

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

As social creatures, human beings must interact with one another. Their interactions will be running smoothly by using language used as its medium. By using language, one can express his or her feelings, emotions, desires and convey his or her ideas. Sapir says that:

Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols (1921:8)

As a system used by human beings to communicate, a language can be spoken or written. In fact, spoken language is primary while written language is secondary. This is similar to the idea of Nida that spoken language is primary; written language is secondary (1963:3).

Language cannot be separated from society as its users. Language used in communication may change and develop. The language which is used by the sender or receiver must be understood by each other, although this language may have developed. Miscommunication sometimes happens, if addresser does not understand the message. Miscommunication may also happen when only a certain community uses a language. Sometimes, a certain community applies non Standard English, so it requires ability in interpreting this message. In everyday communication, both verbal and no-verbal symbols are the means to express ideas, to understand what others are trying to say and to see what they mean.

The progress of technology enables human beings to communicate through the mobile network (Hand Phone) media. Hand phone has many kinds of features. One of those features is Short Message Service. Short Message Service (SMS) is a mechanism of delivery of short message over the mobile networks. Short Message Service is a message written shortly and it is only understood by the sender and the receiver of a message. Therefore, sometimes the form of message used the simple words or even secret codes.

Today, hand phone is familiar and becomes an important thing because it can make communication become easier. Hand phone has many kinds of facilities. One of those facilities is Short Message Service. We know that through Short Message Service, we are able to change information rapidly and easily. The space available to write a message is very limited in certain kind of hand phone, so we must know how to use that character in order the sending message is clear and understood by the reader. That is why the researcher is interested in analyzing the structure of sentence in Short Message Service.

1.2 Statement of The Problems

In the research, the writer will analyze some problems that often occur in Short Message Service. The problems are:

1. What are the kinds of English Sentence used in Short Message Service?
2. How are the structures of English Sentence used in Short Message Service?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

The objective of the discussion is to find out the answers of the formulated problems. There are two points of the objectives. They are as follows;

1. To describe the kinds of English Sentence used in Short Message Service.
2. To describe the structures of English Sentence used in Short Message Service.

1.4 Source of Data

In a research, source of data is the subject from which the data are obtained (Arikunto, 1989:102). One of the sources of the data is the printed media or electronic media.

The source of data of this research is Short Message Service in “English Eve” program of 100,5 Duta Cakrawala Serasi FM Madiun during August 2004-March 2005. There are some reasons why the researcher chooses “English Eve” program of 100,5 Duta Cakrawala Serasi FM Madiun as the source data, that is; 100,5 Duta Cakrawala Serasi FM Madiun has an English program which has longer duration than another radio station. Beside that, the researcher also chooses Short Message Service from the tenth semester student’s of English Department University of Widya Mandala Madiun.

1.5 Organization of Writing

This thesis divided into five chapters as follow;

CHAPTER I : Introduction

Chapter I present the background and reason of choosing the problem, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, source of data and systematization of writing.

CHAPTER II : Underlying Theories

In chapter II, the researcher discusses all of the theories which have relationship with the problem. To support the research, the researcher will presents some theories from many sources.

CHAPTER III : Research of Method

This chapter will present the method used in conducting this research.

CHAPTER IV : Analysis

In chapter IV, the researcher will analyze the data.

CHAPTER V : Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher will conclude the analysis of the data.