

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains some theories that support this study. There are five sub chapters in this chapter. The theories include (2.1) the study of sociolinguistics, (2.2) dialects: social and regional dialects, (2.3) markers of dialect, (2.4) suroboyoan, (2.5) social style, and the last is (2.6) previous study.

2.1 The Study of Sociolinguistics

Language is a communication tool to interact with others that are used in daily life. People use language to express their thoughts to others. This is one of the social activities in the community. Matthew in Jendra states that Sociolinguistics is any study of language in relation to the society (2010:10). It means that the language and society cannot be separated from each other. This is reinforced by the following quotation, Yule states that sociolinguistics is used generally for the study of the relationship between language and society (2010:254). It can be concluded that language has a relationship with society and sociolinguistics uses them.

In addition, Wardhaugh in Jendra also states that sociolinguistics concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages functions in communication (2010:12). Furthermore, Spolsky in Jendra states that sociolinguistics is a field that studies the relation between language and society, between the uses of language and social structures in which the users of language

live (2010:10). Based on some quotations above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a social science that studies the relationship between language and society. In addition, the communication has the objective is to understand the function of language in all activities in the community, the relationship of language itself with the public and also where the language is alive.

2.2 Dialects: Social and Regional Dialects

Dialect is a part of the language used by people to communicate. Indonesia has many cities where every city in Indonesia has a different dialect to each other. One of them is the city of Surabaya, which uses *Suroboyoan* dialect as a communication tool. According to Coulmas, dialect is used here to refer to any regional, social, or ethnic variety of language. The language differences associated with dialect may occur on any level of language, thus including pronunciation, grammatical, semantic, and language use differences. At first glance, the difference between “dialect” and “language” seems fairly straightforward - dialects are subdivisions of language (2007:75). Dialect is differentiated by the vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. Those things make dialects are distinguishable each other in every city in Indonesia, especially Java island. Jie stated that dialects are different ways of saying the same thing and tend to differ in phonetics, phonology, lexicon, and grammar (2013:36).

According to Holmes dialects are simply linguistics varieties which are distinguishable by their vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation; the speech of people from different social, as well as region, groups may differ in these ways (2001:132) whereas according to Hyams, Rodman, and Fromkin stated that the language used by a group of speakers is a dialect. The dialects of a language are

the mutually intelligible forms of that language that differ in systematic ways from each other. Dialects develop because language change, and the changes that occur in one group or area may differ from those that occur in another. Regional dialect and social dialect develop for this reason (2009:477). Based on the statements above, the writer can describe that dialect divided into two things, those are social and regional.

According to Coupland states that dialect are involving social styles and they can be read for their historical associations - associations with particular places (geographical dialects) and with particular social groups (social dialects) (2007:2). Holmes also states that in Javanese, then, a particular social dialect can be defined as a particular social dialect can be defined as a particular combination of styles or levels each of which has its distinctive patterns of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation, though there are many forms which are shared by different stylistic levels (2001:135). So, it can be concluded that there are social and regional dialect.

Holmes states that social dialects are distinguished by features of pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar according to the social group of the speakers (2001:147). Social dialect are differentiated by social groups such as education, occupation and income level, dialect groups of school children different from the dialect groups of students, dialect group of people working as teachers different dialect groups of people who work as traders, workers dialect groups of people different from the dialect groups of people unemployed. Further, Holmes states that social group is usually determined by a range of features, such as education, occupation, residential area, and income level. So people who come

from different social groups speak different social dialects if they use different words, pronunciations, and grammatical features (2001:147-148).

Regional dialect based on the place where people lived, so dialects used by the people who live in the city of Surabaya is different with the dialects of the people living in the city of Purbalingga and who live in another cities in Indonesia, especially Java island. Wardhaugh states that regional dialect are geographically based, social dialects originate among social groups and are related to a variety of factors, the principal ones apparently being social class, religion, and ethnicity (2010:46). Further, Holmes states that regional dialects involve features of pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar which differ according to the geographical area the speakers come from (2001:147). Therefore Catford in Jie states that dialect is language variety related to the performer's provenance or affiliations in a geographical, temporal social dimension (2013:36). Regional dialects are distinguished based on residence, it has previously explained that the dialect of the people living in the city of Surabaya different from the dialect of the people living in the city of Purbalingga, based on the above quotation Suroboyoan dialect people who move to Purbalingga would like to continue to use the Suroboyoan dialect as a communication tool.

2.2.1 Vocabulary

Vocabulary is commonly defined as collection of words Garvey states that vocabulary with our store of words (2010:38). Furthermore Garvey states that words are the units from which phrases are constructed. In ordinary written English they are generally separated from each other by spaces. All the items separated by spaces in this paragraph are words (2010:75). In every paragraph

there are a few sentences, and in every sentence there are words, a collection of words that are known vocabulary.

2.3 Markers of Dialect

This sub chapter discusses about markers of dialect, there are some examples in Jie journal and transcript news program “*Pojok Kampung*” on JTV Surabaya to show how markers of dialect uses, and the writer will give explanation.

Example 1

“**Dost mind** how you could jerk trout ashore with a bramble, and not raffle the stream, Charl?” a desposed keeper was saying, “**Twas** at that moment I caught’ee once, if **you can mind**?” (Chapter 36, p.257).

Example 2

“What did **ye** come away from **yer** own country for, young **maister**, if **ye** be so wovnded about it?” (Chapter 8, p.53).

From both of two quotations above, there are some words as markers of dialect according to Jie in his journal “Dost mind” (Don’t you remember), “Twas” (it was), “ee” (you) and “you can mind” (you can remember), “ye” (you), “yer” (your) and spelling variation such as “maister” (master) are the markers of their dialect (2013:36). Furthermore there are two examples from news program ‘*Pojok Kampung*’ on JTV Surabaya.

Example 1

News 1/sentence 1

Berita pertama dherek, jalur pendakian gunung raung sak iki ditutup polae onok munggae aktifitas vulkanik gunung **barek** curah udan duwur nok daerah kunu. ¹

Example 2

News 5/sentence 2

Masio gak onok unsur sengojo sing lanang sing wis yo kelangan bojone dijiret pasal telu limo songo perkoro luput sing nggarakno **keplase** nyowone uwong. ²

Transcript news program “*Pojok Kampung*” on JTV Surabaya above is using Suroboyoan dialect but just in a few words is purely Suroboyoan dialect. The quotation above show that there are words between clauses to show markers of dialect and the writer give bold or italic.

2.4 Suroboyoan

Indonesia consists of several islands, each island has several provinces. East Java is one of the province that is located on Java island where people have been using Javanese language as communication tool in daily life. Kartiningsih in her blog states that Javanese language in general recognizes the level of language. Krama Inggil, for the most subtle levels, usually used for people whose highest degree or older. Krama madya, subtle level, used to talk to the person who was adrift a few years older. While slightly refined, that Ngoko, used when talking to a friend the same age or younger (2014:06/01/2016,19:09). In East Java, there are so many cities, one of them is Surabaya. The residents in Surabaya uses Surabaya dialect or more commonly known as boso Suroboyoan included in the category of slightly refined language that is Ngoko.

Boso Suroboyoan is famous for its language slightly refined namely Ngoko, though the language with more subtle levels used to respect older people. Kartiningsih in her blog states that dialect in Surabaya, the level is only used to respect older people, the rest are not used anymore. Even though so, the most subtle levels have been mixed with words that bit smoother. It does not indicate Surabaya’s people have no manners, but indicates that familiarity is very strong, there is no level that separates them (2014:06/01/2016,19:09). For the people of others Javanese tribe, they assume that Surabaya dialect is very hard, not at all

subtle but for Surabaya's society, Boso Suroboyoan is the identity that distinguishes them from the rest of Java. Differences between boso Suroboyoan and another Javanese language can be seen on the dialect. Ariandra in her blog states that Surabaya's people also frequently pronounce the words "titip" in /tetep/, with i pronounced as /e/ in the word "edan" and the word "tutup" is /totop/ u is pronounced as /o/ in the word "soto" (2012:06/01/2016,17:24).

2.5 Social Style

Every activities has the way to do something. Coupland states that 'style' refers to a way of doing something (2007:1). In this sub chapter is about style in speech and about ways of speaking to the other, Coupland states that style is an individual speaker does with a language in relation to other people (2007:60). The language that is used here is dialects as Coupland states that dialects are social style (2007:02). In the usege of languages there are speaker and listener which have the same dialects so that they can easily understand each other in communication. Sellnow states that communication is the process of sending and receiving verbal and non-verbal messages to create shared meaning (2005:07).

Coupland states that many influential approaches to language variation, though not to accent/dialect variation, explained linguistic 'choices' in terms of speaker-listener relationships (2007:54-55). Furthermore Coupland states that it either reflects or constructs qualities of social relations between speakers and listeners (2007:56). Relationships between speakers and listeners will not happen if they do not understand dialects each other. As well as with news program on television, when the speakers as the news reader or presenter and the listeners as the audiences, the audiences give responses when they like that program.

Coupland states that only the audience correlated with the shifts evident here' (same source), because the speakers, the institutional context, the speech genre (news reading) and even the studio setting are constant across the two contexts (2007:59). Furthermore Sellnow states that public speaking is only one context where communication occurs. We also communicate in small groups, in one-to-one relationships, on the telephone, over the Internet, and on radio and television, as well as in newspapers, magazines, and newsletters (2005:09). News program in here is news program "*Pojok Kampung*" on JTV Surabaya used Suroboyoan dialects which is used by the presenter to attract the audiences's attention who understand with Suroboyoan dialects. Coupland states that speakers design their style primarily for and in response to their audience (2007:60).

2.6 Previous Study

In this part, the writer finds three previous studies. Which are done by three writers, they are Ani Kurniawati (UMSurabaya, 2004) with the title "*A Study of The Deviation Words in Surabaya Dialect used in Pojok Kampung*", Suntoro (UMSurabaya, 2004) with the title "*A Study of Language Variety used in Pojok Kampung Awan on JTv*", and Pida Nurkasanah (UMSurabaya, 2012) with the title "*A Study of the Javanese Dialect used by People in Baleturi-Prambon Nganjuk*".

The first previous study that the writer takes is from Ani Kurniawati whom finishes her study English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah Surabaya, through her final project titled "*A Study of The Deviation Words in Surabaya Dialect used in Pojok Kampung*" Broadcast on JTV Surabaya 12, 20, 22, 27, 17 September, 18 October 2004, published in 2004. She

analyzes the deviation words. They are the words which do not appropriate to be used publicly by the people of Surabaya in general. To analyze it Ani chooses descriptive qualitative method that was used to conduct her study. The purpose of her study is to identify and describe the various deviation words in Surabaya dialect used in *“Pojok Kampung”*. In her analysis, she finds the language attitude. Many kinds of the deviation words are used by news presenter which is not suitable to all of the listener. There are deviation words that are impolite to be used in communication to any people, because Surabaya society rarely use it. Sometimes it is funny what the presenter says. She also gives conclusion by using the example of the deviation words used in *“Pojok Kampung”* on JTV Surabaya.

The second previous study comes from Suntoro whom finishes his study English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education in Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya. His final project titled *“A Study of Language Variety used in the news program Pojok Kampung Awan on JTv”* published in 2004. The analysis also uses the news program *“Pojok Kampung”* on JTV Surabaya. It is similar with first previous study. He finds the use of language variety and uses a qualitative descriptive research meaning. His study describes about the phenomenon that is found during the process of study. The purpose of his study is to identify and describe the characteristics of language varieties used in *“Pojok Kampung Awan”* on JTV Surabaya. In the analysis he analyzes two main problems that exist in this study. He finds Suroboyoan and Ngalaman language that are uses by the presenter in the news program in *“Pojok Kampung Awan”* on JTV Surabaya.

The third previous study comes from Pida Nurkasanah whom finishes her study English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education in Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya. Her final project titled "*A Study of the Javanese Dialect used by People in Baleturi-Prambon Nganjuk*" published in 2012. She analyzes the javanese dialect, to analyze it Pida chooses descriptive qualitative method that is used to conduct her study. The purpose of her study is to find out and describe the elements of variation are there in Baleturi speech community and the situation in which the variation used by Baleturi speech community. In her analysis, she finds words of Baleturi dialect of the Javanese language used by Baleturi at Prambon-Nganjuk. She also gives conclusion by using list of words.

This study entitled "*A Study of Surabaya Dialect in Pojok Kampung*" as the final project to full fill the requirement of graduation. This study analyzes about the Suroboyoan words uses in the news program "*Pojok Kampung*" on JTV Surabaya. To analyze it the writer chooses descriptive qualitative method to conduct this study. The purpose of this study is to describe and identify the Suroboyoan words used in the news program "*Pojok Kampung*" on JTV Surabaya.

This study is different from the previous three studies, because the first previous study analyzes about deviation words in the news program "*Pojok Kampung Awan*" on JTV Surabaya, the second previous study analyzes about Suroboyoan and Ngalaman language used presenter in the news program "*Pojok Kampung*" on JTV Surabaya, and the third preevious study analyzes about Javanese dialect. There are similarities different between three previous studies

and this study. The similarities are, two of these studies use news program “*Pojok Kampung*” on JTV Surabaya as the source of data. Method of the study is similar which is descriptive qualitative method. This study and the previous studies also the same using sociolinguistics theory. The difference is the third study using the people which used Baleturi dialect.