CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A.   Background of Study

The perfect physical apparatus creates each human being, until one does have an ability to propound the speech (the faculty of speech). Yet, it is not only the product of the work of the physical organ; rather psychological aspects affect it. For instance, one can imagine a pure lake, which is, surrounded some leafy trees, on which a number of birds and other species of animals life. For one it is perhaps becomes source of lif9e for their family, because the lake has a number of fish, some are big, etc. For others it may give source of inspiration, it can be a rest place for stretching some muscles, while one may hope to get muse that falls from the sky. In the spirit of people above, in fact they have distinguished psychological image. These kinds of their images must be enunciated by the utterance or speech. It must be propounded through the vocal symbol until they spelled the words. Those are such as dangerous, horrified, deep, cold, under water or sinking, washed way, current or flow, etc; many fishes, good, wide, etc; beautiful, cold, be gentle or blow softly, calm, peaceful, cool, free, peace, brainstorms to get inspiration, etc. (Alwasilah, 1983: 4-5).

From the model of illumination above some logic ideas can be denoted clearly. At the more basic, that speech is produced by speech faculty of human through the some major of organ apparatus that is involved directly. On the one hand, that speech constitutes the language because of man's capability to see

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phenomena symbolically and of the necessity to express his symbol (West in Alwasilah, 1983: 5). So, that the speech or utterance is originated by language rather through a faculty of speech or a potential language that is organized into organ apparatus. At the broader sense, human beings use their speech as a language for medium of communication in their general public to do some activities in interacting each other. It is proved as Sapir (in Sampson, 1980: 82-83) in the following passages:

> Human beings do not live in the objective world alone, nor alone in the world of social activity as ordinarily understood, but are very much at the mercy of the particular language which has become the medium of expression for their society. It is quite an illusion to imagine that one adjusts to reality essentially without the use of language and that language is merely an incidental means of solving specific problems of communication or reflection. The fact of the matter is that 'the real world is to large extent unconsciously built up on the language habits of the group.' No two languages are ever sufficiently similar to be considered as representing the same social reality. The worlds in which different societies live are distinct worlds, not merely the same world with different labels attached.

In a very basic viewpoint, language can be defined as Sturtevant (1956:2) denotes that "a language is system of arbitrary vocal symbols by which members of a social group cooperate and interact." Moreover, that language is a system of vocal symbol and combinations of such sounds to which meaning is attributed, use for the expression or communication of thought and feelings by use of any means of expressing or communicating as gesture, signs or animal sounds (Webster's New World College Dictionary, 1996:756). On the other sense, both of language definitions in the succession above mean that either the existence or the entity of language designates the chief function of language in society.

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There are, of course, other means of cooperation between living beings, as witness the wolf fuck, the swarm of bees, etc. Even men may cooperate not only by writing or by gesture but also by actual physical compulsion or by a smile or by the raising of an eyebrow. Those entire mean to say that among men or human beings language is by far the commonest and most important means of cooperation (Sturtevant, 1956:3). Therefore, the language needs to be considered as its function in the society. The great deal of the language function is to communicate among other human beings in a given social group by using their language. Thus, the language becomes a practical medium of communication that can make the activity of social group fluently.

At the more comprehensive sense, many linguists define language in distinctive notion because they also come from distinctive school of scientific research experience. Those of which give them various portion to create a language concept. Their distinctive viewpoint of the postulate of language emerges a number of modes in linguistic school. On the other hand, those sects of language make linguist develop their concept in many attribute or characteristic as well as their basis in language experience to create their unique style in the language. Nevertheless, their evolutionary in language development have a little bit obscure and require advanced investigation to find out the distinctive notion that those are more beneficial for linguistic evolution.

On the other senses, there are some linguists who are more interested in behavioral, and either linguistic model or style will be linguistic behavioral. Other

is interested in grammatical movement and finding language concept based on structural approach, they are Chomsky and de Saussure. They concentrate the study in structural language. Therefore, their senses in language are more central on the originality of language itself. So, one of them is baptized as a founder even though as a father or modern linguistics.

Saussure, as a founder of modern linguistics has a divergent proportion of his theory and concept in define language comprehensively from the other linguist. He demonstrates some theories and concept that have the opposed attribute one another. On the other hand, some of his theories mould a paradoxical couple of concept each other. Therefore, Saussure's theories are very closely associated with *duality*.

Etymologically the word 'duality' derived from English, which means the condition of having two main parts or aspects, it includes noun category in grammatical function. Moreover, the term duality is taken from the word dual that means having two parts or aspects; double and it has a grammatical function as an adjective category. On the one side, the word duality is also very closely coexisting with dualism, which means the theory based on the existence of two parts opposites principles, e.g. good and evil, in all things (Hornby in Oxford Dictionary 1995: 359).

The duality of Saussure's language concept could be found in his book *cour generale linguistique* or "course in General Linguistics" (1916). There are some dualities that those are considered observably by the writer, i.e. *linguistic*

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synchronic and *linguistic diachronic, langue* and *parole, form* and *substance, signifier* and *signified, syntagmatic* and *paradigmatic relation*, etc. Those kinds of his binary conception above constitute double portions that those could be applied in literary work such as novel, or other works that can be related to it logically.

Because Saussure's model of the linguistic description propound some dichotomy concepts that involve his whole thought in structural linguistic, so his complex feature in various dichotomy need to be in course or it is very interesting to be discussed by applying one of the literature 'genre' such as novel or a fiction . In this sense, the writer finds proper work to apply de Saussure's duality in structural linguistics, that is, Conrad's *Stonewords*. This work will give distinctive sense if it is applied with any kind of exploration, which is possible to make the Saussure's duality in clear- cut way.

Therefore, in this research, the writer will investigate his linguistic structural linguistics with the duality. The duality means that each Saussure's concept comprises double portion that has a profound relation between one to another. Thus, the writer would like to relate Saussures's duality in structural linguistics by applying it in Conrad's *Stonewords*. For that reason, the writer presents the title: **The Duality in Saussure's Structural Linguistics Concepts** (its application in Conrad's *Stonewords*)

B. Statement of the Study

Generally, linguistic is a study of language that becomes a certain language as the object of the research. Many linguists have distinctive model of linguistic concept. Saussure is a prominent linguist who has a more superior name rather than the other linguists such as Chomsky, Bloomfield, Jakobson, Benveniste, Hjelmslev, Eco, Derrida, Barthes etc. Saussure's duality of his conception is interesting to be discussed in this research by applying it in Conrad's *Stonewords*. The writer finds some dualities of his structural linguistic concept in his book 'course in General Linguistic' (1964). Some of his dualities of his structural language concepts cover *langue* and *parole*, *synchronic* and *diachronic*, *form* and *substance*, *signifier (signifiant)* and *signified (signifie)* and *syntagmatic* and *paradigmatic*. Therefore, his duality of model linguistics will be applied in a literary fiction that entitled *Stonewords*.

Based on several characteristic problems previously, so the statement of problem can be formulated as follows:

1. What is the application of Saussure's structural linguistics duality in the work of Conrad's *Stonewords*?

2. What is the influence of Saussure's structural linguistics duality after Saussure's period from which Conrad's *Stonewords* application?

C. Purpose and Significance of Study

1. Purpose of Study

Actually, this research aim to:

a. To identify the application of Saussure's structural linguistics duality in the work of Conrad's *Stonewords*.

b. To identify the influence of Saussure's structural linguistics duality after Saussure's period from which Conrad's *Stonewords* application.

2. Significant Study

At the broader sense, writer hopes that the research can give many advantages for the development of linguistic field, especially it deals with the duality of linguistic concepts. Then, the variant of the duality of linguistics concept has a relation one to another in which sense of Saussure's structural linguistic concepts. From some findings of research, the writer hopes it will be very valuable for any one that will care to this thesis. Besides, the writer also hopes that the result of research is interesting for other writers to be read, corrected, and to get critics for this research with more excellent ideas in finding new logic sense of linguistics concepts later.

At this particular case, the writer can propose some significance of research for the people who:

a. Interesting in studying language.

b. Want to understand deeply the scientific of linguistic field.

c. Have a great concern to study the Saussure's structural linguistic concept.

d. Interested in investigating Saussure's structural linguistic concept duality by applying it in Conrad's *Stonewords*

e. Still confuse about the validity on the Saussure's concepts structural linguistics.

f. Require a much more of any information to clear up the case, without reading many books.

D. Conceptual Framework

Human speaks, therefore the language is. Each human language that exists in the world has a distinctive system and value. It is based on the level of civilization. The higher level of a civilization is therefore the more abstract system and value of its language. Therefore, each linguist comes from different level of the civilization has also different notion to postulate the concept of language. Thus, a language will has unique characteristic or attribute as a real identity from where it comes from. Of course, indeed, a characteristic of language is the actual originated from scientific experience of a linguist.

The duality constitutes the condition of having two parts or aspects it also means double. On the other hand, the sense of duality is very closely coexisting with dualism, which means the theory based on the existence of two part oppositions principles, e.g. good and evil, in all things (Hornby in Oxford Dictionary, 1995: 359).

In language viewpoint, the duality concept constitutes a part of language system. Moreover, it becomes one of the main features of linguistics as a science.

Where, in an observation the language must be considered as an object of linguistics that has a systematic feature. A very basic observation is that each language contains two systems rather than one, a system of sounds and a system of meanings (Wardhaugh, 1977: 3). Moreover, at the more comprehensive sense, the relationship the language with duality can be described in the following passage below:

> An important design feature of human language is duality, the fact that it contains two subsystems, one of sounds and the other of meanings. In this way language achieves a basic economy, because a discrete number of functional units of sound can be grouped and regrouped into units of meanings, and then these units of meanings grouped and regrouped into infinite number of sentences (Wardhaugh, 1977: 26)

At the broader sense, any speaker of any language in the world only uses a certain sound and certain combination of sounds that those are recognized to emerge in communication. A speaker of English can say *I saw the bank* but he cannot say the following two sentences, which are starred to show their unacceptability to a native speaker: *I saw the banque*, which makes him sound partly like Frenchman, or *I saw the nbka*, which makes him feel that he is saying some kind of tongue twister rather than a completely well- formed English sentence. Likewise, he can say *I saw the bank* not *I bank saw the*, which is nonsense, and if he say *I bank the saw* that the sentence means something quite different and is rather absurd (Wardhaugh, 1977:3). Thus, the duality of language between sound system and unit of meaning in the sentence above, form both simple and complicated ideas. In this point the relation between sound system and unit of meaning, represent the phenomenon in language duality.

In the preceding sense of language duality, it has revealed that language achieves a basic economy. It means that the viewpoint of sound system and units of meaning constitute the value in sense of economy. As Saussure (1964: 79) states clearly in the following passage below:

> On the contrary, that duality is already forcing itself upon the economic sciences. Here, in contrast to the other science, political economy and economic history constitute two clearly separated disciplines within a single science; the work that have recently appeared on these subjects point up the distinction. Proceeding as they have, economist are- without being well aware of it- obeying an inner necessity. A similar necessity obliges us to divide linguistics into two parts, each with its own principle. Here as in political economy we are confronted with the notion of *value*; both sciences are concerned with *a system for equating things of different order* labor and wages in one and signified and signifier in the other
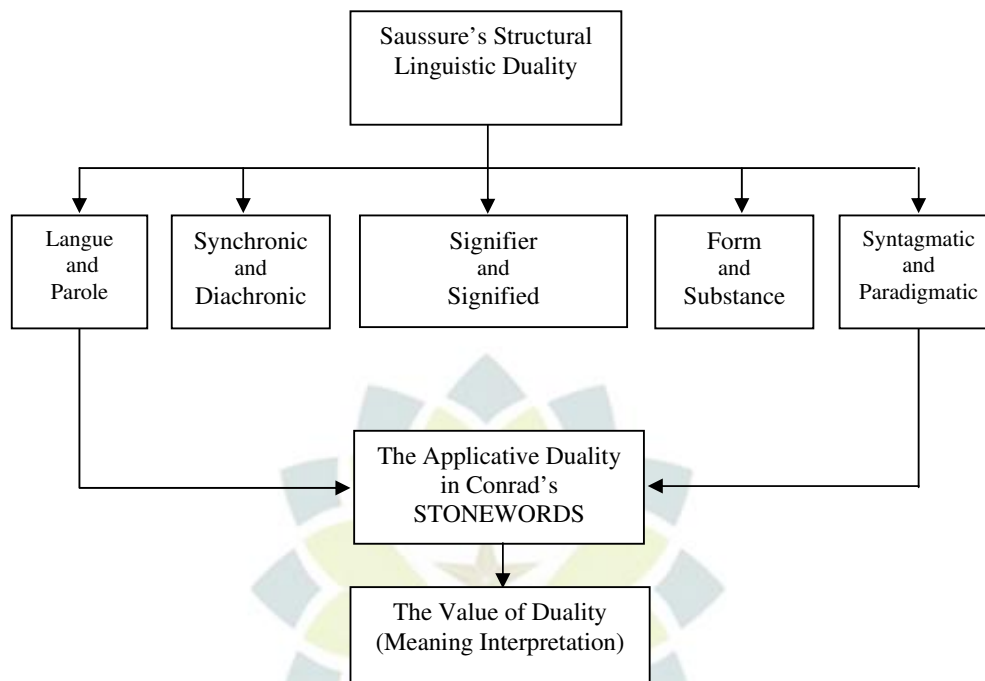
As in the early preceding of introduction this session, that duality such as psychological and physiological of language viewpoint, then system of sound and units of meaning viewpoint and also other dualities of language value, they are actually stand for some dualities of Saussure's theory. Therefore, what Saussure states that language duality like economy of science which of that means that the duality of language has an inner necessity that is manifested in the value of language, for instances, the equilibrium of signifier and signified.

In detailed assimilation of Saussure's concept, one can see the relationship among them comprehensively. Actually, all of Saussure's structural language duality seems characteristic of two values that is contrary one to another. Some of the Saussure's brilliant concepts such as *synchrony vs. diachrony*, *langue vs. parole*, *signifier vs. signified* and *syntagmatic vs. paradigmatic.* All of them constitute the distinctive value of language phenomenon. Thus, all others sciences,

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several of them such as economy and foremost linguistics has a value by coordinating with subject matter that exist as an apparent entity in a given science that is given the value. As Saussure (1964: 80) states below:

> This distinction has to be heeded by the linguist above all others, for language is a system of pure values which are determined by nothing except the momentary arrangement of its terms. A value- so long as it is somehow rooted in things and in their natural relations, as happens with economics (the value of a plot of ground, for instance, is related to its productivity)- can to some extent be traced in time if we remember that it depends at each moment upon a system of coexisting values. Its link with things gives it, perforce, a natural basis, and the judgment that we base on such values are therefore never completely arbitrary; their variability is limited. But we have just seen that natural data have no place in linguistics

Based on quotation above, one can apply the value of language duality in one of literary work 'genre' such as novel or fiction. Therefore, Saussure's duality in structural linguistics can be analyzed by emerging the work of Conrad's *Stonewords*. Conrad wrote the novel with complete element as well as the literary element of work commonly. As people know that the element of fiction or literary work is compromised in two big division, one is intrinsic and second is extrinsic. But, here, the writer will not demonstrate deeply for the division such as intrinsic and extrinsic. In this scientific course, the writer just uses generally the work of Conrad's *Stonewords* to explain the Saussure's structural language duality. For the specific scope, the writer draws the mechanism of this analysis in figure below:

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                    ┌──────────────────────┐
                    │  Saussure's Structural │
                    │   Linguistic Duality   │
                    └──────────────────────┘
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Langue and Parole	Synchronic and Diachronic	Signifier and Signified	Form and Substance	Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic

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              ┌──────────────────────┐
              │ The Applicative Duality│
              │    in Conrad's         │
              │    STONEWORDS          │
              └──────────────────────┘
                        │
              ┌──────────────────────┐
              │  The Value of Duality  │
              │ (Meaning Interpretation)│
              └──────────────────────┘
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The Chart of Saussure's Duality Application
in Conrad's *Stonewords*

As one sees above, that the chart of Saussure's structural language duality and its application in Conrad's *Stonewords* will be a boundary of this course. Sussure's duality that consists of *synchrony* and *diachrony*, *langue* and *parole*, *signifier* and *signified* and *syntagmatic* and *paradigmatic* will be demonstrated by applying the duality of Saussure in Conrad's *Stonewords*. Each Saussure's duality will apply in a given element of Conrad's *Stonewords* to produce the value of duality or meaning interpretation. Therefore, a closing analysis is placed in the value or meaning, and it is attained from the relation of each duality with the whole elements that is in Conrad's *Stonewords*.

E. Procedure of Study

1. Method of Research

In this research, the writer uses a structural method. The structural approach is often called objective, formal, and analytic where a work stands itself without influence other aspects (Semi, 1993: 57). Apparently, the sense of structuralism is very closely associated with analyzing phenomena, as in anthropology, linguistics, psychology, or literature, chiefly characterized by contrasting the elemental structures of the phenomena in a system of relational character (Bright, 1992: 163).

On the other sense, the structural approach that writer wears in this research; it should very closely associated with structural in linguistics. Therefore, the writer takes the notion of structural approach that is directly relating with sense of language. On the other name, it means that the definition of the approach is also definition of language itself. As Saussure (1974: xii) designates in his structural conception of language below:

> Language is a self- contained system whose interdependent parts function and acquire value through their relationship o the whole.

Therefore, the element of language can be analyzed by relating it one another in boundary language itself to obtain the value or meaning. Thus, because the boundary course concerns to linguistics merely, especially the course will study the duality in Saussure's linguistics and applying it in Conrad's *Stonewords*. Then, then writer will relate the structural concept with the duality of Saussure.

2. Data

The writer has discussed the data, before doing the research. The kind of accumulations of the data covers biographical of Saussure, and the relation of Saussure' concept of structural linguistics in the duality. It also involves some applicative dualities in Conrad's *Stonewords*.

3. Sources

The writer gathers some books as source to fulfill this research. The accumulation of book's source has a great deal relation especially in its relation with Saussure's work. Those of book's sources are Sturtevant's *An Introduction to Linguistics Science* (1956), *course in General Linguistics* (published by C. Bally and A. Sechehaye (1964), Conrad's *Stonewords* (1990). Wardhaugh's *Introduction to Linguistics* (1972), Sampson's *School of Linguistics* (1980) Adam's *Critical Theory since Plato* (1992), Sibarani's *Hakikat Bahasa* (1992), Chaedar's *Beberapa Madhab and Dikotomi Teori Linguistik* (1993), Chaedar's *Linguistik Suatu Pengantar* (1993). Saeed's *Semantics* (1997), Kaelani's *Filsafat Bahasa*(1998), Budiman's *Kosa Kata Semiotika* (1999), Lecthe's *50 Filsuf Kontemporer* (2001), Aminuddin's *Semantik* (2001), Rusmana's *Semiotika Kontemporer* (2004).

4. Technique of Collecting Data

Technique of collecting data of which in this research is literature survey, it explores and collects the various books which have a deeply relation to support accomplishing this scientific course. The step of technique collecting data as follows:

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a. Reading from several book sources of Saussure's structural linguistics concept in the duality relation and identifying all the data that also relate to this subject of research.

b. Transmitting the data from the book sources into a wide description.

c. Organizing the data analysis becomes applicative portion to demonstrate the application of the duality in Saussure's structural linguistic concepts.

5. Data Analysis

In writing this paper, the writer uses the qualitative data, the writer try to understand some books, whose are very closely related with the Saussure's structural linguistic duality. And other book that form a novel as applicative object of the duality. The data analysis should refer to shifting, organizing, and synthesizing the data, so as to arrive at the results and conclusion of this study. Therefore, the data analysis becomes the product of all the consideration involved in the design and planning of this research (Selliger and Shohamy, 1989: 2001).

Thus, the writer would like to summarize, describe, and demonstrate the data as possible as well, then all of explanation is very closely related one to another.

Data analysis in this course will be followed as below:

a. Describing the root of Saussure's duality thought in structural linguistics that those of which are in his book 'course in General Linguistics.'

b. Demonstrating the various dualities of his concepts in structural linguistic.

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c. Applying Saussure's structural linguistic duality in Conrad's *Stonewords*

d. Drawing the influence of Saussure's structural linguistic duality to other linguists after Saussure's period, and the influence concept apply in Conrad's *Stonewords*

e. Propounding the conclusion.

F. Organizing of Writing

This research is divided into four chapters. The first chapter is about introduction. It has to do with background of study, statements of study, purpose and significance of the study, conceptual framework, procedure of research, and organizing of the paper. The second chapter is Biography of Ferdinand de Saussure and The Work of Ferdinand de Saussure. It comprises general description of Saussure`s structural linguistic duality. The third chapter is the application of  Saussure`s structural linguistic duality in Conrad`s *Stonewords* and the application of Conrad`s *Stonewords* in some linguists of Saussure`s influence after Saussure`s period. The four chapters consists conclusions and suggestions.