

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is a media used by people to convey their ideas and information to other people. It contains meaning, forms and expression in its used. The meaning of the language employed can be deduced from its context. The terms of context had been purposed by Malinowski (1923/46, 1935), as it is stated in Eggin's (1994: 50-51), the meaning of language is makes sense when interpreted within its context. In the other word the meaning of language is determined by the context, circumstance, time and with whom people talking too.

Generally, language is classified into two types which are written and spoken language. Both types of language often use by the people in doing their communication or interaction with other people, their job, etc. Written and spoken language may address similar issued but use different linguistics features such as vocabulary and grammar. The messages meaning may vary depending on who it is intended for and what it is for. The spoken and written languages differ in variety of ways (Mewburn, Firth and Lehman, 2019). For instance, spoken language can be described as informal and unstructured as is often spontaneously. On the other hand, written language is more structured and formal although it may go through numerous drafts to ensure that the reader understands the meaning and that the communication goal met. Both written and spoken language is specified of context.

Generally, context consist of two parts which are context of culture and context of situation. Here, the writer is focus on analyse the context of situation.

Context of situation is a theoretical framework for describing how text links to the social process in which it is situated (Halliday 1978:10). Context of situation consist of three aspects which are Field, Mode and Tenor. Field relates to the whole event, what is happening, the nature of the social interaction taking place, time. The social relationship that exists between the interactants in a speech context is referred to tenor. It includes relation of formality, power, and affect. The relationship between the interactants varies according to status (ranging from unequal to equal), affective involvement (ranging from high to low), contact (ranging from frequent to occasional). Mode describes to the way of the language is being used in the speech interaction. In this study the writer will analyse the context of situation in Edith Nesbits Short Stories.

Short story is a fictional prose narrative that is less than a novel in length and usually has only few characters. It usually appears in single or a few important episodes. Short story related to context of situation as it contains the variable of context of situation which is field defined the theme, time and place of the story, tenor refers to the relation between the characters and mode refers to how the story tell and what channel used to deliver the story. A short story is made up of several aspects that help the reader accept and understand the story. They are theme, plot, setting, character, and point of view. Theme refers to the main idea of the story itself. It shows what the author of the story trying to convey. According to Klarer (1998:15) plot is a sequence of occurrence has phases to convey the story. In the

other words, plot is the order of the story, how the stories begin, the problem faced by the character and what is the solution of the problem. In short story, place, time and circumstances is called Setting. It is one of the important elements in short story as it could create the ambience of the story and bring the reader into the story. Setting refers to where is the story taking place and what time does the story happen. Characters in a short story is a figure within a story, it could be human or animals. The point of view in a short story refers to from which perspective the story is being told. Point of view consist of three kinds, they are first person, second person and third person.

In this thesis the writer is analyse the Context of Situation in Edith Nesbit Short Stories. The writer is choose the short stories from Edith Nesbit as the data of the research is because of the literary work put on this story and also it cope with the topic of the research which context of situation. Another reason is because this story is one of the famous short stories written by Edith Nesbit. Edith Nesbit was a writer who has published more than 60 books and modern short stories for children. She was also an activist and co-founder of Fabian Society.

1.2 Problems of the Study

From above description, the aim of this research is to analyse the context of situation in Edith Nesbit short stories. Therefore, the main problem of research is following questions:

1. How are the fields constructed in Edith Nesbit short stories?
2. How are the tenors of Edith Nesbit short stories?
3. How are the modes of Edith Nesbit short story stories?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of this study is specified into two. These are mentioned as follows:

1. To explain the fields in Edith Nesbit short stories.
2. To discover the tenors in Edith Nesbit short stories.
3. To explain the modes in Edith Nesbit short stories.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This scope of this study is limited on discuss the context of situation containing in Edith Nesbit Short Stories. Field, mode and tenor are the three main components of registers that examined. The data is taken from the sort stories written by Edith Nesbit. Since this research is focused on the analysis the context of situation, therefore the researcher conducted the thesis by analysing the context of situation aspect which are Field, Tenor and Mode.

1.5 Significances of the Study

Generally, Significance of the study are divided into two aspects, they are theoretical and practical significance. The significance of this study is formulated as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The understanding of context of situation is very important so that the message of what being talk or discuss will be well delivered. The writer hopes this research could give the benefits to readers and increase their knowledge about Context of Situation especially in analysing written and spoken discourse.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study provides further information about discourse analysis, especially context of situation. The knowledge and information provide in this study could be applied in practical communication, especially in producing text. When someone produce the text, they must employ the language features that are appropriate to the context of situation of the planned text.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This chapter explain about the related review, concept, and theoretical framework. This part is the description of the difference of the previous study and compare them with others research with similar topic.

The first thesis was conducted by Hamman (2006) entitled Context of Situation Contained in English Commercial Advertisement. In the thesis, he analysed the three main elements of Context of Situation which are Field, Tenor and Mode of English commercial advertisement. The data source of the paper is taken from three different online newspaper which are Republika, The Jakarta Post, and Kompas. The data source of the paper was collected by documentation. The writer collected from the online news paper and classifies, copies, cuts, and give code the data has been collected. The theory that supports the writer in analySed the data was from Halliday and Hasan (1985:14). The research findings were the context of situation in English commercial advertisement are field, tenor and mode. The field of English Commercial advertisement tells about vacancies, enrolment at elementary school and university, job training and seminar. While the mode of texts is realized in the forms of clause complex, paratactic and hypotactic, the tenor suggest that the relationship between the copywriter and reader is not equal. The paper by Hamman (2006) is related to this study because it has the same topic which

is The Context of Situation. However, there will be a difference between his thesis and this study which is the data source, the data collection and the problem of the study.

The second thesis is from Muspita (2018) entitled an analysis of Context of Situation on Kim Jong Nam Murder Case in Indonesia and Malaysia English Language Online Newspaper. She compares and contrasts the context of situations that influence the readers perception of the content of Indonesian and Malaysian online newspapers. The theory used by the writer to support this thesis is from Halliday. The data was taken from online newspaper of Indonesian and Malaysian online newspaper. The result of the study shown the similarities and differences between Indonesian and Malaysian online newspaper in term of context of situation. The similarities found in Field, Tenor and Mode. Meanwhile, the distinctions are based on grammatical difficulty, which influences a sentences complexity and how instructive an online newspaper for the reader. This paper is relevant for this study because it discusses the same topic about Context of Situation. However, the difference of this paper with this study lies on the data source and the problem of the study.

The third is article written by Redinata (2009) entitled Context of Situation Analysis in the Kid Movie Dora the Explorer. The writer describe Context of situation based on the theory from Halliday and Conversational Analysis from Liddicoat. The data source was taken from the movie series of Dora the explorer entitled “The Tree House” and the data was collected by documentation. On this paper, the writer found the context of situation in the movie such as the field was

the journey of Dora and Boot to the three houses. The tenor was all the characters and the audience while the mode is spoken language. This article is relevant with this study as it has the same topic about context of situation and the difference is the data source and problem of study.

2.2 Concepts

In order to support the research, there are some concepts are need to be described that related to this research. Those concepts are formulated as follows:

2.2.1 Context of Situation

Halliday in Martin (1992:497) defines context as a level of language concerned with the relationship between form and extra-textual features of situation. In the other words, context could determine the language should be discuss and how the language is use. The result, language itself could be use in the right situation or circumstance.

Halliday (1978:10) points out, “context of situation is a theoretical framework for describing how the text links to the social process in which it is situated”, and consist of three main components which are Field, Tenor and Mode. The main social activity going place is referred to as the field. Tenors refers to the people involved in the social activity and the function of the text within this social action referred to mode.

2.2.2 Short Story

Short story is a fictional prose narrative that less than a novel in length and usually has only a few characters. It is usually appears in a single or a few important episodes. A short narrative is made up of several aspects that help the reader accept and understand the story. They are theme, plot, setting, character, and point of view (Anderson: 1993 as cited in Hansyar: 2005). Theme refers to the main idea of the story itself. It shows what the author of the story trying to convey. Meanwhile, according to Klarer (1998:15) plot is a sequence of occurrence has phases to convey the story. In the other words, plot is the order of the story, how the stories begin, the problem faced by the character and what is the solution of the problem. In short story, place, time and circumstances is called Setting. It is one of the important elements in short story as it could create the ambience of the story and bring the reader into the story. Setting refers to where is the story taking place and what time does the story happen. Characters in a short story is a figure within a story, it could be human or animals. The point of view in a short story refers to from which perspective the story is being told. Point of view consist of three kinds, they are first person, second person and third person.

2.2.3 Edith Nesbit

Edith Nesbit was born in 18858 at 38 Lower Kennington Lane, Kennington Surrey. She is the daughter of John Collis Nesbit and Sarah Green. Poems were Nesbit's first published works. In march 1878, she was under the age of 20 when her poetry "Under the Trees" was published in the monthly magazine Good Words. She wrote over 40 children's books in all, including novels, story books, and pictures books. She also co-authored nearly as many as she did solo.

3.1 Theories

In supporting the research, the writer used the theory proposed by M.A.K Halliday as the main theory for this research. In addition, there are also other theories as the supporting theories. The explanation of the theories as follows:

3.1.1 Context of Situation

Language is a media for people to build a relation between other. The language used by the people in their daily life is depend on the situation or circumstance, the social status of the interactants and their culture. The wrong used of language in any kind of situation could lead to misinterpretation the meaning of the language itself. The meaning of language could be identified by the context.

Halliday in Martin (1992:497) defines context as a level of language concerned with the interaction between situational form and extratextual elements. In the other words, context could determine the language should be

discuss and how the language is use. The result, language itself could be use in the right situation or circumstance. Linguistic context and non-linguistic context are two types of contexts. Linguistic context refers to the language being use in the discourse while the non-linguistic is other than that. It refers to which place the discourse take place.

The type of communication, the topic, the aim of the event, the setting, which includes location, time of day, season of the year, and physical characteristics of the situation, as well as the participants and their relationships, are all non-linguistic contexts. The link between linguistic and non-linguistic has an essential significance in the context of discourse, as seen by the explanation.

“A theoretical framework for defining how text ties to the social process in which it is situated is the context of situation” according to Halliday (1978:10), and it consists of three basic components: Field, Tenor, and Mode. The main social activity going place is referred to as the field. Tenors describe how the people involved in the social activity and mode is refers to function of the text within this social activity. The three components of context of situation are formulated as follows:

3.1.2 Field of Discourse

Field refers to the topic being discuss or what is happening in the discourse. It determines the use of certain language. It is also important to recognize the audience in order to know what language should be use in the situation. Martin (1992:536) state that field is an activity sequence and physical reality that refers to what is occurring, where it is happening, when it is

happening, and how it is happening. Further, Martin (1992:536) continues, a field is a collection of activities oriented toward and overarching institutional purpose, or, to put it another way, field is the semiotic interpretation of what counts as a response to the query /what do you do?/. Simply, field is about what is happening, what's being talked, who's involved and what language is being displayed as a key of component.

3.1.3 Tenor of Discourse

Tenor refers to the relationship between the interactants, their social status and roles in the speech situation. As Martin and Rose (2003:243) state that Tenor relates to who is involved, as well as the nature of players, their status and duties, and the types of relationship that exist, including both permanent and temporary relationship. In other word, tenor describes the role of social status between the interactants. For instance, customer between the salesperson, student and teacher, friend and friend, etc.

In Eggin (1994:64), Cate Poynton (1985), Brown (1960) and Gilman (1972) argued that tenor is consist of three distinct continua they are power, affective involvement, and contact. The explanation of these continua as follows:

a. Power

The social position or status of the interactants in a communication is referred as power. Equal and unequal are the two shorts of power. Equal power describes the relationship between interactants with the same social status, such as teacher and teacher, or a doctor and doctor, whereas, unequal power describes

the relationship between interactants with different social status, such as a king and a servant, or a boss and an employee.

b. Contact

Contact show how frequent or infrequent the role of the interactants in the communication situation. For instance, you talking to your family between talking with the strangers.

c. Affective involvement

It shows the level of affective involvement between interactants, which might be low or high. For example, parents or brother are often affectively connected, whereas job associates are not.

3.3.4 Mode of Discourse

In a speech scenario, mode refers to how language and media are used. The symbolic of the text, its status, and its function in the context, including channel, refer to what role language plays and what participants expect the language to do for them in the situation (Martin 1992:404). In the other words, mode refers to how is the language use in the speech situation, what is the medium to deliver the language and what is the impact gain by the interactants involved in the speech situation. Eggins (1994:53) the term mode simply refers to role that language plays in an interaction. She also cites Martins opinion (1984) that the relationship between language and context, the role can be regarded as involving two simultaneous continua that describe two different short of distance. Spatial and experiential distance are the two forms of distance. The explanation of the distance as follows:

a. Spatial/Interpersonal Distance

This continuum categorizes situations base on the ability of interactants to provide immediate input. The spatial form is not the same as the visual or audible form. In other words, language is written text, such as a newspaper or an email, etc.

b. Experiential Distance

The ranges of experiencing distance are determined by the distance between the linguistic and social processed that are occurring.

