

Chapter II

Literature Review

2.1 Related Theories

The writer realizes that theories are essentially needed in making analysis in every field of study; therefore in this study she uses a number of theories in order to help her analyze the data.

Basically, the scope of this study is Sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics itself is the study of relationship between language and society. It explains why people speak differently in different social contexts. It also identifies the social functions of language. In Sociolinguistics examining the way people use language in different social contexts can provide a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the relationship in a community. The writer will discuss about it further.

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics.

Holmes (1992:1) states that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. In other words, it is concerned with the relationship between languages and context in which it is used. By examining the relationship, people will know how language works and social relationship which exists in a community. Almost the same as Holmes, is Hudson's opinion

(1980:1) who states that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society. He believes that when one wants to study a language, he cannot only learn the structure of the language exclusively apart from its connection with the society. He then gives two reasons to support his opinion. First, language implies a social notion that a group of people speaks it. For example, when one says "language X", he should not refer only to the sociolinguistics rule of the language because it is only one part of the language. One can be said to have learned a language thoroughly when he also undergoes the other part of the language and the society itself. The second reason is speech function itself as a means of communication as well as social group identity. Therefore, studying a language separately from its relationship to society means shutting out the possibility to get social explanation why a linguistic form is being used out of the others.

Supporting those two definitions above, Nababan (1991: 2) claims that sociolinguistics is the study of language users as members of society. In other words, it studies the social aspect of a language, especially varieties in a language in a relation to social factors. In this case, Nababan's idea is similar to Hudson's that according to Sociolinguistics, language has two aspects, linguistic and social aspect of language, which should be taken into account

when one is analyzing a language used by a member of a community.

Another definition the writer would like to present is Fishman (1970: 1) who states that sociolinguistics is the study of characteristics of language varieties, their functions, and their language in a speech community. These three factors interact and change one another. To clarify his definition, Fishman states that sociolinguistics is actually the discipline of the purpose of which is to find out who speaks what variety of what language to whom, when and concerning what. Concerning the varieties of language, language can be said to have verbal repertoire, then the members of the speech community may choose what variety or code to be used when talking to a friend, for example about a certain subject. From the expert's opinion above, the writer can conclude that sociolinguistics is actually the study of a relationship between language and society. A man cannot survive without having language because as human being, we need to interact with others. This is because language in addition to being means of communicating information, is as important means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people (Trudgill, 1974: 2). It is a fact that language is closely related to the society and it will be useless if the society cannot use it in the right way.

2.1.2 Language Variation.

It is already mentioned above that sociolinguistics is a study of the language and society. It covers a wide range of studies of how language is used in its social contexts. But all the studies have one thing in common: they deal with language variation. They emphasize how malleable language is and how its form and function change across different cultures and across different social situations within one culture. The point is, to find systematic pattern within the variation (Stubbs, 1983).

Various social factors determine how the individual speakers use language. People adapt their speech according to the situations they are facing with and the point behind it. Language variation is closely related to the real nature of language and how it is used in society (Wolfarm and Christian, 1984: 426).

It is difficult to keep on one variety only. In most linguistic communities, the differences in a social context lead to the use of different styles (Trudgill, 1974:114). In this case, the speaker moves a long scale of formality, style, or mix from one language to another according to the situation.

Nababan (1987: 6) classifies the language variety into two categories. Those are external variety and internal variety. Internal variety is related to the language system, which covers such as phonology, syntax, and vocabulary. The external variety or free

variation, is dealing with the social factors in the society. He lists language varieties based on:

1. Regional variety or dialect: a variety that is caused by the geographical factors.
2. Social variety or sociolect: a variety, which is caused by the socioeconomic factors or the socioeconomic group that uses the variety.
3. Functional variety or functiolect: a variety that is caused by situational factors such as the participants, setting, topics, etc.
4. Chronological variety or chronolect: a variety that is spoken in a particular time or period.

Language itself however, is made by and for people. Therefore, a language is closely related to the individual and the society that creates and uses it in daily communication. So there are many kinds of language each of which has different meaning. It is because they are differentiated by the style, words meaning and also the sentence situation.

2.1.3 Speech Community

Language has so many interrelationships with aspect of human life. Therefore, there are many definitions of speech community stated by linguists. Bloomfield defines speech community as a group of people who use the same system of

special signal. In other words, a speech community is a group of people who interact by means of speech (1933:42).

Speech community is any human aggregate characterized by regular and frequent interaction by means of a shared body of verbal signs and set off from similar aggregates by significant differences in language usage. Most of any permanence, by the small bands bounded by face to face context, may be treated as speech communities (Sankoff, 1972:219).

Labov (1972:120) states that, "The speech community is not defined by any marked agreement in the use of language elements, so much as by participation in a set of shared norms: these norms maybe observed in over types of evaluative behaviour, and by the uniformity of abstract pattern of variation which are invariant in respect to particular levels usage." According to Fishman (1972:28) speech community is one of all whose members share at least a single speech variety and the forms for its appropriate use.

Groups of people, who because of continued assimilation have certain language characteristics in common, are known as a language community. Language communities are not only geographical but also social and cultural. People in a particular occupation, economic level or social set may develop language characteristics that differentiate them from others living in the same area. It is similar to other expert such as Gumperz

(1972:111) who states that each individual certainly could choose what language he should use in different situations.

From various definitions above, the writer concludes that speech community is a group of people who regularly interact by speaking.

2.1.4 Jargons

People always use varieties of languages depending on their purposes in the particular situations. In any profession, education, occupation, etc, varieties of language are often used in which outsiders do not understand. One of the language variations is jargon. Jargon is the technical vocabulary of a particular occupation. The occupation of a person causes his language to vary, particularly in the use he or she makes of technical terms, that is, in the use of jargon. Hartmann and Stork (1972:23) states that jargon is a set of terms and expressions used by a social or occupational group, but not used and often not understood by the speech community as a whole. Another definition, which has the same opinion with Hartmann and Stork, is Chaika. She states “jargon is a variety of language created for specific functions by the people who engage in them regularly” (1994:193). She adds that jargon is like mini-dialect but only used for the activity for which it was created.

All jobs, hobbies, and sports, present an element of jargon, which speakers learn as they develop their expertise. Each society grouping has its jargon. Crystall (1995: 178) states that jargon is a loaded word as the technical vocabulary of a special activity or group. He adds, that it is the element of jargon, which helps the speakers enjoy their occupations because it shows professional awareness and social togetherness. When the speakers have learned to command it, jargon is something they readily take pleasure in.

2.2 Related Study

“A study of jargon used by Pigeon Betters community in Gubeng Klingsingan” is a title of the related study of this thesis. Eki Burhani, the writer of the study and also one of UNAIR students, focused on the jargon used by Pigeon Betters.

In his study, he found out that pigeon Betters community in Gubeng Klingsingan, have special terms in their conversation called jargons. The meaning of the terms are not understood by common people. Only the community of the Pigeon Betters or the members who understand that. In addition, they use the jargons as a sign or marker to identify the members of the group or community.

CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS