

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains of background of the study, statements of the research problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, the scope and limitation of the study. It is presented as follows:

1.1 Background of the Study

Basically, language is part of a social system. In human communication, it is used to convey information that can be in the form of thoughts, ideas, intentions, feelings, or emotions directly. The communication process happens between two or more parties. There are two types of communication, verbal communication and non-verbal communication. Spoken and written are form of the verbal communication. While form of non-verbal communication is gesture, body language, posture, tone of voice or facial expressions.

In other words, the language cannot separate from communication activity in society. It will be more meaningful if the language is used in daily life by the speakers. The speakers can interpret something delivered by speakers of other languages with different interpretations. Using language, the speaker can understand the contents of the discourse well, so that the message in the discourse is acceptable and does not cause misinterpretation.

Generally, the discourse is divided two types such as spoken and written forms. Written communication is carried out through a piece of writing which is usually referred to as text. In addition, a series of choices in language are referred

to as a text. O'Grady and Dobrovolsky (1993: 455) argue that "the written version of any utterance or body of distance is called a text." The text contains a series of sentences that have a unified relationship and unity so as to provide a clear understanding of their contents and meanings.

If someone wants to express something in written communication, he/she will use form of text. With the text, he/she will achieve the desired goal. So that the text can accommodate and become a means to convey its purpose, he/she tries to make the text contain relevant forms of language. Meanwhile, each of text types have different structures and different forms of language. The structure of the text and the forms of the language are the mark characteristic which usually called as genre.

Martin (1984: 250) defines "genre as a unit of events that is oriented or directed to achieve certain goals in social processes." This definition explains that the genre is related to the social purpose of the text, the structure of the text and the linguistic elements of the text. In addition, genre is type of text from language usage to get something in spoken or writing (Gerot and Wignell , 1995: 17). Each of text type is used for different purpose and different style or structure. So it does not only talk about type of the text but also talk about generic structure and language feature in every text types.

One kind of genre is a procedure text. The procedure text is a text that gives us instruction for doing something (Aderson and Aderson, 1997: 50)." It means that the procedure text is compiled to describe how something is accomplished through a sequence of actions or steps. The purpose of a procedure

text type is to explain how something can be done. We usually find this text in recipes. One of them is *Neff's 50 Best Home Cooks*, the ultimate online community for people who love to cook. Most of our daily activities are related with procedures. Therefore, we should know and understand what a procedure text is, how we can practice and use it.

The researcher chooses *Neff's 50 Best Home Cooks* as source data because it gives information and interesting to analyze. *Neff's 50 Best Home Cooks* are a collection of food recipes held in Australia. In *Neff's 50 Best Home Cooks*, we can find the generic structures and forms of language which very different from other text. For example procedure text, the generic structure is goal or title, materials, and steps (Gerot and Wignel, 1994: 192).” Then, the reseacher is interested to analyze because *Neff's 50 Best Home Cooks* has unique content; book contains food which is decorated with pictures so that it can improve the researcher’s knowledges and abilities to do.

From reasons above, the researcher wants to discuss the topic about genre. The researcher uses theory of genre to analyze and understand how the genre applies in *Neff's 50 Best Home Cooks*. So, the researcher decides to use the recipes of *Neff's 50 Best Home Cooks* as the source data because the recipes are used by many people as the information to make cook. The researcher identifies the genre applied the theory of genre, namely schematic structure (Martin) and Systemic Functional Linguistics; lexicogrammar (Halliday, 1985; 1994; 2004 and Halliday and Hasan, 1985) and finite (Harman and Symonik, 1950; 1958 and Curme, 1931).

1.2 Statements of Research Problem

From the background of the study presented above, it can be formulated problems of this research as follows:

- 1) What are the generic structures of *Neff's 50 Best Home Cooks*?
- 2) What are the form of linguistic features of *Neff's 50 Best Home Cooks*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

- 1) To explain the generic structures of *Neff's 50 Best Home Cooks*.
- 2) To explain the form of linguistic features of *Neff's 50 Best Home Cooks*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give both theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this study is expected to give new research much as genre in the Discourse Analysis. Meanwhile, practically is expected to give motivate for students which in conduct similar research.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is the genre in *Neff's 50 Best Home Cooks*. On the other hand, the limitation of this study is the generic structure and form linguistic feature; lexicogrammar (process, and conjunction) and finite (tense). The study uses a theory, namely schematic structure (Martin) and Systemic Functional Linguistics; lexicogrammar (Halliday, 1985; 1994; 2004 and Halliday and Hasan, 1985) and finite (Harman and Symonik, 1950; 1958 and Curme, 1931).