CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents some divisions of theories related with the topic of the research, which is a language function. In this part, the researcher divides the discussions of the theories into four sub chapter. The first sub chapter is about language functions. The second sub chapter tells about the types of language functions purposed by Jacobson (1960). The third sub chapter discusses about features of context. The fourth sub chapter is about death of salesman.

2.1 Language Function

Nasr (1980: 1) stated that language is an acquired of systematic vocal activity representing meanings coming from human experiences. Language is not only the principal medium that human beings use to communicate with others but also the links for people in binding their culture (Clark, 1981:1). Thus, language has a primary function in human life, like to convey information to each other or request something of some situations such as language to apologize, giving command, giving direction, asking permission, and expressing a wish. Keraf (1997: 1) stated the primary function of language is as communication tool between members of the society in the form of symbol of the sound produced by human vocal organs. As stated in Brown and Yule (1983:1) the analysis of discourse deals with the description of linguistic forms independent of the purposes or functions which those forms are designed to serve human affairs. It means that all

human being needs a language to interact with other people although they have different abilities to use and deliver the language itself. People can fulfill their need to survive through producing and receiving language.

2.2 Types of Language Function

In order to analyze the language function in Linda's utterances in Death of Salesman, the researcher focus on the theory of language functions, purposed by Jacobson (1960). In his book "Linguistics and Poetics", he divided into six functions, which are emotive, conative, referential, phatic, metalingual, and poetic functions. These classifications of language functions are used as the tools for the researcher in achieving the main purpose of identifying the Linda's utterances. The six classifications of language functions purposed by Jacobson (1960) can be seen through the explanation as follows:

2.2.1 Emotive Function

Emotive function is the mind of the speaker. It is used for the speaker to express their feelings. Expressive function focuses on personal of addresser, expression of ideas, feelings, attitudes, or opinions.

For example:

"Marvelous!"

"Fantastic!"

"I'm feeling great today"

"Oh, no!".

2.2.2 Conative Function

Addressee or hearer is the main of conative function. Usually conative function is found in command and requests. It is not in general measured true or false.

For example:

"Close the door, please!"

"Go on down!"

"Please help me!"

2.2.3 Referential Function

Referential function is explaining about informing and describing. It is refers to the context. This is related with truth value (true or false status) of an element which become affirmed or questioned.

For example:

"The autumn leaves have all fallen now"

"The blue is color"

2.2.4 Phatic Function

Phatic function used to prologue or to stop communication in order to check whether channel works. It means that to attract the attention of the interlocutor to continue his/her attention. It includes greetings, complements, gossip, etc.

For example:

"Hello, do you hear me?"

"Are you listening?"

"How are you?"

2.2.5 Metalingual Function

It function is about checking and repairing communication. As Jacobson stated that our everyday language is the important plays in this function. It is not only focuses on attention of the code itself, but also predominant in questions which need to clarify when misunderstood appears.

For example:

"What do you mean?"

"Sorry, what did you say?"

2.2.6 Poetic Function

Poetic function contains a creativity touch of our own. Aesthetic features of language used to utterances focus. It does not refer to the ability to write poetry, but it to manipulate language in creative way.

For example:

"The black cat sad on the man black hat"

"Fredd's friends fried Fritos for Friday's food."

2.3 Features of Context

According to Paltridge (2006:54), a comprehension of how contextual language functions is central to an understanding of the relation between what is stated and what is understood orally and textually in a discourse. It a needs a consideration of how speakers organize what they intend to speak in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under kind of circumstances.

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-tex (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 speakerlistener, 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.

2.4 Death of Salesman

Death of Salesman is a play in 1930s which is written by Athur Miller. It tells about the journey of life and career of Willy Loman as a salesman. This drama not only tells about the career of salesman, but also the problems of Loman's family which is influenced by his past life to the present life. This drama is reflection of Athur personal experiences when his family felt the effect of capitalism during the Great depression in America in 1930.

Begin with Willy Loman is a travelling salesman. He has exhausted of years for making his trip. He has not reached a level successful yet. Willy complains to his wife Linda about his disappointment to their child Bill who is failure to find serious job. Willy becomes confused and argumentative; he tired because he has tried to infuse his child with a salesman's enthusiastic optimists and self confidence.

In Willy memories (flash back), we know that the salesman philosopher who has guided Willy to his current less than successful state. His neighbor Charley and his son Bernard have successes. He compared with himself with his children, Biff and Hap. He thinks personality is more important for success than academic grades. Then, Biff and Hap promise to their father to go into business together.

One day, Willy asks to his boss for a new job. For years, he becomes traveling job but he does not reward. He is fired because he cannot sell

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. (http://www.enotes.com/topics/death-of-a-salesman)