes of lips.

The main difference between the preceding system of transcription and the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) lies in differences in the symbols used to transcribe vowels. The IPA system for transcribing vowels can be described in terms of the following chart:

2.4.2.1 IPA Vowels

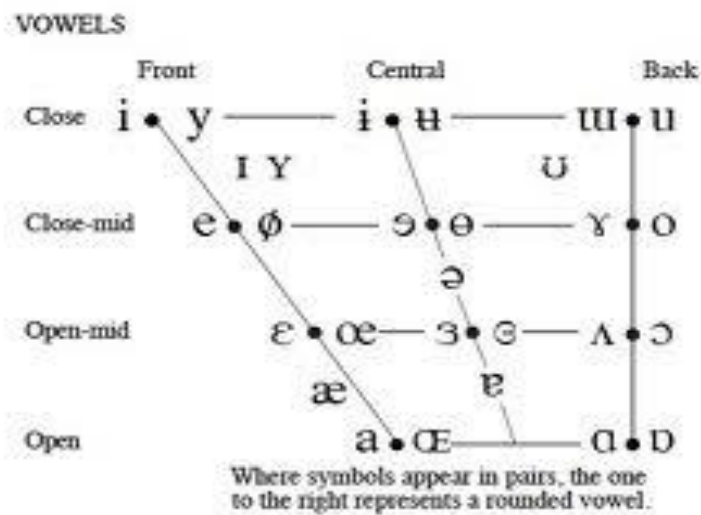


Figure 2. IPA Vowels taken from Canepari (2005:40)

The IPA defines a vowel as a sound which occurs at a syllable center. The IPA maps the vowels according to the position of the tongue. The vertical axis of the chart is mapped by vowel height. Vowels pronounced with the tongue lowered are at the bottom, and vowels pronounced with the tongue raised at the top. In a similar fashion, the horizontal axis of the chart is determined by vowel backness. Vowels with the tongue moved towards the front of the mouth, such as the vowel /ɛ/ in 'met' are to the left in the chart, while those in which it is moved to the back such as the vowel /ʌ/ in 'but' are placed to the right in the chart.

But it is not always sufficient, Katamba (1989:11) states, "there are languages which make a four way distinction on this parameter. Many

phoneticians use the terms CLOSE, HALF-CLOSE, HALF-OPEN, and OPEN to reflect this”. This is the four way above :

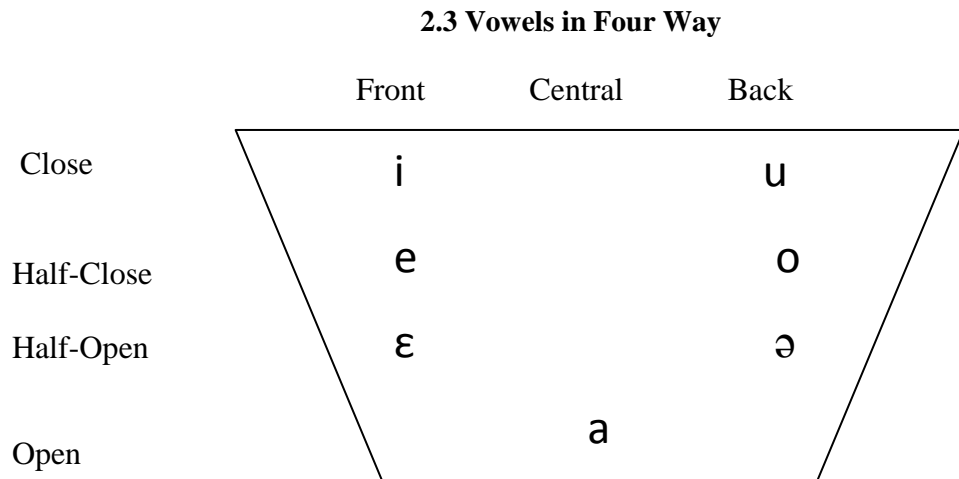


Figure 3. Vowels in four way taken from Katmba (1989:11)

2.5 Phonetic Changes

Indonesia is a big country that have many region language, no languages on each region are same. Katamba (1989:79) states, “No two languages have exactly the same inventory of phonemes which are realised by the same set of allophones; no two languages have exactly the same phonological rules regulating the deployment of their sounds”. Its like Madurese in Madura island and Madurese in Lebanisuko, Gresik, East Java. The writer use the phonetic changes to analyze the differences between them. Muslich (2011:118) classified the phonetic changes in nine categories. They are: assimilation, dissimilation, vowel modification, neutralization, zeroisation, monophthongisation, and anapticsis.

2.5.1 Neutralization

Neutralization is the result of phoneme alternation influenced by environmental or cancellation of the minimal difference of phonemes in a certain position. Phoneme alternation is changes a phoneme into another phoneme without changing the meaning. Neutralization also happen in Lebanisuko village. For the example:

Lebanisuko Madurese said *kance* for ‘friend’,

Madurese said *kanca* for ‘friend’.

The difference between them was the vowel at the end of word. Lebanisuko Madurese used the vowel / e / but Madurese used vowel / a / and the meanings was same, friend. In this context, the difference of a phoneme in a word without changing their meaning, was classified into Neutralization.

2.5.2 Zeroisation

Zeroisation is the omission of a phoneme as the result of saving or economizing pronunciation. Zeroisation is the absence of phoneme at the beginning, the middle, or the end of word without changing the meaning. Zeroisation is also defined shortening of word. Muslich (2011:124) classify The Zeroisation based on the the place of the phoneme absence.

2.5.2.1 Aferesis

Aferesis is the omission of phoneme from the beginning of word without changing the meaning. In Lebanisuko Madurese, the writer found aferesis in the word cheer,

Lebanisuko Madurese said *orak* for ‘cheer’,

Madurese said *sorak* for ‘cheer’.

The difference of them was the consonant / s / that omitted in Lebanisuko Madurese.

2.5.2.2 Syncope

Syncope is the omission of phoneme from the middle of word without changing the meaning. The writer found the example of Syncope in Lebanisuko Madurese, there is the word Friday.

Lebanisuko Madurese said *jhum’at* for ‘Friday’

Madurese said *jhuma’at* for ‘Friday’.

The difference of them was a vowel / a / that omitted in Lebanisuko Madurese.

2.5.2.3 Apocope

Apocope is the omission of phonemes from the end of word without changing the meaning. The example in Indonesia are: *presidentt* to be *presiden*, *standard* to be *standar*.

Another type of omission of phoneme is Haplologi, is a shortening of the word because of the removal of a phoneme or syllable in pronunciation. For example, the writer found the haplogi in Indonesian there are: /tidak/ to be /tiada/, *bagaimana* to be *gimana*.

2.5.3 Anapticsis or Addition

The anapticsis is the change of phone by adding a phoneme between two consonant to expedite the pronunciation. Anapticsis is the presence of phoneme at the beginning, the middle, or the end of word without changing the meaning.

Muslich (2011:126) classify The anapticsis based on the place of the presence phoneme into three :

2.5.3.1 Prothesis

Prothesis is the additional phoneme at the beginning of word without changing the meaning. For the example, in Lebanisuko Madurese the writer found the word ‘washing’ in Lebanisuko Madurese that is different from Madurese

Lebanisuko Madurese said s*asasa* for ‘washing’,

Madurese said *asasa* for ‘washing’.

Thus, Lebanisuko Madurese add the consonant / s / at the beginning of word.

2.5.3.2 Epenthesis

Epenthesis is the additional phoneme in the middle of word without changing the meaning. As the example, the writer found the Lebanisuko Madurese that having Epenthesis, there are the word *kowacé* for ‘magpie’.

Lebanisuko Madurese said *kowacé* for ‘magpie’,

Madurese said *koacé* for ‘magpie’.

Lebanisuko add the consonant / w / in the middle of word.

2.5.3.3 Paragoge

Paragog is the additional phoneme at the end of word without changing the meaning. The example of paragoge is the word ‘send’.

Lebanisuko Madurese said *ngéréma*a for ‘send’,

Madurese said *ngéré*m for ‘send’.

Lebanisuko Madurese add the vowel / a / at the end of the word.

2.6 Context in Sociolinguistics

Basically, pragmatics and sociolinguistics share a lot of common interest as both disciplines emphasize the importance of contextual meaning. The meaning entailed and implied in utterances are found especially through analyzing the social context in which conversations take place. Cruse (2006:35) states, “context is an essential factor in interpretation of utterances and expressions”. According to Chaer (2010:222), “the context of the conversation can be the subject or topic of conversation with the place and time of the conversation, or the specific audiences”. In sociolinguistics, context may give meaning or different information though the same utterance form.

Dijk (1977:191) states, “context is idealized abstraction from such a situation and contains only those facts which systematically determine the appropriateness of conventional utterances”. According to Dijk (1977:191) the structure of context are: the persons, time and place, and interactive.

2.6.1 The Persons

Dijk (1977:191) stated, “In a communicative situation there are at least two persons, one an actual agent, another a possible agent, ie a speaker and a hearer, respectively”. He (1997:191) further stated, “Both belong to at least one speech community”, it means, the person in a context must be two persons or more and they were in a group with the same language and related conventions for

interaction. The person one as agent-speaker, and the other one as agent-hearer. But, in the sense that a agent-speaker produces an utterance with certain consequences for the agent-hearer, after which the agent-hearer may become agent-speaker and produce an utterance or he may merely become agent and accomplish a certain number of actions.

2.6.2 Time and Place

Dijk (1977:192) stated, “The actual context is defined by the period of time and the place where the common activities of speaker and hearer are realized”. Thus, the persons must be satisfy the properties of 'here' and 'now' in the conversation of them logically, physically, and cognitively. An actual context, as well as each of its intermediary states, has a set of alternatives. Some of these are ‘normal’ and satisfy the basic postulates of communicative courses of events. Others are possible, imaginable, but ‘not normal’. In such contexts the basic principles of communication are violated, at least from the point of view of normal contexts. Contexts are courses of events and thus are defined by an ordered set of 'here-now' pairs the context changes from moment to moment.

2.6.3 Interactive

Dijk (1977:193) stated, “no participant may be speaking and hearing at the same time”. It means, the conversation must be interactive, between the speaker and hearer, although there are psychological arguments for letting speakers hear their own utterances. The properties of speaking and hearing which participants have are in the strict sense only doing: “I may speak in my sleep, and hear but not pay attention to 'what is said’”. Hence, in order to reconstruct communicative

interaction, these doings must be 'interpreted' as acts such that utterances become results from acts of speaking.

Those are the theory that used the writer to analyze the context of the conversation which are happened in Lebanisuko village by Lebanisuko Madurese.

