CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this study, the writer is going to do Sociolinguistics research. It will conduct the research about the variety of language, which is used in the particular society. It is concerned in register theory. The theories are related to the research. The theory of register is going to use for analyze the register in a business community, which is found in *The Merchant of Venice* drama by William Shakespeare. The theories are quoted from the opinions of some experts in linguistics especially in Sociolinguistics.

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

The study of linguistic features that has social relevance for participants in a community is called Sociolinguistics. According to Holmes, Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. Language used to ask for and give people information. Language also used in to express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respect (Holmes, 1992: 2). In the other words, Sociolinguistics is generally a study of the effect of any aspects of society, including cultural norms, opportunity, the context of the way language is used in society.

Sociolinguistics is a study of the relationship between language and society. Holmes also found "Sociolinguistics are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context, and they are concerned with

identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning" (Holmes, 1992: 1). It means that a same message of communication may be expressed very differently in different society. It studies how language varieties differ between groups separated by certain social classes. Hymes stated :

"Sociolinguistics could be taken to refer to use of linguistic data and analysis in other discipline concerned with social life and conversely, to use of social data and analysis in linguistics. The word could also be taken to refer to correlations between languages and societies, and between particular linguistic and social phenomena. Sociolinguistics, so conceived, is an attempt to rethink received categories and assumptions as to the bases of linguistics work, and as to the place of language in human life." (Hymes, 1974: vii).

From the statement above, it can be stated that Sociolinguistics has a great correlation between language and society. It also can be correlated with other social science. It includes the language that is used in human life.

Sociolinguistics argues that language exists in context, dependent on the speaker who is using it, and dependent on where it is being used and why. Speakers mark their personal history and identity in their speech as well as their sociocultural, economic and geographical coordinates in time and space (Tagliamonte, 2006: 3). It can be said that Sociolinguistics is interested in different types of linguistic variation, which is used to express and reflect social factors. There are some components of social factor, such as the participant, the setting, the topic, and the function/purpose. These social factors will prove the

important determiner in describing and analyzing all the kinds of people interactions.

A robust finding of sociolinguistics is that everyone is in command of multiple forms of speech that are appropriate in different social contexts. Because forms of speech are associated with certain groups and social situations, the form of an utterance conveys social information. Speech patterns may be marked for social status, region, gender. (Lassiter, 2008: 620). So, through knowing the characteristics of the society/community, we will understand the language used in those societies.

From these statements above, we know that sociolinguistics is the study about language used in society, how the society used the language, how language maintained the social relationship, and how the language influenced the culture of human life.

2.1.2 Speech Community

A speech community is a group of people who share a set of norms and expectations regarding the use of language. The different ways of language may be used, implicitly or explicitly, as indication of membership in different social group or speech communities (Yule, 2006: 205). It means that a speech community has a different way to use a language.

A speech community is the kind of group that sociolinguists have generally attempted to study. It is no more than some kind of social group whose speech characteristics are of interest and can be described in a coherent manner (Wardhaugh, 2006: 119). The identity of speech community is determined by

individualistic facts, and the identity of the language is determined by facts about this community (Lassiter, 2008: 622). Speech in almost society can take many very different forms and matters.

According to Hymes, Speech community is a necessary, primary concept in that, if taken seriously. It postulates the unit of description as a social, rather than linguistic, entity. One starts with a social group and considers the entire organization of linguistic means within it, rather than start with some one partial, named organization of linguistic means, called "a language" (Hymes, 1974: 47). A speech community is defined, then, tautologically, but tradically, as a community sharing knowledge of rules for the conduct and interpretation of speech such sharing comprises knowledge of at least one form of speech and knoeledge also of its patterns of use (Hymes, 1974: 51). So, the various kind of speech communities automatically contains the various kind of languages used.

According to Holmes, People may use different pronounciation, vocabulary, grammar, or styles of language for different purposes. They may use different dialects of a language in different contexts. And in some community, they will select different language according to the situation in which they are speaking. In any in every community, there is a range of varieties from which people select according to the context in which they are communicating (Holmes, 1992: 10).

2.1.3 Language Variety

In this world, every language is different each other. It could be different in pronunciation, pitch, tone, lexicon, style, dialect, vocabulary, and etc.

According to Holmes, Language variety is a form that differs from other forms of the language systematically. Variety is a Sociolinguistics term referring to language in context. A variety is a set of linguistics form used under specific social circumstances, with a distinctive social distribution. Variety is therefore a broad term which includes different accents, different linguistic styles, different dialects, and even different languages which contrast each other for social reason (Holmes, 1992: 9).

Variation between users of language has largely been addressed in terms of relations between the social positioning of users and their linguistic interactions in relation to discourses in powerful institutional sites. (De Walter, 2004: 123). So, the social position of the user of language becomes the determiner of the language variety.

Language variety is a general term that may be used in some societies. This term can be used to distinguish between the variety of language or give the identity of the language and the user. A variety of a language or a level of usage regarded in terms of degree of formality and choice of vocabulary, pronunciation, and punctuation, and determined by the social role of the user and appropriate to a particular context.

2.1.4 Register

Register is a variety of language used for particular purpose or particular social setting. Hudson stated "your dialect shows who (or what) you are, whilst register shows what you are doing" (Hudson, 2009: 46). Holmes also stated that overtime the language of groups develops more and more characteristics which

distinguish their communication from those of other group (Holmes, 1992: 282). Register is usually known only by people who used the words. Register connected with the occupation and particular vocabulary.

According to Hudson, The same person may use different linguistic items to express more or less the same meaning on different occasions. We can interpret register differences in terms of the model of acts of identity in much the same way as for dialect differences. Each time we speak or write we not only locate ourselves in relation to the rest of society, but we also relate our act of communication itself to a complex classificatory scheme of communicative behavior (Hudson, 2009: 46). Thus, register is a variety of the language, that is governed by the context in which it is used.

Register, on the other hand, refers to how an individual performs in particular contexts or social settings. This means that a full exploration of style requires analysis of the range of linguistic variables according to different social purposes, social settings, and media (Tagliamonte, 2012: 35). It can be stated that register is distinguished by differences in vocabulary, and being concerned with variation in language conditioned by uses, user and involved consideration of the situation or context of use.

Meyer (2009: 80) found "Unity of structure is closely associated with the notion of register. A newspaper article is part of the more general register of journalistic English, which contains many sub-registers, such as news reportage, sports reportage, editorials, and features. Each of these subregisters contains texts with a similar overall structure and a set of linguistic features (e.g. a certain kind

of vocabulary or particular grammatical constructions) that may be unique to the register or used differently in the register than in other registers."

The term "registers" uses to represent language varieties characteristic of particular situations of use. Register includes not only the spoken varieties associated with situational "formality" and "informality" and often designated "styles" but other spoken and written varieties as well. Speech is the obvious primary mode, but, unlike many others, we posit a relationship among spoken and written varieties of language in literate societies, a relationship that is complex and not fully understood (Eckert and R. Rickford, 2001: 239).

2.1.5 The function of register

As the function of language, the function of register has the same function. Both of them actually has the function to show up the identity of the user of each language and the user of language. Edward stated:

> "The importance of language as an identity marker at a group level is much more readily evident than that everyone is used to accent, dialect, and language variations that reveal speakers membership in particular speech communities, social classes, ethnic and national groups. As well, such variations are obvious when the groupings are based upon gender, or age, or expanding the linguistic focus to include jargons, registers and styles occupation, or club or gang membership, or political affiliation, or religious confession, and so on." (Edward, 2009: 21).

Identity at one level or another is central to all the 'human' or 'social' sciences, as it is also in philosophical and religious studies, for all these areas of

investigation are primarily concerned with the ways in which human beings understand themselves and others. As a many-faceted phenomenon, it would be quite impossible for one short book to deal with identity in anything but a cursory way. Some reasonable restrictions must be applied, and the delimited range here is that which treats the language identity relationship (Edward, 2009: 20). So, the function of language register in the one of community is to give an identity to their community itself. The different community will have different language register used.

One person may control a variety of register. Each register helps you to express your identity at a specific time or place. De Walter stated "Functional linguistics in concerned with explaining language in relation to how it is used an explanation which ultimately depends on the development of a model of language in tandem with a model of social context so that one informs the other in relation to this enterprise" (De Walter, 2004: 120).

2.1.6 The Factor that Affect Register

According to Halliday "Every register is determined by three controlling variables: field, mode and tenor. Field involves the setting in which communication takes place, and includes the purpose and subject matter or topic of the communication process. Mode refers to the channel or medium of communication; in other words, the choice between speech and writing. Finally, tenor indicates the relationship between the speaker and the addressee" (as cited in *Lewandowski,* 2010: 71).

According to Michael Halliday (as cited in in Hudson, 2009: 46) distinguishes three general types or factor of dimension that affect register:

a. Field: field is concerned with the purpose and subject matter of the communication. On the other hand, it is concerned with the subject of conversation or discourse matters, as particular situations call for particular kinds of vocabulary, mood etc. These variations are often called jargon, but are sometimes simply the form of a particular profession. For instance, priests use liturgical language, lawyers use 'legalese'. Philosophers use the language of subjectivity or rationality, while programmers have their own lexicon.

b. Mode: mode refers to the means by which communication takes place, the medium of communication matters, such as whether it is spoken or written, and if either, on the level of formality or professionalism needed to be conveyed. For example, is a professional presentation is different from a coffee shop conversation.

c. Tenor: tenor depend on the relation between participant, the relationship between the speakers matters, such as when a student is talking to a teacher, an offender to a police officer, an office worker to a superior, or a parent to an infant (baby talk). Here register is generally a marker of formality or intimacy, and commonly affects phonology, pragmatic rules, and accent.

Halliday characterises field, tenor and mode as follows: (as cited in De Walter, 2004: 121).

a. Field: the social action: 'what is actually taking place'

refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social action that is taking place: what is it that the participants are engaged in, in which the language figures as some essential component.

b. Tenor: the role structure: 'who is taking part'

refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their statuses and roles: what kinds of role relationship obtain among the participants, including permanent and temporary relationships of one kind or another, both the types of speech role that they are taking on in the dialogue and the whole cluster of socially significant relationships in which they are involved.

c. Mode: the symbolic organisation: 'what role language is playing'

refers to what part language is playing, what is it that the participants are expecting the language to do for them in the situation: the symbolic organisation of the text, the status hat it has, and its function in the context, including the channel (is it spoken or written or some combination of the two?) and also the rhetorical mode, what is being achieved by the text in terms of such categories as persuasive, expository, didactic, and the like [Halliday & Hasan 1985a: 12]

Kolodziejek found identifies three layers of sociolectal vocabulary (as cited in *Lewandowski,*2010: 64):

1. Colloquial language, the lexical base of all social dialects. This variety is generally understood and used by all native speakers of a particular language.

2. General slang vocabulary, used by young people regardless of their social group affiliation.

3. Social group - specific vocabulary, lexical repertoire which is related to the kind of group activity. It is this layer of lexis which sets apart the varieties of different social groups, such as soldiers, seamen, hunters, etc.

2.1.7 The Parts of Speech

The terms of register may consist of the kinds of parts of speech. The kind of registers can be classified into several kinds of parts of speech because they consist of various vocabularies which is arranged to be a complete language. According to Yule (2006: 74), the technical terms used to describe each part of speech are listed below.

The first is Nouns, nouns are words used to refer to people (boy), objects (backpack), creatures (dog), places (school), qualities (roughness), phenomena (earthquake) and abstract ideas (love) as if they were all 'things'. The second is Articles, articles are words (a, an, the) used with nouns to form noun phrases classifying those 'things' (You can have a banana or <u>an</u> apple) or identifying them as already known (I'll take <u>the</u> apple). The third is Adjectives, adjectives are

words used, typically with nouns, to provide more information about the things referred to (<u>happy</u> people, <u>large</u> objects, a <u>strange</u> experience).

The fourth is Verbs, verbs are words used to refer to various kinds of actions (go, talk) and states (be, have) involving people and things in events (Jessica <u>is</u> ill and <u>has</u> a sore throat so she can't <u>talk</u> or <u>go</u> anywhere). The fifth is Adverbs, adverbs are words used, typically with verbs, to provide more information about actions, states and events (slowly, yesterday). Some adverbs (really, very) are also used with adjectives to modify information about things (<u>Really</u> large objects move <u>slowly</u>. I had a <u>very</u> strange experience <u>yesterday</u>). The sixth is Prepositions, prepositions are words (at, in, on, near, with, without) used with nouns in phrases providing information about time (<u>at</u> five o'clock, <u>in</u> the morning), place (<u>on</u> the table, <u>near</u> the window) and other connections (<u>with</u> a knife, <u>without</u> a thought) involving actions and things.

The seventh is Pronouns, pronouns are words (she, herself, they, it, you) used in place of noun phrases, typically referring to people and things already known (<u>She</u> talks to <u>herself</u>. <u>They</u> said <u>it</u> belonged to <u>you</u>). The eighth is Conjunctions, conjunction are words (and, but, because, when) used to make connections and indicate relationships between events (Chantel's husband was so sweet <u>and</u> he helped her a lot <u>because</u> she couldn't do much <u>when</u> she was pregnant). Those are the classification of the kinds of parts of speech.

2.1.8 *The Merchant of Venice*

The Mechant of Venice by William Shakespeare is a drama that was written in between 1596 and 1598. The social background of the characters is in the business/merchant community.

The story tells about Bassanio who wanted to marry Portia but he did not have any money to propose her. To solve this problem, Bassanio asked to borrow some money from his friend Antonio. Antonio was a merchant, however, Antonio's ship was still in over the sea. He can not lend some money to Basanio because he did not yet has some money at that time. So, Bassanio lend some money to the Jewish Shylock and made a bargain using Antonio names. In fact, Shylock hated Antonio because Antonio was Chistian and Shylock was Jew. For some reasons and some secret purposes, finally Shylock agreed to lend some money for Bassanio. Immediately, the news reported that Antonio's ship lost at the sea. Automatically, he can not pay his debt to Shylock. After knowing this problem, Shylock took this opportunity to bring their problem to the court and tried to give punishment to Antonio.

2.2 Previews Study

This research is the result of the previous study, which is relevant with this study. The first is by Nura Kurniawati/A03301224 from English Letter Department, Adab Faculty, State Institute of Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya in 2005. She investigated the thesis under the title *Address system and register of the sellers at modern and traditional markets in Surabaya*. She focused her study on the terms of address system used by the seller community to interact

the buyer/consumer's attention, and the kind of register used by the seller at the traditional and modern markets in Surabaya. She used a qualitative approach with using an interview technique. In her result of the research, she found the different terms of addresses sistem and registers used by the sellers in modern and traditional markets in Surabaya.

The second previous study is by Ismiyati / A03300215 from English Letter Department, Adab Faculty, State Institute of Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya in 2004. She investigated the thesis under the title *Language variety used by sellers in trading transaction in Kedunggalar market – Ngawi.* She focused her study on the language varieties used in trading transaction in Kedunggalar market Ngawi, especially what register, jargon, and code switching are used by the sellers in trading transaction, and then what social contexts the language varieties are used for trading transaction. In her research, she used descriptive qualitative method. In her result of the research, she found the special terms of language used by people involved in the trading transactions in Kedunggalar market.

Then, in this study, the writer investigated *register used by business community in William Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice*. This study is focused on the register used in business communication, especially the vocabularry used in the specific community and also the factor and the purposes of register. The analysis used descriptive method to find out the register included in. Then, the register will be classified into several parts of speech. The difference of this thesis with the two previous study above is located in the difference of the

data used. This study uses the *The Merchant of Venice* drama as the main data. It is a kind of literary work which can be happen or not in the real life, and it happens in the past, but in those previous study, the researchs are conducting in the real life phenomena and the society are in the present era.