CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

As a social creature, human cannot live alone; someone needs other persons to help him exist. That is why a person needs to interact with other people where communication must be involved in. Communication will always deal with language. Through language, someone can express his feelings, needs, emotions, and also share some information with others. Lehmann (1983:1) states that language provides the means for people to take their place in the society, to express their wants and convey information, to learn about other people and the world around them. Language can also show someone's identity as everyone speaks differently. Holmes stated that people use language to signal their membership of a certain group. Social status, sex, age, ethnicity, and other social networks people belong to become important dimensions of identity in most of communities (1992:133).

In having interaction with others through speaking, someone may have different accent and also different choices of vocabulary and grammar. It is the language variety where dialect is included inside. As stated by Holmes (1992:9): "A variety is a set of linguistics forms used under specific social circumstances which includes different accents, different linguistic styles, different dialect, and even different languages which contrast with each other for social reason."

Someone's social status influences his dialect. The dialect of each person is different according to some variables including occupation, level of education, income

and residency with ranked levels within each variable. The one who has higher social status is considered has more standard dialect than the person who has lower social status. As stated by Holmes (1992:144): "Dialects are simply linguistics varieties which are distinguishable in vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation; the speech of people from different social, as well as regional, groups may differ in this way." This statement is also supported by Wolfram & Christian (1989) in their book, *Dialect and Education*, which states: "Many social factors are also responsible for much of differsity in ways of speaking. Class, status, and ethnic distinctions in our society are often reflected in language differences."

However, to communicate with others, language is not only used orally, it can also be used in written form. People use written language to express their ideas and process them to become literature products. According to Tanner, literature may cover many aspects in a society. People can find the explanation of thoughts, behavior or values of one society, which is presented in a written form. People then considered the written language as a system and product (1998:2).

The products of literature such as drama, short story, or novel have important elements in it, they are: the characters, setting, and plot. As the main element of a literature product, characters take a great part of it. They are the ones who conduct the whole story of the literary works who act as ordinary people in the real world. That is why a writer creates a character as close as possible as a human, completely with the interaction with others through communication. The utterances of each character appearing in the dialogues reflect his thought, personality, and his environment. The language or dialect of each character is then presented differently according to the

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characteristics and social background of the character himself. As a result, the novel's readers may understand the characteristics of a particular character and also the place where he lives from the dialect shown in his utterances.

From the reason above, the writer is interested in making a study on written language through a novel. The novel that the writer chooses is J.K Rowling's novel entitled '*Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets*. This novel is very popular. Many adolescents, adults, and even children in the whole world know and have read this novel.

As stated in Http: // en.wikipedia.org/ wiki/ Harry_Potter_in_translation, The **_Harry Potter_** books are a series of fantasy novels by J. K. Rowling chronicling the adventures of a young wizard who was orphaned as a baby and raised among non-magical people.The *Harry Potter* books have become some of the most beloved -- and criticised -- works of children's literature the world has known, with readers of all ages, and Rowling has catapulted from poverty to worldwide fame and staggering wealth (recent estimates value her fortune, earned from the novels and films, at approximately US$1 billion). In America alone there are over 80 million *Harry Potter* books in print, and worldwide sales are estimated at over 300 million copies. The *Harry Potter* books have been translated into approximately 62 languages and are sold in over 200 countries. The original, UK, versions of the book were published by Bloomsbury.

'*Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets'*, has several characters in it. One of them is called Hagrid who has a specific and unique language that is different from that of other characters who only use standard language. Hagrid often presents some vocabularies and expressions in a unique way which never appear in other characters' utterances. He was a student in a *witchcraft and wizardry* school named *Hogwarts*, but

for some reasons he stopped his study and became the school staff there. He lives alone in a small hut near to the jungle.

The writer is interested in analyzing the idiolect that is frequently used by Hagrid in *'Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets'*. Besides, the writer also intends to analyze the factors, which influence Hagrid in having such idiolect.

1.2 Statement of The Problem

Realizing that Hagrid character in J.K. Rowling's novel *'Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets'* has specific language that is unique and different from that of the other characters, the writer is interested in finding the answer to the following questions:

1. What idiolect does Hagrid in J.K. Rowling's novel *'Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secret'* frequently use in communicating with the other characters?

2. What factors influence Hagrid's idiolect?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

In line with the research questions above, the writer attempts to analyze and find out:

1. The idiolect of Hagrid in J.K. Rowling's novel *' Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secret'* which is frequently used in communicating with other the characters.

2. The factors influence Hagrid's idiolect.

1.4 Significance of The Study

This study discusses the language variation of Hagrid, the minor character of J. K. Rowling's novel *'Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secret'*, through his idiolect. The writer then wants to find out the factors that influence Hagrid's idiolect. The writer hopes that the findings of the study can give some contributions to the students of English Department of Widya Mandala University especially the ones who want to make a sociolinguistics study or to analyze the same novel as the reference. Hopefully, this study can lead the students of sociolinguistics to understand more about the dialect of a character in a novel, which is usually written in a form of eye dialect, and the influencing factors of using a particular dialect. Besides, the writer also hopes this study can help the readers of 'Harry Potter' series novel, especially the English version, in understanding the utterances of Hagrid and the reasons why he uses such language that is different from the other characters.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

Realizing that this study would be too broad, the writer feels that it is necessary to limit the study as follows:

1. The data source of this study is the novel by J.K. Rowling "Harry Potter". As the novel of 'Harry Potter' is a series novel, and the new series are still going to be published; therefore, the writer only uses one of them – entitled *'Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets'*. The writer chooses the second book of Harry Potter series novel since Hagrid's social background is described in this novel. The explanation about Hagrid's social background is needed for the analysis.

2. The analysis is focused on the utterances used by the minor character named Hagrid in communicating with the other characters in the novel *'Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets'*. The writer chooses Hagrid since he has the language that is different from that of other characters.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misinterpretation, some key terms used in this thesis are defined as follows:

Utterances

*A*n oral or written statement, a stated or published expression, an articulated sound, a continuous stretch of speech activity esp. when regarded as grammatically independent of preceding and following stretches whether by the same or another speaker, the action of uttering with the voice: vocal expression (Webster's Third New International Dictionary, 1986: 2526)

A Variety of a Language

The speech patterns (sounds, words, grammatical features) of someone that can be different influenced by some external factors (geographical area or a social group). (Wardaugh, 1986:22)

Dialect

A variety of language used by a group of person, which is identified by a particular set of words, sounds and grammatical features. (Wolfram, 1991:2)

Idiolect

A personal version of a language (Holman and Harmon, 1986:140)

Informal-standard dialect

A level of standard dialect which is indicated by the use of casual style language. This dialect is more applicable and relevant to everyday language interaction. (Wolfram, 1991:209)

Eye Dialect

The use of misspellings that is intended to suggest someone's illiteracy or the use of non-standard pronunciation. For example: *yeh* for you and *dey* for they. *Webster International Dictionary* (1986: 809)

Social factors

It refers to the non-linguistics factors, which covers participants, settings, topic, and function in communication. (Holmes, 1992:12)

Social characteristics

It refers to someone's status in the society or community, which can give him particular prestige. It covers level of education, socioeconomic status, and residential area, with different rank levels. (Wolfram, 1992:92)

1.7 Theoretical Framework

The writer focuses her study on language which is closely related with society; therefore, this study uses the sociolinguistics approach. The writer uses the theories of sociolinguistics such as language variation, dialect, social factors, and other theories to investigate the relationship between the character in the novel and the language used by him in communicating with other characters.

According to Holmes (1992: 143), people who come from different social group speak different social dialects as they use different words, pronunciation, and grammatical features. When only one speaker who speaks differently in a group of society, his language is called idiolect. Bussman stated that an individual language characteristic is called idiolect which apparent in an individual pronunciation, vocabulary and also syntax (1996:216). According to Wolfram, dialect can be classified into standard dialect and non-standard dialect (1991:2). Wolfram also states that standard English operates on both a formal and informal level (1991:12).

Holmes states that the social factors (participants, setting, topic, function), in relation with social dimensions (social distance, status, formality, functional) will influence someone in having one dialect (1992:12). According to Wolfram the social and regional characteristics (education, socioeconomic status, age, residency) affect someone in having a dialect (1989:1).

The writer uses novel as her source of the study which can be categorized as literature; therefore the writer puts the theory of novel. Little (1966:68) states that novel is the longest form of prose fiction in order to give the opportunity for the author to develop his ideas through the elements of it: characters, plot, and setting. According to X.J. Kennedy, there are two types of characters on the basis of the important role; those are major and minor character (1983:33). There are four basic elements to develop setting according to Bob Howland; those are atmosphere, tone, specific description of place and time (1990:108).

1.8 Organization of The Thesis

This thesis consists of five chapters. Chapter I deals with Introduction, which is divided into sub-chapters, which are: background of the study, statement of the study, objectives of the study, significant of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, theoretical framework, and the last is organization of the thesis. Chapter II discusses about some theories related to this study, followed by Chapter III: research methodology, which is divided into research design, the data, instrument, the procedure of data collection and the procedure of data analysis. The findings and the discussion of the findings are presented in Chapter IV, and finally, in Chapter V the writer gives her conclusions and suggestions for the next study. This thesis is closed with some appendices and bibliography.