Chapter II
Language Style

In this chapter, the writer will explain the theory that used in the research. The writer will explain the branches of socio-linguistic and the writer will use and focus only to socio-linguistic as the main theory.

2.1   Linguistic

Linguistic is the study which elaborated the languages. Linguistic is a study of language. The study of linguistic is a study that refers to discuss the language. Pringgodigdo and Hassan in Pateda (1990:1) said "Linguistic is study of language in science". In line with Pringgodigdo and Hassan, Alwasillah (2011:18) said "linguistic is a study which have object that are written and verbal language". Moreover, Chaer (2003:-) said "linguistic is a study that concern to the language as the subject not by the history or anthropology but focused on the language". Therefore, linguistic is a study that concern to learn the language. Linguistic is divided into two in terms of the study that is micro and macro linguistic.

2.1.1 Micro Linguistic

Micro linguistic is study of linguistic based on internal factor. The internal factor which discuss by the writer is the language. According to Pateda (1990:47) said "Micro linguistic is narrow. It's mean the nature of the study is from internal. Just looking the language as language." In line with Pateda, Alwasillah (2011:124-125) said "Micro linguistic can be named as the central study of

linguistic." Moreover, Crabtree & Powers (1994:-) said "micro linguistic concerned internal view of language itself." Therefore, micro linguistic is the study of linguistic which discuss the language based on the language like phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic.

2.1.1.1 Phonology

Phonology is branch of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds in languages. According to Achmad and Abdullah (2012:39) "Branch of linguistic which learning, analyzing, and discussing about the sound of language is named phonology." In line with Achmad and Abdullah, McMahon (2002:-) said "phonology an aspect that constitutes language so as to be orally expressed is speech sounds." Moreover, Hayes (2009:-) said "the study of speech sound covers to fundamental sub-disciplines in linguistic, that is, phonetic and phonology." Hence, phonology is the branch of linguistic which discussed the sounds of language.

2.1.1.2 Morphology

Morphology is study of words, it learns the structure of the words, the pattern of the words, and how they are formed. It analyzes the structure of words and parts of the words. According to Achmad and Abdullah (2012:55) said "Morphology is analyzing the basic elements or the smallest unit of language." In line with Achmad and Abdullah,

Sibarani (2006:1) said "Morphology is the branch of linguistic studying how words are structure and how they are put together from smaller parts." Moreover, Froomkin, Rodman, & Hyams (2011: 36) said "Morphology refers is the words of language." Therefore, Morphology is branch of linguistic which discuss the structure and pattern of the words.

2.1.1.3 Syntax

Syntax is branch of linguistic which discuss the placing of the words or the structure of the sentences. According to Ramlan in Pateda (1990:85) said "Syntax is a branch from linguistic which are discussing discourse, sentence, clause, and phrase." In line with Ramlan, Achmad and Abdullah (2012:74) said "In syntax, words became the smallest unit which is forming to larger unit of grammatical and in practically, syntax is analyzing the words until became the sentences and otherwise." Moreover, Latif (1995:23) said "syntax is a study about a phrase or a sentence is always made from the words arranged by a particular rule." Therefore, syntax is study of language which analyze the structure of sentences.

2.1.1.4 Semantic

The word of *semantik* in Indonesian (English: semantics) came from Greek *sema* which means sign or symbol. The verb is *semaino* which

mean marking or symbolize (Djajasudarma, 2012:1). Semantic is a branch of linguistic which study about relation between signs in language. The sign in language is a word which have meaning. Or in other word, Verhaar in Pateda (1990:91) said "Semantic is the study in linguistic which discuss about meaning". Moreover, Leech (2003:-) said "semantics (as the studying of meaning) is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing." Therefore, Semantic can be describe as a study about meaning.

2.1.2 Macro Linguistic

Macro linguistic is the study of linguistic based on the external factors. According to Pateda (1990:47) said "Macro linguistic is broad. The nature of the study is from external factor." In line with Pateda, Chaedar (2011:124-125) said "Macro linguistic cover study of language generally." Moreover, Crabtree & Powers (1994:-) "Macro linguistic is a study which concern to another study." Hence, Macro linguistic is study of linguistic that seeing the language based on the external factor like history, social, psychology and became new study like psycho-linguistic, social linguistic, historical linguistic, speech pathology, lexicography, computational linguistic, and communication theory.

2.1.2.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is a study about language in society. The language used in society are have varieties. The language in society commonly different in every places. It's because every society has different culture.

According to Wardough (1997 : -) "sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society, how language functions in a community, how people in community use language as well as how this language usage reflects the social identity of the users." The sociolinguistic can be define as the study to elaborated the language in society. Every society has a relationship between language and their society. It's make a language to become the identity of society.

There are three possibilities that make the language as the identity of society According to Wardhaugh (1997 :-) "one is that social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and/or behavior. A second possible relationship is directly opposed to the first: linguistic structure and/or behavior may either influence or determine social structure. A third possible relationship is that the influence is bi-directional: language and society may influence each other. Therefore, the linguistic and society is connected or bonding each other the both of society or language can be separated away because language can be identity of the society.

According to Wijana (2006: 5) "sociolinguistics the structure of society is heterogeneous affecting structure language, the structure of society is affected by several factors, such as who speaks, with whom, where, when and to what end." Language is always being a social equipment. In this case, the language as a social phenomenon which means language is equipment in people daily routine. Therefore, the sociolinguistic is the study that can describe the society.

In this era, the way people talk is determined by social context in which their speaking takes place. People select language which is suitable with the situation in which they are talking, who they are speaking to, and how close their relation with the audiences. According to Holmes (2001 : 190) "people may convey their message in different ways or in different language varieties. Varieties of language along racial, ethnic, and social lines have been too apparent in many countries.". Therefore, sociolinguistics deals with explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts and with identifying the social function of language as well as describing the ways it is used to convey the purposes or the meanings.

Sociolinguistics is the study which concerns of any and all aspects of society. The focuses of sociolinguistic are including any elements in society. Sociolinguistic elaborated the way of language is used or about how and why people use language to interact with people in their society.

The people interact with others in society and they must use a language. Moreover, the language helps people to understand more about what their purposes. The people if not use a language will find some troubles when they do their activities. The role of language is very important. Therefore, the study of sociolinguistic it means the sociology of language.

The study of Sociolinguistics does not discuss a structure of language, but it focuses on how a language is used. The way of language used in society is describing the language and society. The role of sociolinguistics is to manage a language as its function in society, Therefore, sociolinguistics deals with a language as the communication.

2.2 Code Mix

Code mixing or it can be said language mixing is the way of people talking with two languages. According to Wardaugh in Kurniati (2014:8) "code mixing occurs when conversations use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance." In line with Wardaugh, Nancy (2003 : 360) said "code mixing is a linguistic process that incorporates material from a second language into a base language, adding morphological markers of the base to introduced elements." Therefore, the code mixing is a mix of the language or the way of people talking with two different languages.

According to Claros & Isharyanti (2009:69) "code mixing also called intra sentential code-switching or intra sentential code-alternation occurs when speakers

use two or more languages below clause level within one social situation". Code mixing is the use of two languages of one person. Code mixing are mixing of two languages, generally it has same topic. Code mixing often occurs within one sentence. Usually, code mixing occurs when the speakers said the first sentence in language A and the next sentences in language B. The code mixing can occur in any situation like daily conversation until the formal conversation.

2.2.1 Type of Code Mixing

According to Hoffman (1991:112) "there are several types of code mixing" In line with that Soewito in Kurniati (2014:11) said "Code mixing is divide into two type". Moreover, Sujana and Sri Hartati (2009:11) said "code mixing is divided into two that are inner and outer code mixing. From all the experts above, the writers conclude the two type of code mixing that are:

1) **Inner code mixing**

Inner code mixing is come from the nature of the language with all the variation. Inner code mixing shows that if the speaker insert the elements of their own language, or elements of varieties and style into their dialect. The implication also can be shown the identification certain act. Code mixing and the elements of language region show that the speakers have region language in turf, or want to show their region language characteristic.

2) **Outer code mixing**

Outer code mixing is come from foreign language i.e. the elements of Holland code switching inserted in Indonesian language. Code mixing with the English language can be given the impression that the speaker is education prestige and have a good relationship of society. Code mixing with the element of Arabic impressed that they are Islamic, obedient, devout person, or master term of address for Islamic.

2.3 Variety of Languages

Language is one of the society identity, without language society can't be a society because language is a tool of communication. Language have varieties because every people has own their style that affecting the language. According to Soeparno (2002: 5) "the main function of language is a tool of social communication, the situation of societies is not always same, there are the different factor in society which are causing the variety of language." Therefore, every society in this world that uses languages as a tool of communication is having their own kind language style.

Variety of language born because affected by the society. Varieties of language can be categorizing into several kinds. According to Hartman and Strok in Chaer (2004:-) "varieties of language can be see into several kinds that are: (a) background and social expression (words), (b) media that used, and (c) The topic of conversation." In line with Hartman and Strok, Soeparno (2002: 71) said "the varieties of language can be categorizing into geography variety, social variety,

functional variety, style variety, cultural variety, and individual variety." Hence, the varieties of language born because there are differences in every society.

According to Chaer (2004: 61) "variety of language can be categorizing into language expressions (words) and the uses of languages, variety of language based on the uses are separated into functional, kind and register, and also based on the formality are frozen kind/style, formal kind/style, consultative kind/style, casual kind/style, and intimate kind/style. Based on the expression or words, the varieties of language include idiolect, dialect, sociolect, (*akrolek*, *basilek*, vulgar, slang, *kolokial*, jargon, argot, and ken). Moreover, the explanation about the variety language according to Chaer (2004:66) as a follows:

a) The first variety of language is idiolect; idiolect is a variety of language which has a characteristic individually.

b) The second variety of language is dialect; dialect is a variety of language based from the pronoun which commonly exist in one specific place. Dialect also called as dialect areal, regional, and geographical.

c) The third variety of langue is sociolect; sociolect is a variety of language which related with the status, fraction, and caste (social class). variety of language which related with the status, fraction, and caste (social class) also mentioned as (*akrolek*, *basilek*, vulgar, slang, *kolokial*, jargon, argot, and ken), the explanation as a follows:

a) Akrolek is a variety of language which considered highly valuable or manner more than another variety of social.

b) Basilek is a variety of language which considered as language of mid-rated variety of social.

c) Vulgar is a variety of language which used by non-academic society or fraction.

d) Kolokial is a variety of language which used in daily conversation.

e) Ken is a variety of language which have a soft tone, in Indonesian called "*memelas"*.

There are 3 more varieties of language that are slang, jargon, and argot based that will be described on the sub chapter below.

2.3.1 Slang words

Slang is the use of language which commonly variety based on the purposes, characteristic, and society. The slang word or slang language is used because the cultural shock which become phenomena to convey the meanings in communication. In order to convey the meanings or the purposes of the communication, slang words are used to emphasize the purposes. According to Hartman and Stork (1972 :-) "slang word is a variety of speech characterized by newly coined and rapidly changed vocabulary." In line with that Green (2016:-) said "slang represent that evanescent, vulgar language, ever changing with fashion and taste, spoken by person in every grade of life." Therefore, it can be said the slang language is the language that used for emphasize the meanings or purposes in order to communicating with another human.

According to Allan and Burridge (2006:-) "slang is a marker of in-group solidarity, and so it is a correlate of human groups with shared experiences, such as being children at a certain school or of certain age or being a member of a certain socially definable group". the term of slang is commonly used by the people especially by the young people to express their purposes in conversation. The slang words nowadays are variety and used not only by the young people.

2.3.1.1 The Purposes of Using Slang Words

The purposes of use slang language are for the benefit of their communities. The reason is the use of slang; communication that exists that is not monotonous, adding a sense of humor, used to mock and satirize a person, as a community identity that differentiates it from other communities, closer ties between individuals in the community so that communication becomes familiar, easy and convenient.

According to Partridege in Hanggoro (2011:20). people using slang for any of at least fifteen reasons:

1. In sheer high spirit, by the young people in heart a well as by the young in years 'just for fun of the thing'; in playfulness.

2. For delight in virtuosity.

3. To be different, to be novel.

4. To be picturesque, this could be found from songs or poems.

5. To be unmistakably arresting, even startling.

6. To escape from clichés, or to be brief and concise.

7. To enrich the language by inventing new words.

8. To lend an air of solidity, concreteness; to the abstract of earthiness to the idealistic of immediacy and oppositeness to the remote.

9. To reduce seriousness of a conversation

10. To amuse superior public; this can be seen by the slang that children use towards their parents.

11. For ease of social intercourse

12. To induce either friendliness

13. To show that one belongs to a certain group

14. To show or prove that someone does not belong to a certain group

15. To be secret, not understand by those around one (children, students, lovers, member of political, are the chief exponents).

2.3.2 Jargon

Jargon is special or technical words used by a particular group or people. What "Jargon" then appears to mean is: it is technical, in-group language as seen by non-technical out-group members. One person's jargon seems to be another person's technical vocabulary. Many jargon terms pass into standard language.

Jargon, like slang, spreads from narrow group until it is used and understood by large segment of the population. Jargon is a social variations used in limited by certain social groups, A. Chaer and L. Agustina (2010: 68).

According to Caudle (1999:-) 'jargon is an outlandish technical language of a particular profession, group, or trade." In line with Caudle, Yule (2006:211) said "jargon is specialized vocabulary used inside social group." Therefore, from all the definition above by the experts, the writer conclude that jargon is a specialist terms used by a group with shared specialized interest when engaged in activities surrounding those interest.

2.3.3 Argot

According to Pierre Merle (2009:9) *Argot* came in 17th not as a language but as one kind of population." The kind of population always have their own language. Their language become their society identity. The identity of language is become Argot. Therefore, Argot is one of variety of language which used by specific of population.

In this era, variety of language is already common phenomena. As an argot that has become used by some community. The terms of argot are limited into the population and only that population/society/community that know the purposes of the meanings of the language that have been said. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010: 68) said "Argot is a variety of social which used limitedly by specific profession and secretly. The differences of argot and

another is based on the meaning of vocabulary. For instance; in racing/car modified worlds, there are words custom which means "modified" but in dictionary custom means "random improvement".

2.4 Radio

Radio is one of the media that broadcast information or news and another thing. Radio is the entertainment media with provide the audio of the speakers. The speakers will speak up and broadcast to all the audience in the range of frequency of the radio. The audiences with same frequency with the broadcaster can hear anything that the broadcaster said.

In this era, the broadcaster of radio commonly mixing the language. Sometimes when we heard the radio, the broadcaster mix two or three language in way to make the listener entertained. The way of broadcaster speaks commonly because of the society or the globalization which lead them to mixing the languages.