CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. The Theories

In this chapter the researcher explains the theories are used by the researcher in this research. The theories are as knife to cut open the diglossia phenomena happen in Sumenep regency. By using some theories, this research will be easy to discuss after the data collection have been done. Besides making easy to be dicussed by using some theories, it will be easy to find out the reason of diglossia usage. Here, the theories become the actor of this research.

The theories are sociolinguistics, bilingualism, diglossia, and social identity theory. The researcher uses sociolinguistics as primary (basic) theory. One reason sociolinguistics as a basic theory in this research, because it is the general subject which study about language relates to society. And the bilingualism, diglossia and social identity are as secondary theory. It does not decrease the function of both as knives of this research.

1. Sociolinguistics

The study of sociolinguistics is very important to know the development of language in the society environment. Here, sociolinguistics has very important benefit in this research. Without it, this research is not easy to be done. Sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics, but it is more focused to language which used by society. Here, the relationship between language and society become object of this research. It is very important to find out the meaning and existence of sociolinguistics as primary theory in this research.

Ronald (2010:12) said that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication.

a. Language

People need language to interact with others. Without language, people could not do something more. Moreover, if people do not know about the other nation language, they can be done brown (Sir Ali bin Abi Thalib). It is the function of language for human life, until the language becomes human's importance life to know with others. So, the language is very important tool to makes human life easier to communicate with other people.

Language is the most human of all human attributes. More than just a means of communication, language is human's vehicle of thought. We could not imagine human being without language, and if we come across another creature with language in our sense we would say it was human or human like, or intelligent in the way that humans are. Language impinges upon every sphere of human activity, including all the science, from physics through sociology to literary criticism (Christoper, 2005:1). Wardhaugh (2010:1) said that language is what members of particular society speak in anywhere places. Language and society are unit could not be separated. But, Wardhaugh continued that the researcher also should note that all of researcher's definitions about language and society are not independent: the definition of language includes in it a reference to society life.

Edward Sapir (in John, 2009:53) said once stated that language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, and desires by means of a system of voluntary produced symbols.

According to Robert (1987:1) said that language is the most pervasive feature of our everyday experience. Almost all our activities are full of talking and listening to talk, reading, and writing. The activities are part of language, especially talking. Of course, talking needs language as tool to make a conversation. This activity automatically uses language. Without language a conversation is impossible.

Language is a unique human inheritance that plays the very important role in human's life, such as in thinking, communicating ideas, and negotiating with the others. It constitutes a set of principle into which its usage. Its native speakers are subject. The languages show the similarities in their principles. The similarities refer to the set of the rules that every language possesses, while the differences deals with the deviation of every language in its rules in its chronological development that is influenced by the different regions, times, cultures, religions, politics, etc. The similarities of languages can be identified structurally in the level of their linguistic aspects, such as in the phonemes, morphemes, phrases, clauses, and sentences. In addition to that, they can also be seen in their social usage (Siahaan, 2008:1-2).

So, here the researcher knows that language becomes as tool of communication used by human to make relation with others. By using language, people can add many relations through introducing their selves, and then they know with others. From this interaction, language has many functions for human life. More specific again, to know about language phenomena, there is linguistics as a solution.

1) Linguistics

Linguistics is the scientific study of language; also called linguistics science (David, 2008:283). In this part, the researcher tries to explain about linguistics. According to David Crystal definition, it can be pulled a conclusion about the meaning of linguistics. It is the specific science which study about language and its parts, how is it used by people. To know about the language, linguistics becomes a way toward it. By linguistics, the phenomena relate to language will be answered soon.

According to Martinet (in Chaer, 2007:1) said that linguistics is scientific study of language; or science which becomes language as its object studies; or more appropriate again, scientific studies of human language. From this description, linguistics is talking or studying about language as its object.

Now, it was clear that linguistics studies about language. The study does not focus just to the language as its object, but all of its attributes of language are explained generally about phonology, morphology, and syntax. It is according to Sumarsono (2013:7) said that general linguistics is always mentioned as 'linguistics', includes phonology, morphology, and syntax. Linguistics here more talk about the language structure, includes aspects of phonetic structure, morphology structure, sentence structure, and the latest discourse structure too.

b. Society

Language will not appear without the people as actors. People are very important tool of language appearance. So, between the language and people happen correlation which could not be separated each other. As the researcher knows that the people can be called by human or society. But, the people could not yet be called society if they do not live in community and human too. Human and people are two words which have general meaning. They are different with the society which has specific meaning. So, we must know firstly about the society meaning before explain about the relation of society and language.

Comte (in Abdulsyani, 2004:31) said that society is groups of creature by developing new realities according to their own laws selves and develop according to their own development selves. The society can form the special personality for human, till without the group, human will not able to do more in their life.

Emile Durkheim (in Berry, 1995:5) said that society is the real objective independently. It is not individual that is its member.

According to James (2005:148) said that groups are essence of life in society. We become who we are because our membership in human groups. Even our minds are a product of society, or more specifically phrased of the groups to which we belong.

If the researcher looks at the society definition of the sociology specialist, the researcher finds out the meaning of society. Society is group of human from individual as its members that forms a certain sign as its identity or its character. And, of course, if society forms the group, they will need a special language, till language becomes life requirement to interact in the group. So, language and society are two words which could not be separated each other. If language is separated form society life, the society will end and no interaction again.

So, for this reason, the researcher can find out the meaning of sociolinguistics and its relation with the theory which will be used here. According to Sumarsono (2013:1) said that sociolinguistics is a study of language relates to the society (it is studied by social sciences, especially sociology). Sociolinguistics is science between science discipline of sociology and linguistics, the both empirical science which have strong relation (Chaer and Agustina, 2010:2).

The two descriptions of Sumarsono and Chaer-Agustina can be summarized that sociolinguistics is empiric branch science which studies about language relates to society. In the scope of sociolinguistics, language and society become a unit could not be separated each other. Language becomes human/ society requirement. When the society interacts with others, of course language becomes a part of their interaction. It happens as long as human life in this world.

And it is strength by Hudson (2001:1), he defined sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to society.

From these definitions above, sociolinguistics can be known as a scientific language which study about relationship between language and society with the structures, characters, and influences in the group of human life. This theory studies about the relation or correlation between society and language as social phenomenon.

2. Billingualism

Bilingualism is ability to use two languages or more. However, defining bilingualism is problematic since individuals with varying bilingual characteristics may be classified as bilingual. Definitions of bilingualism range from a minimal proficiency in two languages, to an advanced level of proficiency which allows the speaker to function and appear as a native-like speaker of two languages.

Delia (2009:3) said that the term "bilingualism" refers to the state of a linguistic community in which two languages are in contact and used interchangeably within the community. This term, however, includes also the concept of "bilinguality" or "individual bilingualism" that is the psychological state of an individual who has access to more than one linguistic code as a means of social communication.

Bilingualism is a language phenomenon, because people believe that each language is distinctive and unique communication system. So, by knowing the bilingual, everybody will be easy to adapt in the environment. It also happens in Sumenep, people of Sumenep have special and different language that they use in their daily life. They have first language that they used in their daily conversation. But, they have to know the other language as their daily language. These people are what we call by bilingualism with their regional language as the first language and the other language as the second language in their lives.

3. Diglossia

Furgeson (in Hudson, 2001:49) said that diglossia is a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard or regional standards), there is very divergent, highly codified (often grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle of a large and respected body of written literature, either of an earlier period or in another speech community, which is learned largely by formal education and used for most written and formal spoken but it is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation.

It is still on Hudson, said that diglossia is a term used in sociolinguistics refer to a situation where two very different varieties of a language co-occur throughout a speech community, each with a distinct range of social function. Both varieties are standardized to some degrees, are felt to be alternatives by native-speakers and usually have special name. Sociolinguists usually talk about the terms of a high (H) variety and a low (L) variety, corresponding broadly to a difference in formality: the high variety is learnt in school and tends to be used in church, on radio programs, in serious literature, etc., and as a consequence has greater social prestige; the low variety tends to be used in family conversations, and other relatively informal settings.

Diglossic situations may be found, for example, in Greek (High: Katharevousa; Low: Dhimotiki), Arabic (High: Classical; Low: Colloquial), and some varieties of German (H: Hochdeutsch; L: Schweizerdeutsch, in Switzerland). A situation where three varieties or languages are used with distinct functions within a community is called triglossia. An example of a triglossic situation is the use of French, Classical Arabic and Colloquial Tunisian Arabic in Tunisia, the first two being rated H and the last L (David, 200:145).

According to the David's explanation, then, diglossia is divided into two models, namely: high variety (H) and low variety. The high variety of diglossia usually is used in formal situation, and the low variety of diglossia usually used in informal (non-formal) situation. But, in this research, the models of diglossia there are three models, besides the two of high variety and low variety. There is middle variety (semi-formal) language which used by Madurese people in the Sumenep. This is as the first hypothesis of this research.

The other important different between the H and L variety is that all children learn the L variety. Wardhaugh (2010:86) said that some children may concurrently learn H variety, but many do not learn it at all; e.g., most Haitians have no knowledge at all of standard French but all can speak some variety of Haitian Creole, although some, as he has said, may deny that have this ability. The H variety is also likely to be learned in some kind of formal setting, e.g., in classroom or as part of a religious or cultural indoctrination.

After the researcher compared the definition between the linguists from their works about diglossia, the researcher finds that the definition just accord to Furgeson's definition about diglossia, includes Wardhaugh (2010). Diglossia can be defined as a different function of language usage, especially about high level and low level function.

4. Social Identity

The last (forth) theory which is used in this research is social identity theory approach. This theory studies about language from social identity aspect. Identity is a family of faithfulness constraints in optimality theory which penalize differences in features between two forms which stand in a correspondence relation (Crystal, 2008:235).

Language (speech) sometimes becomes the sign of social identity. Speech is as a signal of social identity. According to Hudson (2001:120) said that every language seems to have items that reflect social characteristics of the speaker, of the addressee or the relation between them. Consequently speech which contains such items tells to a hearer how the speaker sees these characteristics, and misuses constitute a violation of the norms that govern speech.

Some reasonable restrictions must be applied, and the delimited range here is that which treat the language – identity relationship. In a

way, of course, this is not really much of restriction. Since language itself is such a broad topic. As Joseph (2004:13) has pointed out, language and identity are 'ultimately inseparable'. Indeed, since the language is as a central to the human condition, and since many researchers argue that it is the most salient distinguishing of characteristic of our species. It seems likely that any studies of identity must surely include some considerations.

This is not quite the same thing as using language as our pivotal point of perspective. Of course, Edwards (2009:20) said that the researcher adds here, that intelligent investigation from this perspective can inform and give feed back into all other disciplinary or topical approaches. So, the language which people use forms an important part of our sense of who we are – of our identity.

There are four theories use in this research about diglossia used by Madurese people in Sumenep. The four theories are sociolinguistics theory, bilingualism theory, diglossia theory, and social identity theory. These three theories determine the process of analyzing the data in this research. Those are the theories uses in this research. The researcher hopes that the theories are useful and becomes an appropriate tool to analyze the data.