1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Writing

The title of this paper is ‘Structural Descriptions of Bindu N. Lohani on the Jakarta Post Newspaper’ and the problems to be written down is structures of the language used by Lohani in the newspaper deals with Sendai Meeting in Japan and this newspaper was published on Saturday March 14th, 2015.

The use of language primarily and predominantly involves making noises with our speech organs and receiving other people’s speech noises through our ears. It is not a necessary condition of a language’s existence that it should have a written form or indeed any form other than talk. All natural languages had a very long history as solely speech before they were ever written down or became associated with rules of spelling and punctuation. Many languages exist in the world today which have still never been written down. Most of the changes that affect languages in time and space are to be explained in terms of language as spoken and heard. Most of the difficulties we experience in using language in what we have called here its more ‘exotic’ ways (writing an essay, for example) arise from the fact that our chief competence in the use of language lies in talking it.

In other words, it is vital to grasp that although we can transmit language by such ‘unnatural’ means as radio or telex, and can use language for highly sophisticated and intellectual purposes such as the statement of atomic theory, all languages are geared primarily to the quite ordinary needs of ordinary people and to the quite ordinary conditions of tongue and ear. It is easy for literate people with some
education to forget this and to think of language primarily in terms of its written manifestations.

If all this makes it seem that language is a rather primitive activity, perhaps we ought to dwell on this for a moment, since we have here a word that is often used ill-advisedly in discussions of language. Many people think that ‘primitive’ is indeed a term to be applied to languages, though only to some languages, and not usually to the language they themselves speak. They might agree in calling ‘primitive’ those uses of language that concern- greetings, grumbles, and commands, but they would probably believe that these were especially common in the so-called ‘primitive languages’. These are misconceptions that we must quickly clear from our minds.

‘Language exists to express our thoughts.’ We have seen some of the reasons for questioning this sweeping generalisation. There are several others. Voltaire is among those who have been cynical about language: People, he said, ‘n’emploient les paroles que pour deguiser leurs pensees’. Goldsmith has a similar comment: ‘The true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them.’ The Danish philosopher Kierkegaard went one better even than this: People use language not merely to conceal their thoughts, he said, but to conceal the fact that they have no thoughts.

Among the many attempts at categorising language functions, let us look at the one suggested by the distinguished linguist Roman Jakobson (1896—1982). He postulated six ‘factors’ in human communication:

- the speaker
- the addressee
- the code — that is, the conventions (words, grammar, etc) of the language common to speaker and addressee
- the message — what the speaker says in the ‘code’
- the context — the things, qualities, actions that the speaker wants to talk about
- the contact — the relations between speaker and addressee

Directly related to these ‘factors’ are Jakobson’s six functions:

1). Emotive (speaker-related): The speaker seeks to express feeling, as in ‘I’m terribly sorry about your father’s illness’ or ‘How marvellous that your daughter has passed her law exam.’

2). Conative (addressee-related): The speaker seeks the achievement of a goal, as in ‘Two tickets for this evening’s performance, please.’

3). Metalingual (related to the form of the code): The speaker is talking, for example, in English about English, as in ‘What’s the plural of syllabus?’ or ‘That sounds unkind; let me rephrase it.’

4). Poetic (related to the form of the message): Though not necessarily in verse, the message is intended to catch the eye or ear with an aesthetic impact, as in ‘Wash whiter with WHIZ!’

5). Referential (context-related): The primary concern of the message is with information, as in ‘Hilda’s plane was delayed in Houston’ or ‘I am staying at the Grafton Hotel’ or ‘What is the atomic weight of mercury?’

6). Phatic (contact-related): The speaker’s focus is upon achieving a relationship with the addressee, as in ‘Good morning, Bill’ or ‘Nice to see you’ or ‘Thank you very much indeed’ or ‘Not at all — you’re welcome.’ But we can also regard as phatic such formulaic uses of language as in testing an address system (One, two, three.).
We shall have more to say about language functions as we consider English in use throughout this book, but for the moment let us just make clear that these functions are not necessarily divided off in separate watertight compartments. An utterance may readily involve several functions simultaneously; for example, phatic, referential, and implicitly conative functions in:

It is important to notice how things have been put in making this distinction. Language is our capacity to talk to each other. The word ‘talk’ is used not merely to avoid a rather more technical and high-sounding word like ‘communicate’; ‘talk’ is actually more precise and more relevant to the special nature of human language than ‘communicate’. In the first place, all creatures—cat, sparrow, and bee—can be said to communicate with each other to some extent. They can attract each other’s attention, warn of danger, woo their mates, and direct the way to food. We are still learning just how well animals can communicate with each other, but even so, there can be no doubt that animal communication is extremely rudimentary as compared with the complex and subtle control of language possessed by the most unskilled labourer or illiterate peasant. It is therefore appropriate to say that language involves ‘talk’ to emphasise that language is a peculiarly human activity.

In the second place, ‘talk’ is useful for the present purpose because it specifies the basic and dominant way in which human beings communicate. As we have already seen in this chapter, it is far from being the only way. We use language when we read a newspaper, write letters, draft notices, or send messages by morse
code. But all these are derivative from talk, and—important as they are—they are
for most of us relatively specialised functions as compared with ‘mere talk’.

1.2 The Problems

1). What types of sentences are used by Lohani in telling the news which is
dealing with the Sendai Meeting held in Japan on March 14-18?
2). What are the tenses applied to tell the news to the readers?

1.3 The Scopes of Writing

While someone is writing about something there will be a tremendous things to
be written. The title of this writing is deal with the structural used, so structures
are still very general, therefore the writer of this paper limits his descriptions deal
with the types of sentences and also the tenses used in Lohani writing found in the
Jakarta Post Newspaper which was published on Saturday March, 14th 2015.

1.4 The Purposes of Writing

When someone is walking through of course he or she has a goal to be reached,
therefore in writing this paper of course there will be the purposes to be reached.
The writer wants to find out the description of Lohani’s language deals with the
types of sentences and tenses used in the newspaper while he is telling or spread
the news about the meeting held in Sendai Japan.

1.5 The Methods of writing
In writing a paper there can be applied a variety of methods, such as field research method, library research method, experiment method, etc. For this kind of paper the writer is applying the library research because all the required data to be described are taken from written text, the Jakarta Post Newspaper which was published on Saturday March, 14th 2015. The title of the news is Sendai Meeting is Key Chance to Build Asia’s Dosaster Resilience. The meeting was held in Japan in March 14th—18th.