

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

As everybody knows that the ability to communicate by means of verbal utterance (language) is regarded by God as the prerogative of human being, who sets human being side from other creature in this world. Therefore, human communication consists primarily of the exchange of the verbal utterances. Communication here is involved in the environment where people belong to, and how they express their aims, feeling toward the language as means of communication. When two people communicate, this means that they communicate each other. It is interesting to know what kind of expression people usually use for starting conversation.

Every interaction has to have a formal beginning. This is an indication that hearer is supposed to start decoding a linguistic message. One way for a conversation to become relevant is for someone to give summons or greeting. The Summons grabs one's attention. This need not include names. A simple *uh* or *excuse me* can function as summons. Chaika (1982: 51) suggests that summons is the verbal equivalence of catching someone's eyes. Summons typically is followed by a conversation: a request or importing of informations.

A summons may take many forms: *uh, excuse me, waiter, Joe, Dr. Anton, Hi ! and Hey!* From the example above it is clear that summons can

include address form and greeting. To give an obvious description, the writer gives an example in the case someone asking direction or information.

“Excuse me, Sir, could you tell me the way to Dr. Anton’s house ?” If a person approaches a stranger and uses “*where is the way to Dr. Anton’s house?*”, Without, at least, an *uh* or *excuse me* to act as summons, the person spoken to usually ignores the questions. So, stranger may turn saying “*were you talking to me?*” While the word *sir* is to emphasize that speaker asks to male not female and the speaker intents to show his respect although he does not know a stranger’s social background.

Observation of the kinds of summons and speech interruption is very interesting especially in film text entitle “*The Tragedy of Hamlet, the Prince of Denmark*”. This film is a classical film which is very popular. The setting of the film is in Denmark Castle. Automatically, there are many people who have different social background share in same society. So, they would be use different utterance in making a conversation depend on the social background of the participants. There are various speeches used by many people in any kind of conversations. In informal context, they may use: *Hello, Hi, Hey or calling the name*. Where in formal context, they may use: *Lord, Good Lord, Most Dear Lord, Honored Lord, Etc.*

Example:

Scene I. Elsinore. A plat form before the castle.

Marcellus : *Holla! Bernando!*

Bernando : Say, what, is horatio there ?

Horatio : A piece of him

Bernando : Welcome, Horatio: Welcome, good Marcellus.

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In the quotation above, the speaker (Marcellus) greets Bernando with *Holla*, it is more friendly than *good night*. The followed by a nickname (Bernando) an address form which indicates that the speaker have has close relation with addressee. So, the reason of using *Holla* summoning is to show close relation.

Based on those phenomena, the writer intents to conduct a further research entitle: “A socio-pragmatic analysis on the summons and speech interruption expression in “*The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark*”.

B. Literature Review

The studies related this research is for example found in Mohammad Waston Al Hikam (2001) who conducts a study: “Descriptive study of the English address term on Bernand show’s Arm and the man”. In this study he reveals some categories of address term. There are address term using name, family relation and using close relation. Different from Waston (2001) Asmawati Doy (2003) demonstrates that there are five categories of English address system used in the black boy novel, they are address system using name, family relationship, respectful term and title, mockery and close relation.

Concerning to those study, the writer can say that they only observe address system. So, those study do not talk about summons and interruption.

Therefore, this study is filling the gap about summons and interruption, the writer can not find yet researcher who ever conduct research on summons and interruption.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background, the writer tries to formulate the research questions dealing with summons and speech interruption expression as follows:

1. What are the language forms of the summons and speech interruption expression used in “The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark?”.
2. What are the uses of the summons and speech interruption expression used in “The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark?”.
3. What are the intention of the summons and speech interruption expression in “The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark?”.

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives are as follows:

1. To describe the language form of the summons and speech interruption expression used in “The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark”.
2. To clarify the uses of the summons and speech interruption expression in “The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark”.
3. To examine the intention of the summons and speech interruption expression in “The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark”.

E. Limitation of Study

In this film, there are many interesting problems to be analyzed or discussed but the writer only focuses on the summons and speech interruption expression used in this film. The writer trying is to analyze with the sociopragmatics frame work.

F. The Benefit of Study

This research will have two benefits: academic and practical.

1. Academic

- a. This research beneficial in enlarge sociolinguistics theory especially politeness marker.
- b. This study is also useful for further references.

2. Practical

- a. To the students: to introduce the concept of summons and its problem. They are hoped to avoid using it in wrong way, and use them properly.
- b. To make the students a ware that conversation has a rule and one of the element of the rule is summons itself.

G. Paper Organization

The writer will organizes this in order to make easier to understand.

This research paper is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter deals with the background of the study, review related literature, research problem, objective of the study, benefit of the study and paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. This chapter is dealing with the theory that will be applied to analyze data.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter is dealing with the research method, the source of data, the technique of data collection and the technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV is data analysis. This chapter involves data classification data analysis and discussion of the finding.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.