CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of many important aspects concerning the theoretical framework and the related studies.

2.1 Language Variation

Language is very important in our lives. People at least use one language to deliver and express their ideas and feelings through communication process with others. Many people use language more than one to communicate with other people in various purposes in society. As Wardhaugh (2006) claimed that many speakers may use two or more languages. A teacher of English may speak to his child from Madura using Madurese but he communicates Indonesian to his friend from Surabaya. He may also change to speak English as he starts to learn in the class. The language he uses also may change from standard to non-standard based on the situation with whom they speak. It indicates that no one speaks the same way all the time and people constantly exploit the nuances of the languages they speak for a wide variety of purposes (Wardhaugh, 2006). According to Holmes (1992: 80) The categorization of languages has been developed by sociolinguists based on the status and social function.

Trudgill (2004: 2) states that "the way people speak English is influenced by the origin place and the social background of the respective people. It adds another proof that the choice of people's language is

9

determined by the place they are from. The phenomena are called language variation.

A language variation is a specific linguistic items or human speech pattern (e.g. sound, words, grammatical features, etc.) which is uniquely associated with some external factors, such as a geographical area or a social group (Wardhaugh, 2006). For instance, as the sound, the word *Car* is uttered differently between Madurese and the Standard English. Madurese pronounce *Car /ə'kɑː(r)/* and the standard English pronounce *Car /ka:/.* Then, as the word, Madurese talk of *travel as trip,* while the Standard English call them *trip.* As the grammatical, Speaker of Madurese tend to prefer *I am feel not nice today* and the standard English *I don't feel okay today.*

The phenomena above are determined from many factors such as social and geographical area. The social factors are speech varieties associated with different social factors, especially related to the speakers' social status such as social groups or classes; racial status/ ethnicity, income; education, and cultural background etc. those are included vulgar or taboo language, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, register, and style (including standard and nonstandard variety). Another factor of language variation is geographical area. It is dialect variation. In this case, the writer is going to analyze language variation which is focused on dialect variation.

2.2 Dialect

Dialect is one of language variations. A dialect is used by a group of people whether they rich or poor, high education or not, regardless of region

or racial origin. According to Wardhaugh (1977: 221) dialect is a variety of a language associated with a particular group of speakers and mutually intelligible with other varieties. It means that dialect is a specific attribute that differentiates one's way of speaking from other's. Dialects are not only happened because of the region but also it is happened because of social status make the other understand what they said. All human being can communicate each other, but only speakers can do it. In this case, all English speakers use language to make the other understand what they said. In a communication usually appear some differences of the using of language. The differentiation is caused by some factor, we can see that different age, social situation, education, occupation, geography, ethnicity.

Simpson (2004: 102) adds that dialect is a distinguishable variation in the patterns of grammar and vocabulary which is influenced and shaped by the regional origins and socioeconomic background of the speakers. It is strengthened by Trudgill (2004: 2) who says that dialect is a kind of language which deals with one's social and geographical origin. It can be said dialect if a dialect we used is understood by the other dialect users.

Dialect is sometimes correlated with the worst language choice since it appears less formal than the standard forms. However, Trudgill (2004: 2) mentions that dialects are not peculiar or old-fashioned or rustic ways of speaking. As everybody has an origin, both social and geographical, they also speak dialects. He also states that there is no superiority among dialects as "it

is the mark of a civilized society that it tolerates different dialects just as it tolerates different races, religions and sexes.

According to the explanation above, it gives clearly explanation. In our point of view that dialect is not a lower level of language variety. Though a dialect can determine where a person comes from and the social background one has, it is not merely used to judge a person's behavior and personality. Because a real personality of a person lies far underneath the entire attributes one may be attached to. For example, a person was raised in a rural area and lives in a very modest way of living of a farmer family. The dialect he uses exactly shows the place where he is from, which we can simply say has a lower prestige than the city area. However, the judging of his personality must be completely omitted since it is definitely unfair to judge a person from a dialect he uses or the place he comes from or the social background he has. Further identification and acquaintance of the said person is certainly needed to be able to understand one's behavior and personality.

There are three variations of dialects; phonology features, grammatical pattern, vocabulary variation. Those three variations will be explained in the following part of this thesis.

2.2.1 Phonology Features

The differences in the middle of dialects could be placed in the phonology features. Speakers of different English dialect pronounce some words differently from those of other speaker. Fasold and Connor-Linton (2006: 321) stated that dialects differ from one another

not only in terms of lexical items but also in terms of their pronunciation systems, or phonology. It means that dialects have differences in the lexical, pronunciation or phonology. For example, in most dialects of Spanish in the Americas, the letters *c* and *z* are pronounced as [s] so *gracias* 'thank you' is pronounced [grasias] while in most dialects of Spanish in Spain, *c* and *z* are pronounced as [θ] , as in [graθias] for *gracias*.

In addition, in some varieties of Spanish in both Spain and the Americas (e.g. in Andalusian Spanish and Canary Islands Spanish, and in much of Central American and the Caribbean), syllable-final /s/ is often pronounced as [h], as in [grasiah], and it may even be deleted in a subset of these varieties, as in [grasia]. In German, there are a number of systematic pronunciation differences between Low German, spoken in the north of Germany, and Middle and Upper German, Spoken in the more southern areas. For example, the sounds /s/, /f/, and /x/ in the Middle and Upper German in words like *dass* [das] 'that,' *dorf* [dorf] 'village,' and *machen* [maxən] 'make,' are pronounced as [t], [p], and [k], respectively, in Low German, so that the phrase 'to make that village' is pronounced like 'dat dorp maken' [dat dorp makən].

For differences phonology features, we can find the regional dialect where a person comes from. As the example /h/ is pronounced at the beginning of both *head* and *herb* in British dialect, whereas in American English dialect it is not pronounced in the second word.

Then, in some English dialect /h/ regularly dropped from most word in which it is pronounced in American, such as *house,* pronounce /aws/, and *hero,* pronounced /iro/ (Hyams and Rodman, 2003).

2.2.2 Grammatical Pattern

There are grammatical differences in the varieties spoken in different regions. They can identify the social class where the people come from. For example, standard (*she walks*) and vernacular (*she walk*). From the example above, it can determine that the standard is used by Middle class and Vernacular is used by Lower class. Holmes (1992: 160) stated that there is also a variation of using vernacular form of grammar in the present tense verb forms, for example: Rose walk to school every day.

Holmes (2012) stated that there is a sharp distinction between the middle-class group and the lower-class group for using grammatical pattern. This pattern is found in a variety of US English spoken in Detroit, and in a variety of British English spoken in Norwich (Holmes, 2012). There is grammatical pattern that avoided by Middle class and it always indicated by Lower class is using negation or multiple negation or negative concord. Holmes (2012: 151) claimed that negation or negative concord or multiple negation always avoid by Middle class and the Lower class use it comfortably. For example, *It ain't cat can't get in no coop.* this grammatical pattern is multiple negation which are found in all English speaking communities. It is mostly used by lower

class that middle class speech. Multiple negation are a very silent vernacular form (Holmes, 2012).

The writer uses grammatical pattern to identify the utterances of Madurese students on A class of second grade in SMPN 1 Klampis, Bangkalan Madura.

2.2.3 Vocabulary Variation

The differences of dialect not only in the Phonology and Grammatical but also there are vocabulary differences in the varieties spoken in different region. For example, in England in the 1950s the use of 'sitting room' (speaker from educated) different with (people from uneducated) they used 'langue' and *lavatory* (educated) better than the *toilet* (uneducated) (Holmes, 2002). The other examples, people take *lift* to the first floor (our *second floor*) in England, but an *elevator* in the United States.

For the explanation above the writer determine where usage of vocabulary can identify the social class of people and the usage of word which used by educated people and uneducated people. The writer is also used vocabulary variation to find the patterns of English speaking dialect used by Madurese students of SMPN 1 Klampis.

2.3 Previous Studies

There are some studies which had been conducted regarding the dialect variation. The studies had successfully shown differences of a particular

dialect with the Standard English. For the first is Ike Handayani (2007) researched about Language Attitude of Young Madurese People in Surabaya toward Madurese, Surabaya, and Jakarta Dialects. She focused on how the young Madurese who lived in Surabaya reacted to the three different dialects spoken in their living environment. The research resulted that young Madurese people tended to use Madurese dialect towards their hometown friends to show their intimacy and throw jokes to each other. On the other hand, the subject of the study, young Madurese people, used Surabaya dialect to try to get along with the majority there as they live in Surabaya. They used the dialect to ensure people that they were able to get adapted to the environment so they could be able to enlarge the social networks. Meanwhile, the subject used Jakarta dialect in a formal situation such as classroom and office. They used the dialect to show respect and formality. In the same time, the study also showed that the use of Jakarta dialect by young Madurese people was aimed to show a higher identity since Jakarta dialect holds a higher prestige level in the environment of the study.

The second is Abdul A'la (2009) has researched about An Analysis of Jamaican Dialect Used on Bob Marley Songs. The research focused on Bob Marley's pronunciation in singing the songs. The research found that Bob Marley produced different pronunciations when he produced the long vowels, as well as other vowels and consonant, [th] in the beginning of a word is substituted with [d], while [th] in the end of a word is simply reduced to [t], and sometimes, [h] in the beginning of a word is missing sound, such as:

"hand" as "and", "hypocrite" as "ypocrite". The writer added that those are the difficult words that are pronounced wrongly by the singer and added a particular image to the singer.

The third is Santika (2014) a student UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, did research entitled An Anlalysis of West Country Dialect used by Hangrid in J.K Rowling Harry Potter. Santika analyzed the dialect variation and showed the pattern and the effects of Hangrid's dialect vary from the range of phonology feature, grammatical pattern, and vocabulary variation. In this research, Santika used literary work from J.K Rowling's novel to find the pattern and the effect of Hangrid's dialect. The interesting of this research, Santika analyzed and showed the regional dialect where comes from the author hometown which put on one of character in her literary work of Harry Potter. Thus, the whole analysis dialect features, Hangrid represent as the lower social group.

Those studies are related with this research which is described social dimension and phenomenon of language variation. It describes the dialect which the purpose and distinguish of dialect variation. It can also describe the identity of person from regional dialect that used by the person. In addition, dialect can also make intimate the social relationship the people from the same region. As the language variation, dialect variety can enrich the language itself.

Based on the previous studies mentioned above, there are some differences with this research. Those are different from the object. This

current research takes Madurese students on A class of second grade at SMPN 1 Klampis as subject, while those previous studies took song, novel and teacher as subject. Moreover, one of the previous studies above compare dialect of two languages. In contrast, this research only focuses on English speaking dialect used by Madurese students in their conversation.