

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language develops from time to time. The development is caused by the situations in which linguistic productions are explicitly sanctioned and evaluated, such as examinations or interviews. This draws attentions to the existence of mechanisms determining the price of discourse which operate in every linguistic interaction (e.g. the doctor-patient or lawyer-client relation), and more generally in all social relations. It follows that agents continuously subjected to the sanctions of the linguistic market, functioning as a system of positive and negative reinforcements, acquire durable dispositions which are the basis of their perception and appreciation of the state of the linguistic market and consequently of their strategies of expression.

A theory of language is part of a theory of action, simply because speaking is a rule-governed form of behavior. As being rule-governed, it has formal features which admit of independent study. But a study purely of those formal features, without a study of their role in speech acts, would be like a formal study of the currency and credit systems of economies without a study of the role of currency and credit in economic transactions. A great deal can be said in the study of language without studying speech acts, but any such purely formal theory is necessarily incomplete.

Functional grammar is an instrument in discourse analysis. Saragih (2004: 1) stated that the discourse is a meaning that realized in text. Although, there are

many linguists who give different definition of discourse and text, the researcher used the

term discourse as the same perspective. Since discourse is the realization of meaning in the text, we can use it to analyze exchange structure. There are three layers of realization of conversations in English conversation, namely exchange structure, speech function, and mood (Saragih, 2004: 14) .

Discourse analysis is a hybrid field of enquiry. Its "lender disciplines" are to be found within various corners of human and social sciences, with complex historical affiliations and a lot of cross-fertilisation taking place (Martin, 1992:37). However, this complexity and mutual influencing should not be mistaken for "compatibility" between the various traditions. Nor is compatibility necessarily a desirable aim, as much is to be gained from the exploration of problematical and critical edges and from making the most of theoretical tensions. Traditions and crossover phenomena are best understood historically, both in mutually supportive and antagonistic terms and as subject to developments internal to specific disciplines.

This study was oriented to analyzing the structure of interaction. There are some points of view in analyzing it. They are within literary studies or narratological theories of A. Greimas, V. Propp and G. Genette, within sociolinguistics which is pioneered by W. Labov in his work on the structural components of spoken narratives based on a functional classification of utterance types; the sequential formula obtained as a result reads that a narrative minimally involves 'an orientation', 'a complicating action' and 'a resolution'; one or more 'evaluations' may occur in between and a communicative may also be preceded by

'an abstract' and concluded by 'a coda'. Then, within conversation analysis where interaction are seen not so much as structural realisations, but as interactive accomplishments which may involve co-interaction, a division of interactive labour, in addition to the minimal ingredients of a negotiated "extended, monological" which is claimed, invited or granted by one or more of the talkers. In the view of researcher, the conversation analysis which is promoted by Martin (1992), is more comprehensive than the other.

According to Halliday (1994: ii), language must be viewed as a function. This is to say that all activities which deal with language should have function. In relation to language, conversation is the language function which dominantly used in daily life beside writing and reading. In Halliday's (1994) theory, the structure of interaction is constructed by two main elements; role and commodity. Role is divided into two parts, namely give and demand, and commodity is divided into two parts, namely information and goods and services. The four branches have relationship which finally produces the speech function terms. The relationship of give and information will produce statement, give and goods and service will produce offer, demand and information will produce question, and demand for goods and service will produce command.

Further, the function of language in spoken level should have realization in grammatical level. The realization of speech function in grammatical is called mood. (Saragih; 2000). Mood is divided into three components; they are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Generally statement is realized by declarative, question is realized by interrogative, command is realized by

imperative and offer can be realized by all types of mood. But, Martin (1992) claims that there is no one to one realization of speech function and mood.

Considering the descriptions above, it is interesting to analyze the language case in the view of discourse analysis of systemic functional linguistic. It is caused by the detail of systemic grammar in analyzing the language case. Systemic grammar offers different point of view in analyzing the language. To make it more specific, dialogue is invited the researcher to do analysis in discourse or functional grammar analysis. The roles and the functions of the speaker and how do the speakers' turn taking in exchanging information in a dialogue is interesting to be analyzed.

Thus, the dialogues in drama *Antigone* were taken as the subject to be analyzed. Since there is only a few analysis of the dialogue in drama which is analyzed by the students of linguistics, make the researcher to analyze it by standing on the systemic functional grammar. At least, there are two reasons that make the researcher interested in conducting this topic. First, the concept of functional analysis describes the conversation clearly. Through functional analysis, the role of speaker can be identified and can be related to the context. Secondly, drama present the various of language use, including metaphor. Both reasons result the combination of language analysis in various language use. Thus, exchange structure in *Antigone* plays by Sophocles Oedipus was taken as the title of this thesis.

1.2 Identification of the Problems

The problems in this study are identified as having relation to exchange structures in conversation. The analysis was focused on the structure of interaction in conversation, the relationship of speech function, mood, and the context which influences in the process of interaction.

1.3 Focus of the Research

With reference to the description above, the focus of the research was exchange structures analysis including speech functions, mood and move. Based on the focus of analysis, the problems are formulated as follows.

- 1) How do the characters in the play build the structures of interaction in conversation?
- 2) How are speech functions and mood related in the conversations?
- 3) In what ways does the social context influence the process of interaction?

1.4. Objective of the Research

In line with the problems the objectives of the study are

- 1) to investigate the structures of interaction in conversation,
- 2) to describe the relationship of speech function and mood, and
- 3) to describe the influence of context in the process of interaction in the play.

1.5 Scope of the Research

This research was focused on the conversational analysis. The object of this research was Antigones plays. And the process of analyzing was analyzed by using conversation analysis. The language items which used analyzed was exchange structure (move), speech function and mood.

1.6 Significance of the Research

The findings of this research are expected to be useful for

- 1) university students as their references to conduct the research deals with discourse analysis in different cases,
- 2) the society as an evidence that language is an interesting aspect that needs studying, and
- 3) the researcher' knowledge about discourse analysis and its cases in society.