

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of some subchapters, namely background of study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation of the study. Those are important to be explained because they describe this study generally.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a system of communication that plays an important role in all aspects of human life. It is the most effective tool of communication for people. Whatever we do in this world, we use language to express everything in our mind. One of the language usages is written text.

People can directly understand the meaning of the words and the sentence lexically. They can understand language if it is not ambiguous. Sometimes, writers have their own way in making a sentence. It can be direct sentence or indirect sentence. Direct sentence and indirect sentence sometimes contain causation.

The knowledge of causal relations is important in our everyday life. It indicates what people learn when they induce causal relationships and what people mean when they use causal language (Wolff, 2010). For example, it is natural to say lightning causes fire while oxygen causes fire sounds quite odd. For linguists and psychologists, it has been a central topic to study the

coherence of causal representations in the linguistic domain and the conceptual domain. They have made the claim that the concept of cause as it is reflected in tasks of causal reasoning is the same concept as that encoded in causal language, suggesting that it is possible to compare the implicit definition of causation in our conceptual models of causal judgment with the explicit definition of causation in our language (Wolff, 2010).

Languages have some ways of expressing causation. For instance, in English, conjunctions (e.g., because, since), prepositions (e.g., thanks to) and verbs (e.g. break) are used to express causal relations. In particular, a large number of languages has two types of causative forms for verbs: verbs that convey both the notions of cause and result are called lexical causatives (e.g., Alice broke the glass cup); the other types of verbs that convey only the notion of cause is referred to as periphrastic causatives (e.g., Alice caused the glass cup to be broken). The second type of verbs is of special interest to researchers because they directly encode different causal concepts that are described in many psychological models of causation. For example, recent research suggests that the class of periphrastic causative verbs is semantically organized in a way consistent with a psychological model of causation known as the force dynamic model (Wolff, 2010).

The force dynamic model represents a particular approach to causation that specifies the basic dimensions of meaning associated with various causal concepts such as cause (e.g., cause, force, stimulate), enable (e.g., enable, help, permit), and prevent (e.g., block, hinder, prevent). Relevant studies

also show that this model not only reveals the underlying semantic system of causation in English, but also in other languages such as German.

The way of expressing causation is rather difficult to understand. For example, in periphrastic causative, the writer indirectly means the sentence. If the reader does not understand it, he/she will not understand the meaning of the sentence. There are some verbs that contribute in making causation as explained above. For example, *Colin Barnett has urged Rio Tinto to rething their strategy*

The use of language also can be seen in mass media. Mass media is one of the tool which are used to convey messages or information to the reader. One of the mass media types in visual-written messages is printed media. The examples of this type of media are newspaper, magazine, tabloid, and news letter.

The writer uses the Jakarta post newspaper to be the source of the data, it is because the Jakarta post newspaper is one of the famous English mass media which provides information about news in Indonesia and in International lives. It is also written in English form. In addition, the Jakarta post is supported by some other informative media such as website, email, fax, and phone number. It makes the news can be read from many countries not only in Indonesia.

There are some related studies about causative verb. For example, Yueru Ni (2012), MA LI (2011), Beth Levin (1994), Emmanuel Chabata (2007), JeanPhilippeMarcotte (2005). Those studies discuss causative verbs, but none of them analyzes Jakarta Post Newspaper.

1.2 Statements of Research Problems

According to the background of the study, the writer emerges statements of research problem as follow :

1. What are the types of causative verb found in Jakarta Post?
2. What are the verbs which are utilized to form causatives in Jakarta Post?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statements of research problem, the purpose of the study are :

1. To explain the types of causative verb found in Jakarta Post
2. To explain the verbs which are utilized to form causatives in Jakarta Post

1.4 Significances of the Study

The significances of this study are to give contributions both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the results of this study are hoped to give understanding about causative verb, especially the types of it and the verbs which can be used to causatives. The writer also expects the readers to understand the uses of causative verbs in sentences.

Practically, the purpose of this study is to help people in understanding the meanings of certain verbs in Jakarta Post newspaper. When the readers find causative verbs, they know the meaning of the sentences. Sometimes, the editor uses the periphrastic causative that makes the readers donot understand the sentence directly.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

Here, the writer applies semantics study, focusing on the types of causative verb as the scope of the study by Barbara and Wollf (2010). Furthermore, the limitation of this study is on the words which are identified as causative verbs in Jakarta Post newspaper on April 18th, 2015 edition. Because, Jakarta post newspaper become hot news at the time. So, there are many peoples like to read it.