

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter describes the theories related to this study. They are consisting of Sociolinguistics, Register, Speech Community and Social Class.

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is the study about the relationship of a people with a language. In Yule's view, sociolinguistics is generally used for the study of the relationship between language and society (2006: 205). Spolsky in Wijanarko (2010: 6) also states that sociolinguistics is the study of the relation between language and society, between the uses of language and the social structures. It can be concluded that the sociolinguistics not only learn about the language, but also learn about aspects of the language used by the public, including the relation between language and society and between the uses of language and the social structures.

Holmes (2001:1) states the relationship between the language and society studied by sociolinguist. They were attracted in explaining the reason why the people speak differently in different social contexts and concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used. It means that study of sociolinguist is relationship between language and society that explain the reason we speak differently in different social context identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Wardhaugh also states sociolinguistics is investigated the relationships between

language and society that aimed to be a better understanding of the structure of language and function of languages in communication (2006: 13).

Chaika in Qomariyah says that the study of the ways people use language in social interaction is the definition of sociolinguistics. The sociolinguist is concerned with the things of daily life: how you talk to your friends, teachers and strangers you meet in the course and the reason why you talk as you do. The sociolinguistics is associated with things that seem trivial, with the talk on street corners as well as in the classroom, the things that people do when they want to talk and the ways they signal that they are listening (2012: 9). From the description above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is interdisciplinary who learned the language in relation to the language used in that environment. The sociolinguist is concerned with the things of everyday life like how you talk to your friends and others, and concerned with apparently trivial matters.

Based on the above sociolinguistics, it can be concluded that the sociolinguistics have three aspects, there are language, society, and the relationship between language and the community. Sociolinguistics discussed in relation to language speakers, language as community members. How language is used to communicate between the members of the community with each other to exchange ideas between individuals and interact with one another.

## **2.2 Register**

Register is simply the language variation based on usage. Register is the language that is used at a given time, and it is determined by what you are doing, with whom and using what means. Register indicates the type of social process

that is going on. Yule states a register is the conventional way to use appropriate language in a particular context, which can be identified as occupational, situational or topical (2006: 210-211). It means that the register is a conventional way of using language related to different occupational groups. Wardhaugh says the sets of language items related to discrete occupational or social groups are the definition of register. Surgeons, airline pilots, bank managers different registers (2006: 52). It can be concluded that the register is use of language that is appropriate in specific context, as in occupational or social groups.

Holmes also states that the language of groups of people with common interest or the language used in situations related to such groups is a sense of register (2001: 246). It can be concluded that the register used by groups of profession specific. The people involved in these groups communicate by creating special expressions that can be mutually understood each other. There were five kinds of register by John P. Broderick (1976); frozen register, formal register, consultative register, casual register and intimate register. It called the five o'clock. They described as follow:

### **2.2.1 Frozen Register or Oratorical**

This style is the most formal than another language style or register. This register is usually used in the situation that is celebrated with respect or formal situation, and the pattern has been established. Professional speakers usually use this style. This style is for print and for public performance and there is no participation from other people at all. Usually this style found in poetry and

literature. Moreover, usually used in solemn situations and in court that there are judges, witnesses, juries and so on.

### **2.2.2 Formal Register or Deliberative**

Formal register is language that be used for important or serious situation. This style is used in formal speech. In this style, the language that we use to say to other people is clear and other people can understand well with what we said. The background is clear and can understand the others. Sometimes the language is polite and use formal language. Pronunciation and grammar in this style is very clear. Qomariyah says that formal register can be used in speaking to a single listener. However, suggest that the speaker feels little mutually with the listener. When used in a situation where casual is expected, it shows the relationship trained (2012: 12). For examples: speaking in meeting, presentation and speech.

### **2.2.3 Consultative Register**

Broderick states that in consultative register, explicit pronunciation, word choice carefully and complete sentence structure. This is because consultative is communication with strangers. The speaker does not know how well a listener information is on the topic of conversation or how many assumptions they both share (1976: 5). The speaker who used this style has to supply background information about the topic of conversation because they do not pretend to understood without it. Registers used in transaction state, business transactions, particularly between chance acquaintances.

#### **2.2.4 Casual Register**

Casual registers used in informal situations. Broderick states that casual is a conversational style, but it is not for strangers. The language that we use in this style sometimes used slang. Need a little background information, but it is still for transmitting information. The role of casual is while transmitting information; it is also expressive of a social relationship among the participants (1967: 6). The purpose of this language is to make the other person around us feel comfortable. It is styles of daily language. It is communication among friends.

#### **2.2.5 Intimate Register**

Joos in Broderick assert that intimate style is marked by a stable list of word with personal significance shared only by a small group (1976: 6). Registers are used in situations between family members or very close friends or couples or beloved one. In this style, the language that they use is relatively less, the information that we get is less too because we do not know what they are talking about. We have to know the background of the speaker to understand what they are talking about.

Based on the above register, it can be concluded that the register is variety of language based on usage, the language used depends on what is being done and the nature of activities. Register reflects another aspect of the social level; it is the social processes that constitute the various social activities always involve the people.

### 2.3 Speech Community

A speech Community is a group or member of people in one area that decides how the language will be used. Aitchison state that any group of people who think that they speak the same language is the definition of speech community (1999: 107). Besides that, Southerland and katamba define a speech community can be as small as a town and village, or even a club or as large as a nation. The members share a specific language and rules for the appropriate use of their language in social context, and that the speakers can be distinguished from other groups were comparable with similar sociolinguistic criteria are the important characteristics of a speech community (1996: 540-541). Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that a speech community is any group of people that speak the same language. Moreover, the group share a particular language as well as the rules for the appropriate use of their language in social context.

Spolsky in Fasillah states that a communication network whose members share their knowledge and attitudes towards the language use pattern of others as well as themselves is definition of the speech community. There is no theoretical limit on the location and size of a speech community, which is in practice defined by its sharing a set of language varieties and a set of norms for using them (2013: 9). It can be concluded that the speech community is a group whose members communicate using language patterns that have their own, and there is no limitation of the communication (theoretical limitation on the location and size of a speech community). In addition, there are many kinds of profession in speech community using a certain language in their community. Speech community may

be, as small as single closed interaction network, all of whose members regard each other in but a single capacity. Further, a concept in sociolinguistics that describes a more or less discrete group of people who use language in a unique way among them is the definition of speech community (Suaidiyah: 2013, 8). In this case we realize that the convection workers in Babat Lamongan are assumed as a speech community that uses language varieties when they are on duty.

#### **2.4 Social Class**

Differences between people who are related to differences in social prestige, wealth and education are the term of social class. Class is used here as an appropriate label for groups of people who share similarities in economic and social status (Holmes, 2001: 135). It means that social class is a group of people in a society who possess the same socioeconomic status with differences in social prestige, economic, power, wealth and education status. In addition, Holmes states that people can be grouped on the basis of similar social and economic factors. Their language generally reflects these groupings-they use different social dialects. She also said that class divisions are based on such status differences. The people from different social classes speak differently (2001: 134-135). It means that the language patterns of the higher social groups are different from the middle or lower social groups. For example, managers do not talk and speak in the same way like office employee, because they are in the different class.

Social differentiation of language refers to correlations between variation in language use and a speaker's membership in different social groups (Southerland and katamba, 1996: 542). They also state that it is possible to

correlate differences in how people speak with their membership in various social groups. The most frequently involved social correlate of language differentiation is socio-economic status that associated with the income level, type of occupation, type of housing, educational level and similar characteristics of speakers. Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that social differentiation of language is correlations between variation in language use and a speaker's membership in various social groups (socio-economic status) that associated with the income level, type of occupation, type of housing, educational level and similar characteristics of speakers.

## **2.5 Review of the Previous Researches**

The researcher found some researches associated with this research that done previously. As Suaidiyah (2013) with her research "The Registers Used by Workers of Metric Kitchen PT Kurnia Nata Kencana", she discussed the register used by workers of metric kitchen; a business which producing kitchen set. Besides that, Fasillah (2013) on his research "The registers Used by Workers in Production Department of PT Cort Indonesia", he also analyzed the same thing with Suaidiyah (2013); discussed about register used by workers in Production Department of PT Cort Indonesia. Both of them have differentiations in the object of the research that make differentiation in findings the result of the research.

From the result observed at the object of the previous researches that talk about language related to the occupation, the researcher's object of research has similarity to those previous researches. Although the research has similarity in the object but the researcher focuses in the kinds of register that found in conversation



of convection workers. They are formal register, consultative register, casual register, intimate register and frozen register. Moreover, the researcher focuses on the language pattern used by convection workers in daily communication when they work. Based on the differences and similarities, those previous researches give contribution in adding more knowledge to the study of the register and language associated with the occupation. Those researches also become a source of reference to the researcher in analyzing the research.