CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   The Background of the Study

Media language can tell us both media and language. Media is a tool of communication which is important. By using media we will get more information. For example, the media is newspaper; it is one the media of information that reader can get the information in daily life. The language plays an important role in human life. It is said so because language serves many functions. Some of them are to give information, to deliver messages, to express feeling, to persuade people to do something or to believe us, to entertain others, and to share one's thought. The language of newspapers is quite different from, for instance, business language or academic language. According to Crystal and David (1969: 173) everything that happens to be printed in a newspaper or written by a journalist is not going to be linguistically homogenous. It means that the function of language of newspaper are for information about events and conditions in society and the world; indicating relations of power; facilitating innovation, adaptation and progress. And also any correlation for the information to explain interpreting and commenting on the meaning of events and information, expressing the dominant culture and recognizing subcultures and new cultural developments, and also providing amusement, diversion and the means of relaxation and reducing social tension.

Crystal and David (1969) also claim that there is not any reason to expect such a "homogeneity" since a newspaper is always very eclectic from the stylistic point of view. We come across a number of "journalists" in the pages of various daily presses, and as a striking fact, while they are dealing with the same issue their overall styles are very different.

Everything that is written in a newspaper has to be transmitted through the medium of language. The transmission of a message through language entails encoding values into the message. Therefore, what language encompasses is emotional and cultural loading. The content of this loading, on the other hand, is determined by the nature of the culture or sub-culture in which the language exists (Reah, 1998). It means that when the language of newspaper has been transmitted by medium of information that the message of newspaper is determined by the nature or culture of language from newspaper inside. Lexical bundles are recurrent word that repetitively in the academic prose and conversation. In academic prose, lexical bundles happened in the newspaper language, book, thesis and dissertation.

In here the language of newspaper is not only send the message that any in lexical bundles that recurrent word for idiom or collocation that happen in the newspaper language. They are in three, four and five kinds of lexical bundles in the newspaper, for example, they are 4 words bundles *by the time the, on a bed in, it is hard to, and the belief that, one of four children* and *as in many other*. It means that the lexical bundles of newspaper by applying the theory of Biber (1999) that but not only some parts of analyzing to determine the lexical bundles between them. Lexical bundles are the way to recurrent word that fulfill in the

idiom or collocation that are not only in newspaper but in the book, in the corpus of freshman writing, academic prose and conversation.

The functions of lexical bundles are in newspapers to fulfill the text to make coherent a text. If there is no current word to the fixed the word it makes the text cannot read because they make the clusters, chunks or fixed expression. In this study, the two types of English newspapers are the Times and the Jakarta Post. The 4 words of lexical bundles, for example, they are *he said it appeared, in the short term, as well as illegal, in the Banten case, regardless of the fact* and *as long as it*. According to Biber, et al (1999) lexical bundles defined them as recurrent expressions that usually occur in natural language use, regardless of their idiomaticity and their lexical status.

The lexical bundles between the times and the Jakarta post that edited by native and non native speaker that are taken some of parts of newspapers. Those lexical bundles which have the incorporate verb phrase fragment that include three sub categories for it. It is assumed that the lexical bundle of native speaker (the Times) is more than lexical bundles of non native speaker (the Jakarta Post). All lexical bundles of two types of newspapers are analyzed on the lexical bundles that incorporate verb phrase fragments by applying theories of structural taxonomy of lexical bundles.

Therefore, lexical bundles, a particular and relatively newborn category of word combinations, are words which follow each other more frequently than expected by chance, helping to shape text meanings and contributing to our sense of distinctiveness in a register. Thus the presence of extended collocations like *as a result of, it should be noted that, and as can be seen* help to identify a text as

belonging to an academic register while *with regard to, in pursuance of, and in accordance with* are likely to mark out a legal text (Hyland, 2008). It means that the contributing of lexical bundles of the newborn of category happen in the different of text to determine the academic of register as a belonging of discourse.

As Hyland (2008) the study of lexical bundles among other word combinations are a crucial but almost an over looked aspect of genre analysis. Considering this problem, the present study tries to investigate variations across mainstream newspaper whose editorial boards are directed by native speakers of English and Non native speakers. During the last century, the study of word combinations has attracted many linguists and researchers. What makes researchers more interested is the use of these building blocks by EFL learners of English. In a study done by Rafiee, et al (2011) the essays written by Iranian students and native English speakers were compared and it was concluded that Iranian students used more recurrent word combinations, compared to their counterpart, native speakers. Because the lexical bundles of Iranian students more bundles than native speaker because of their very bundles with their academic register to conclude the recurrent word to be meaningful in discourse.

Hyland (2008) stated that, who explored forms, functions and structures of lexical bundles in three disciplinary variations; research articles, doctoral dissertations and master's theses. Although there are studies designed to make a contrastive inter language analysis of lexical bundles used by native and non native English speakers, there should be more works to be done in this field.

It is also pay attention to Jukneviciene (2009) in her study of "lexical bundles in learner language" compared and contrasted the language produced by

Lithuanian EFL learners vs. English native speakers in three different levels in terms of the use of lexical bundles. The finding shows that non native learners "rely on more limited set of lexical phrases" and they often use the same "safe" bundles more repetitively in their writing. In another study Ping (2009) compared the functions and structures of lexical bundles in argumentative writing between Chinese EFL learners and English native speakers. The Chinese learners were found "to use 4 times as many lexical bundles as the native speakers do". In terms of functional and structural analysis of lexical bundles, the two groups show different usage of bundles in their writings. Essentially, these are words which follow each other more frequently than expected by chance, helping to shape text meanings and contributing to our sense of distinctiveness in a register. Thus the presence of extended collocations like *as a result of, it should be noted that, I'm going to, that was one of the, I mean you know, and as can be seen* help identify a text as belonging to a newspaper register while *with regard to, in pursuance of, and in accordance with are likely to mark out* a legal text. These bundles are familiar to writers and readers who regularly participate in a particular discourse, their very 'naturalness' signaling competent participation in a given community.

Based on the explanation previously, it is a theory of Biber et al (2004) that the lexical bundles of structural taxonomy, the writer tries to analyze that there are 3,4 and 5 words lexical bundles across two types of English news papers Times and Jakarta Post. That's why; this phenomenon is as the main reason to conduct in this study in order to answer what types of the lexical bundles used in Times and Jakarta Post. So that and how the lexical bundles realized in Times and

Jakarta Post, and why the types of lexical bundles used in the way they are in Times and Jakarta Post.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background, the problems are formulated as the following:

1. What are the types of lexical bundles used in Times and Jakarta Post?

2. How are the lexical bundles realized in Times and Jakarta Post?

3. Why are the types of lexical bundles used in Times and Jakarta Post?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study, the objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the types of lexical bundles used in Times and Jakarta Post.

2. To find out the lexical bundles realized in Times and Jakarta Post.

3. To explain the reasons of the types of lexical bundles as in Times and Jakarta Post.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study is conducted to find out the types of lexical bundles used in Times and Jakarta Post. The researcher is to find out the using of 3, 4, and 5 word of lexical bundles used in both newspapers. Because 3, 4, and 5 word of lexical

bundles in Times and Jakarta Post are generally most common in both newspapers and also can be considered as a kind of extended collocation association. Thus, the study limited only in observing 3, 4, and 5 - word of lexical bundles in editorial of Times and Jakarta Post.

1.5   The Significances of the Study

The findings of this study have two general significances, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the results of this study are useful to enrich and develop the knowledge of Discourse analysis particularly with the lexical bundles edited by native and non native speaker. And practically, the results of this study are useful as the guiding information for interviewer and interviewee to obey the lexical bundles during having the discourse analysis and. And for information and idea for other researchers is who want to carry out further study on lexical bundles in edited by native and non native speaker of the other field. And also the guidance for participants is to increase the sensitivity in practicing an effective cooperation and development to ESP and Discourse analysis.