

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

II.1. RELATED THEORIES

Ethnography is a field of study which is concerned with the description and analysis of culture, and linguistics is a field concerned, among other things, with the description and analysis of language codes (Muriel Saville-Troike, 1984:1). With the publication of "*The ethnography of speaking*" in 1962, Hymes launched a new synthesizing discipline which focuses on the patterning of communicative behaviour as it constitutes one of the system of culture, and as it relates to the pattern in other component systems.

According to Dell Hymes, the term "*ethnography of Communication*" is intended to indicate the necessary scope, and to encourage the doing, of studies ethnographic in basis, and communicative in the range and the kind of patterned complexity with which they deal (1974:3). Actually Dell Hymes described sixteen components of communicative events (1974:54-61), but considering the efficiency or to make the set of components mnemonically convenient, the letters of the term "**SPEAKING**" can be used. In this thesis the writer only deals with the first five components.

Setting refers to the time and place of a speech act (communicative event), in general, to the physical circumstances. Time and place may effect the meaning of such an expression, i.e. greeting. *Scene* is included in this component. *Scene* designates the *psychological setting*, or the cultural definition of an occasion as a certain type of scene. In daily life the same persons in the same setting may redefine their interaction as a changed type of scene, say, from formal to informal, serious to festive, or the like. In her thesis the writer will focus on the informal situations occurred in families. The writer takes the setting of the home without making a detail in the time and place of communicative events such as in the living room or in the bed room.

Participants are people involve or take a part in a communicative event. Hymes said that:

"An adequate description of the participants includes not only observable traits, but background information on the composition and role relationships within family and other social institution" (Dell Hymes, 1974:54).

In her thesis the writer takes children and their parents as participants considering their role relationships within their families. The appearance of participants may also be relevant to the interpretation of their communicative behaviour, and thus require

description. Besides belief about who may participate in communicative events is culture-specific, and is often not limited to human. The participants that are involved in communicative events can influence the language choice that they should use.

The end or purpose of an even from a community standpoint, of course, need not be identical to the purposes of those engaged in it. It includes outcomes and goals. Hymes said that with the respect both to outcomes and goals, the conventionally expected or ascribed must be distinguish from the purely situational or personal, and from the latent and unintended (Hymes, 1974:55). The interactions of a particular event may determine its particular quality and whether or not the expected outcomes is reached. The actual motives, or some portion of them, of participants may be quite varied. Sometimes we see that the participants use certain language or a variety of a language to get their end, or vice versa.

Act sequence involves message form and message content (Hymes, 1974:56). Content enters analysis first of all perhaps as a question of topic and of change of topic. Members of a group know what is being talked about, and when what is talked about has changed, and manage maintenance, and change, of topic. These abili-

ties are parts of their communicative competence of particular importance to the study of the coherence of discourse. People usually change their language when the topic is also changed. Especially when competence, the ability of persons, is of concern, one must recognize that shared ways of speaking acquire a partial autonomy, developing in part in terms of an inner logic of their means of expression. The means of expression condition and sometimes control content.

Key is introduced to provide for the tone, manner, or spirit in which an act is done. It corresponds roughly to modality among grammatical categories. Acts otherwise the same as regards setting, participants, message form, and the like may differ in key, as e.g. between mock: Serious or perfunctory. Key is often conventionally ascribed to an instance of some other component as its attribute; seriousness, for example (Dell Hymes, 1974:57).

Other theories such as the theories of C. Geertz, Niels Mulder, etc can be seen in the theoretical backgrounds in Introduction.

II.2. RELATED STUDIES

In her thesis titled "A study of the relationship between the children's language and the type of family

on the sixth grade children of SD Giki I Surabaya", Yarry Chrisstyawati - the student of English Department, Airlangga University tried to analyze the relationship between type of family and the children's language in which they have spent their lives and obtain language socialization. She found that the children who are brought up among the democratic family, in which the parents are accustomed to give reasons and explanation, used elaborated language.

While Bea Anggraini - the student of Indonesian language and literature of Airlangga University has made an analysis on the pattern of language usage in mixed families in Surabaya. She tried to see one side of the patterns of mixed-marriage families with the major problem on the kind of language used by respondents (Madurese-Javanese families) and the factors that influenced their language usage. She focuses on four factors that influence their language choice - participants, topic, situation, and the attendance of other members of families and also the pattern of language usage between husbands and wives, parents and children, and among children.

Another study related with the writer's thesis is a study of Javanese usage in Surabaya youth from Javanese ethnic by Rina Agustiningtyas - the student of

Indonesian language and Literature, Airlangga University. She analyzed the usage of Javanese used by Surabaya Youth related to the formal and informal situation and the intimate and non-intimate relationship of the respondents.

Soeseno Kartomihardjo wrote "Ethnography of Communicative Codes in East Java" that contains the current use of spoken Indonesian and Javanese in East Java with regard to the social and cultural factors which determine the choice of either of these two languages and their varieties. It is intended as a case study which will contribute to our knowledge of how Indonesian and Javanese (with their varieties) are actually used in East Javanese society, not only among people of the Javanese ethnic group but among other ethnic groups as well who are residents of East Java.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF RESEARCH