

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents theories used to analyze data. There are six subchapters in this chapter they are sociolinguistics, variety of language, language level and language style, code mixing, language levels in Madurese language, and factors of language levels.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

People are social beings, it means that people cannot stand alone, cannot life alone and need a friends. How could a person get a friend without say hello first to someone? Automatically we must share or say hello to someone in order to make him/her know us, and surely we need language to do that.

In daily life a people need language to make conversation with other people, to share our ideas, our feelings, our minds, our dreams, and our futures and so on. So, language is very close with our life or society and it called sociolinguistics.

Trudgil (2000) said that “Sociolinguistics is the study about language and society”. Tagliamonte (2006) also said that sociolinguistics means the relationship between language and society (p.3). Chamber in same books also says that “sociolinguistics means the correlation of dependent linguistics social variables”. And according to Dell Hymes (1974) stated that, “sociolinguistics could be taken to refer to use of linguistics data and analysis in other discipline concerned with social life and conversely, to use of social data and analysis in linguistics.” (p. vii)

From that statements above we know that sociolinguistics is the study about language in society. How the society use the language. How the language can influence the culture, etc.

2.2 Variety of Language

All languages in this world are different from one another. It could be different pronunciation, pitch, tone, lexicon, style, dialect and etc. Like Roberts and Rousseau said (2003) “many social, historical and cultural factors influence speech communities, and hence the transmission of changes. It called variety language.” (Tagliamonte, 2006, p. 2)

According to Holmes (1992), “variety is therefore a broad term, which includes different accent (pronunciation), means when linguists talk about accents, they are referring only to how speakers pronounce words (Meyerhoff, 2006, p.27), different linguistic style, different dialect means dialect refer to distinctive features at the level of pronunciation and vocabulary and sentence structure (2006, p. 27) and different language which contrast with each other in social reason.” (p. 9) Language variety is a form that differs from other forms of the language systematically.

To make easily understand about variety language, let’s see this examples, when we meet our friend on the street we will say hello use informal language “*Hi...Guy, are you okay.....shit, I never see you long time, I really miss you guy*”, but it will be different if we meet our teacher, automatically we will use formal language “*Good Morning Sir,,,*”. It is because we understand with whom we speak.

Another example is in Madurese language that use in Sitobondo city. “*Be’nah entarah dekma’ah, mak enggak orang bhingong?*” means “Where will you go, why you look confused?” And now, compare with this sentence with the same language but different city “*Be’en entarah dekmah, mak enggak orang bhingong?*” it is Madurese language that use in Probolinggo city. Both of the language is same Madurese language, but there is alleviate letter “ah” in the word “*Be’en*” and “*Dekmah*” in Madurese language that use by Probolinggo people. It called variety language in dialect language.

So, from the examples above, the writer can conclude that variety of language is the differences language each area. It could be different of language, dialect, style, accent, and lexicon.

2.3 Language Levels and Language Styles

Level means class of something it could be high, low, bad, good, etc. as cited in Oxford dictionary (1995), “level is a point or position on a scale of quantity, strength, value and etc.” and “Style is a distinctive manner of doing, performing, or presenting something.”(Hornby).

According to Mr. Milal statement level means level of formality. Frozen style has the highest level of formality and an intimate style has lowest level (personal communication, December 4th, 2013). Eckert & Rickford (2001) argued that “style is something distinctive that appears in its members dress, posture, argot, musical preferences, even in their focal concerns.” (p. 23)

From the statement above language level means the class or the position of language exactly. As we know there are two types of language level in Indonesian languages are formality and informality. Style is a distinctive manner of doing something, in other meaning of language style means distinctive manner of speaking. So, automatically people need to choose language style which is comfortable to speak with the elder one, parents, friends, teachers and others. And it could be uses formal language or informal language.

Akmajian (2001) state that:

“The clearest cases of formal speech occur in social contexts that are formal, serious, often official in some sense, in which speakers feel they must watch their language and in which manner of saying something is regarded as socially important.” (p. 287)

Formal style is when we pay more careful attention to how we're speaking and informal style is when we pay less attention. They are sometimes described as "careful style" and "casual style" (Yule, 2006, p. 208). In a formal setting someone might offer coffee to a guest by saying "May I offer you some coffee?" Or perhaps "Would you care for some coffee?" it is very formal than in setting the same speaker might well say "Want some coffee?" or even "Coffee?"

Informal speech use of that term occurs in casual, relaxed social settings in which speech is spontaneous, rapid, and uncensored by the speaker. Social settings for this style of speech would include chatting with close friends and interacting in an intimate or family environment or in similar relaxed settings.

"In an informal style, the rules of contraction are used more often, the syntactic rules of negation and agreement may be altered, and many words used that do not occur in the formal style. Informal styles, although permitting certain abbreviations and deletions not permitted in formal speech. Examples, questions are often shortened with the subject you and the auxiliary verb deleted "Running the marathon?" or "you running the marathon?" (Fromkin, et al., 2007, p. 438)

Language style according to Joss (1967) is classified into five types, that is, frozen style (Oratorical style), formal style (Deliberative style), consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. (Lubis, 2009, p. 11)

As Joss (1967) states that an "oratorical style is used in public speaking before a large audience; wording is carefully planned in advance, intonation is somewhat exaggerated, and numerous rhetorical devices are appropriate." (2009, p. 11)

He also states:

"Formal style (Deliberative style) is also used in addressing audiences, usually audiences too large to permit effectively interchange between speakers and hearers, though the forms are normally not as polished as those in an oratorical style such in a typical university classroom lecture is often carried out in a deliberative

style. Formal style is defined as the style of language that be used for important or serious situation.” (2009, p. 13)

Akmajian, et al., (1997) in Khumaida also state that “formal speech occurs in social context that are must be formal, serious in which speaker feel they must watch their language and in which manner of saying something is regarded as socially important.” (Khumaida, 2004. p, 14)

Joos in his book “Five Clocks” (1967) states that a “consultative style is typically a dialogue, though formal enough that words are chosen with some care. Business transaction, doctor-patient conversation, and the like are usually consultative in nature.” (Lubis, 2006, p. 14)

Joss also states that a “casual conversation is between friends or colleagues or sometimes members of a family; in this context words need to be guarded and social barriers are moderately low.” (2006, p. 14) Casual style usually happens between friend or college students. This conversation usually happens at their school, canteen, at home and when someone meets his friend at market or mall. The characteristic of the casual style is the speaker knows each other well.

And the last as Joss (1967) in (Lubis, 2006, p. 15) “states that an intimate style is one characterized by complete absence of social inhibitions. Talk with family, beloved ones, and very close friends, where you tend to reveal your inner self, it is usually in an intimate style.” This language style usually uses between two lovers, husband and wife or closest of friends. The examples of word of this language style are “darling” “baby” and “lovely” etc.

2.4 Code Switching

A lot of languages that we know in this world make us sometimes unconsciously uses one language to another language in one conversation. We switch one or two languages

which short utterance or not at the same time. This condition called code switching. Code switching is when two languages are used within the same clause; theoretically both could control aspects of grammatical structure (Myers-Scotton, 2006, p. 241).

In Holmes (1992) code switching occurs when the speaker shift their language from one language to another. Code switching is switch essentially between sentences. Sentence based on Oxford dictionary means a set of words expressing a statement, a question or a command, sentence usually contain a subject and a verb.

According to Wardhaugh (2006) said that “people who switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as *code-switching*.”(p.101)

See this example to make you more understand about code switching. Amin and Aman is Madura people. They come to Surabaya to study in university. In the class before the lecturer come to the class both of them speak Maduries language as the mother language and sometimes switch with Indonesia language. Then the lecturer come and all of the students in the class use Indonesian language as formal language. Asking or answering the question all of them use Indonesia language.

From the example above there is switch code between Amin and Aman who use Madura language and Indonesian language. Code switching is not only a condition when a people switch two languages in his conversation, but also the changes of low variety to high variety. As Hymes (1974) said “code switching has become a common term for alternate us of two or more languages, varieties of language, or even speech style.” (p.103)

As we know from the example above Aman and Amin use Madura language in informal situation (before the lecturer come) and they change to use Indonesia language in formal situation when they lecturer come. In other words they switch from informal situation to more formal situation.

Code-switching is one uses two languages which, in the same conversational turn or in consecutive turns, include morphemes from two or more of the varieties in their linguistic repertoire (Coulmas, 1998).

According to Holmes (1992) “the switches are often very short and they are made primarily for social reasons – to signal the speaker’s ethnic identity and solidarity with the addressee.” (p.41)

A: Well, I’m glad I met you. OK?

M: andale pues (ok swell), and do come again.Mm?

(Holmes, 1992, p.42)

That the conversation between two Mexican Americans in the United States. The language that uses in that conversation is switch between Spanish and English. M switch Spanish language “andale pues” which is mean “Ok Swell”.

2.5 Language Levels in Madurese Language

In Madurese language there are three levels. Abd. Ghofur statements said that;

“the language of *enja’ iya* [ənjə? Iyə] which is used among friends, relative, and the older people to the younger ones and is considered to the low level. The second level, the language of *engghi enten* [əŋghi əntən], is said to be the mid level which is used among children when it is the first time for them to learn the language and to practice with people as they think they are getting more mature, it’s also used between the head village to his staff, a rich farmer to his workers, parents to their son in law, and the boss of fisherman to his people. While the last level of Madurese Language is the language of *enggi bunten* or *alos tengghi* [əŋghi bhuntên or alos tənghi] which is used between young people to the elder ones, students to their teacher, and a nephew to his uncle.” (Madurese and English Language, 2008, para. 3)

Steven (1965) also explained “*Kasar* style (*enja’ – iya’* style) is used in speaking to a social inferior, to a younger member of the family, to a close friends in informal situation, to or between children”. (p. 298) He also explained that “*Alus* style is used in speaking to social superior, to an older member of the family, to the elder one and in formal situation. *Tenga* style is used in situation where the status relations are unclear, e.g. on the

first meeting a person of equal age whose status is not obvious, and often used in business situation” (p.299).

2.6 Factors Influencing Language Levels

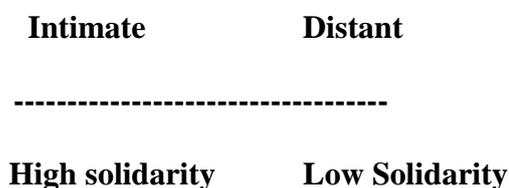
There are some factors of language levels that occur in a conversation. According to Holmes’s theory there are four factors of language levels occur in the conversation participants, setting, topic, and the function (Holmes, 1992, p. 12).

- **Participants**

Participants here mean who is speaking and who are they speaking to. The relation between participants can be seen in terms of social distance and social status:

- **Social Distance**

Social distance concerned with participant relationship, how well the speaker knows the hearer (Holmes, 1992, p. 9). It is shown in the social distance scale below:

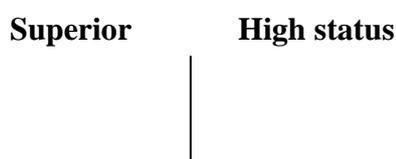


The more intimate the participants, the higher the solidarity, means the speaker know well the hearer and automatically the language style that they use is informal language style. But In contrast, the less intimate the participants, the lower the solidarity use formal language style.

- **Social status**

Social status also refers to the relation between participants, how the status social of the speaker and the hearer.

(Holmes, 1992, p. 13)



Subordinate Low status

People who have a high status (Superior) uses informal language style toward a hearer of lower status hearer. In opposition, a speaker who has a low status (subordinate) uses the formal one toward a hearer of higher status. Such as Ari as a teacher who asks to his student to take his book on the office;

Ari: take my book on the table.

But, he will use formal language style if he asks her mother to help him take his book on the table;

Ari: Could you please, take my book on the table Mum?

- **Setting**

Setting or social context means where they are speaking. People will use a language style depend on the setting means if the setting is in the formal place automatically they will use formal language style but if the setting is outside of formal place they will use casual language style. According to Holmes (1992) setting can be seen from the formality scale below (p. 14):

Formal----- High formality

Informal----- Low formality

In formal events like in office, the language that they use is formal language style, but in outside of the office like meet with a friend they will use casual language style.

- **Topic**

Topic means what is being talking about? People automatically use formal language if the topic is more formal than before. Such us two teachers talk about their job, automatically

they will use formal language style, and when they talk about their hobbies, they will use informal language style.

- **Function**

Function here means why are they speaking? It refers to referential and affective functions scale (Holmes, 1992, p. 14)

Referential

(Give information)

High information content

Low information content

Affective

(Comment of social fact and express the feeling)

Low affective content

High affective content

The higher the information content of language, the lower the affective content is. On the other hand, the lower the information content of language, the higher the affective content is. Speaker who gives high information will be explain it use easy word to make the hearer easy understand it and hearer will express it use high information.

Hence, there are three kinds of Madurese language levels Enja' Iya' as a lower level, Enggi Bunten as a middle level, and the last Enggi Bunten as a higher level. And the factors that influence people to choose certain language style are the participant, setting, topic and function.