CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will talk about the background of the study, statement of problems, purpose of the study, significant of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

Language is the main key in intertwining an interaction between one human and another human. Language has a very important role because language can make people understand each other. Fromkin (2009) stated that the source of human life and power is a language. So, language makes the delivery of information more easily to be understood. Language can be learnt scientifically. Our knowledge about language is simply called linguistics knowledge. According to Puschmann (2008) explained that linguistics seeks explicit knowledge about language, by sending it to systematic and objective studies. Linguistics has also theoretical methods that could be classified as the scientific method. In this case the study is scientific method for human and social studies.

Although it is interesting in studying linguistic, it is sometimes challenging to study it. Linguistics is divided into 2 types, Macro Linguistics and Micro Linguistics. Both of these terms refer to linguistic classification based on the scope of the study. The advantages of learning linguistics are to know how languages work in general at
any level (phonetic, lexical, semantic, pragmatic, syntax, etc). Since, linguistics is a little bit complicated sometimes. You have to learn the symbol of sound in phonology and many others.

Kridalaksana in Kentjono (1990) stated that macro linguistics is classification of linguistics that studies language in connection to outside factors of a language. For example, one of macro linguistics branch is ethno linguistics which is study about relationship between language and culture. Micro Linguistics speaks of the structure and unit of language itself (Kurnia, 2017). Some fields of micro linguistics are phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, etc. Onomatopoeia itself includes to phonological part. Phonology informs us about what sounds in a language (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2014). Futhermore, Sugahara (2010) explained that onomatopoeia is a specific language expression because its phonological form is directly related to its meaning. Onomatopoeia is not only found in daily life but also in a comic.

Longman (2001) stated that comics are children magazine in which there are stories and pictures inside. Comics make it easy for the readers to understand because there are not only sentences but also many pictures that describe the storyline. Comics are published in several media among others magazine, newspaper, and internet. Comics also have several topics including romance, horror, humor, and fairy tale.

Pictures have a correlation between meaning and pronunciation which called as onomatopoeia. Dofs (2008) explained that onomatopoeia as a form of sound that is
named after its object mimics the sound of a natural being produced. Every nation has different type of onomatopoeia such as Indonesia onomatopoeia, Korea onomatopoeia, America onomatopoeia, etc. For example, in Indonesia there is “gug-gug” that describes dog sound. In Korea there is “wang-wang” and in America there is “bark-bark”.

Many fiction comics are produced in America. Spiderman is a fictional character created by American writer Stan lee and American artist Steve Ditko. The theme of Spiderman’s film is about a superhero spider who eradicated crime in the city. Spiderman comics also receive a lot of award such as “Eisner Award 1997 & 2002 : Best artist/Penciller/Inker or Penciller/Inker Team-1997 Al Williamson, Best Inker; Untold Tales of Spiderman #17-18 & Best Serialized Story- The Amazing Spider-man vol.2 #30-35; “Coming Home”.

There are several reasons why researcher is interested in analyzing onomatopoeia in Spiderman comic. Firstly, it is interesting to know sound naming with many achievements. Secondly, many people can find onomatopoeic words when they read comic, but they do not know onomatopoeia. Lastly, just a little research was conducted on onomatopoeic related to comics.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background of the study, there are two research problems in this research which are :

1. What are the types of onomatopoeic words found in Spiderman comic series?
What are the meaning of onomatopoeic words found in Spiderman comic series?

1.3 Purpose of Study

Based on the statement of the problems, there are two purposes of the research which are:

1. To find out the types of onomatopoeic words found in Spiderman comic series.
2. To explain the meaning of onomatopoeic words in Spiderman comic series.

1.4 Significance of Study

Findings of this research are supposed to give academic and practical contributions. Academically this research aims to give information about phonological system and theory of meaning.

Practically this study useful for students, lecture, and another researcher. For students, this study hopefully makes them understand about onomatopoeic system, and theory of onomatopoeic, particularly in comic context. Secondly, lecturers may use comic context as a material in teaching about phonological system they can explain about onomatopoeic deeply by referring to this study. Third researchers may refer to this research as a reference to their research related to onomatopoeic system, and theory of onomatopoeic meaning.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is onomatopoeia, and the limitation is all characters in Spiderman comic series.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

The researcher provides definition of key terms as follows:
1. **Onomatopoeia** is a special language expression because the phonological form is more directly related to its meaning (菅原, Sugahara, & Takashi, 2011).

2. **Comics** uses pictures to sending an information (Muniran, Ridzal, & Yusof, 2008)

3. **Linguistics** seeks explicit knowledge about language, by sending it to systematic and objective studies (Puschmann, 2008).

4. **Macro Linguistics** is studies language in connection to outside factors of a language (Krida Kridalaksana in Kentjono, 1990).

5. **Micro Linguistics** speaks of the structure and unit of language itself (Kurnia, 2017).