

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses some points related to the introduction in the thesis. The points include background of the study, problems of the research, objectives of the research, significance of the research, scope and limitation of the research, and definition of key term.

1.1 Background of Study

In this life, humans have an important role because they are created by God as social being. It means every human cannot be separated from interaction or communication with another. Communication is the activity of conveying meaningful information. Doing communication is not only how we can speak but also how we understand the rules to construct the communication run well. There are some points to construct an internalized communication such as a speaker who extend the information, listener who hear whatever the speaker talks about, and the languages. All of them have relationship each other. The speaker needs the listener to create communication. While the speaker and listener need the languages as material to communicate. Language is what the members of a particular society speak. Then, society is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes (Wardhaugh, 1998: 1). So that is why society needs languages as the object in communication and languages need society to work out.

In linguistics, the relationship between language and society is called sociolinguistics. There are some linguists who explain about sociolinguistics such as Trudgill (1974), he said that sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics which is connected with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It means that language is not only social phenomenon but also cultural phenomenon, each society has their own culture. Another definition is given Janet Holmes (1992: 1), he said that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. In the same definition, sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society, or the various functions of language in society (Wardhaugh, 1998). Then, sociolinguistics is also the study of the correlations between language use and social structure (Coulmas, 1998). Sociolinguistics is the scientific study of the relationships between language and society (Van Herk, 2012). All of the definition about sociolinguistics above are the same point that sociolinguistics talks about society, language and the relationship between society and language.

The social phenomenon often appears in communication. When the speaker and interlocutor speak about some topics, they think that understanding about those topics are enough for them. However, it is not only how the participants understand about the topic, but also how participants take and send the covert message or language (e.g., The intention and goodwill to speak) from the intricate of topics. The problems are how the ways participant convey the covert message in their communication?, then when they convey the covert message it shows that they use the polite language?. Answering those questions

are the important of using greeting expressions in daily conversation. According Chen Song-Cen (1991) pointed out that greeting expressions form an important part of the polite language. The fact that when the speaker speaks using a greeting, it shows that the speaker's warm attitude and consideration towards the interlocutor.

One of the most important social phenomenon and daily customs in any human society is greeting. Every human society has various forms and ways of greeting. In conversation, greeting is as one way to build polite conversation. People think that when the speaker and the listener make conversation, they should say greetings so that they make polite conversation. The function of greeting and politeness are equal. It can make the readers feel comfortable and the purpose of communication go smoothly. The phenomenon of using greeting in conversation has spread and it is used in different continent of world population. It has been proven by many researchers who explain the greeting in their article such as Duranti (1997), Baidoo (2008), Wei (2010), Nkamigbo (2012), Omar (2012), Bassar (2012), Odebunmi (2013), and Ilongo (2013). Based on the result of the research article, greeting can be influenced by social, culture, age factor, time and context situation. The greeting's phenomenon is not only applied in direct conversation but also appear in literary text.

One of literary work is novel because novel is valued by its culture that used special language and that effects people with emotions that bring them into the imaginary world, as mentioned by Cunning (in Nafi'ah, 2003). A novel is like

shadow between the author's experience and the author's written. So the writer chooses the novel of "*A Farewell to Arms*" by Ernest Hemingway because the writer wants to analyze and measure the importance of greeting for writer and characters in the novel.

The novel of "*A Farewell to Arms*" is one of the Hemingway's work. Ernest Miller Hemingway was born in Chicago on 21 July 1899 and died in the small town of Ketchum, Idaho by suicide in 1961, just short of his 62nd birthday. His life spanned several major wars of the wars of the 20th century. Hemingway was only 19 years old when he went to Italy to join the Red Cross ambulance service in 1918, the last year of World War I (Walker, 2010: 1). Many people have speculated about what drove Hemingway constantly to seek out danger and adventure. He was a physically powerful and handsome man and perhaps felt compelled to live up to the personal mystique which grew around him. As a writer, he drew his material from the outer world of action rather than from the inner world of thought and contemplation, which is not to say that he was incapable of these. Some critics, however, felt that his life became a cliché of the hard-drinking, womanizing, hyper-masculine man of action and that all of his books were really about the same theme: his struggle to prove his own masculinity. While he was physically strong, he was by no means emotionally strong. He suffered from severe depression throughout his life, an illness to which he may have been predisposed by his father, who also committed suicide to which he may have been predisposed by his father (Walker, 2010: 2).

Hemingway got some awards and honors such as Military Medal for Bravery in World War I, Bronze Star (War Correspondent - an extraordinary military in World War II) in 1947, Pulitzer Prize in 1953 (The Old Man and the Sea), The Nobel Prize in Literature 1954 (The Old Man and the Sea was cited as the reason for this award). Hemingway was an American author, journalist, poet, novelist, and short story (Sexton, 2010: 5). Hemingway can survive of the war and he uses his experience since his war as the best writing of his life on the novel “*A Farewell to Arms*”. Like the novel’s protagonist, Frederic Henry, Hemingway was wounded in the leg, in this case just six days after arriving in Italy. The date was 8 July 1918 (Walker, 2010: 1).

The story of “*A Farewell to Arms*” describes detail about the life journey of Hemingway, including his love and pain, the condition of war and the struggle of life. Hemingway tells all of his experiences on this novel. So that is why it can be imagined how Hemingway’s life at that time. Hemingway spends three months in a military hospital in Milan and he falls in love with a beautiful nurse, Agnes von Kurowsky. His passion for her inspired the novel’s story of Henry’s love for nurse Catherine Barkley. An indication of the depth of his feeling for Agnes is that Hemingway had her love letters from his side when he kills himself, 40 years and four wives later. When she ends their relationship, Hemingway is heartbroken. It appears likely that the very young writer is drawn to this woman at least in part because she plays the role of a mother figure for him in this time of stress - and the motherly qualities of Catherine Barkley are certainly evident in Hemingway’s portrait of her. Interestingly, Hemingway’s first wife, Hadley Richardson, whom

he marries shortly after the break-up with Agnes, was 10 years older (Walker, 2010: 1).

In "*A Farewell to Arms*" tells about the reality of war, love story and the struggle of life. The main character is Lieutenant Frederic Henry who was an Italian army as an ambulance driver. Henry moves to the town in Gorizia, farther from his fighting. He has a best friend, his name is Rinaldi. He asks Henry to go to hospital. Then Henry meets with Catherine Barkley. He falls in love at first sight. They make romantic relationship. The next day, Henry and his friends go to Palva to talk about the ending of war. After Henry and his friend take some food, shelling begins and bomb burst around them. This accident makes Henry's ruin leg and his friends die. The doctor sends Henry to the hospital in Milan so that he can get good medical treatment. Two days later, Henry arrives at the hospital in Milan. He meets Catherine and spends their time together. The big war is started. Unfortunately, Henry kills a man almost instantly with his pistol. Henry escapes to Milan. Henry meets Catherine in Milan. Later that night, Henry gets the information that the military police wants to arrest Henry. Henry and Catherine go to Switzerland. In March, Henry and Catherine move in the town of Lausanne to be nearer to the hospital. Around three o'clock, Henry brings Catherine to the hospital. Then, she is given in the delivery room. The doctor suggests that Catherine will be Cesarean operation because she suffers unbearable pain and pleads for more gas. The doctor soon comes out with a baby boy. When Catherine asks about his son, Henry tells her that he is fine. Then, the nurse explains that the baby dies because umbilical cord had strangled the child prior to

birth. A few minutes later, Catherine is hemorrhaging and she dies. She wants to say good-bye but she cannot find the sense. Henry leaves the hospital sadness.

Regarding explanation above, the writer wants to analyze the greeting in the novel "*A Farewell to Arms*" By Ernest Hemingway because greeting is good sentence which can build politeness and keep the good relation with other people. In fact, the recommendation to say greeting has been applied in some of Hadiths and Holy Qur'an. It shows that the greeting is important to apply in daily conversation. Besides, important in the world, the greeting is also useful in the hereafter. Choosing the novel to be analyzed because it is one of the novel used greeting as the character's expression and the title can represent how the novel tells about. Generally, people use greeting as the opening and closing in conversation, but the novel "*A Farewell to Arms*" is rather unique because the characters use greeting as the important point and prestigious thing. If someone says greeting before separated, it can be reminded and last message for someone. The other way, if someone does not say greeting before separated, someone will regret about it. So the writer wants to analyze the novel of "*A Farewell to Arms*" using Brown and Levinson's theory and focused on greeting as conversational routines in sociolinguistic approach which used by characters.

1.2 Problems of the Research

Based on the background of the study, this study tries to answer the questions:

1. What are the types of greeting used in the novel "*A Farewell to Arms*"?

2. What are the functions of greeting used by the characters in the novel “*A Farewell to Arms*”?
3. In what contexts are the greeting used by the characters in the novel “*A Farewell to Arms*”?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the research on greetings in “*A Farewell to Arms*” are:

1. To describe the types of greeting used by characters in the novel “*A Farewell to Arms*”.
2. To describe the functions of greeting used by characters in the novel “*A Farewell to Arms*”.
3. To describe in what contexts the greeting are suitable used by characters in the novel “*A Farewell to Arms*”.

1.4 Significance of the Research

The significance of the research is the phenomenon of greeting is not only use in oral conversation but also used in the novel “*A Farewell to Arms*”. The result of this study is expected to give contribution to the theory and also give feedback to the characters about greetings as the conversational routines. For the next researchers, this study is expected to be useful for them as reference to add the knowledge about the greetings in one of the Hemingway’s novel.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Research

The study is focused on the theory of Brown and Levinson's theory and it can be applied to the categorization of greeting strategies such as bald on record greeting, negative greeting, positive greeting and off-record greeting. Brown and Levinson's theory and its types of greeting are appropriate to analyze the novel of "*A Farewell to Arms*" written by Ernest Hemingway. The writer analyzes all characters in whole chapters of the novel. Choosing all characters and all chapters because it can measure how far characters use greeting as an exchange of their expressions to other characters so that it can be found the data clearly. Then the writer can understand all of greetings which used in the novel of "*A Farewell to Arms*".

1.6 Definition of Key Term

1. Greeting is an expression that is used by people will indicate interpersonal characters between speaker and addressee, the period of meeting, the degree of friendliness and even asking how the condition and situation they are, approval for what they have been doing and what they feel about something in which to establishment or perpetuation of a social relationship, make good interaction and show someone's warm attitude between individual or group of people coming in contact with each other.

2. A farewell to arms is the novel which describes detail about the life journey of Hemingway, including his love and pain, the condition of war and the struggle of life.
3. Ernest Hemingway was an American volunteer ambulance driver from the United States with Italian Army medical corps in the Italian of war during World War 1. He was born in Chicago on 21 July 1899 and died in the small town of Ketchum, Idaho by suicide in 1961 (Walker, 2010: 1).