

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. The Background of The Study

Language is a part of culture. Language as a meaning has a very important function in daily life. People need language to interact with others because they cannot live isolated. That is the reason people use language, because language is a network of relationship. 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, social factor is one of them. Certain factors like the social context of the talk, to which 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 linguistics 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 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 Jokowi's Conversations. 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 Jokowi and Ahok's Conversations can be seen as the following:

"Warga Jakarta yang kuhormati dan kucintai, sebelumnya ijinkan saya untuk memberikan pidato penutup kampanye Pemilihan Kepala Daerah (Pilkada) DKI Jakarta putaran kedua yang berlangsung selama tiga hari ini, saya Joko Widodo bersama Basuki Tjahaja Purnama hendak menawarkan sebuah gebrakan perubahan untuk Jakarta," ucap Jokowi.

"Jakarta residents who I respect and love, allow me to give a campaign speech cover local elections (elections) Jakarta second round, which lasted for three days, I Joko Widodo with Tjahaja Basuki Purnama want to offer a breakthrough change to Jakarta," said Jokowi

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

Power: Equal  
 Formality: Formal  
 Affect: Positive  
 Contact: Infrequent

It can be seen that Jokowi's statement has the equal status with the addressee, although he is a governor of Jakarta.

Jokowi is the sixth Governor of Jakarta for 2012-2017. He was born on 21 June 1961, Surakarta. Jokowi was graduated from UGM as an engineer of forestry faculty in 1985. Meanwhile Ahok as the sixth Deputy Governor of Jakarta was born in the Pacific Islands on June 29, 1966. Ahok was graduated from Trisakti as a Geological Engineers, in 1989.

When they were nominated as the Governor and Deputy Governor of Jakarta, many people doubt their ability, even until they were elected. But, after one year their guiding, many significant progress were done by them.

The writer interested to discuss tenor because by analyzing can be found how the speaker influence the listener. The author selects Jokowi and Ahok as an object for her thesis because they are a Governor and Deputy Governor of Jakarta who had a great influence in the political sphere.

### **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 Jokowi and Ahok's conversations?
2. How is the affective involvement employed in Jokowi and Ahok's conversations?
3. Why is tenor relationship realizing the way it is?

### **C. The Objective of the Study**

The objectives of the study are to describe:

1. How the power, formality, and contact are used in Jokowi and Ahok's conversations realized
2. How the affective involvement is employed in Jokowi and Ahok's conversations, and

3. How the contact in Jokowi's conversations are realized.

#### **D. The Scope of the Study**

The study is to describe how are the formality, the status, the contact, and the affection involvement in Jokowi and Ahok's Conversations. Specifically the study involves understanding of Jokowi and Ahok with the audience.

#### **E. The Significance of the Study**

Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to be useful for:

1. The students and readers who want to know about tenor, especially for those who like Jokowi and Ahok.
2. Give some valuable contribution to other researchers.

Practically, the results of this study are expected to be useful for:

1. Speaker, to give information about how to speak well according to the place and situation.
2. Other researchers as a reference in doing research.