CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Study

One part of culture is the language. Language as a meaning has a very important function in people daily life. People need language to socialize with others because they don't want to get isolated. According to Halliday (2002) one of the functions of language is to provide for interaction between people, by allowing the expression of statuses, judgments, and the like; and this includes participation in linguistic interaction. Language itself defines as the roles which people may take situations in which they are communicating with one another. Many factors influence the use of language, and one of them is social factor. Certain factors like the social context of the talk, to whom people are talking to, the function and the topic of discussion turn out to be important for language choice in many different kinds of speech community. The factors that are mentioned turn out to be the cause of language variety.

A register is a language variety which is based on the use. It is different from dialect which is also a language variety based on the user. The scope of register is not only on the choice of words, but also on the choice of other linguistic aspects. There are many registers in this world such as meeting register, truck drivers' register, school register, and military register. A register is related to social context.

Register analysis is derived from Halliday's systemic functional grammar that is geared to the study of language as communication, seeing meaning in the

writer's linguistic choice and systematically relating these choices to a wider sociocultural framework (Munday, 2001: 90).

According to Halliday, there is a strong interrelation between the "surface-level realizations of the linguistic functions and the sociocultural framework" (Munday, 2001: 90). Register consists of three types; they are Field, Mode and Tenor. Field concerns with the topic of situation or in another word what is going on or what activity is taking place. Mode is about who takes part in a situation and where the situation takes place. Meanwhile, Tenor deals with things that influence the situation. How the social role relationship is played by addressee and addresser.

This study attempts to discuss one of the three types of register, it is Tenor. The source text in this study is the Scripts of Megawati Soekarnoputri's Speeches. Tenor, that is interpersonal meaning, is concerned more with the interaction between the speaker and addressee; influence his behavior and how the speaker expresses his viewpoint. Tenor is then identifiable through the analysis of the mood, modality and evaluation. In short, tenor sees how participants work together so that they can maintain the communication process to reach their objectivities. Tenor also proposes a direct claim about the link between language and context. The claim, then, is that these aspects of our role occupation in a given situation will have an impact on how we use language.

People sometimes don't realize the way they speak can show the aspects of Tenor like status, formality, contact, and affection. They are affected by the wealth, ethnicity, position, age, geographical origins, sex, knowledge, and

physical appearance of the speaker. The expressions of tenor in grammar reveal the relative power and the status of people taking part and the level of their involvement.

The script sample of Megawati Soekarnoputri's speech can be seen as following:

"Saudara-saudara,

Penerimaan atas pidato 1 Juni 1945 oleh keseluruhan anggota BPUPK sangat mudah dimengerti, mengapa Pancasila diterima secara aklamasi. Hal ini bukan saja karena intisari dari substansi yang dirumuskan Bung Karno memiliki akar yang kuat dalam sejarah panjang Indonesia, tapi nilai-nilai yang melekat di dalamnya melewati sekat-sekat subyektifitas dari sebuah peradaban dan waktu. "

The aspects of tenor from this script sample can be seen as the below.

Status: Equal

Formality: Formal

Affect: Positive

Contact: Infrequent

It can be seen that Megawati Soekarnoputri's statement has the equal status with the addressee, although she is a chairwoman of political party.

Megawati Soekarnoputri is one and the only female President of Indonesia so far. She was the fifth President during 2001-2004. She is Javanese and descendant of Soekarno who was The First President of Indonesia. This study will help readers and students to know about tenor in Megawati Soekarnoputri's speeches.

B. The Problem of the Study

The problems of this study are formulated as the following:

1. How are power, formality, and contact realized in Megawati Soekarnoputri's speeches?

2. How is the affective involvement employed in Megawati Soekarnoputri'speeches?

3. Why is tenor relationship realizing the way it is?

C. The Scope of the Study

The study is to describe how are the formality, the status, the contact, and the affection involvement in Megawati Soekarnoputri's speeches.

D. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are to describe:

1. How the formality is realized in Megawati Soekarnoputri's speeches

2. How status configuration is employed in Megawati Soekarnoputri's speeches

3. How affection is stated in Megawati Soekarnoputri's speeches

4. How is contact configuration in Megawati Soekarnoputri's speeches

E. The Significance of the Study

      Findings of the study are expected to give some knowledge:

1. The findings will hopefully give benefit to the students and readers who want to know about tenor, especially for those who like Megawati Soekarnoputri. Secondly,

2. The findings are expected to give information about how to speak well according to the place and situation.