CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses some related literature for this thesis. It discusses the study of sociolinguistics, language, and register.

2.1. LANGUAGE

Wardhaugh state (2006:25) that all languages exhibit internal variation that is, each language exists in a number of varieties and is in one sense the sum of those varieties. According to Hudson in Wardhaugh, this definition also allows us to treat all the languages of some multilingual speaker, or community, as a single community, as a single variety, since all the linguistic items concerned have a similar social distribution. A variety can, therefore, be something greater than a single as well as something less, less even them something traditionally referred to as dialect. Based on some of the above language is an important communication tool within the community to communicate between communities and individuals.

2.2. THE STUDY OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS

In Wardaugh view, sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication, the equivalent

goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language (2006:13). Based on some of the above it opinion be to conclude that the sociolinguistics not only learn about the language but also learn about aspects and elements of language used by the public.

Based on some of the above it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is to learn the language and aspects that will include language, society and the relationship between people with other languages. Sociolinguistics also discusses how language is used to communicate with fellow citizens. And exchanging opinions between individuals and to interact with each other.

Nababan state (1993:2) sociolinguistics is the study or discussion of the language with respect to the speakers of that language as a member of society. And discusses the aspects of societal language, especially the variations contained in the language relating to societal factors. Base on the above is sociolinguistics also learn aspect, elements, and variations of the language used by the community in the language.

2.3. REGISTER

The register is a variety of language based on the speaker. It means that language is used based on what is being done and the nature of its activities. In a certain group or community, the people who live in there usually use the language that is different from others. The register is often used to make it easier for employees to understand

communication maxims by marking or styling different languages from other languages, and the group must have different language styles.

Descriptive Register according to Janet Holmes is the register language often use in a formal state, in the register language there is only a vocabulary about the work on a company, in occupational group registers are often used to understand communication about situational factors, such as addressee, setting, task or topic. Some people do not realize that this language is important. The variation of the language in the register is very interesting for analysis, a group creates its own language style by using the community as its object (1992:162).

Register describes about the specific vocabulary to use the language in occupational group for example in use in the meeting room, Journalese, baby-talk, legalese, the language of auctioneers, race-callers and sports commentators, the language of airline pilots, criminals, financiers, politicians, and disc jockeys etc. There are many kinds of language variation. The different it is not clear and has a difficult sign to understand the vocabulary and many sociolinguistics simply ignore it.

2.4. CHARACTERISTIC REGISTER

According to Halliday (1978: 32) that the register is a form of prediction, in the sense to know the situation and context of the language, the language that will occur and in use so that the phenomenon of the use of the register will certainly experience a

development, both from vocabulary and phrases-expression. There are characteristics of register:

2.4.1 Language variation based on what is being done (the nature of the activity using the language).

2.4.2 Social processes (types of social activities).

2.4.3 different things in semantics, grammar, and vocabulary (rarely in phonology).

Based on Halliday (1994: 58-59)

From the definitions above, we may conclude that sociolinguistic views of each register are different from the others. The difference can be analyzed from different points of view.

2.5. THE FUNCTION OF REGISTER

There are several functions of register, register for tendency among individual and communicative develop register variation along many dimensions. Register can to make people easier and help one express his identify at specific time and place. You may be judged to speak better or worst that another speaker who have the same background as you, bloom field (1927) article on variety of speech provides a sufficient experience.

Observe more deeply about the meaning and habits of the vocabulary in use, find out why the word was used in a group for some words in use it is very important.

Sometimes the notion of better and worse solidify into those of correction and inroctness according to (Wardhaugh. 2010: 45).

2.6. THE FACTOR AFFECTING REGISTER

The register by Halliday not only deals with variations of word choice alone, it will cover the choice of text and texture structure, cohesion and lexicogrammar, as well as the choice of phonology and graphology. Because registers widely and linguistically often register is also called as a style of speech (style). The choice of language variation in the register will depend on the context of the situation which includes 3 variables, ie field (field), peltor (tenor), and means (mode). what happens as a picture of the social process, what participants are doing with the language, and the environment of the vacation, the pelibat will point to anyone who plays a role in social events, how its characteristics, social status and role it possesses, the means to which it refers what is played by the language (persuasive, expository, or didactic) what channel is used (written or oral). All three work simultaneously to form a contextual configuration or configuration of meaning. The dimensions on which an act of communication may be located are no less complex than those relevant to the social location of the speaker. Halliday (1978: 33) distinguish the three genre types of dimension.

2.6.1 Field

field refers to what participants are doing by using language as the medium. This field also involves questions related to the environment of events such as: when, where, how the incident occurred, why the incident happened and so forth.

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2.6.2 Mode

Tenor refers to who plays a role in the social event, the nature of the participant, including the status and social role it holds. What kind of social roles each participant holds, including status relationships, permanent or temporary roles. Theorists also refer to the role of language used to express the relationship of roles and social status in them.

2.6.3 Tenor

Mode refers to which part the language plays, what participants expect by using the language in certain situations. The symbolic organization of the text, the status it holds, its function within that context, including channel whether the language used includes written or spoken or combined language? including the rhetorical means: whether the desired text belongs to the category: persuasive, expository, didactic or otherwise. In addition, this aspect of the medium also involves the medium used to express the language: whether the medium is verbal with one-way or two-way communication: audio, audio-visual, for example:

tutorial, speech, broadcast radio or television, dialogue, seminars, sermons and so on: or write / print that is one-way or two-way communication such as newspapers, magazines, tabloids, banners, billboards, correspondence and so forth.

2.7. PREVIOUS STUDY

Every research should have a foundation underlying it. One of the foundations in the research using previous study. Previous study make the researcher know what people have done or have not been done yet within this topic. It makes the researcher doing the next research.

The first previous study also reads and understands the writings of other writers with the same analysis to make several comparisons about the similarities and differences of essays written. Sri Rahayu (2012) "The Study of Register Used By Bird lover community in Wiyung, Surabaya" discusses the uniqueness of the language in the use of love bird community, about how they communicate, they create their own terms for the competition of love birds they use the language at the start of the competition and only those who can understand, the language just a term that was created to facilitate their communication style at the time of the competition, discussing all things related to love birds, the style of language in use tend to be simple. Analyze how the communities that make up the love bird community use the language they make themselves for the love bird competition.

The next study Hayyun Najat (2013) "The Register of Indonesian Football Community" discusses the uniqueness of language in the use of the Football community, about how they communicate, they create their own terms for personal interests or certain situations, such as in football matches, language is only a term made to facilitate their communication style during football matches, discussing all matters relating to football, the style of language used tends to be simple. Analysis of how the communities that formed the Bonek community used the language they created themselves for certain situations.

While in this thesis the researcher discusses the style of language used in the football community, the language is used when there are football matches and urgent situations, the language used is more directed to things that are formal, the same purpose if the thesis is previously discussing football supporters throughout Indonesia but the language discussed in my thesis aims to discuss Indonesian football supporters, especially in Surabaya, namely Bonek, so that when in a football match or overcoming a problem in a football match for example when away day they use the language is correct and simplifies language because everyone has the style and version of language to communicate with the needs of a patent or raw language that is only used in a number of theses discussing the same topic which is about language used in a group but, language used in different places, time d the conditions are also different urgent conditions. The first and second theses discuss the same topic, namely about the language used in a group but the difference, the language used in places, times and conditions is also different.