CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Phonetic Features

Phonetic is a study of speech sound (Mike Davenport, 1998). We could contend that the "universality" of convergence strategies may well point to people's perennial need for social approval and mutual intelligibility, which is the underlying assumption proposed by *similarity-attraction* theory. According to Byme, "The more similar our attitudes and beliefs are to certain others", so the theory goes, "the more likely it is we will be attracted to them" (www.cse.091.edu). For example, when an acquaintance of ours pronounces, "leak" as "lick", it is probably the case that, out of politeness and because of the need to maintain solidarity and rapport, we will ignore her mistake and go on with the conversation. The same applies to affective language and *phatic* expressions such as *Hello how are you this morning?* Or *I'm awfully sorry*, where two or more persons converge towards one another both verbally and non verbally (e.g., by mutual gazing or smiling etc.), in order to signal that they are on the same wavelength and wish to maintain good relationships. Interestingly, as Natale believes, individuals with high needs for social approval and intelligibility have the propensity for converging more to others pause length and vocal intensities than those with higher self-esteem and lower needs for approval (www.cse.091.edu).

Actually, the students of Airlangga University Trenggalek adapt their speech to Surabaya students' speech by means of a wide range of Linguistic features. Thakerar stated, "It includes speech rates, pause, and utterance lengths, pronunciation, and so on" (www.cse.091.edu).

2.2. Speech Convergence

A very common modification of speech is what has been dubbed as *convergence*. According to McAllister and Keisler, "This term refers to the processes whereby two or more individuals alter or shift their speech to resemble that of those they are interacting with. By the token, *divergence* refers to the ways in which speakers accentuate their verbal and non verbal differences in order to distinguish themselves from others, as was mentioned above, there is a tendency for people to become more alike in terms of linguistics, prosodic, non verbal features, including pronunciation, utterance length, pauses, speech rates, vocal intensities, as well as facial expressions and the 'intimacy of their self – disclosures'." (www.cse.091.edu).

What is more, Aboud stated that many studies has emerged showing that convergence in interethnic settings exists at six years of age (www.cse.091.edu), though a deeper knowledge of the sociocultural norms pertaining to language use is acquired throughout childhood and adolescence.

When Airlangga University students from Trenggalek first came to Surabaya, their Javanese has many differences from students from Surabaya. They have their own dialect of Javanese that similarly close with the Javanese

of Yogyakarta and Solo. However, as they interact more and more with the students from Surabaya their speech becomes similar. They adapt their dialect to the Surabaya dialect of Javanese. It means that they converge toward the speech of the person they are talking to.

According to Beebe, this converged speech can observed from either phonological or morphological level of linguistics (Beebe, 1988)

2.3. Speech Accommodation

It is a truism that accommodating to others' speech may prove beneficial or detrimental, in the long run. For example, immigrants whose command of standard English or any other language is not "up to scratch" is bound to suffer discrimination and prejudice on the part of teachers and society at large, which puts paid to their educational and career prospects, moreover, adapting our speech patterns (pronunciation, speech rate, content etc.) to those of our interlocutors can exert a tremendous influence on our career prospects and prestige, or even affect the judicial outcome of a trial. At any rate, accommodation is to be seen as a multiply organized and contextually complex set of alternatives, regularly available to communicators in face-to-face talk. It can function to index and achieve solidarity with or dissociation from a conversational partner, reciprocally and dynamically (www.cse.091.edu).

In addition Beebe stated the following: 'Speech accommodation can involve shifts in all linguistic domains (phonology, lexicon, content, speech

rate, and so on) and can involve shifts in style within one language as well as code switches or shifts from using one language to another (Beebe, 1988).' and also 'This converged speech can be observed from either phonological or morphological level of linguistics.'

2.4 Language and Ethnic Group

In the multiethnic speech community, the fixed accent of someone is usually used to recognize ethnic identity or ethnic region. As Giles puts it in a multiethnic speech community, particularly in the condition of namely a minority group member that may be bilingual in their ethnic language(s) and the dominant language and those who may be monolingual in the dominant language. These accents are usually interpreted simply as arising from the influence of the ethnic language(s), and features indeed may be attributed to substratum varieties or to the mother tongue, but they may be maintained and cultivated (consciously or unconsciously) as linguistic markers of ethnic identity (Giles in Saville-Troike, 1987).

In some cases, it is less accurate to say that Greeks speak Greek then to assume that people who are native speakers of Greek are generally considered to be Greek whatever their actual nationality and particularly where languages rather than varieties of a language are involved, linguistic characteristics may be the most important defining criteria for ethnic group membership. In other cases, particularly where different varieties of the same language are concerned, the connection between language and ethnic group

may be a simple one of habitual association, reinforced by social barriers between the groups, where language is an important identifying characteristic (Trudgill, 1974). Thus, in most cases, individuals will identify themselves as belonging to a particular ethnic group or tribe on the basis of which many languages is their mother tongue.

An experiment was carried out in the USA in which a number of people acting as judges were asked to listen to the tape recordings of two different sets of speakers. The speakers they had been asked to listen to were exceptional people: the white speakers were people who had lived all their lives among blacks, or had been raised in areas where Negro cultural values were dominant; the black speakers were people who had been brought up, with little contact with other Negroes, in predominantly white areas. The fact was that the white speakers *sounded* like blacks, and the black speakers *sounded* like whites – and the judges listening to the tape recordings reacted accordingly. (Trudgill, 1974)

2.5 Language and Region

The width of Javanese used, which is spread out the Javanese, used area, in fact has affected to the rise of different kinds of geographic dialect. It means that the factor of distance is also takes part in deciding the rise of geographic dialect. According to Sudaryanto, the wilder area could create the varieties of the language used that are so prominent and create different kinds of geographic dialect (Sudaryanto, 1991). It is also same with the factor of the

location/place. According to Pateda, if the sea separates an area, the condition of the place in the form of mountain and forest, will produce what is called as dialect (Pateda, 1990).

Those opinions point out that a language, in fact, has language variations, which is called as dialect. Khaidir stated that dialect or which is usually called, as accent is language variation whish is used in small scope of geographic area, but it is an obvious part of a language (Khaidir, 1990), or it can be said that dialect is variations of a standard language area, or regionally variation of language (Pateda, 1990)

According to Parera, standard area language has light differences in Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, and Semantic depends on the area that using it. Every language, at least has two or more dialect. Every dialect has big similarities in every language structure and standard language (Pateda, 1990). While Moeliono states that abstractly, accent or dialect is a mean to convey something similar in a different way, that is why accent can be Phonologically, Lexically and Grammatically different, but basically, it is similar systematically.

2.6 Language and Style

The people use language gives us information about their physical type, their geographical, ethnic, and social background, and the type of context in which they are communicating. In each case, the distinctive features mark someone as belonging to a group, or performing a particular

type of activity along with others – 'female', 'upper class', 'black', and so on. But in addition, a person's language use conveys information of a purely idiosyncratic kind. The characteristics of the way people want to express and they make conscious choice about what they want to express under the heading of style.

Style is seen as the (conscious or unconscious) selection of a set of linguistic features convey can be understood only by intuitively sensing the choices that have been made (as when we react to the linguistic impact of a rel·gious archaism, a poetic rhyme scheme, or a joke), and it is usually simply enough to respond to the effect in this way. But there are often occasion when we have to develop a more analytical approach, as when we asked our opinion about a particular use of language. Here, when we need to explain our responses to others, or even advise other how to respond (as in heading of literature), our intuition needs to be supplemented by a more objective account of style. It is usually known as *Stylistics*.

The notion of stylistics choice could be used to explain many of the effects used in the expression of social and contextual identity: and indeed, several stylisticians do adopt this wider approach. For them, "style" is any situationally distinctive use of language – a characteristic of group as well as individuals. In the present volume, however, a narrower definition is used: 'style' is viewed as the set of language feature that makes people distinctive – the basis of their personal linguistic identity (Crystal, 1989)

2.7 Review of Related Studies

There are several studies that are concerned with general attitudes toward language and language skills. For example: Giles, 1979, he studied the French Canadian (FC) students of l'Universite de Montreal describing a picture for bilingual English Canadian (EC) students of McGill University. The result is that the non-fluent English speaker was viewed as the most considerable and concerned about bridging the cultural gap between English and French Canadians, and more people converged back to him by using French in their description than any of the other speakers. These convergent messages included: returning the description totally in French; returning it in 50 percent French; providing just the solution and valediction in French; expressing an intention in English on the tape of slowing down the speech rate so that the FC could understand the speaker better. Most of the messages to the non-converging FC were presented back to him simply in English without any verbally expressed regret for doing so.

Thus the greater amount of effort in convergence a speaker was perceived to have put into is messages, the more favorably he was perceived. While Aboud, in 1979 studied Chicano and Anglo- American children (six year old), these children were asked to explain how to play a game which they had just learned to two listeners of their own age. The listeners themselves solicited the explanations by saying, "tell me how to play the game", one inquired in English and the other in Spanish. The result is that the researcher found that 71 percent of the Spanish dominant Chicanos converged by adopting the language of their English listener. Only 17

percent of the English dominant Anglos accommodated to the Spanish listener despite the fact that half of them were in a bilingual program. None of the converges used any alternative forms of accommodation, such as saying a few key words in Spanish, or apologizing for their supposed lack of Spanish fluently.

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA