



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the foundation and general overview of the research undertaken. This chapter consists of the background of the research, the limitation of study, the research methodology, and the organization of the paper.

### **I.1 Background**

Literary works have been used in many subjects nowadays. They can be found in various works of arts such as; novels, poems, etc. The literary works have been applied and deeply analyzed by academics in order to get a better and overall understanding of the works. Commonly, literary works such as paintings, sculptures, poems, stories, etc contain intentional meanings.

Meanings are something important in literature. According to Culler (1997), in general, meaning is made based on the difference. In literature, meanings are considered as something important and need special attention. Some of the issues in literature can start from the problems of meanings. Due to the limited background of information on literature, the meanings in literary works might be interpreted in a wrong way.

Meanings in literary works sometimes cannot be seen clearly, as they consist of beliefs, assumptions, and ideas which are called ideology. The ideology lies within the literary works, often times misinterpreted by the audience as to get the essence of the literary works. In an effort to interpret the meanings of the

literary works, one needs to study the language and carry out a critical observation and use appropriate tools. The effort also includes an overall understanding of basic grammatical theory and terminology. Thus, here linguistics plays an important role as the tool of analysis.

Linguistics can be defined as the systematic study of language—a discipline which describes language in all its aspects and formulates theories on how it works (Aitchison 1978). Language itself is used in conversation to make and exchange meanings. People use language to interpret meanings made by the surroundings. Apart from that, Hilgard (1975) identifies language as the system where the patterns of meaning are communicated through patterns of signs or symbols.

There are several ways to extract the signs and symbols in a language; one of them is by using the critical study exploring language. One of the alternatives that can be used to expose the hidden meanings in literary works is by using linguistic discourse. Linguistics discusses the form and meaning of utterances and tries to describe it (Culler 1997). The past condition is that linguistics has separated fields and has not been used as the theory to understand the literary concepts.

Though linguistics has been included in literary study, it is still limited in the range of word meanings. For the time being, linguistics has been vastly improved, so it can be explored to understand the meanings not only in the stage of words and sentences but also in discourse.

There are various theories that can be used to uncover the meanings comprised in a discourse. One of the theories that analyze how meanings are made is the systemic functional grammar. The aim of learning the study is to see how people use language with others in their daily conversation. Eggins (1994) states that the systemic approach is increasingly being accepted as providing a very useful descriptive and interpretive frame-work for viewing language as a strategic, meaning making-resource.

The systemic functional grammar deals with the process of making meanings. Halliday (1985) mentions that language is organized to make three main kinds of meanings, namely the ideational meanings, interpersonal meanings, and textual meanings.

Further more, Halliday explains that the ideational meanings are meanings about phenomena, about goings on, and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. Interpersonal meanings are meanings which express a speaker's attitudes and judgments to other people. Meanwhile, the textual meanings are the relation of language to its environments including both the verbal and non-verbal environments.

From this linguistic study it is expected that we can get an overall comprehension on the area of meanings. It is hoped that by using the systemic functional grammar in analyzing the literary works, it can give better point of view in perceiving and understanding the literary works.

## **I.2 Research Questions**

As been stated above, linguistics theory at present has not been completely applied in literary study while the literary study itself has been evolving in such many ways. The characterization in short story, for example in fable, is an interesting part that the reseacher thinks it needs to be more deeply analyzed. Based on that, this research is carrying out to find out several following questions.

And the questions that the researcher wants to find out with this paper are:

1. What are the main characters in the selected fables?
2. How are the characters illustrated by the clause constituents in those fables?
3. What are the ideological representations of characterization in the fables?

## **I.3 Aims of Study**

Based on the research questions above, the study is aimed:

- To identify the main characters in several fables as literary works
- To explore how the main characters are depicted by clause constituents in those fables
- To explore how far the grammar could touch the ideological representation in the process of characterization

## **I.4 Limitation of Study**

This study is aimed to find out how the characters develop in the fables by using the grammar analysis. The study focuses only on fable stories, especially

stories for children made by Margo Fallis. These fables are used as the instruments that will be observed in this paper.

There are some criteria in choosing the fables used for this study. The first reason is by choosing the fables that are written by the same author. By doing so, we can take the red line in the process of characterizations between the fables. The next step is choosing the fables with variations in the main characters' gender. This is done to see whether there are certain qualities own by certain gender shown in the stories.

## **I. 5 Research Method**

This paper uses a descriptive method with a qualitative study approach. The qualitative data analysis is the analysis made in form of words rather than numbers. A qualitative data analysis focuses more on describing and analyzing than counting the feature (Wray 1998). A descriptive qualitative data analysis highlights on describing and analyzing the data.

## **I.6 Data Collection**

In collecting the data needed for this paper, the sample is taken purposively. Arikunto (1998) states that to fulfill the specified criteria of the data for the study, all the samples were taken purposively.

This research uses three English fables written by Margo Fallis with the length of two until three pages as the instrument of the study. Another criterion in choosing the fables is by the variety of gender found in the main characters.

In conducting the research, the writer carries out several steps; the first is collecting the data needed for the research, the second is classifying the fables based on the main characters' gender, the third step is labeling the process types found in the fables and the last step is making the table based on the process types analysis to find out how the characterizations and the identity constructions in the characters were built.

### **I.7 Clarification of Key Terms**

- **Systemic Functional Grammar:** a functional-semantic approach to language which explores both how people use language in different contexts, and how language is structures for use as a semiotic system (Eggins: 1994)
- **Transitivity:** a system that construes the world of experience into a manageable set of process types (Halliday: 1994)
- **Ideology:** the base of the social representations of groups (Teun A van Dijk: 1998)
- **Representation:** a performing of selected functions or roles of another physical or abstract object/person/organization in predefined circumstances and it is based on the consensus of the group/community involved. (Wikipedia)
- **Characterization:** a method used by author to develop a character. (Wikipedia)
- **Identity:** a concept to understand the relation between the subjective experience of the world and the cultural and historical settings (Woodward 1997)

## **L8 Organization of the Paper**

This paper is organized into five chapters as follow:

### **Chapter I: Introduction**

In this chapter, the researcher puts ahead an introduction of the paper. The introduction consists of: Background, Research Questions, Aims of Study, Limitation of Study, Research Method, Data Collection, Clarification of Key Terms, and Organization of the Paper.

### **Chapter II: Theoretical Foundation**

In this part, the researcher makes a theoretical framework of this paper. The theoretical foundations include some literary theories related to Systemic Functional Grammar. There are theories on Discourse, Discourse Analysis, and Systemic Functional Grammar. There are details on clause of representation or Transitivity, and the Representation in general. And also it includes the Identity theory.

### **Chapter III: Research Methodology**

This part consists of Research Method and Research Procedures. In this section, the researcher tells about the procedure of analyzing the data.

### **Chapter IV: Findings and Discussion**

In this chapter, the findings from the data analysis are presented. The analysis from the previous chapter is shown in this chapter. Further discussion on the data is represented in this chapter.



## Chapter V: Conclusions and Suggestions

At the end of the organization of the paper, the researcher gives the conclusion of this whole paper. There is also suggestion in order to give constructive input on the analysis of literature work.