2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Definition of Dialect

Dialect is a regionally and socially distinctive variety of language, identified by a particular set of words and grammatical structures. Spoken dialects are usually also associated with a distinctive pronunciation or accent. Any language with a reasonably large number of speakers will develop dialects, especially if there are geographical barriers separating groups of people from each other, or if there are divisions of social class. One dialect may predominate as the official or standard form of the language, and this is the variety which may come to be written down. The distinctive between dialect and language seems obviously. Dialects are subdivisions of language.

The systematic study of all forms of dialect, but especially regional dialect, is called dialectology, also linguistic geography or dialect geography. Traditional dialectology studies commenced in the late nineteenth century, and have taken the form of detailed surveys using questionnaire. Regionally distinctive words were the center of attention, and collections of such words were plotted on map and complied in a dialect atlas. If a number of distinctive items all emerged as belonging to a particular area, then this would be the evidence for saying that a dialect existed. It was often possible to show where one dialect ended and the next began by plotting the use of such items, drawing lines around their limits of use isoglosses, and where a bundle of such isoglosses fell together, postulating the existence of a dialect boundary. On one side of the bundle of isoglosses, a large number of word forms, sense, and pronunciation would be used which were
systematically different from the equivalent items used on the other side. Dialect boundaries are not usually so clear cut, but the principle works well enough. Mahsun (1995) explained that position of mapping within dialectology, which can visualize field research to the mapping base on differences and similarities dialect.

Traditional dialectological methods of this kind have more recently been supplemented by the methods of structural dialectology, which tries to show the patterns of relationship which link sets of forms from different dialects. Revier (1975:424) says,” dialectometry is the measure of statistics that used to see how far the different and similarity from the amount of words base on the observation area.” It means that dialectometry is a statistical method of dialects analysis, developed in the 1970s, which measures the linguistic distance between localities in a dialect region by counting the number of contrasts in a large sample of linguistic features.

Perceptual dialectology studies the way dialects, and individual dialects features, are perceived by speakers within a speech community. Real and imaginary linguistic differences, stereotypes of popular culture, local strategies of identification, and other factors combine to generate a conception of individual dialects, whose perceptual identities and boundaries may differ significantly from those defined by objective dialect methods. Dialects which identify where a person is from are called regional dialects, though other terms are used for example local, territorial, geographical.
2.2 Description of Dialect and Language

In popular usage, the terms dialect and language are sometimes opposed to each other. Forms of speech with no corresponding written form are labeled dialects and contrasted with the true language of the literature. We can see this case when we compare some people who live in rural community referred to as dialects and urban community would on the other hand be said to speak a language. A more technical distinction between the two terms is to say that dialects are the various different forms of the same language. Using a language thus necessarily involves using one of its dialects. But in this case, depending which language used. Then, we can distinguish a virtually of different form of any language, depending on just what linguistic features we focus on and how much detail.

Many people hold the essential criterion to be that of mutual intelligibility, dialects are different but mutually intelligible forms of speech. If we observe two people making conversation, although observable differences in their speech and they can understand each other, they are held to be using different dialects. In contrary, if they cannot understand each other, they are speaking different languages. This seems at first sight to accord what we feel to be the distinction between dialect and language. But there are difficulties with this criterion. Mutual intelligibility is not an all or none matter. There are degrees of comprehension between speakers. For example: there are two or more groups who differ in speech nevertheless regard the same form of speech as a standard, or if they share a common written form, they tend to be regarded as speaking different dialects
rather than different language, whatever the degree of mutual intelligibility provided only that the standard or written form is not totally unrelated to the one they speak. So far we have considered cases where different dialects look to common standard form and a common written language, but there is one notable case different forms of speech are usually referred to as dialects and where they share a written form but not standard spoken form.

2.3 The Description of Dialect and Accent

The distinction between dialect and accent is not obviously appears. In popular usage, the two terms are sometimes employed interchangeably. For instance, when dangerous things happened, people sometimes don’t realize whether they speak dialect or accent but if someone gives an instruction, we will know that it is dialect because the using accent is more restricted than dialect by accept a distinction commonly in linguists. The term dialects refer strictly speaking to differences between kinds of language which are differences of vocabulary and grammar. The term accent on the other hand refers solely to differences of pronunciation. All matter of pronunciation is matters of accent, whereas grammar and/or vocabulary must also be involved before we speak of dialect.

Pronunciation is a non-technical term. More exact would be phonetics, referring to the actual sounds involved in speech, or phonology, the system of functionally district sound units in any form of speech. Pronunciation could be taken to refer to both of these or only to the first. This method of distinguishing
dialect and accent could probably be employed wherever both terms are in use. But just as the dialect/accent distinction as commonly drawn seems to imply that all pronunciation is a matter of accent.