

**DIGLOSSIA ON NOVEL “SWORD AND SCALPEL” BY FRANK G. SLAUGHTER:
SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY**

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Abstract:

The title of this research is “Diglossia on Novel “Sword and Scalpel” by Frank G. Slaughter: Sociolinguistics Study”. The aims of this research are to 1) identify the types of diglossia found in Sword and Scalpel novel by Frank G. Slaughter and 2) identify the social factors influenced the phenomenon of diglossia in the novel using the theory from Janet Holmes (2001). The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative method and these are the steps to obtain the data: reading Sword and Scalpel novel per chapter, writing and marking the phenomenon of diglossia in every chapter of the novel, classifying the data based on the diglossia theory and social factors theory in every chapter of the novel, and drawing the conclusion. The results showed that of all 30 data, 1) there are two diglossia found in the novel: 14 data of low diglossia (47%) and 16 data of high diglossia (53%); meanwhile 2) the social factors influenced the phenomenon of diglossia in the novel are the participants and the setting.

Keyword:

Low diglossia, High Diglossia, Novel, Social Factors, Sociolinguistics



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INTRODUCTION

Language is a sound symbol because it is a communication tool and the soul of the nation itself. Languages have prominent diversity and characteristics in each region or country according to the opinion of Comrie et.al (1975), there are more than 6000 languages in the world, and it have more than 6000 speakers, one of them is in Indonesia. Language is flexible and arbitrary and it is very easy to learn. Language is produced from sounds by all aspects of its use, about who the speaker and speech partner are, where the language is used, and norms in the community as explained in Simatupang and Amalia (2016). "*Sociolinguistics is a concern with the relationship between language and context*". Language has a unique function in its use. One of the functions of language is as an introduction to communication in daily life, whether speaking to others, or it can be an introduction to indirect communication between individuals in electronic or print media such as the opinion of Halliday (1975), Language functions consist of seven aspects, they are: **Personal** function, which is the use of language to express opinions, thought and others, such as references, persuasion, requests or orders. **Interactional** functions, which is the use of language to establish contacts and maintain social relations, such as greetings, small talk, sympathy or consolation. **Informative** function, which is the use of language to convey information, science or culture. **Imaginative** functions, which is the use of language to fulfill and express aesthetic feelings, such as songs and literary works. **Heuristic** function, which is the use of language to learn or obtain information such as questions or requests for clarification or something. **Instrumental** functions, which is the use of language to express the wants or needs of the wearer, such as people who want something.

In the 20th century, language was better than before. Many people can speak bilingual or multilingual. Everyone in their area has different speaking abilities. They often use the transition of languages that they master to other languages. Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship of a community in the community. The community environment depends on the characteristics, character and language or dialect used as according to Holmes (2001) states that: "*Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts*". The purpose of the sentence are sociolinguistics focusing on identifying the social environment and social function of the language itself.

In sociolinguistics, language can be interpreted as a symbol system in the form of sound, arbitrary, productive, dynamic and various types. Sociolinguistics itself can be interpreted as the science of the interrelationships between life in a community in society. Chaer and Agustina (1995: 3) suggest that the word sociolinguistics comes from the combination of the words *sociology* and *linguistics*. Sociology is the science of the composition or order of social life. Linguistics is the study of language order. The author is interested to identify about one of the language phenomenon in a community, since it is not only identify about the using dialect in a community, but also in grammatical order that shows Low or High Diglossia.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the relationship between language and context used. It is the linguistics branch that related to the relationship between societies in different social contexts and identify the social functions to develop language in social meaning and the societies that have the abilities in learning dialect and they interested to learn about social contexts. This statement is supported by theory of Janet Holmes (2001: 1) "*Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society*". The meaning of that statements are sociolinguistics learn about language analysis and context.

Sociolinguistics is related to how the societies communicate each other and related to language structure. This statement is supported by theory of Wardhaugh (1996: 11):

"Sociolinguistics concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being the better understanding the structure of language and how languages communication".

Same with Wardhaugh, Trudgill (2002: 21) said that sociolinguistics is "*The relationship between language and society*". From that statements, it can be conclude that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between people, education, gender, lifestyle and certain dialects in a community as Tagliamonte (2006: 4) said:

"Sociolinguistics often comes across as either too restricting to social categories such as class, sex, style, geography (the external factors)".

Sociolinguistics explains about attitude that in society environment, background of societies (for example in family environment), culture diversity and education in each region and the system of communication in a certain region either it is verbal or nonverbal as Hymes (1972: 467) said:

"Restricted code use on the one hand, relies heavily on gestures, intonation, and verbal metaphor to express respect, attitude... deal with the modes of communication of culturally different to educational"

Diglossia

In a community, there are something unique or characteristics in language use, either in dialect or language use in certain region. The people whose have the topic and do the conversation between the speakers depends on the setting and dialect used is diglossic. Diglossic is the ability of the speaker to use the certain language and the speaker tends to be not use one of them since both of them have the same function (Rokhman, 2018).

The term 'diglossia' was found by Charles Ferguson (1959) in describe situation found in many countries, as Greek, Saudi Arabian and Germany as Hudson (1994) said:

“The term ‘diglossia’ was introduced into English – Language literature on Sociolinguistics by Charles Ferguson (1959) in order to describe the situation found in place like Greece the Arabic – speaking world in general, German – speaking Switzerland and the Island of Haiti – a list which can easily be extended.”

Diglossia is a situation in which two dialects or languages are used by a single language community. Diglossia is the variation characteristics in the society environment. There are also the functional language about the language variation in a community environment. This language phenomenon can be separated in language use as the theory of Ferguson (1959) explained that diglossia have the stable language.

“Diglossia is a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard or regional standards), there is a very divergent, highly codified (often of a large and respected body of written literature either of an earlier period or in another speech community, which is learned largely, by formal education”.

The Types of Diglossia

The situation in diglossia involves two different varieties, H (High) and L (Low). However, sometimes more sophisticated concepts are needed to describe the functional distribution of different varieties within a community as Holmes (2001: 32) said: *“Diglossic situations involve two contrasting varieties, H and L. Sometimes, however, a more sophisticated concept is needed to describe the functional distribution of different varieties in a community”.*

High Diglossia

High diglossia is an earlier stage of the same language (as in medieval Europe, where Latin remains formally used even when speeches are distorted), languages that are unrelated, or dialects that are different but related today closely (for example standard German in addition to low German standards, or Chinese, with Mandarin as the official language, literary standards and local Chinese varieties used in daily communication). This statement is same with the theory of Holmes (2001: 29) explained that in high variation as mentioned *“People generally admire the H variety even when they can’t understand it. Attitudes to it usually very respectful. It has prestige in the sense of high status”.*

These attitudes are reinforced by the fact that the H variety is the one which is described and ‘fixed’ or standardized, in grammar books and dictionaries. Same with theory Holmes that H variation have the high prestige and status, Wardhaugh (1992: 91) stated that:

“Associated with this prestige valuation for the H variety, there is likely to be a strong feeling that the prestige is deserved because the ‘H’ variety is more beautiful, logical and expressive”.

H variation have the high status and prestige in used and the sentence is more complicated and have the grammatical structure. For example, in Haiti variation, one variety may gradually displace the other. Latin was ousted from its position as the H language in Europe. French was the language of the court, administration, the legal system and high society in general. England was diglossic after 1066 when the Normans were in control. French was language of the court and administration.

Low Diglossia

Low diglossia is the informal information, it tends to be quite comfortable, it’s not serious and it is used in languages choices on family and friends situation. Low variation does not need grammatical point in the conversation and have informal language used as Holmes (2001: 29) said: *“People generally do not think of the L variety as worth describing. However, attitudes to the L variety are varied and often ambivalent”.* However, the attitudes as the speaker is very varied and it is often used as language variation and it does not need grammatical.

The Characterization of Diglossia

Diglossia has characteristics that are characteristic in its use, especially in the use of language and depend on conversation. This statement was stated by Ferguson (1959), which was quoted by Chaer and Agustina (2004), which is a situation in the community, there are different languages, but they have one specific purpose and in a community two or more than same variations with same language by some speakers in different situation as Ferguson (1959: 25) said quoted by Chaer dan

Agustina (2004) *“In many speech communities two or more varieties of the same language are used by some speakers under different conditions”*. Ferguson classifies it into 9 (nine) categories, namely, function, prestige, literary heritage, acquisition, standardization, stability, grammar, lexicon and phonology.

Function

The function shows that variations in language use have different situations, both high and low as Ferguson (1959) quoted by Brilyanti (2018), diglossia not only applies to differences in the types of L and H, but also applies to two languages different and the existence of the function of the language in question. The various H languages are used in formal or official situations (such as sermons in places of worship, schools, editorials) as Ferguson (1959: 28) quoted by Chaer dan Agustina (2004):

“The situation in formal education is often more complicated than is indicated here. In the Arab world, for example, formal university lectures are given in H, especially in the natural sciences as opposed to the humanities”.

Meanwhile L variation is used in informal situations and quite comfortable. This following are table of diglossia functions used

Table 2.1 Lists of Diglossia Functions Based on Standard and Non-Standard Variations

Standard (H)	Non Standard (L)
Sermon in church or mosque	Instruction
Personal letter	Conversation between family and friends
Speech in parliament, political speech	Conversation in cafe
University Lecture	Conversation between children

Prestige

In a language definition, the speakers who respect tend to have high variations as superior to low into formal situations. Although H variation is not likely strong, there is usually language use more beautiful and logic as Ferguson (1959) quoted by Chaer and Agustina (2004):

“Even where the feeling of the reality and superiority of H is not strong there is usually a belief that H is somehow more beautiful, more logical, better able to express important thoughts, and the like”.

Literary Heritage

In one understanding of language, there is a large portion of written literature in high variation by speech in a community and the results of contemporary literature in high variation by community members being part of literature. The contents of literature can produce history in the past of society

on a speech using high variations as variations in standardized language as Ferguson (1959) quoted by Chaer and Agustina (2004):

“The body of literature may have been produced long ago in the past history of the community or be in continuous production in another speech community in which H serves as the standard variety of language”.

It can be concluded that literature uses diglossia T and can be used in literary works. Examples of literary inheritance are as follows: High Diglossia: Situations in literary works (novels, drama and so on) and Low Diglossia: Situations of caricatures and poetry.

Acquisition

Adult speakers tend to use low variations in talking to children and children use low variations in talking to one person and another. As a result, low variations are learned by children in the normal way of learning mother tongue. High variations can be heard by children from time to time, so in actual learning it is revealed that H diglossia is obtained through formal education, namely schools as Ferguson (1959: 30) said quoted by Chaer and Agustina (2004): namely schools as Ferguson (1959: 30) said quoted by Chaer and Agustina (2004):

“...But the actual learning of H is chiefly accomplished by the means of formal education, whether this be traditional Qur’anic Schools, modern government schools, or private tutors”.

Standardization

In general, in the definition of language, there is strong tradition of high variation in terms of grammar in the structure of language. There are rules in the pronunciation of words, grammar and vocabulary which only in certain variations may be used. High diglossia tends to have formal codified standards through dictionaries, grammar and writing conventions as Ferguson (1959: 31) explained quoted by Chaer and Agustina (2004):

“In all the defining languages there is a strong tradition of grammatical study of the H form of the language. There are grammars, dictionaries, treatises on pronunciation, style and so on. There is an established norm for pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary which allows variation only within certain limits”.

Stability

Stability in diglossic society usually lasts a long time. There are the difference between high and low diglossia which is highlighted due to differences in lexical elements (meaning of words from dictionary) in daily life as Ferguson (1959: 31) quoted by Chaer dan Agustina (2004):

“It might be supposed that diglossia is highly unstable, tending to change into a more stable language situation. Diglossia typically persists at least several Centuries, and evidence in some cases seems to show that it can last well over a thousand years”.

For example, Greek has the mixed language which becomes the suitable vocabulary in the sentence stressed as Ferguson (1959: 31) said was quoted by Chaer and Agustina (2004): “In Greek a kind of mixed language has become appropriate for a large part of the press”.

Grammar

One of the striking differences between high and low variations in language is in the grammatical structure. High variation has a grammatical structure that is structured and it has a well-ordered linguistic systems as explained by Ferguson (1959: 32) quoted by Chaer and Agustina (2004): “*One of the most striking differences between H and L in defining languages is in the grammatical structure. H has grammatical categories not present in L and has inflectional system*”.

METHODOLOGY

This research is giving the knowledge that related to the sociolinguistics study about the language variations in the speaker context and identify about the types and social factors of diglossia. The research object in this research is diglossia on Novel “*Sword and*

Scalpel". In this research, the research used qualitative descriptive method by observing the data on novel "*Sword and Scalpel*" by Frank G. Slaughter. This research use qualitative data since it is focused on analyze data. Descriptive research studies and it usually can be characterized the attempt to describe or identify what is, while analytical research attempt. This case relates on with theory of Djajasudarma (1993: 8) stated that: "*Metode deskriptif adalah metode yang bertujuan membuat deskripsi. Maksudnya membuat gambaran lukisan secara faktual, dan akurat mengenai data sifat-sifat serta hubungan fenomena yang diteliti*".

The research use the theory of phenomenology. This process can entail examining statements from the data and clustering them to form common themes linked to identify the meaning of diglossia and that types and analyze the social factors that effected in the novel. The data was taken by novel "*Sword and Scalpel*" by Frank G. Slaughter.

Steps of Collection Data

This research used qualitative data because the writer focuses on describe and analyze data. This statement is supported by the theory of Djajasudarma (2009: 9) that "*Metode penelitian deskriptif adalah metode yang bertujuan untuk memberikan deskripsi secara sistematis mengenai data, sifat-sifat, dan hubungan fenomena-fenomena yang akan diteliti*".

This following are the steps of collection the data [1] Read novel "*Sword and Scalpel*" per chapter; [2] Note and mark the diglossia phenomenon each chapter in this novel; [3] Classify the data based on the theory of diglossia and social factors in each chapter; [4] Conclude the research.

RESEARCH QUESTION

1. What are the types of diglossia found in novel "*Sword and Scalpel*" by Frank G. Slaughter?
2. What are the types of social factors that affect in this novel?

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Low Diglossia

Data 1

Situation

"Very well, Scott. Stick out your neck again if you must. D'you take full responsibility".

"Of course". "Then operate – and be sure you know what you're doing. It's against all regulations to give surgical aid in the front lines."

"Not in this war."

"Dismissed, damn it, dismissed!" (Source: Novel "*Sword and Scalpel*" page. 64)

Based on the functions, data 1 in the conversation between Paul and Hardin is low diglossia. It is proved that the sentence "*Dismissed, damn it, dismissed*" used by Hardin, shows that the conversation between them is informal or in language variation is mentioned casual with the characteristics is inferior. The conversation have the functions in the house of Hardin and it is included into Non-Standard English or low variation. In this data, in terms of grammar there is no language found in formal situations and there is an abbreviated word "*Damn*" when interpreted as "*Sial*" in Bahasa. This word contains meanings which tend to be rude and inappropriate for use in formal situations.

Based on the previous paragraph, in terms of social factors that emerged were the participants, with Paul and Hardin as the speakers and their partners and the setting that affect also in Hardin's house. The topic discussed was Hardin ordered Paul to operate an armory but Paul refused in the war.

High Diglossia

Data 1

Situation

Morning in the court, Bates returned to his chair as a witness. On the other hand, Hi refutes the question posed by Bates. He said that MacArdle, Paul's attorney, had a good strategy when reading out the confession agenda. However, Hi tried to guess that Hardin would read his own confession, then the judge began asking questions.

"Why let Bates read it?" said Judge.

"The **colonel** brought it out of Korea. Do you remember? It's his big stick: obviously, he plans to use it for your coup de grace."

(Source: Novel "*Sword and Scalpel*" page 94)

Based on data 1, the judge used high diglossia. It is proved high diglossia since the word '*colonel*' as the criteria of lexicon and the conversation between them are very formal. High diglossia could be proved with the prestige which includes superior since the situation is in the court or the conversation between the judge and the witness. This conversation have the function as the conversation in the court and it is included into Standard English or high variations.

In data conversation 1, it is found the standardized language. The use of the word '*colonel*' which means a rank that is usually found in the military as an official, polite and ethical language situation. Thus, there are established rules or language guidelines. In the data, in grammatical terms there is language in formal situations and the sentence follows the grammatical rules or structure.

Based on the previous paragraph, in terms of social factors that effected were the participants, with Captain Hi and Sergeant Bates as witnesses and judges with the setting that also effect in the court. The topic discussed that the judge asked Captain Hi as a witness that why the agenda for the witness further recognition should be read.

Data 2

Situation

The court's situation was quiet in the morning. At the time. The trial agenda is the testimony of Captain Hi. The judge gave the opportunity to testify in connection with the murder of the Father Tim by Paul.

"The court will question the witness, **Mr.** Saunders."

"What of your own skills as a doctor? Weren't they of help, too?"

"I would reached the limit of my skill. And she was still sinking."

(Source: Novel '*Sword and Scalpel*' page 212)

Based on data 2, the judge used high diglossia. It is proved high diglossia since the word '*Mr*' as the criteria of lexicon and the conversation between them are very formal. High diglossia could be proved with the prestige which includes superior since the situation is in the court or the conversation between the judge and the witness. This conversation have the function as the conversation in the court and it is included into Standard English or high variations. In data conversation 2, The use of the word '*Mr*' which means a call or greeting towards adults men has an official standard, and ethical language situation and as a respected figure. Thus, there are established rules or language guidelines. In that data, there is language in formal situations and the sentence follows grammatical rules or structures.

Based on the previous paragraph, in terms of social factors that effected were the participants, with Captain Hi and Sergeant

Bates as judges with the setting that also effect in the court. The topic discussed was that the judge asked Captain Hi as a witness that the utterances about Captain Hi witnesses related to the murder of Father Tim and the suspect is Paul Scott.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research in Chapter III of Diglosia on Novel '*Sword and Scalpel*' by Frank G. Slaughter: Sociolinguistics Study analyzed using Sociolinguistic theories. The results of the analysis of this study are the thirty data obtained, the types of diglossia as the first problem identification are 14 (fourteen) data on low diglosia and 16 (sixteen) on high diglossia. If the amount is compared, then the amount will be obtained as follows: Low Diglosia (14 data / 47%). High Diglosia: (16 data / 53%). High diglosia has the most dominant number because the situation in the novel conversation is in the court situation. The social factors contained in Frank G. Slaughter's '*Sword and Scalpel*' Novel are the participants, the settings, the topic, and the function.

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