

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This paper is a sociolinguistic study because it deals with the study of language in society. Besides, it connects with the communication because communication with language is carried out through two basic human activities. There are some definitions of sociolinguistics that are stated by some experts, one of them is J. A. Fishman. He states that:

Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties; the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their soaker as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community (Chaer and Agustina, 2004:3).

Besides, other definition states that:

Sociolinguistics is the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context on the way language is used (Bright, 1997:83).

So, what the sociolinguistics? The broad definition is given in order to distinguish this branch of linguistics from other ways of approaching language.

Sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics which studies just those properties of language and languages which require reference to social, including contextual factors in their explanation (Downes, 1998:9).

#### **2.1 Language**

Generally, the main function of language is the means of communication or the means of interaction that only owned by people. Language is fundamentally an instrument of communication. As this description above, the function of language is intimately bound up with the

speakers' and listeners' mental activities during communication. In this activity there are three elements:

- a. A speaker
- b. A listener
- c. A signaling system (for example, the English language) (Clark and Clark, 1977:7).

## 2.2 Word Formation

There are a lot of regularities in the word formation process in our language. In making a new word, we might prefer to view the consonant evolution of new terms and new uses of old terms as a reassuring sign of vitality and creativeness in the way a language is shaped by the needs of its users. The common word formation processes in English are:

### 2.2.1 Acronym

*Akronim ialah singkatan yang berupa gabungan huruf awal, gabungan suku kata, ataupun gabungan huruf dan suku kata dari deret kata yang diperlakukan sebagai kata* ( Balai Pustaka, 2001:34). Besides it, Mendikbud states that *istilah Akronim ialah singkatan yang berupa gabungan huruf awal, gabungan suku kata, ataupun gabungan kombinasi huruf dan suku kata dari deret kata yang diperlakukan sebagai kata*. It's mean that acronym are new words which formed by some syllables of a set of other words. For example, "radar" it is the acronym of radio detecting and ranging. Acronym is different with short form. In short form, the new words which formed by initial letter,

for example is “M.B.A”, it is short form of master of business administration.

### 2.2.2 Reduplication

Inkelas&Zoll, 2005 say that Reduplication is a morphological process by the root or stem of a word, or only part of it, is repeated. It is the morphologically process by repeating the basic of word, totally, partially, or by changing of sound. Besides, it is used both in inflections to conveys a grammatical function, such as plurality, intensification, etc. And in lexical derivation to create new words. It is found in a wide range of languages and language groups, though its level of linguistic productivity varies.

English uses some kinds of reduplication, mostly for informal expressive vocabulary. Those are:

#### 2.2.2.1 Rhyming Reduplication

Argy-bargy, boogie-woogie, teeny-weeny, super-duper, picnic, pee-wee, lovey-dovey, pall-mall, itty-bitty, hurly-burly, humpty-dumpty, hubble-bubble, honey-bunny, hoity-toity, hocus-pocus, herky-jerky, heebie-jeebies, hanky-panky, fuzzy-wuzzy, easy-peasy, etc (Inkelas&Zoll, *ibid*).

#### 2.2.2.2 Ablaut Reduplication

Chit-chat, ding-dong, zig-zag, tip-top, splish-splash, sing-song, riprap, ping-pong, kitcat, flip-flop, flim-flam, etc (Inkelas&Zoll, *ibid*).

### 2.2.2.3 Exact Reduplication

Bye-bye, chow-chow, goody-goody, night-night, no-no, poo-poo, tut-tut, wee-wee, etc (Inkelas&Zoll, *ibid*).

### 2.2.3 Contraction

Contraction is the abbreviation or shortening of speaker speech because of fast conversation or informal situation. For example, “shall not” become “shan’t”, “will not” become “won’t”, “are not” become “aren’t”, and “it is” become “it’s” (Chaer, 1994:136). Moreover, contractions are made up of two words with some of the letters being replaced by an apostrophe. It is used in speaking and writing as well as to reflect speech. Speech becomes quicker when used a contraction. For example, “we’ll” consisted of “we will”, “I’ll”, “He’d”, “We’ll”, “Let’s”, and these are contraction (Zwicky&Pullum, 1983:502-513).

### 2.2.4 Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word or a grouping of words that imitates the sound of thing, suggesting its source object, such as “click”, “buzz”, or animal noises such as “oink”, “flap”, “slurp”, or “meow”. The word is a synthesis of the Greek words (onoma=“name”) and (poieo=“I make” or “I do”) thus it essentially meant “name creation”, although it matches more sense combining “name” and “I do”, meaning it is named spelled as it does sounds, quack, bang, etc (Smyth, 1920:680).

## 2.2.5 Clipping

Bauer (1993) states that Clipping is the word formation process which consist in the deduction of a word to one of its parts. It is frequently words and shortened without paying attention to the derivational morphology of the word (or related words). Therefore, clipping is also known as “truncation” or “shortening”.

The type of Clipping:

### 2.2.5.1 Fore Clipping

Fore clipping or apocopation is the most common type, in which the beginning is retained. For example, ad = advertisement, doc = doctor, exam = examination, memo = memorandum, gas = gasoline, pop = popular concert, fax = facsimile, etc (Bauer, *ibid*).

### 2.2.5.2 Back Clipping

Back clipping or aphaeresis retains the final part. For example, phone = telephone, varsity = university, chute = parachute, gator = obligator, etc (Bauer, *ibid*).

### 2.2.5.3 Middle Clipping

In middle clipping syncope, the middle of the word is retained. For example, flu = influenza, tec = detective, etc (Bauer, *ibid*).

### 2.2.5.4 Complex Clipping

Clipped forms are also used in compounds. One part of the original compound most often remains intact. For example,

cablegram = cable telegram, op art = optical art, org-man = organization man, linocut = linoleum cut, etc (Bauer, *ibid*).

## **2.3 Triangular Theory of Love**

Love can change someone's feeling. The feeling will change everytime and everywhere. Happiness will come when the person felt in love. But sadness will come also when the person felt hurt. A person who loves and wishes that love to be returned will ponder over innumerable questions, knowing that passion, jealousy, dreams, ideals, eroticism and love can either make life wonderful or turn it into hell (Alberoni, 1996:3).

Sternberg (1988:5) conceptualized love in terms of three basic components that form the vertices of a triangle, those are as follows:

### **2.3.1 Intimacy**

The intimacy component is primarily emotional or affective in nature and involves feelings of warmth, closeness, connection, and bondedness in the love relationship (Sternberg, *ibid*). All of its sometimes are needed by the lovers. Its can make a relationship become more beautiful and make pleasurable between each other. The intimacy usually occurs between married couples, but it occurs in some teenagers.

### **2.3.2 Passion**

Besides it, Sternberg (1988:5) states that the passion component is motivational and consists of the drives that are involved in romantic and physical attraction, sexual consummation, and related phenomena. Physical becomes something which is importance. The physical attraction can change the relation become a good relationship. Romantic will be occurred if the lovers have passion. It helps the lovers get a long term in their relationship

### **2.3.3 Decision/ Commitment**

The decision/ commitment component is largely cognitive and represents both the short term decision that one individual loves another and the longer term commitment to maintain that love (Sternberg, *ibid*). Love sometimes makes happy and sad. When lovers felt happy, they will make decision to maintain their relationship. The longer term will be taken by them. They don't want to separate one each other. Many plan that they have for future. In the other word, the lovers will make decision to separate when they got hurt. The short term decision will be taken by them. They don't want to continue their relation. And one of them will look for a new relation and make a new decision/ commitment in their relationship.

## 2.4 Types of Love Relationship

According to Sternberg (1988:5), the three basic components of love combine to produce eight different love types, those are:

### 2.4.1 Nonlove (no Intimacy, Passion, or Decision/ Commitment).

Nonlove (no intimacy, passion, or decision/ commitment) describes casual interactions that are characterized by the absence of all three love components (Sternberg, *ibid*). Most of our personal relationships can be defined as nonlove. In this relationship, there is no feelings of warmth, closeness, connection, and bondedness. Romantic and physical attraction, sexual consummation aren't involved. For example, relationship between mother and child, relationship of friends, relationship between brothers and sisters, relationship between teacher and student

### 2.4.2 Liking (Intimacy Alone)

Sternberg (1988:5) states that Liking (intimacy alone) relationships are essentially friendship. They contain warmth, intimacy, closeness, and other positive emotional experiences but lack both passion and decision/ commitment. Essentially this relationship is not relation between two lovers or couple. This relationship is relation between friend and another friend. But in this relation has a deep relation both of them. They have same characters and positive



emotional experience. So, they have closely relation as like relation of couple or lovers.

#### **2.4.3 Infatuation (Passion Alone)**

Infatuation (passion alone) is an intense, “love at first sight” experience that is characterized by extreme attraction and arousal in the absence of any real emotional intimacy and decision/ commitment (Sternberg, *ibid*). In this case, the first meeting becomes importance thing for the person whom fall in love. The feeling of love would appear when the lovers met. The passion will appear too and is continued with a relationship. Although the relationship without commitment/ decision and real emotional intimacy.

#### **2.4.4 Empty Love (Decision/ Commitment Alone)**

Empty love (decision/ commitment alone) relationships, the partners are committed to each other and the relationship but lack an intimate emotional connection and passionate attraction (Sternberg, *ibid*). This type of love is often seen at the end of long term relationships (or at the beginning of arranged marriages). Boring, it’s the bad thing. That feeling often occurs at the long term of a relationship. One of the lovers will be bored with his/her couple. In empty love usually occurs in a relationship of the person who was arranged marriages. That person doesn’t have feelings of love yet. So, there is no an intimate emotional connection and passionate attraction.

#### **2.4.5 Romantic Love (Intimacy + Passion)**

According to Sternberg (1988:5), Romantic love (intimacy + passion) consist of feelings of closeness and connection coupled with strong physical attraction. Romance is appeared by its self. It's depended on the person. The romantic love would appear when the lovers have romantic feelings. This love usually occurs at a new couple of teenagers that get a new relation.

#### **2.4.6 Companionate Love (Intimacy + Decision/ Commitment)**

Companionate love (intimacy + decision/ commitment) is essentially a long term, stable, and committed friendship that is characterized by high amounts of emotional intimacy, the decision to love the partner, and the commitment to remain in the relationship. This type of love is often seen in “best friendships” that are nonsexual on in long term marriages in which sexual attraction has faded (Sternberg, *ibid*).

#### **2.4.7 Fatuous Love (Passion + Decision/ Commitment)**

Sternberg (1988:5) says that couples who experience fatuous love (passion + decision/ commitment) base their commitment to each other on passion rather than on deep emotional intimacy. These “whirlwind” relationships are typically unstable and at risk for termination.

#### **2.4.8 Consummate Love (Intimacy + Passion + Decision/ Commitment)**

Consummate love (intimacy + passion + decision/ commitment) results from the combination of all three components. This is the type of “complete” love that many individuals strive to attain, particularly in their romantic relationships (Sternberg, *ibid*).

### **2.5 Dilemma**

Dilemma is one the real things when we felt in love. The absolute, glimpsed, must become incarnate. Falling in love is not just an idyll. It is not just dreaming away beyond good and evil. It means bringing about good in this world, and this implies rediscovering morality. Morality is always presented as a choice between things which in the light of being have the same dignity. Lovers would like everybody to be happy, but they are bound to make someone unhappy. And they will therefore be forced to face the dilemma, which is a slow, wearing search, not for absolute good but for what may at least reduce pain and suffering (Alberoni, 1996:135-136).

### **2.6 Different Language in Gender**

Gender is importance one in a relationships, because in a relation different gender is had a role. The relation is made by two persons in different gender. Different gender has different language also. The language of women usually more standard than men and women use high proportion of prestige.

Some dialectologists claimed that women's speech was more standard than men's and therefore less interesting for their research: as we have seen, saw women as more conservative linguistically (Coates, 1986:51).

Besides, other definition states that many speech communities female speakers will use a higher proportion of prestige norms than male speakers. In other words, the prestige norms seem to exert a stronger influence on women than on men (Coates, *ibid*).

The differences in conversational style between all women and all men groups are a reflection of subcultural differences: such an acknowledgement is a necessary precursor to recognizing that women's talk is as deserving of sociolinguistic description in its own right as men's talk (Coates, 1986: 161).

Therefore, that theory is appropriated with the problem. That theory can answer the problem. It's developed with descriptive qualitative method.