CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Discourse analysis is a broad term for the study of the ways in which language is used between people, both in written texts and spoken contexts. Discourse is communication that is coherent, meaningful, and has a goal. Discourse in linguistics refers to a linguistic construction that is longer than a sentence. Discourse analysis looks at how language is used to create coherent and meaningful messages. The context is one important aspect of conversation that cannot be overlooked. According to Wodak and Krzyżanowski (2008), discourse analysis provides a general framework for problem-oriented social research. Basically, discourse analysis is used to conduct research on the use of language in context across a wide variety of social problems (i.e., issues in society that affect individuals negatively). Contextual understanding is essential for discourse analysis since it aids in deciphering the text's meaning. Because of this, it's crucial to consider the context when you analyse the speech. Without context, there can be no speech. "Context" here refers to the social, cultural, political, and historical background of the discourse, and it is important to take this into account to understand underlying meanings expressed through language.

Language is the center of social interaction in every society, regardless of location and time period. Language and social interaction have a reciprocal relationship: language forms social interaction and social interaction forms

language. The relationship between language and social interaction is firmly anchored. Language performs various functions in society and society does the same. If one is not present, the other will be affected. Language is the main tool for communication purposes, to establish peace and order in our society, to demonstrate authority and power, and to achieve goals and objectives. Language is a type of expression that signifies speaking to someone else. The interlocutor or listener can comprehend and understand anything the speaker says. Its use comprises expression, meaning, and forms.

The context of the language used can be used to determine its meaning. The concept of context was established by Malinowski (1923/46, 1935), and according to Eggin (1994: 50–51), language only makes sense when it is understood in the context in which it is used. In other words, the context, circumstance, time, and other individuals with whom people are speaking determine the meaning of language in the context. 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. 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 is typically spontaneous, making it informal and unstructured. In contrast, written language is more formal and organised, even though it may go through several draughts to make sure the

reader will grasp the message and that the communication objective is achieved. Both written and spoken language is specified of context. Generally, context consists of two parts which are context of culture and context of situation. Here, the writer is focus on analysis the context of situation.

Context of situation is a theoretical framework for describing how the text related to the social process in which the situated Halliday (1978:10). Context of situation divided in three categories such as, field, tenor and mode. Field refers to the whole event, what is happening, the nature of the social interaction taking place, and time. The social relationship that exists between the speakers in a speech context is referred to as the tenor. It includes relationships 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), and contact (ranging from frequent to occasional). Mode refers to the manner in which language is employed during speech interaction. In this study, analyzed the context of the situation in Hans Christian Andresen's short stories.

A short story is a fictional work of prose that is shorter than a novel. A short story is related to the situation's context because it contains the situation's context variable, which is field described as the story's theme, setting, and time. Tenor describes who the participant is whereas mode describes how the story is told and the media it is presented in. A short story has several components that help the reader accept and understand the plot. This list includes themes, narratives, places, characters, and points of view. At the end of the eighteenth

century, the short story developed as a more or less distinct genre of writing, along with the novel. Literary theorists have always been interested in novels, but short stories have never genuinely attained the rank of long fiction. Short story deals with important elements that build the story itself. All of these elements take their own role to make the story sensible. They are theme, plot, setting, character and point of view (Anderson: 1993 as cited in Hansyar: 2005). As being above, short story is a part of literary genres, which is fiction. Short story can be categorized as a fiction since most of it relies on fantasy stories, such as fairy tale.

This study analysed the context of situation in Hans Christian Andresen's short stories. This study chose the short stories of Hans Christian Andersen as the data source because this literary works is very famous. The Andersen's popularity is not limited to children, and most of his stories are taken from everyday life.
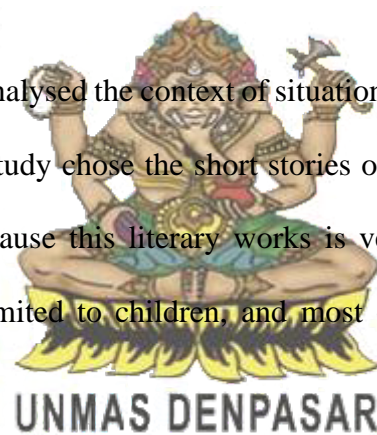
1.2 Problems of the Study

The problems of this study are formulated into three research questions, namely:

1. How are the field constructed in the Hans Christian Andresen's short stories?

2. How are the tenor constructed in the Hans Christian Andresen's short stories?

3. How are the mode constructed in the Hans Christian Andresen's short stories?

1.3   Objectives of Study

Based on the formulation of the problems, it can be found that the research objectives are as follows:

1. To find out and analyze the fields in the Hans Christian Andresen's short Stories.

2. To find out and analyze the tenors in the Hans Christian Andresen's short stories.

3. To find out and analyze mode are used in the Hans Christian Andresen's short stories

1.4   Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to discussing the context of situations contained in Hans Christian Andresen's short stories. Field, tenor, and mode are the three main components of registers that are examined. The data were taken from the short stories which is written by Hans Christian Andresen. The thesis was conducted by analyzing the context of a situation's three aspects, which are field, tenor, and mode. Furthermore, how situational context is used in Hans Christian Andersen's short stories. The theory that used in analyzing that data is by Halliday 1978.

1.5   Significance of the Study

The study is expected to be useful in terms of academic purpose and beneficial for society. Therefore, the significance of the study is divided into two sections, called theoretical significance and practical significance. The following is how the study's significance is expressed.

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 study could give the benefits to readers and increase their knowledge about context of situation especially in analyzing written and spoken discourse. The finding of this study will be expected to help in sociolinguistic field and reach the theories that will give a lot of information.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This study can be used as a reference for students who want to study the context of situation, especially the student of Faculty of Foreign Languages in Mahasaraswati Denpasar University who wants to analyze the context of situation in a short story. Practically, this research provides more information about discourse analysis, especially the context of situation. The knowledge and information of this study can be used in real-world communication, especially writing texts. Producing a text, someone should create texts using linguistic elements that are in accordance with the setting and context of the text in question.
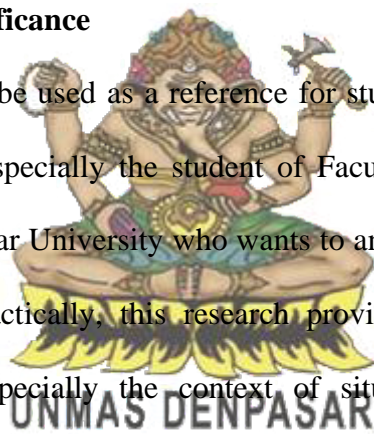
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND, THEORIES

This chapter contains of the discussion about present sighificantly related previous studies, concepts from legitimate sources, and theoretical frameworks from experts on the subjects.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Relevant review, concept, and theoretical framework are explained in this chapter. This section describes the differences between the previous study and other research on a related topic.

The first thesis was conducted by Muspita (2018) entitled "An Analysis Context of situation on King Jong Nam Murder Case in Indonesia and Malaysian English Language Online Newspaper." The previous study examined and compared the context of situations that affect readers' perceptions of the content of online newspapers in Indonesia and Malaysia. The data were obtained from an English-language online newspaper that reported Kim Jong Nam's murder. The findings showed similarities in the context of situations such as field, tenor, and mode between Indonesian and Malaysian online newspapers, as well as differences in grammatical complexity. The similarity the both of the studies is use the same theory by Halliday's (1978) and the difference between the both of this studies is the previous study did not care in terms of tenor, especially in the affective involvement. However in this study, it is explained by the specific intimacy relationship between participants, which is high or low relationship. Another

different is in the previous study used the Indonesian and Malaysian online newspaper as the data source.

The second thesis was conducted by Hamman (2006) entitled Context of Situation Contained in English Commercial Advertisement. In the thesis, the previous thesis analyzed the three main elements of context of situation which are field, tenor and mode of English commercial advertisement. The data source of the previous study were taken from three different online newspapers which are *Republika, The Jakarta Post*, and *Kompas*. The data source of the previous study were collected by documentation. The writer collected from the online news papers and classified, copies, cuts, and gave code the data has been collected. The theory that supports in analyzing 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 suggests that the relationship between the copywriter and reader is not equal. The previous study by Hamman (2006) is related to this current study since it has the same topic which is the context of situation. However, the differences between the previous study and the current study are the data source, the data collection, and the problem of the study.

The third research is taken from Penyang (2008). The previous study analyzed the contextual components of situations that appear in Erlangga's English textbook, English on Sky. The method of analyzing data through documentation. The findings

revealed that the majority of the transitivity done by discussion participants is material. As a result, analysis focusing on field, tenor, and mode is meant to be beneficial to instructors and students. The difference between both studies the previous study analyzed the context of situation by Davit Butt (1996), and the lexical and contextual description. While this study analyze the data by Halliday's theory (1978) about the context of situation.

The fourth is an article entitled "Context of Situation Analysis in the Family Film Dora the Explorer" by Redinata (2009). Based on the theory of Halliday and Liddicoat's conversational analysis, the author described the context of situation and the data were collected by documentation and taken from the chapter of Dora the Explorer entitled the Tree House. On this paper, the writer found the context of situation in the movie, such as the field, which was the journey of Dora and Boot to the three houses. The tenor was all the characters and the audience, while the mode was spoken language. This article is relevant to this study as it has the same topic about the context of situation and the difference is the data source and problem of the study.

The last is an article titled "Context of Situation and Conjunction Features in English Printed Advertisements" by I Gede Putra Permana (2013). The previous study examined the context of the situation and conjunctions have a role in determining the grammatical meaning of a written advertisement. The data source of the previous study is taken from tourist information post advertisements, which are Fave Hotel MEX Building Surabaya, Aston Bali Resort and Spa. The data sources of previous study were collected by interview and observations. The

difference between both studies are that previous studies focused on the context of a situation and conjunctions in analyzing and the data sources from from advertisements, while the current study focused on the context of situation with the data sources from short stories. The similarity of these study is that both of the studies use the same theory by Halliday (1978).

2.2 Concepts

Some of the terms included in this study need to be clarified in order to create a uniformity that can be fully understood and to achieve equivalent comprehension of the study by both the reader and the writer. The terms that must be comprehended in order to complete this study are explained below.
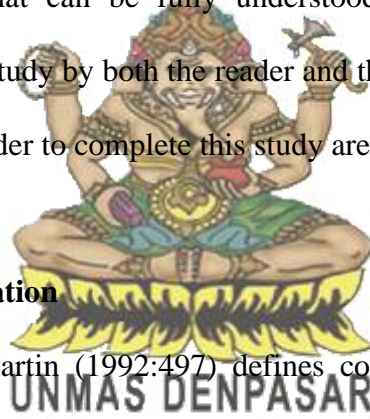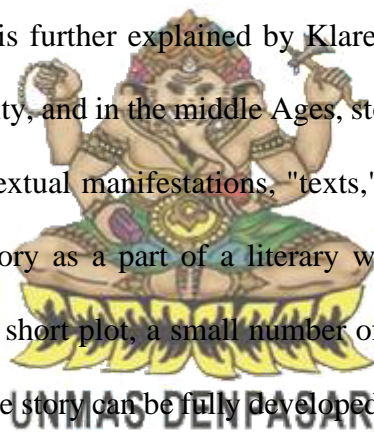
2.2.1 Context of Situation

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

A short stories are stories based on fantasy, not real life. Because it is said to be imaginary, this type of writing is included in the category of fiction. Short stories tend to aim directly at their goals, and their content is dense, not long winded, and complex compared to other types of fiction. The short story deals with important elements that build the story itself. They are theme, plot, setting, character, and point of view. A short story is part of the literary genre of fiction. A short story can be categorized as fiction since most of it relies on fantasy stories, such as a fairy tale. It is further explained by Klarer (1998:13). The roots of the short story lie in antiquity, and in the middle Ages, story, myth, and fairy tale relate to the oldest types of textual manifestations, "texts," which were primarily orally transmitted. A short story as a part of a literary work is interesting to analyze. Although it has a quite short plot, a small number of characters, and a few places and times as settings, the story can be fully developed. There are many short stories that have been analyzed. Typically, the analysis is related to intrinsic elements of the story.

2.3   Theories

Halliday (1985:9-10) argues that to interpreting communications particulars several principles can be used to determine the best approach to convey the context of situation. The convenient principle that might be successful Communication refers to our ability to understand what the speaker has stated. Unintentionally, we make a forecast, and the process is largely unconscious. The

context of situation can be made by this prediction. On the other side, Halliday (1985:45) points out there is a context to every use of language. The literary component that supports the context of situation becomes coherence, not just in and of itself, but also with the context of situation. Text is a pattern of process and brand of social meaning in the text by a systematic interaction between the system of another language function and the social environment. Context of situation is divided into three categories such as field, tenor, and mode. It will be discussed as follows in order to have a better understanding

2.3.1 Context of Situation

Context of situation is the place in which meaning are conveyed, each of situation has own meaning. Context of situation is a theoretical framework for explaining how a text relates to the social processes in which it is situated Halliday (1978). According to Halliday (1978:10) "context of situation is a theoretical framework for describing how the text links to the social process in which it is situated," and it is composed primarily of three elements: field, tenor, and mode. The field refers to the main social activity happening. Tenors are the participants in the social activity, and mode is the text's role in that social action.

2.3.2 Field

Halliday (1994, 22), the subject-matter is one of the aspects of the field of discourse, which is defined as the entire event in which the text functions as well as the speaker's or writer's deliberate activity. Martin (1984: 23, 1992a: 536) claims that a field is a place where social action happens. It refers to the social action that's

being taken. According to Eggins (1994:67), a field is a situational variable that indicates the activity center where it is matched. The field, which determines the use of specialized language, has been separated into two linguistic categories, which are discussed in both technically and generally accepted terms. In order to better comprehend, the author would like to clarify the following:

<div align="center">Table 1. Technical vs Everyday Terms</div>

The Linguistics Implication of Field	
Technical Terms	Everyday Terms
Words only "expert" understand	Words interactants all understand
Acronyms	Full names
Abbreviated syntax	Standard Syntax
Technical action process	Identifying process
Attribute descriptive process	Defining terms

2.3.3 Tenor

The role structure and participants are indicated by the tenor. It has to do with who is participating, what kind of participant they are, their class, and their duties. This refers to the different roles that the participants play in the debate, including long-and short-term partnerships of various kinds, speaking roles of various kinds; and the entire cluster of socially significant connections in which they are involved. Martin's book by Eggins (1994: 404). The tenor of a language system affects interpersonal decisions and, as a result, how language structures and activation strategies work. According to Cate Poynton (1985), Brown (1960), and Gilman (1972), tenor can be divided into three distinct continua: power, emotive participation, and contact. This was suggested by Eggin (1994:64). Mentioned tenor can devided into three things:

a. Power

Two types of power: equal and unequal. A friendship between two people is referred to as being of "equal power." In summary, unequal power has to do with how teachers and students interact.

b. Contact

The contact continuum illustrates the location of the scenario in terms of the role's interactions are playing when people come into frequent or frequent contact.

c. Affective involvement

The participants' position is depicted on the affective involvement continuum as either high or low. This aspect has to do with how emotionally invested or committed people are in a situation.
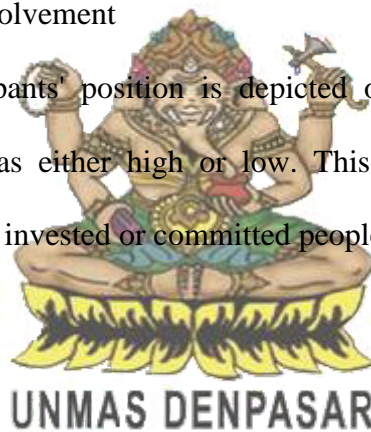
2.3.4 Mode

In general, the role language plays in an interaction is what mode refers to Martin (1984). In this position, there are two different types of distance simultaneously between language and circumstance. These are known as experience distance and spatial/interpersonal distance, respectively. The explanation of the distance is as follows:
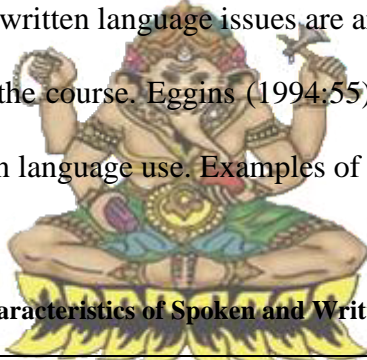
a. Spatial/interpersonal distance

This continuum encompasses a variety of situations based on the possibilities or immediate input between author and reader. The interpersonal distance of the text is visual and feedback-based.

b. Expatial distance

This continuum categorizes events based on the distance between language and the underlying social process. This continuum can differ into two different poles; language is both an action and a reflection. Words as an action refers to the use of language to accompany an activity in which interactants are participating, while language as reflection means that language is used to reflect or constitute a social process that happened.

The spoken and written language issues are another aspect of the mode that needs to be covered in the course. Eggins (1994:55) describes the key distinction between oral and written language use. Examples of spoken and written disparities include the following:

Table 2: Characteristics of Spoken and Written Language Situation

Mode: Typical situation of language use		
No	Spoken	Written
1.	+ interactive	Non-interactive
2.	2 or more participants	One participant
3.	Face-to-face	Not-face-to-face
4.	In the same place at the same time	On his/her own
5.	+ language as action	Not language as action
6.	Using language to accomplish some task	Using language to reflect
7.	+ Spontaneous	Not spontaneous
8.	Without rehearsing what is going to be said	Planning, drafting and rewriting
9.	Casual	Not casual
10.	Informal and everyday	Formal and special occasions