

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is consisted to describing the background, research problem, the purposes of the study, the significant of the study, and the operational definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

People can express their feelings or ideas through communication to influence other feeling or perception. Language is used in communication contact as a device to communicate his or her thought or feeling. The type of communication is divided into two; orally (speaking) and written (text). The functions of spoken language are action: e.g. guidelines or directions given, teacher instruction; social contact: e.g. telephone conversations, chats; information: e.g. presentation, political speech; entertainment: e.g. Jokes, radio programs, movie. Then, the function of written language are action: e.g. public signs, product labels and instructions, recipes, maps, bills, menus; social contact: e.g. letters, postcards, greeting cards; information: e.g. newspapers, magazines, textbooks, advertisement, reports guidebooks; entertainment: e.g. light magazines, poetry, drama, film subtitles, games.

The characteristic in speaking, the conversation is on-line information (two way), speaker directly expresses their utterances to audience while in written is delayed interaction (one way), writer's can't get the reader attention directly. The situation of spoken is shared situation. Means there are interaction between

the speaker and the listener while no shared situation belongs to written language, none of interaction between writer and reader. In written language, writer are able to revise and edit as much as possible, in contrast with spoken language that is no careful editing. When someone have a speak, they limit by the time or time pressure and in writing language have no time pressure at all. In short, speaking is simpler, direct communication while in writing, provides the ability to articulate ideas, argue opinion, and synthesise multiple perspectives.

A writer deals to apply organizes of their view. Author, using his or her language, knowledge, thought, experience and world view, expresses his ideas or intention in the written text (Ngadiman: 1998 in Rustipa :2010). Then, to conclude or interpret the ideas behind the written text, reader should use their knowledge, language, thought and his or her concept. In short, when the author produce the written text, they turns the ideas into words, while comprehending, the reader establish the words into ideas. It seems that writing more complex that it's appearing.

Texts in writing is organized of sequence of ideas or thought to convey some information to the reader. The design of the texts must fulfill the organization criteria in order to create text in appropriate way. In short, the author should write a coherent text. The concept of text coherence is refers to developing in linier way, i.e. the content is directly states on the text. However, writing coherently is complicated, even for advanced writers.

The parameters of coherent text writing are as follows: 1) Linier organization, 2) Does not shift topics or digress, 3) Generic coherence (clear schematic structure with a clear purpose), 4) Situation coherence (clear context of

situation), 5) Skillfully uses metadiscourse markers/cohesive ties, 6) Fullness of paragraph development, 7) Begins with clear and effective introduction, 8) Concludes with a statement that gives the reader a definite sense of closure, 9) Makes few or no grammatical errors that interrupt the discourse flow or the reading process , 10) Relevant title formulation (Ngadiman, 1998: 152-153 in Rustipa: 2011). Tangkiengsirisin (2010,1) states that text flow through a sequence of sentences (refer to parameters 1 &2) is a main criterion of academic writing. Cohesion and coherence are two essential elements that facilitate textual continuity.

In comprehending text writing, communication problem sometimes appears, especially when they come from different cultural background and knowledge. The writing text may reflect the writer's style of language, background, experience, knowledge and values and the reader's interpretation reflects their background, knowledge, language, values and experience. The bright remind the differences between the writer's world view and the reader's world view. That's why perfect comprehension can never be achieved. The flow of ideas or the pattern of organization of the ideas will establish the level of coherence of the text which is produced. This way of thinking is called thought pattern. D'Angelo (1980: 70,80) in Rustipa (2011) calls this flow of ideas as thought pattern. He conveys that thought pattern is a way or mode in which ideas are arranged or developed from the beginning of an essay to its conclusion. While Kaplan (1980: 400) in Rustipa (2011) calls this flow of ideas as rhetoric. He declares that rhetoric is mode of thinking for the achievement of certain goal.

Related to writing, discourse refers to all forms of language, both oral and written communication. Most discourse can be categorized into three types: 1) Narrative, consists of writer's experience, 2) Informative, the purpose is explaining the subject matter 3) Persuasive, focus on influence the reader perception. To analyze the content development of paragraph is categorized as discourse analysis (DA). Each of type writing has its organization pattern of development. The organizational patterns provide a structure for relating details to the main idea, thus determining relationships within the paragraph. Organizational patterns for rhetoric writing (Atkinson & Longman: 1992 in Rhetorical Organization: 2013) are as follows: a) Subject development organization-used in narrative writing, b) Comparison/contrast-used in informative writing c) Cause/effect-used in informative writing, and d) Enumeration/sequence (also called problem/solution)-used in persuasive writing. Other patterns of development of rhetorical strategies that used by the writer to organize the paragraph are: a) Description, b) Exemplification (provide some typical cases or examples), c) Classification and Division, d) Definition. Each organizational pattern varies according to content, topic and purpose.

Further explanation, Robert B.Kaplan (1980) in his article, " Cultural Thought Patterns in Intercultural Discourse,"conducted the research revealing that there are four different thought patterns behind different cultural backgrounds in the world, i.e. *Anglo saxon, Semitic, Oriental and Franco Italian*. First, Anglo Saxon model used by English (British and American) who have typical discourse pattern is linier, sequential, and direct, while the second is the Semitic model which is used by the Persians and Arabs who uses parallels and comparison /

contrast to illustrate or communicate an idea. The oriental model is the model whose followers are Asian people who often of indirection, giving the reader and listener clues and perspective on the topic from several points of view and Franco-Italian model, including French, Italian, Spanish, Greek, and Portuguese which allow digression and flowery symbolic and metaphoric structures.

English as an international language makes its presence is important for everyone to convey a message or information to other. Thus, writing skills in English are seen as essentials for students and professionals to produce their product of knowledge. The organization pattern in developing paragraph is an interesting object of study in order to know whether or not the English in opinion column of Jakarta post written by Indonesians reflected the existing organizational patterns of development.

The motivation for taking the Jakarta Post as the object of the study is that the Jakarta post is one of the newspaper that use English as daily speech. It is read by native and non – native speaker of English. The readers come from educated in English. So, both of the writer and the reader used to being exposed to English text or culture.

The Jakarta Post opinion column is the articles about certain ideas or view of the writer to provide critics, advice and suggest or persuade the reader for certain information. Their ability to the English culture may influence their thought pattern or way of thinking when writes an English texts. Thus, the English texts they produce may reflect the English culture.

This study is aimed at analyzing the organizational patterns in opinion column of Jakarta Post's written by Indonesian. Hopefully, this study may

contribute in the development of linguistic studies and provide teaching experts with beneficial information about organizational patterns in opinion column written by Indonesian. This information perhaps taken into consideration for developing English teaching material in the future. Theoretically, the study will give us better information about the organizational patterns used in text discourse.

1.2 Problem Statement

Based on explanation above, this study will focus on investigating organizational patterns applying in opinion column of Jakarta Post's newspaper. Considering that the writer are not exposed with English culture directly. Whether it is correct or not that their way of applying his or her ideas into text influences their style of writing when they wrote in English language. In short, the research problem is formulated as, " what organizational patterns are reflected in the opinion column of Jakarta Post?"

1.3 Purpose of the study

This study is on discourse analysis in which the main goal is to identify the organization patterns reflected in the opinion column of Jakarta Post English newspaper.

1.4 Significance of the study

Robert B. Kaplan states, "The teaching of reading and composition to foreign students does differ from the teaching of reading and composition to American student, and cultural differences in the nature of rhetoric supply the key to the difference in teaching approach." (Kaplan 1984,p?).

The significance of this study as follows:

- a) This study may contribute to development study in teaching reading
- b) Provide teaching expert beneficial information about organization patterns used in opinion column of Jakarta Post
- c) This study perhaps take into consideration for developing English teaching material, especially in teaching composition
- d) This study will give us better information about the organizational patterns used in text discourse.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is Jakarta Post's newspaper as the source of the text discourse analysis starting edition on Sunday 05th January, 2014 till edition on Sunday 12nd January, 2014. The limitation of this study is Indonesian as the writer, which is come from different background field and study.

1.6 Operational Definitions of Key Terms

The following operational key terms are clarified in order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation.

1. *Discourse analysis* aims to study and analyze the use of language or what individuals or cultures perform through language.
2. *Rhetorical patterns* refer to a technique that is used by a writer or a speaker to communicate their ideas in a particular ways.
3. *Organizational patterns* refer to the pattern used in developing paragraph.