# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background Of The Problem

Human beings are social and individual creatures. People in their life need to contact with others. Their relationship will be fluent if there is medium as means of communication. The means of communication in our life is language. Language is very essential for our life. We can not talk with other without using language. Wardhaugh, states that A language is what the members of a particular society speak (1977 : 1). So it mean that something that utterance by society is called language. While according Alwasilah :

> Language is a method of conveying our ideas to the minds of other persons, and the grammar of any language is a collection of observations on the structure of it and a system of rules for proper use if it (1985 : 5)

It is clear that if we want to interact with other, we must use a medium to convey our opinion and ideas so the listener understand it better. The way to communicate with others can be in the form of spoken or written language. Language and society are two things that can not be sparated from one another. Sapir in Wardhaugh said that :

> Human beings do not live in the objective world alone, nor alone in the world of social activing as ordinary 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 adjust to reality essentialy without the use of language and that language is merely and incidental means of solving specific problems of communication or

reflection. The fact of the matter is that the "real world" is to a large extent unconciousty built up on the language habits of the group ... (1977 : 212).

The statement above refer to that human beings in society can not live alone. They must interac with others by using language as means of communication. The example of interaction among society are like teachers and students, employer and employee, host and guest and there are many other example for it.

Studying the language of the breakers is very interesting and chalanging. The way they involve in a conversation is different from a normal conversation. They use radio communication (as their tool) to convey their messages consequently, they need not to stay in the same place for having a good conversation.

As member of a speech community, breakers also have a norms of speaking in their daily communication. Observe the following example it is concern with the way they ask to join a conversation. For example :

| Paimin | : *Kontek !* |
| | (Contact!) |
| Joko | : *Kontak masuk !* |
| | (Come in contact !) |
| Paimin | : (Diterima *siapa dan dimana ?*) |
| | (Who is speaking and where ?) |
| Joko | : *Diterima Joko,* kamu *punya handle siapa lho dan dimana ?* |
| | (I'm Joko, who has your handle and where your position ?) |
| Paimin | : - - - |

The conversation above shows that the word "contact" is greetings in first conversation in order to join in the frequency as a new comer. The breaker make an acquantance in the first contact. The statement "*Diterima siapa dan Dimana*" is uniqe

and used only in breaker community. There are still many other norms of speaking that will be discussed in the following chapter.

## 1.2 The Reason of Choosing The Title

In this reaserch the writer choose the title "An Analysis of Language of Breaker Based On The Topic of Conversation And The Norms of Speaking On 2 Meter Band Radio Communication". This topic is choosen because they have specific characteristic in their norm of speaking and topics related to their sex.

## 1.3 The Statement of The Problem

In order to analyze the data deeply but easily, the writer decide the limitation of problems as follows :

1. What topic they usually discuss related to their sex ?

2. What are the norms of speaking used by the breaker to conduct the communication ?

## 1.4 Objectives

Based on the statement of the problem, the onjectives of the study are formulated as follows :

1. To know the topics related to their sex.

2. To know the norm of speaking used by the breaker to conduct the communication.

## 1.5   The Method of Writing

To solve the problem in this research, needed the data. The data is significant in this problem. If the reseacrh without the data, the problem can not solved. This research is descriptive one. It mean that the writer try to describe the language phenomenon of breakers (radio communication broadcaster).

The writer in the collect of data is by listen the conversation of breaker on Handy Talkie in Madiun. Then she write and record the conversation and translated it into English.

## 1.6   The Organization of Thesis

This thesis consist of five chapters. Chapter I is intoduction, chapter II is theoretical framework, chapter III is methodology research, chapter IV is the analysis of data and chapter V is conclusion.

Chapter I        :   Introduction.

In this chapter the researcher tries to provide description about the background, the reason of choosing the title, the statement of the problem, objectives, the method of writing and the organization of the thesis.

Chapter II       :   Theoretical framework

Theoritical framework consist of the whole theories, including, the field of sociolinguistics, speech communities, language varieties.

dialect, language and sex, ethonography of speaking and 2 Meter Band.

Chapter III    :    Methodology of research

In this chapter the researcher explains about the method of research consist of the type of research, technique of collecting the data, instrument, subject of research, population and sample.

Chapter IV    :    The Analysis of data

In this chapter, the researcher tries to analyze the data according to the theories that is shown in chapter II as the result of the research.

Chapter V    :    Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher tries to make conclusion of the data which have been analyzed.