CHAPTER I

INTODUCTION

This chapter is the introductory section of the research that introduces the background of research, statement of problem, the purpose of study, the significance of study, limitation of the study, framework of thinking, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of Study

Language is a means of interpersonal communication realized in words or word structure. In order that communication can work well, understanding a language used for communication is absolutely needed.

> *Bahasa dapat diartikan sebagai alat untuk menyampaikan sesuatu yang terlintas di dalam hati. Namun, lebih jauh bahasa adalah alat untuk beriteraksi atau alat untuk berkomunikasi, dalam arti alat untuk menyampaikan pikiran, gagasan, konsep atau perasaan* (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 11).

From that statement above it is known that language is as a tool of communication whose role is important for learning something what do we want.

Indonesia as a multi tribe's state has many languages moreover every tribe has variety of language and dialect. For example, Sudanese language and Javanese, but commonly they always speak as a national language. Bahasa Indonesia can be used in formal situation, such as in meeting, speech

and assembly as well as it can be used in informal situation such as family, function, club, and friend' reunion. Besides Indonesia has language as a foreign language, which usually is used to communicate with the other state such as in a business, politic and diplomatic. The foreign languages usually call an English language.

English language plays important role in human life. For example in international press conference in which there can be many people come from many different country, that conference will use English as main language to communicate. It is because English is international language. On the other hand, people try to determine an international language to be used as media of international communication.

> *komunikasi massa (mass communication) adalah komunikasi yang menggunakan media massa, baik cetak (surat kabar, majalah) atau elektronik (radio, televisi), berbiaya relative mahal, yang dikelola oleh suatu lembaga atau orang yang dilembagakan, yang ditujukan kepada sejumlah orang yang tersebar dibanyak tempat anonim dan heterogen. Pesan-pesannya bersifat umum, disampaikan secara cepat, serentak dan selintas* (Mulyana, 2007:83).

The statement above shows that mass communication is a massage to agency, the communication process is dominated by institution because institution who determines agenda.

Newspaper as mass media of written form is one of information form. According to *Encyclopedia American* (1974:288) newspaper is a medium of information usually published daily or weekly, by which information on current affairs and entertaining features are circulated among the people. As a

wide spread medium of communication, newspaper are usually called news from which the newspaper derives its name.

Reading newspaper is one of activities of Indonesian people that usually do in the morning. Nowadays there are many newspapers that published in Indonesia daily or weekly. Those are published daily like Jakarta post, Kompas, Tribun, Harian Detik and Harian Rakyat. Meanwhile Sindo, Sin Po and Xpresi Sumeks newspaper are published weekly.

The contents of politic and soccer news can be like reporting the politic news events or personalities. Politic news is intended to draw the reader's attention. Surely, the contents must be selected carefully and it must be well written.

> *Ilmu politik adalah mempelajari suatu segi khusus dari kehidupan masyrakat yang menyangkut soal kekuasaan. Tumpuan kajiannya adalah terhadap daya upaya memperoleh kekuasaan, usaha memepertahankan kekuasaan, penggunaan kekuasaan tersebut, juga bagaimana menghambat penggunaan kekuasaan, dan sebagainya.* (Syarbaini, 2011:3).

Politics can not be separated for human life. It is important for citizen to know about politics in order they know well about their positions as citizen in their country. People can know the policy of the government through mass media like newspaper. Thus, it is important for media to provide politics news in order people can get the information about politics.

The mass media can mediate the political activities of the politicians to the people; can also mediate media opinions, claims, or the public reaction

to politicians. The mass media is space traffic for all sorts of ideas of interest to many people Politics and the media are like two sides of the same coin.

Meanwhile according to kurniadi (2010:12) soccer is "*olahraga paling favorit diseluruh dunia. Ini merupakan salah satu olahraga besar. Permainan ini dimainkan oleh dua regu yang masing-masing berjumlah 11 orang*". This sport is so known only in the United State and Canada. The other name of soccer is in the world and it is usually called football or association of football. Soccer, which is evolved from centuries of different ball games, was not always a sport that allowed only the goal keeper or goalies to use their hands to touch the ball.

Politic and soccer news as one of the contents of Jakarta post newspaper is reporting about politic these contents are intended to know the readers attention. When we read the newspaper about politic we can find adjective that written in that newspaper. There are many expressions in different ways by using adjective, for example:

- President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Queen Elizabeth II have agreed in *the* UK to expand cooperation between *the two* nations (Friday, November 2, 2012).

- In extra times at Stanford Bridge, Daniel Sturridge and Ramires gave Chelsea *an* apparently *comfortable* lead until Ryan Giggs scored *his second* of the night for united, and *the game's third* penalty, in *the 120th* minute. (Friday, November 2, 2012).

Those sentences above are the examples of the data. The adjective that can be found is *"the"* is the adjective included into definite article "two" that is numerical adjective. "an" that is indefinite article adjective "Comfortable" the word is included into descriptive adjective "his" that is possessive adjective "second" that is numerical adjective "the" is the adjective definite article adjective "s" that is possessive adjective "third" that is numerical adjective "120th" is the include adjective numerical.

Based on the background above, the writer would like to investigate *the types of Adjective usage on politic and soccer news* that are written on English Newspaper. The researcher feels important to do the investigation, as the result of study are hoped to be able to help reader to understand more on the language used in the newspaper.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background above, the researcher would like to set up the problem as follows:

1. What types of adjectives are used in politics and soccer in the Jakarta Post newspaper?

2. What type of adjective is mostly used in politics and soccer in the Jakarta Post newspaper?

1.3 The Purpose of Study

Based on the statement above, the aim of studies as follows:

1. To identify and analysis the types of adjectives used on politics and soccer in the Jakarta Post newspaper

2. To find out the type of adjective most used in politics and soccer in the Jakarta Post newspaper

1.4 The Significance of Study

Practically the significance of this study is very useful for the researcher her self especially to get more knowledge from this research. The most important significance of this research is directed to the readers especially students of English department who focused on studying linguistics. Besides, the researcher would like to share the knowledge with people who are interested in studying. Theoretically this research can broaden the linguistic research especially the research investigating the usage of adjective in mass media.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The object of this research is the adjective that appears in politics and soccer news in the Jakarta Post newspaper. This research will only find the types of the adjectives and type of adjective is most used in soccer and politics the Jakarta post newspaper.

1.6 Framework of Thinking

"Adjective is certain little words make a big difference for nouns and pronouns" (Strobe: 2008: 41). It means that adjective can be extended based on its grammatical properties. Proper adjectives can be formed from the name of a particular person, place, thing, or idea. While adjective according to Altenburg and Vigo (2010:58) an adjective is a word that refers to a characteristic of a noun. It means "the" and "a" are included in adjective, because they modify noun like boy or idea. Meanwhile adjective according to Anne (2007: 52) an adjective is a describing word. It tells you more about a noun. An adjective usually appears before the noun it describes. Sometimes, though, the adjective appears after the noun, later in the sentence.

Adjective types according to Strobe (2008: 30) there are seven kinds they are: (1) Articles specify whether a noun is referred to in a general or specific way the most frequently used adjectives are a, an, and the. These words are usually called articles. (2) Possessive adjectives are based on subject pronouns and show ownership or relationship. I, you, he, she, it, we, you, and they are called personal pronouns. In this term, the word personal relates to "persons." Possessive adjectives, as the following chart shows, are deriving from these personal pronouns and express the idea of possession. With the exception of it, all of them relate to people. (3)Demonstrative adjectives point out persons or

things. They can point to either singular or plural forms. (4)Interrogative Adjectives are used to form questions. They single out the nouns they modify, the interrogative adjectives which, what, and whose, together with the nouns they modify, are commonly used to form questions. (5) Indefinite adjectives indicate nonspecific persons or things. Some, each, any, many, and several are examples of indefinite adjectives. (6) Numerical adjectives indicate quantity by stating a fixed number of people or things. (7) Descriptive adjectives are often called common adjectives. Like a common noun, they are ordinary, everyday adjectives. They describe a noun in a general way. Examples of common adjectives include soft, blue, sunny, small, and wet.

Meanwhile the type of adjective according to Nurhapitudin (2008:25) there are six kinds that is: *(1) yang menyatakan kualitas : square, good, golden, fat, dry, heavy, clever, etc. (2) yang menyatakan kata petunjuk : this, these, that, those. (3) yang menyatakan distribusi : each, every,either, neither. (4) yang menyatakan kwantitas : some, any, no, few, many, one, much, twenty, etc. (5) yang menyatakan kata penanya : which, what, whose, etc. (6) yang menyatakan kepunyaan : my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their.*

Mean while the type of adjective according to bruke & Hariyanto (2007:51) there are seven kinds that is (1) *possessive adjective*: my, your, our, their, his, her, its. (2*) Descriptive adjective*: happy, cheerful, sad, doubtful etc. (3) *quantitative adjective:* much, a lot of, many, little, some, any, all, etc. (4) *Numeral Adjective*, numeral adjective consist of: 1. (cardinal number): one, two, three, four, five, etc. 2. Ordinal number: 1st (first), 2nd (second), 3rd (third),

4th (fourth), 5th (fifth), etc. (5) *Demonstrative adjective*, consist of two type that is: 1. Definite Demonstrative Adjective it means

This adjective is used if the object has clearly designated that is: the, this, these, that, those, the other and such. 2. Indefinite Demonstrative adjective it means this adjective is used if the object has not clearly designated that is: A/An, another, Other, Any other. (6)Interrogative adjective: what, whose, which. (7) Distributive adjective: Neither, Each, and Every.

Of several theories of adjective types above the researcher can conclude that these types of adjective are seven kinds such as: Article Adjective, Possessive adjectives, Interrogative Adjective, Demonstrative Adjective, distributive adjective, indefinite adjective, Numerical adjective. Adjective is one of the grammatical categories that are important in English. The Adjective is part of speech that expresses adjective noun and pronoun. Adjective also shows the action of sentence taking now.
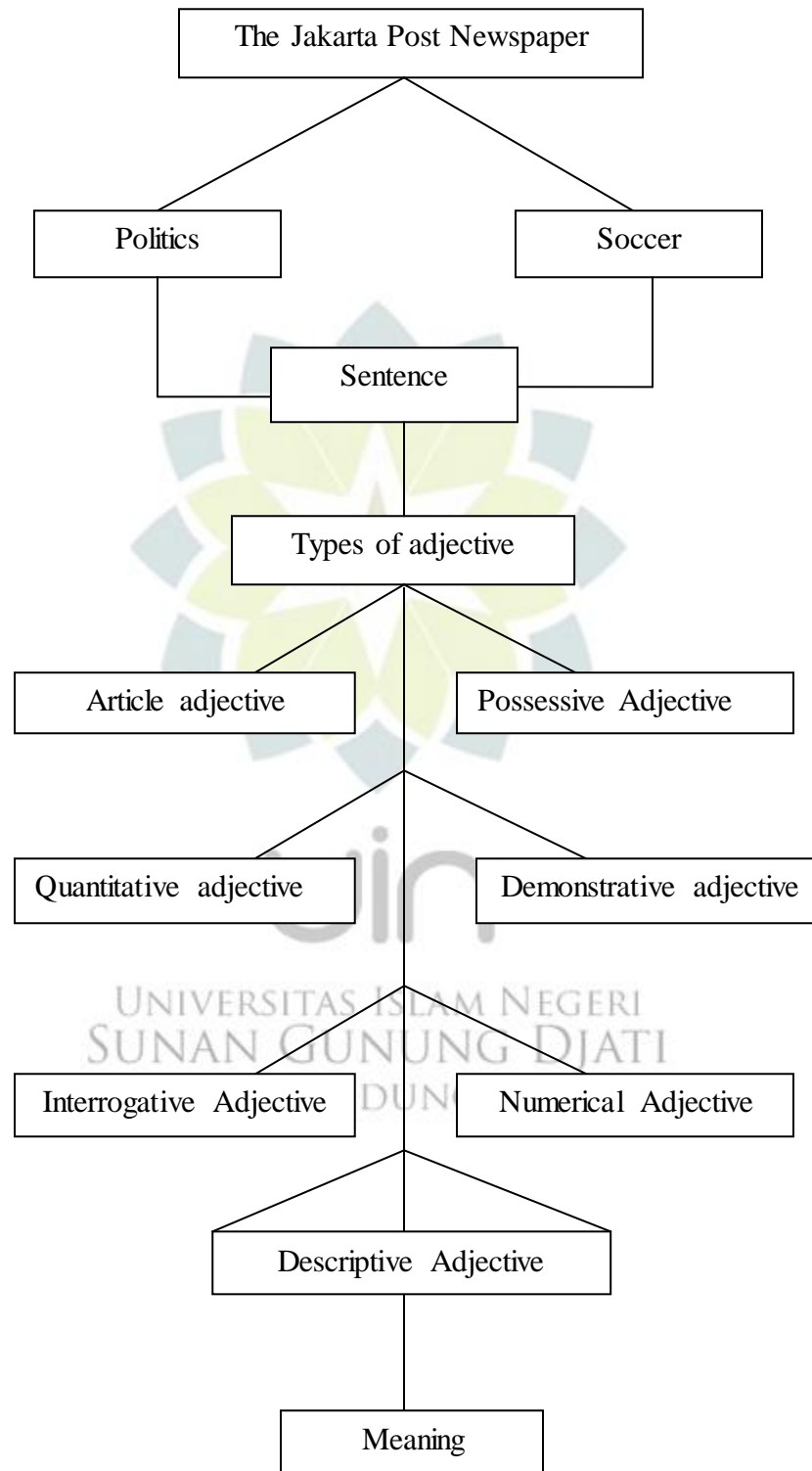
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                    ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                    │  The Jakarta Post Newspaper │
                    └─────────────────────────────┘

        ┌───────────┐                           ┌───────────┐
        │  Politics │                           │   Soccer  │
        └───────────┘                           └───────────┘

                        ┌───────────┐
                        │  Sentence │
                        └───────────┘

                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │  Types of adjective │
                    └─────────────────────┘

    ┌──────────────────┐               ┌─────────────────────┐
    │  Article adjective│              │ Possessive Adjective│
    └──────────────────┘               └─────────────────────┘

  ┌────────────────────────┐         ┌──────────────────────────┐
  │  Quantitative adjective│         │  Demonstrative adjective │
  └────────────────────────┘         └──────────────────────────┘

  ┌────────────────────────┐         ┌──────────────────────────┐
  │  Interrogative Adjective│        │   Numerical Adjective    │
  └────────────────────────┘         └──────────────────────────┘

                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │ Descriptive Adjective│
                    └─────────────────────┘

                        ┌───────────┐
                        │  Meaning  │
                        └───────────┘
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Figure 1. Conceptual Framework.

1.7 Organization of Writing.

The writer presents this paper in five chapters consisting of.

Chapter I   :   Introduction to the study; it describes general description about discussion. This chapter explained briefly about background of study, Statement of problem, the purpose of study, the practical and theoretical study, and limitation of study, framework of thinking and organization of writing.

Chapter II   :   Theoretical foundation; that describes the theory types of part speech, definition of adjective, types of adjective and related previous research.

Chapter III   : Method of research, this chapter consists of research design, sample of data, types and sources of data, research instrument, technique of data collection, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV   : This chapter presents the analysis of this research. In this chapter the researcher analyzes the object of data. The analysis is conducted by the theory used to answer the question of statement of problem.

Chapter V   :   Conclusion and Suggestions, Conclusions report an integrated understanding toward the entire result of the research. Suggestions are a sort of implication directed to anyone who considers this study important to them.