

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language as means of communication occurs in daily activity as a text. Macken (1990: 6) state language is used in everyday life occurs as text. This is true in any spoken and written language. Based on the theory above people can communicate their idea, concept or feeling and changing information each other when they communicate.

Language represents medium of most communication comprehended by people in the entire world. Language as medium of communications has two types, there are written and spoken. Spoken language can be realized in oration, dialogue, and presentation. Meanwhile, written language can be realized in letter, news, short message, short story, and novel. Spoken language means that language which is expressed in speaking whereas, written language is the language expressed in writing. Communication in written language as people know is a text.

The term text is a way of talking about any meaningful piece of language, which is made coherent by the social context in which it is produced. A text can be as long as novel or as short as a traffic warning. Both texts have meaning, coherence, unity, and social purpose. Study about text means study about context of a text that is genre.

Genre is a term for grouping texts together, representing how writer typically uses language to respond and to recur situations. Studies of genre also stress a concern with context as well as form and emphasize the importance of description and analysis rather than simple classification. It is also true that genre has become a key concept in modern thought, not only in linguistics and language teaching but in many areas of contemporary social and cultural studies. This is because language is seen as a central way in which people construct our lives. It is through genre that individuals develop relationship, establish communities, and achieve their goals. Without the familiar structure that gives to social events, it would be unable to conduct the most basic interactions of everyday life. Genres are more than forms (Sony, 2009: 2). It functions as frames for the way it acts, the thoughts it has, and the interactions it engages in.

Genre remains of fuzzy concepts, some what loose term of art (Hymes, 1974: 61) “Genre often coincides with speech events, but must be treated as analytically of independent of them”. They may occur in different events. Like, the sermon as a genre is typically identified with a certain place in a church service, humorous effect, in other situations. This is in accordance with Martin’s statement (1986: 86) “Genres have complementary registers and communicative success with texts may require an appropriate relationship to system of genre of register”. Based on this, the researcher move into a more confident exploitation of the genre. Nevertheless, the researcher will be far better equipped to handle writing on their own if the researcher have been able to see how a written text in a particular genre is constructed-what is purpose is, and the kinds of language distinguish this genre

from others. Both the researcher and adviser share an information base about the genre and have at least on at the genre in class groups, adviser can intervene in a writing situation and understand more fully what meanings researcher are trying to make in a text.

People gradually gain control of a genre by using repeated experiences, remembering how it is set out to help people express what people want to say. This kind of knowledge sometimes refers to literacy theorists as a schema, or system for storing and retrieving past knowledge. One kind of a genre is a legal contract.

Legal contract is an arrangement of understanding between two or more parties as to a course of action; a covenant or treaty (Webster Comprehensive Dictionary, 2003:29). The most important thing in legal contract is there are two people who want to make a deal and the purpose to achieve a legal deal between two parties. Legal contract will be found when people make an agreement and tied both of subject agreement with duty and right, legal contract is should be make a good result for both of subject agreement. In this research, the researcher chooses legal contract because the researcher is very interesting to analyze the genre on legal contract. The researcher wants to know how the legal contract is realized through the language especially connected to the genre. The researcher chooses the study about genre because it becomes an important approach to a letter. Those three statements in legal contract, social function, schematic structure, and linguistic features, can be used to reconstruct on legal contract.

In this analysis, the researcher is challenged to analyze Genre of Legal Contract Made by PT. Norwest Semarang.

1.2.Statements of the Problem

The statements of the problem this study are :

1. What is the social function of the Legal Contracts made by PT. Norwest Semarang during 2005 – 2011?
2. What are the schematic structures of the Legal Contracts made by PT. Norwest Semarang during 2005 – 2011?
3. What are the linguistic features of the Legal Contracts made by PT. Norwest Semarang during 2005- 2011?

1.3 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is genre analysis in the Legal Contract made by “PT. Norwest Semarang” during 2005 – 2011. The researcher took 5 letters, the researcher focus on three statements: Social function, schematic structure, and linguistic features. The researcher uses a theory which is proposed by Gerot and Wignell (1994:192).

1.4 Objectives of the Study

In the correlation of the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study are:

1. To describe the social function of the Legal Contracts made by PT. Norwest Semarang during 2005 – 2011?
2. To describe the schematic structure of the Legal Contracts made by PT. Norwest Semarang during 2005 – 2011?
3. To describe the linguistic features of the Legal Contracts made by PT. Norwest Semarang during 2005 – 2011?

1.5 Significances of the Study

The results of the study are expected to be a useful research for:

1. The researcher
To add more knowledge about discourse study especially on genre analysis.
2. The readers
As an additional reference that may be useful for the readers who are going to study about genre.
3. Anybody who read this thesis and interested in studying discourse especially about genre analysis.
4. Dian Nuswantoro University especially the English Department student. It is expected that by reading this study, they are encouraged to

seriously learn the subject related to the aspect of genre analysis by analyzing the problem of this matter.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This thesis is arranged in five chapters. The first chapter is Introduction. It consists of Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Scope of the Study, Objective of the Study, Significance of the Study, and Thesis Organization.

Review of Related Literature, exposed in the second chapter. This chapter is arranged to support and direct the researcher in analyzing the data of the problem. The theories used in this chapter are: Text, Text and Context, Context of Culture (Genre) , Text Type , Legal Contract.

The third chapter is Research Method that begins with the method used in this research. This chapter contains five sub-chapters: Research Design, Unit of Analysis, Source of Data, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis.

The next chapter is the fourth chapter. This chapter covers the Data Analysis. It presents research finding and discussion.

The last chapter is the conclusion. It also presents suggestions from the researcher related to the subject being analyzed.