CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, the statement of problem, objectives of study, scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

People use language to interact and communication with other, it delivers information about person's personal identity, characters, and background. (Chomsky, 1972: 101) stated that language is an instrument for the free expression of thought and feeling. It means that people use language to state their idea and express everything what they want that comes from their mind of feeling, language plays a great part in our life, in daily activity. Roger T Bell (in Suryani, 1995: 1) said that language is an arbitrary symbol system by mean of which individual members of communities exchange information in society. (Wardugh 1972: 8) stated that language is used for communication; language allows people to say things to each other and express their communicative needs.

As the beginning, the reader must understand the meaning of direction before read all of this research. Direction is a statement that tells a person what to do and how to do in order, or instruction. Direction can be as a Noun, the example Direction as a noun is like this sentence: under his Direction, the collage has developed an international reputation.

English as a foreign language consists of four skills namely: writing, listening, reading, and speaking. These four skills are usually considered as integrated system because they support each other. Most of people think that speaking is the most difficult part in learning a foreign language because it is used the grammatical system of the language. Learner are often hesitate to speak because they are afraid of pronouncing the words correctly or they feel really shy about speaking in front of the people because they don't know how to speak correctly. For example if they want to give some advice for their friend, they must know the rule or the correct phrase for giving advice. It also works when we give expression of direction, we must know how to give direction with correct way, word and phrase,

Direction-giving interaction occasionally happens and becomes the essential interaction in our daily life. Direction-giving interaction can happen in everywhere. For example: Direction-giving interaction can happen when we ask the direction of a certain street. Not everyone knows the direction of the place so they may need help with directions from time to time. It seems that direction- giving interaction happens as long as we like to take a trip to the place that we are unfamiliar with.

Talking about the direction-giving in conversation, there were some researchers who are interested in analyzing it. For example, *Scotton* and *Bernsten*, in 1988, generated a natural conversation model for the direction giving interaction by analyzing the typical service encounter between native speakers of English on a university. They categorized the linguistic features of direction-giving in conversation into several units: that are opening, main body, pre-closing, and closing. Similarly, by using the model direction-giving conversation suggested by *Scotton* and *Bernsten*, Pearson and Lee (1992) tested the effect of native and non-native English-speakers status and gender on the structure of directions produced by native speakers of English.

Among their findings, the finding that stated gender influences a small range of linguistic choices, structure and content of the discourse. That statement implies that female and male have their own characteristics in giving direction. Pearson &Lee make the writer interest to analyze direction giving so here the writer tries to investigate the linguistic features of direction-giving in conversation of the lecturers of English Department Faculty of letters and humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya using the categorization suggested by *Scotton* and *Bernsten*. Why the writer choose *Scotton* and *Bernsten* categorization, because direction-giving interaction suggestion by *Scotton* and *Bernsten* can show the characteristics of Male and Female's quality in giving direction.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

in order to know the types of linguistic features of direction giving in conversation of male and female lecturers of English Department Faculty of letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya and the gender influence on this conversation, the writer formulates a following set of research questions:

- What types of linguistic features that are mostly used by Male lecturers English Department Faculty of letters and humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya?
- 2. What types of linguistic features that are mostly used by Female lecturers English Department Faculty of letters and humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya?
- 3. What frequency of linguistic features that are influence gender different in male and female lecturer's giving direction conversation of English Department Faculty of letters and humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya?

1.3 Objectives

Based on the problems above, this study is conducted for two objectives which is reflected from background and statement of the studies:

- To describ the types of linguistic features of direction-giving that is produced by Male lecturers English Department Faculty of letters and humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- 2. To describ the types of linguistic features of direction-giving that is produced by Female lecturers English Department Faculty of letters and humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- 3. To investigate the frequency of gender difference in each unit of direction Giving in conversation of English Department Faculty of letters and

humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya using categorization suggested by *Scotton* and *Bernsten*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is showing to the reader about the types of linguistic features of direction-giving conversation of Indonesian male and female people, especially the male and female lecturers English Department Faculty of letters and humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. In addition, this study also compares the linguistic features between male and female lecturers in giving direction to know the influence of gender different in each unit of direction-giving in conversation. At last, the writer hopes that this research would be worth as an additional reference for those who want to make further studies in directiongiving conversation.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is discourse analysis that discus about the conversational analysis on certain speech, and pragmatic to describe the way of understanding male and female lecturer's direction in giving direction. In particular sense, this study was focused on the conversational analysis of direction-giving conversation. To be more specific, the writer used the categorization of linguistic features of direction giving conversation suggested by *Scotton* and *Bernsten* to analyze the male and female lecturers English Department Faculty of letters and humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya direction-giving in conversations.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Some key terms used in this study need clarification in order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation. The key terms needed to be explained are as followed:

1. Discourse

Communication of thought by words; talk; and conversation (Crystal, 1980).

Linguistic features

Properties of direction giver's response in linguistic term. In this study, the linguistic features refer to the *Scotton* and Bemsten's classification on the properties of direction-giving conversation.

3. Features

2.

Any typical or noticeable property of spoken (or written) language. At the most general level (Crystal, 1997).

4. Direction-giving interaction

Interaction of giving information or instructions about where to go. (Hornby, 1974:243).

5. Direction seeker

The person who asks someone the location and the route to particular site,

6. Direction giver

The person who gives information about the location and the route of requested site.

7. Lecturers

Person who teach at the college or university

