

While, Cook (1994) stated that context is just a shape of knowledge of the universe and in terminology, context can be employed in a wide and narrow sense. In the narrow sense, it is back to knowledge of factors outside the text. In the wide sense, it is back to knowledge of these factors and knowledge of other textual parts under concern, sometimes relating to co-text (Song: 2010). From the description explained above, mainly point of context is circumstance in which a discourse occurs, beside, it can be concluded that context is production or output of the listener or the reader interprets the utterances based on the background knowledge of the utterances. It is important to understand the context of an utterance in order to help the hearer or reader to reveal the literal or the intended meaning of speaker's utterances.

Georgakopoulo (1997) as cited in Fidayanti (2012: 98) stated that there are four types of context; they are context of situation, context of culture, context as co text and cognitive context. From those types of context above, situational context is the best codification of contextual parts that is closed to the speech. Situational context involves who is uttering, to whom, when, where and the aim; the physical setting the social view in which the discourse occurs, the roles and status of involved people.

Context can be also known as speech event. Hymes (1974) stated that speech events is the most important one dealing with particular instances of speech exchanging, like exchange of greeting, enquiry and etc. besides, in order to analyze speech events, some factors should be considered. One of the

most comprehensive lists of such factors is Hymes' SPEAKING term, which is the abbreviation for setting, participants, ends, act sequences, key, instrumentalities, and genre (Vakili et.al, 2012:27). The abbreviation of SPEAKING grid will be explained as follow:

'S' for Setting and Scene: Setting refers to the time and place which is the concrete physical circumstances in which speech takes place. Scene refers to the abstract psychological setting, or the cultural definition of the occasion. Within a particular setting, of course, participants are free to change scenes as they change the level of formality, or as they change the kind of activity in which they are involved.

'P' for Participants: It includes various combinations of speaker-listener, addressor-addressee, or sender-receiver. They generally fill certain socially specified roles. A two person conversation involves a speaker and hearer whose roles change.

'E' for Ends: It refers to the conventionally recognized expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participations seek to accomplish on particular occasions. On other hand, it is the goals or purposes that a speaker wishes to reach.

'A' for Act Sequence: It refers to the actual form and content of what is said: the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at hand.

‘K’ for Key: In the course of social interaction, participants offer each other cues as how to interpret the message content. It refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed such as lighthearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and son. The key may also be marked nonverbally by certain kind of behavior, gesture, posture, or even deportment.

‘I’ for Instrumentalities: It refers to the choice of channel such as oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the actual form of speech employed, whether it will be deliver in a more formal way or casual friendly one.

‘N’ for Norms of Interaction: It is social rules governing the event and the participants’ action and reaction. Defines what is socially acceptable at the event. The norm of interaction is contextual custom in using the code, including for example allowance for an interruption, using gestures freely, addressing an audience, eye contacts, distance, asking questions about belief, etc.

‘G’ for Genre: It refers to the types of utterance that is being given such things as poem, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lecture, and editorials. Different disciplines develop terms for kinds of speech acts and speech communities sometimes have their own terms for types.

enough. He confused and ask his friend Charley for loans of money, while he meets Charley's son who has successful lawyer. He remembered when Biff come to Boston after his failure math which makes his chances endangered foe collage by restraining him from graduating high school. In the same time, Biff knows Willy is having an affair.

Willy always judges Biff, but his wife Linda always defines Biff. She tries to make her husband calm. When Willy judge Biff, Biff tries to explain the ungraded loan to Willy, and he wants to leave in order to disappoint Willy again. Willy believes that Biff is failure because of grudge with him. In the night, Willy goes to out and he wants to kill himself in a car accident. He feels that when he does like that, he will get insurance money for Biff and his family. But, the fact is unlike on his mind.
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