CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is intended to convey the underlying theories of the study and some earlier researchers which correlate to the study. The underlying theories consist of Linguistic Variation, Factors Influencing Variation, Social Factors and Social Dimensions, Language Variety, Language Style.

2.1 Linguistic Variation

Many variable things that can support the distinction of language style. One of the factors is acquired from the scope of linguistic itself such as some of the linguistic elements, it is phonology, sociolinguistic and another elements.

2.1.1 Sociolinguistic Variable

Lesley Milroy (1980) referred to the bits of language that are associated with sex, area and age subgroups in an extremely complicated way. She defined a sociolinguistic variable as "a linguistics element (phonological usually in practice) which co varies not only with other linguistic elements, but also with a number of extra linguistic independent social variables such as social class, age , sex, ethnic group or contextual style.

13

2.1.2 Language Change

Studies of sociolinguistic variation have also been proven important in explaining the language change (Labov, 1984). So this statement is an evident that all living languages undergo a change. The change may also come from the young people who frequently make the innovative forms of language than elder people.

2.2 Factors Influencing Variation

There some factors that influence a variation of language. It can caused of social context or linguistics aspects. Somehow, many experts has their own arguments about the factors of language variation.
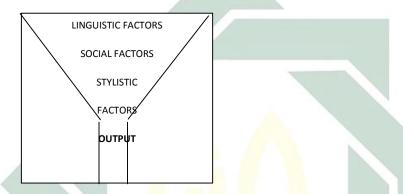
2.2.1 The Logical Problem of Language Variation

According to Bell's (1984) claim that stylistic variation "echoes" or "reflects" status variation by adding the notion that status variation reflects variation determined by linguistics factors. In order that, Bell's also says since persons of different social status groups use different linguistic features (and/or the same features in different proportions), speakers make use of those differences in their stylistics variation.

Bell would also approve of Kroch's (1978) claim that upper status groups shun natural linguistics processes in their desire to avoid the practices of the non elite and make their own practices more "costly". However, Bell's would agree with Bloomfield's notion of communicative network, the more

frequent the interaction among interlocutors, the more similiar their varieties. So this phenomenon cause the social status group can also influence the variation of language.

As we can see from the table below about the illustration of the strenght of factors influencing variation (preston 1991).

```
LINGUISTIC FACTORS

  SOCIAL FACTORS

   STYLISTIC

    FACTORS

    OUTPUT
```

2.2.2 The Vernacular Language

A place where the speaker lives is one of the big influence of language variation. It is especially vernacular, the language use for the first learned in a each district. Labov (1972) claims, the first learned, most deeply embedded speech variety and is, therefore the most consistent or regular. The basic registers of vernacular are clearly familiar or interpersonal ones. So all cases of more focused attention will correlate with less vernacular (and therefore more superficially embedded, less embedded, less well learned) features. In short, all non-vernacular language behavior draws on les well entrenched rules and is more likely to follow the clarity mandate, requiring greater attention.

The vernacular is the variety which encompasses those registers which demand the least attention to speech, for they are guided by the ease maxim (which entails economy of form) and are the very forms most deeply embedded in speaker's life history of language acquisition and use. However, for Finegan and Biber claim the differential access seems to predict a relatively complete acquisition of non vernacular features by higher status speakers. In the contrary, Labov believes that all members of the speech community are less proficient in their non vernaculars.

2.2.3 Grammar influence

Grammar is an important element of linguistics to create the relevancy of communication process. The differential grammar can cause the variation of language also. More recently, Guy (1991) has shown that a consistent, single grammar may shows considerable variation within the framework of a specific theory (not entailing the positioning of a separate grammar).

In short, Guy shows that the frequencies of t/d deletion may be mathematically related to the level of derivational history within the framework of lexical phonology. Within constraints systems of variation studies, there are also indications that speakers may have different grammas, not variants of the same one.

2.3 Social Factors and Social Dimensions

The way one speaks does not only reflect his/her identity aspects such as age, gender, and social background but also reflects the contexts in which a person is talking to. The way a person talks in school, at home, and in the market reflects the formality and informality of those contexts and the social roles he/she takes in. In other words, different occasions and purposes require different style of language.

2.3.1 Social Factors

Language cannot be separated with society. A condition of society has an impact to the language change. There are many aspects in society that make the variation of language use. As Holmes (1992:12) stated that language used is designed by some relevant factors suited to the context, and they can be grouped as follow:

1. The participant: Who is speaking and who are speaking to?

2. The setting and social context of the interaction: Where they are

   speaking?

3. The topic: What is being talked about?

4. The function: Why are they speaking?

As stated by Holmes (1992:1), the way people talk is influenced by the social context in which they are talking. It involves who can hear us and where we are talking, as well as how we are feeling toward our interlocutor. Social factors such as participants, topic, and setting; and social dimensions such as distance, status, and formality can affect people's style of language.

people can discuss about politic with their friends or teacher in the campus instead of in the market with butcher. People use different style in different contexts therefore and the reasons why language you will use. The most of it, people use more forms, formal code, to those they do not know very well.

Another social factor that plays a very important role besides participants is setting, Holmes (1992:30). Setting here refers to time and place. Holmes(1992:30) stated that setting is related with influence the way people select an appropriate code or variety. In church, at the formal ceremony the appropriate variety will be different from the variety that is used in the church porch. The style used by the teachers in a formal lecture will differ from the style used by them to the students outside class.

The third social factor that plays an important role is topic, what is being talked or discusses about (Holmes :1992)This factor is related with the relationship and the interaction among participants.

In the most of the cases, it has already been proved that it is very crucial for it can influence the language choice of the speakers and the interlocutor.

The last factor that plays important role is influencing the way people talk is the aim or purpose of the interaction (Holmes :1992). What is the purpose of people talking to one another? The speaker's situation and the hearer's response are closely related, thanks to the circumstance that every person learns to act indifferently as a speaker or as a hearer (Bloomfield : 1933).

In order to give a scientifically accurate definition of meaning for every form of language, one should have a prior knowledge of everything in the speaker's world. Language serves a range of functions, however in all communities the basic functions of referential and affective (or social) meaning have proved to be useful dimensions of analysis (Holmes : 1992).

A participant uses language either to give information or to ask information. Participant uses it to express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respect. Often one's simply utterance will simultaneously convey both information and express one's felling toward another (Holmes : 1992).

2.3.2 Social Dimension

Beside the social factors as discussed earlier in this chapter, the others factor that may influence the human speaks in using different speech style is social dimension. A group of people or certain community often has special measurement to socialize in society. This condition may impact with the way the people use the language also. It can create the amount of social dimension that behave with variation of language.

2.4 Language Variety

Based on the use, there are two kinds of language variety that is, style and register. *Style* is the kind of language variety in which the speaker selects certain linguistic forms rather than others that contain the same information (Holmes : 1992). In an office, for example, a bank teller will say *"Silakan tunggu sebentar!"* 'wait for a moment, please!' (formal) to the customer. In opposition, he/ she will say *"Tunggu dulu!"* 'wait'! (informal) to the office boy.

According to Holmes (1992:246), *Register* is an "occupational style", meaning that it is the language of a particular group of people or the language used in a specific situation. E.g. A teacher says, "Oke students, now, we are discussing Simple Present Tense. Simple Present Tense is used to express general truth and to express a habitual action", while a news anchor says, "Welcome to the world news! The head of the International

Monetary Fund said the world economic will not recover unless the

Economic Banking System is restructured".

2.5 Language Style

As mentioned earlier, one of the two kinds of language variety based

on the use is style. Language style is the choice among the other alternatives in

using language (Ducrot and Todorov : 1993). Language style refers to

conveying the same information using different expressions, and it is related to

different variations of language used in different situations and needs (Trudgill

: 1974).

Language style according to Joos (1967) is classified into five types

based on the degree of formality. They are frozen, formal, consultative, casual,

and intimate styles.

2.5.1. Frozen style

Frozen or oratorical style is the most formal style. It is usually used

in situation that is very formal and has symbolic value, such as in formal

ceremonies and court, constitutions, and state documents. The

characteristics of frozen style are the use of maintained and unchanged

sentence structures, the use of long and careful sentence constructions, the

use of exaggerated intonation, and also almost no responses between the

speaker and hearer.

2.5.2. Formal style

According to Richards et al. (1985:109), formal or deliberative style is defined as the type of language style that is used in situations in which the speakers are very careful about pronunciation, choice of words, and sentence structure. It is usually used in important or serious situations, such as in scholar and technical reports, classrooms, formal speeches, and sermons. Formal style has three characteristics, namely having a single topic, using a sentence structure that shows less intimacy between the speaker and hearer, and using standard forms.

2.5.3. Consultative style

Consultative style or business style is usually used in a semi-formal situation. It is used in transaction, information exchange, and operational process. Consultative style is used in such conversations as seller-buyer conversation, doctor-patient conversation, teaching and learning process, and small group discussion.

2.5.4. Casual style

Casual style is defined as a style used in an informal and a relaxed situation. Casual style is used, for example, between friends or between family members. Casual style has four characteristics, namely the use of nickname when addressing one another, the use of slang, and the use of non-standard forms.

2.5.5. *Intimate style*

Intimate style is the most casual style at communicating. It is usually used between family members, couples or lovers and intimate among friends. According to Martin Joss (1976: 155), Intimate style is an intimate utterance avoids giving the addressee information outside of the speaker's skin. Intimate style is completely private language used within family and very close friends. Normally, the intimate style is used in pair. It excludes public information and shows a very close relationship.

The characteristics of intimate style are the use of private codes, the use of words signalling intimate relation, the use of rapid and slurred pronunciation, the use of non-verbal communication and the use of non-standard forms. In order that, There are some labels of intimate styles in English: dear, darling, honey, and even mom, dad, buddy or other nicknames (Lubis : 2009). These are usually used to address the name of person which is supposed to as special person or a close person. These labels are also frequently used to show intimates style in particular relationship context.

As Martin Joss (1976 : 155) states, There are two systematic features of intimate style. The first is extraction, the speaker extracts a minimum pattern from some conceivable casual sentence for example the utterance *"eng",* it is empty word; there is no dictionary meaning but serve as a code label for intimate style. The speaker intends to reduce the sentence become

minimum pattern to show an intimateness. Intimate style needs no slang and no background information. The message cannot be recreated because there is no message to recreate. It means that, the thought is communicated and the addressee extracts the full meaning from it.

In Joss' book (1967) with the title *The Five Clock* confirms that intimate style is characterized with an incomplete language, shorts expression and unclear articulation. It happens because there is a well comprehension between a speaker and a hearer (interlocutor).

The second style is jargon. Jargon is technical vocabulary associated with special activity or group. Jargon is used to show the secret language between the same profession people. In the other word, jargon must not be understood by other people, for example health professionals use medical jargon such as HTLV III (Human T-cell Leukimia Virus III). This term is usually used in certain profession.

Jargon is often used in private condition where only the speaker and the interlocutor probably know the point. For example: "Time?"(joos : 1976). According to Haryanto (2001 : 106) states intimate style has a characteristic that its common use of personal language codes, and it is only for certain group. The utterances are usually simple and representative what a speaker means. In this case, intonation is more important than wording or grammar.

For example:

a. Tea's cold *means* cold

b. Jesus Chris..! *means* Oh my God

c. Damn hot *means* hot.

From some theories explanation above describes many various characteristics of intimate style. The characteristics of intimate style can be conclude happen in some ways. Such as intimate style happens in close friend relationship (intimacy among friends), family relationship, extraction (incomplete sentence or expression), addressee (certain labels for lovely one or close person) and Jargon (private codes).