

## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction**

#### **1.1 Background of the study**

“ To give a football commentary in the language of the bible or a parish-church sermon in legal language would be either a bad mistake, or a joke.” (Trudgill, 2000. p:81) Here, it is clearly seen that language varies not only based on the speaker’s characteristics like gender, ethnicity or social class, but also based on the social context in which the speaker finds himself or herself. The same speaker may use different linguistic varieties in different situations and for different purposes. For example, if a speaker is talking to the people he or she is working with about the work, his or her language is likely to be different from his or her language when he or she is discussing something with his or her family at home. Thus, the different context and purposes may cause different language form being used. It can be said that language is used in various different ways. One of the forms is that language is used to have a direct communication in the form of speech. Speech has many variations. Each variation is used in different communities or different context. The form of language used by a certain group of speakers is called speech variety.(Southerland and Katamba, 1997). There are four types of speech varieties. They are the standard language, social speech variety,

regional speech variety, and functional speech variety, in which one part of it is known as register.

Register is linguistic variety that is linked in such a way to particular occupations or topics. (Trudgill, 2000). It means that register is related to the language of the groups of people with common interests, or the language used in certain situation by certain groups. Register tends to be associated with particular groups of people or sometimes-specific situations of use. Trudgill explains that register is characterized mostly by vocabulary differences: either by the use of particular words or by the use of words in a particular sense. Thus, every field of life has its own register that makes them different from the others. The language used in talking about social or economy or politics could all be considered examples of different registers.

This study analyses the register from the field of politics. Politics, like all parts of social activity, has its own code, a term used by linguists to refer to a language variety particularly to a specific group. (Beard, 2000.). In delivering the reports on certain political issue, politics often uses a special term or form of language when it has to say a comment or report about certain political issues. It is done to convey the intended meaning in which it cannot be expressed explicitly and it is often done through the use of special vocabularies or even styles in response to certain political issues. Thus, political reports on certain political issues are complex and significant since politics is closely related to governmental life and any news report about political issues may influence people's point of view about them. The implicature of news report on political issues reinforce through the use of special term or the establishment of comparison between one thing and another thing like the use of metaphor for example. Implicature is dealing with someone's intended meaning. Any misinterpretation toward the implicitness of the political issues may lead to misunderstanding. This shows how significant and crucial political life is. It can be said that politics has its own characteristics in using linguistic features to express the ideas or opinions about political issues. Thus, different linguistic features used in politics are the politics register that differentiates politics from other fields.

Furthermore, the use of implicature is a form of maxims violation. It is known that maxim is the principle that is held to conduct any communication or to communicate something to other people. As explained before that politics uses implicature to convey the implied meaning behind the report of certain political issues. When implicature is used, Grice (1975) explained, that apparent violation of the maxims will also happens.

In *Language of Politics*, (Beard, 2000), it is explained that metaphor, metonymy and analogy are frequently used in the language of politics. “*Orang nomor satu*” (the number one person) is an example of the used of metonymy in politics register. Another example is recorded in *Jawa Pos*, Tuesday, June 11<sup>th</sup> 2002 about Bambang D.H ‘s seven promises. It is reported, “...*dewan menolak dengan alasan Bambang belum mengantongi SK presiden...*”. (... The assembly refused with an excuse that Bambang had not pouched the president’s verdict letter. The word “*mengantongi*” (pouched) is the use of metaphor. “Pouched” here means to get the government agreement or precisely the president’s assessment toward an issue. “Pouched” creates side meaning in the news, meaning that instead of saying “to get the government permission”, the news delivers the report implicitly by using the “pouched”. It may create an understanding that politics is dealing with money and how a politician can do anything or becomes much powerful if a politician has already pouched the government permission in their pocket. This shows that politics register is related to implied meaning or implicature. It is seen through the common use of metaphor, metonymy and analogy as stated by Beard in his *Language of Politics*.

The writer thinks that politics is an interesting area to analyze. It is known that politics is a crucial and influential topic. In the real world, any news report or opinion concerning certain political issues is expressed implicitly. It means that in explaining the issues, it uses special terms or vocabularies in order to give clear description about the issues. Besides, it is noticed that it is done on a purpose to emphasize something.

In this study, the writer is interested to see more about politics register. The writer uses the news report of the issue of Surabaya’s new mayor, Bambang D.H. The writer uses the news report as the data to prove that politics register is

generally using implicature, the implied meaning, and metaphor, metonymy and analogy are the mostly used tools. She finds that it is very important to analyze the text because politics is an important aspect in life and politics is very crucial if people do not understand the language of politics. The misunderstanding toward any political news may lead into misinterpretation and later on, may cause any damaging reaction because of the misunderstanding. Therefore, having an understanding of politics register is very helpful to understand the political situation in Surabaya. Later on, the understanding is very useful to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation about certain political issues. The writer chooses the issue of Surabaya's new mayor since the issue is the fresh and latest political issue in Surabaya at the time being and the issues is closely related with the writer's daily life as a Surabaya citizen.

Therefore, the writer believes that it is interesting to analyze the politics register in the issue of Surabaya's new mayor as recorded in the newspaper, *Jawa Pos*. The writer chose *Jawa Pos* since the newspaper has certain part called *Metropolis* that report all news dealing with Surabaya city. Thus, *Jawa Pos* is considered to provide more complete information dealing with Surabaya city news, in this study, it deals with Surabaya's political issues. In this study, the writer would like to analyze the register from the point of view of pragmatics of implicature.

## **1.2 Problem statement**

The problem of this study is the use of implicature in politic register in the news report of the political issue about Surabaya's new mayor. Based on the research problem, the writer formulates several research questions as follows:

1. How are metaphor, metonymy and analogy used as the implicature in the politics register in the news report, *Jawa Pos*, about Surabaya's new mayor, Bambang D.H ?
2. What implicature, among metaphor, metonymy and analogy, is mostly used?
3. What maxims do they violate in communicating the news report of Surabaya's new mayor, Bambang D.H?

4. What maxim is mostly violated by the using of metaphor, metonymy and analogy as implicature?

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The writer focuses the study on politics register in order to collect comprehensive data to know how metaphor, metonymy and analogy are used in conveying the intended meaning or implicature in politics register. Through the data, the writer wants to know, which is the most used implicature among metaphor, metonymy and analogy. Later on, dealing with implicature, the writer wants to know what are the maxims being violated in communicating the political issue. Through the data, the writer also wants to know what is the most violated maxim by using metaphor, metonymy and analogy.

### **1.4 Significance of the study**

Through the study, the writer wants to give a contribution to the knowledge of sociolinguistics, namely register. The writer hopes that people would be aware with the politics register through the understanding of the implicature used in the language of politics. Later on, the writer hopes that this study contributes more knowledge to common people to get more understanding about the politics register since politics is closely related to the social life. By having more understanding about the politics register, the writer hopes that the readers will be aware toward any news on certain political issues. Here, the importance is about the awareness to get the intended meaning from the implied language used in the political comments reported in the newspaper.

### **1.5 Scope and limitation**

This study limits the scope on the sociolinguistics field, specifically about register. The register itself is focused on politics register used in the news report of Surabaya's new mayor. The report is taken from the newspaper, *Jawa Pos*, in June 2002 and July 2002. The writer chooses June and July 2002 since those are the months when the issue of Surabaya's new mayor was reported. The writer limits the analysis on pragmatics field since the politics register itself, using

metaphor, metonymy and analogy, deals with the intended meaning, specifically implicature.

### **1.6 Definition of key term**

In order to help the readers to understand what is being discussed in this study, the writer gives some definitions of key terms as the following:

1. Register is described as the language of groups of people with common interests or jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such groups. (Holmes, 1994. p.276)
2. Politics register is the code, used by some linguists, to refer to a language variety particular to a specific group, politicians and commentators that involve vocabulary, grammar and discourse which are significant features of political activities. (Beard, 2000. p.5)
3. Implicature is an additional conveyed meaning; in order to communicate more than is said. (Yule, 1985.p.35.)
4. Metaphor is a word or a phrase, which is used to establish a comparison between one idea and another. (Beard, 2000. p.19)
5. Metonymy is replacing the name of something with something that is connected to it, without being the whole thing. (Beard, 2000. p.19)
6. Analogy is comparing two objects of different types but these two objects have certain elements in common. (Beard, 2000. p.27)

### **1.7 Organization of the study**

This research is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is the introduction that consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms and organization of the study. The second chapter is about the review of related literature that consists of the review of underlying theories and the review of related studies. The third chapter is describing the research methodology. It includes the research approach, source of data, instrument, data collection

procedure, and data analysis. The fourth chapter is presenting the findings of the research. In the end, the last chapter concludes the whole research completely.