

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. 1 Background of the Research

The scientific study of language is linguistic. People use language as a tool to express their thoughts and emotions. Language become very important aspects in human life, because everyday people use it to be one way to communicate their ideas or emotions each others. According to Robins & Crystal, Britannica (2015) language is a system of conventional spoken, manual, or written symbols by means of which human beings, as a member of social group and participants in its culture, express themselves. Language have functions such as: communication way, the expression of identity, play, imaginative expression, and emotional release. Jackson and Etience (2000) state that the word is the small structure in language which convey meaning.

Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) is a branch of linguistic that views language as two characteristics, systemic and functional. As described by Halliday (1994), it called systemic because SFL uses theory of meaning as a choice, by which a language or any other semiotic system is interpreted as networks of interlocking options. In the scope of SFL, Halliday (1985:13) described that there are fundamental

components of meaning called metafunctions, such as ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning.

The ideational meaning is the meaning function to represent patterns of the experience. Lusi (2016) stated that ideational meaning enable with human being to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of their experience of what goes around them and inside them.

The interpersonal meaning refers to the function in which we use language to interact with others. Its function to establish and maintain relationship with speaker or writer and listener or reader. Interpersonal meaning also can influence the behaviour through the speaker or writer and listener or reader.

The textual meaning concerned with the organization of the text in which experiential, logical and interpersonal are bound together. Eggins and Slade (1997:49) said that the textual meaning is the meaning about the message for example foregrounding/salience as the types of cohesion.

Mostly, casual conversation is driven by interpersonal, rather than ideational or textual meanings. The major patterns which enact roles and role relationships are those mood and modality at the clause level in conversation. As I said above, although modal verbs occur more often

in oral communication, the preceding information showed that modal verbs play a crucial role in writing.

In the sentence, mood patterns dealing with the presence and configuration of certain negotiable elements of clause structure, while modality covers the range of options open to interactants to temper or qualify their contributions. Modality is what a speaker or writer express his/her thought. Benveniste in (Cornillie and Pietrandrea, 2012:1) said that modality is the speaker's or writer's attitude toward what he/she says and writes. As quoted by Halliday (1994), mood and modality are two important issues in the personal function of language because they reflect speaker's or writer's opinion and intention about a proposition.

The terms of modality refers to a range of different ways in which speakers/writers can temper or qualify their messages (Eggins, 1997:98). The speaker/writer can intrude with various modal assessments, assesing the proposition or proposal itself or further specifying its speech/writing functional value. There is a resource that concerned with the domain of negotiation of the preposition and proposal between the categorial extremes of unqualified positive and negative. It called as the scale of modality.

There are two types of modality: modalization and modulation (Mathiessen (1995:497). Modalization used to asses the probability or

usuality of a preposition. Meanwhile, modulation concerned with the expression of a proposal, either of obligation or readiness. Modals are a group of words that giving the meaning of sentences as possibility, ability, permission, obligation, volition, prediction and habitual activity (Quirk et al, 1985).

Modals not only found in grammar book, but also found in literary works such as drama, short story, novela and novels. Novel is one of literary works that contain words, clause and sentence. In this research, the researcher focuses on the realization of obligation meaning of modality in English and Javanese in *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* by Ahmad Tohari (in Javanese) and *The Dancer* translated by Rene T.A. Lysloff (in English).

Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk is a trilogy novel by Ahmad Tohari in 1982. It was made into three language: Indonesian, English and Javanese language. In Indonesia, *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* was being the one of the most popular works in the modern Indonesian fiction. Because of the popularity, Rene T.A. Lysloff was translate the novel into English version. *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* is a novel that talks about the life of a village that the culture (javanese) is very thick, both in ethics or when they talk each others. Modal verbs not only exist in English or Indonesian language but in Javanese language, there are many models of model verb such as

modalitas irealis, modalitas realis, modalitas aletik, modalitas deontik and *modalitas epistemik* (Alwi, 1992). The researcher focuses on the obligation meaning of modality utter by the character in the novel.

A. 2 Problem of The Research

Based on the background of the research, the problems of the research are:

1. How does the obligation meaning in *The Dancer* is realized?
2. How does the obligation meaning in *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* is realized?

A. 3 Objectives of The Research

Based on the research problems about this, the research objectives can be formulated as follow:

1. To analyze the realization of obligation meaning in *The Dancer*
2. To find out how the obligation meaning of modality in *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* is realized

A. 5 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that this study will help the readers to understand about interpersonal meaning, modality especially obligation.

A. 6 Limitation of the Research

The limitation of the research used to make a research to be specific and well managed. This research is limited only in analyzing the realization of obligation of modality found in *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* and *The Dancer*. The researcher uses theory of modalities proposed by M.A.K Halliday (1994) in a book of *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* and Jozina Vander Klok (2006) for supporting this analysis.

A. 7 Definition of Key Terms

The researcher will explain and describe the terms used in this research in order to make a clear understanding about this research. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), **modality** is an area in which the speaker makes judgement or request to the listener. In modality, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) there are two kinds of general grammatical area of modality: modalization and modulation. **Obligation** is an element in modulation. It refers to the way speaker expresses their judgements or attitude about the actions in which it necessity to do.