LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS IN FOUR SHORT STORIES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE AND ANTON CHEKOV THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Hakim, M.I. (2021). Language Function in Four Short Stories of Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekov. English Department, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd

Keywords: Language functions, Anton Chekov, Edgar Allan Poe

Language functions has become an important aspect of language analysis. The function of language refers to the purpose of the way people use language to communicate. In this research, the researcher focused on analyzing the language function in the short stories of Anton Chekov and Edgar Allan Poe. This research discusses three things, they are what is the type of language functions used in Anton, what is the type of language functions in Edgar and how is the comparison the type of language functions between both of them. This study aims to determine the function of the language contained in the short stories of Anton Chekov and Edgar Allan Poe.

The researcher used descriptive research design to analyze the language functions in the short story of Edgar and Anton. The theory used to answer the question is Language Functions based on Roman Jakobson. The data was collected by choosing the utterance from the short stories both of the author. The researcher analyzes by identifying the type of language functions and the comparison the type of language function between two authors.

In this study, the researcher found both of Anton Chekov and Edgar Allan Poe used six language functions, including referential, phatic, emotive, metalingual, conative, and poetic functions. The researcher used 4 short stories from Anton, they are An Actor's End, A Dead Body, A Happy Man, and The Lottery Ticket. While from Edgar Allan Poe's short stories are The Black Cat, The Tell-Tale Heart, Silence, A Fable, and The Oval Portrait. The researcher found that phatic function is the most dominant in Anton's short stories with 64 utterances. Next in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories, the type of language functions which mostly appeared is poetic functions with 56 utterances. Furthermore, the researcher found that the comparison between both of them is caused by they have different theme, background of the story and how they choose every word. So, the type of language functions in their stories is different.

ABSTRAK

Hakim, M.I. (2021). Fungsi Bahasa dalam Empat Cerita Pendek Edgar Allan Poe dan Anton Chekov. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr.Dzo'ul Milal,

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Kata Kunci: Fungsi Bahasa, Anton Chekov, Edgar Allan Poe

Fungsi bahasa telah menjadi aspek penting dalam analisis bahasa. Fungsi bahasa mengacu pada tujuan cara orang menggunakan bahasa untuk berkomunikasi. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti fokus menganalisis fungsi bahasa dalam cerpen Anton Chekov dan Edgar Allan Poe. Penelitian ini membahas tiga hal, yaituapajenisfungsibahasa yang digunakan Anton, apajenisfungsibahasa di Edgar dan bagaimana perbandingan jenis fungsi bahasa di antara keduanya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui fungsibahasa yang terdapat dalam cerpen Anton Chekov dan Edgar Allan Poe.

Peneliti menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif untuk menganalisis fungsi bahasa dalam cerpen Edgar dan Anton. Teori yang digunakan untuk menjawab pertanyaan tersebut adalah Fungsi Bahasa berdasarkan Roman Jakobson. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan memilih tuturan dari cerpen kedua pengarang. Peneliti menganalisis dengan mengidentifikasi jenis fungsi bahasa dan membandingkan jenis fungsi bahasa antara dua penulis.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan bahwa Anton Chekov dan Edgar Allan Poe menggunakan enam fungsi bahasa, yaitu fungsi referensial, fatis, emotif, metalingual, konatif, dan puitis. Peneliti menggunakan 4 cerita pendek dari Anton yaitu An Actor's End, A Dead Body, A Happy Man, dan The Lottery Ticket. Sedangkan dari cerpen Edgar Allan Poe adalah The Black Cat, The Tell-Tale Heart, Silence, A Fable, dan The Oval Portrait. Peneliti menemukan bahwa fungsi fatis paling dominan dalam cerpen Anton dengan 64 tuturan. Selanjutnya dalam cerpen Edgar Allan Poe, jenis fungsi bahasa yang paling banyak muncul adalah fungsi puitis dengan 56 tuturan. Selanjutnya, peneliti menemukan bahwa perbandingan antara keduanya disebabkan oleh perbedaantema, latarbelakang cerita dan cara mereka memilih setiap kata. Jadi, jenis fungsi bahasa dalam cerita mereka berbeda.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This part presents the background of study, research questions, significance of the study, scope and limitation and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is always used to communicate and interact in getting what we need from others, and language has many kinds. At the same time, humans also have many cultures and races in this world, but this will not change anything because every human being has a way of communicating. Therefore, language is very important in life in this study, and language cannot be separated from humans. Halliday and Mathlessen (2014) said that when people speak or write, they make text, which involves the listener and the reader. The term 'text' refers to every language in any medium, which makes sense for someone who knows the language; ready to characterize language content in context. Jabbar and Hassan (2018) stated that language must be investigated in various functions. When people talk about the function of language, they talk about the reason for using language. The function of language is communication or commonly referred to as the speech function; people apply language to give and get messages among themselves.

Therefore, language functions has become an important aspect of language analysis. The function of language refers to the purpose of the way people use language to communicate. People use language for formal or informal situations. Special grammar and vocabulary structures are often used with the functions of each language. There are many types of language used for specific purposes. Language functions also refers to what students do with language when they engage with content and interact with others. So that, there are many theories about the language of functions that has their types for doing the analysis. Mullaly (2007: 76-79) said that there are eleven functions of language, they are (1) language as a means of communication, (2) language as a means of integration and adaptation, (3) language as a social control function, (4) language as a means of understanding oneself, (5) language as a means of self-expression, (6) language as a means of understanding others, (7) language as a means of logical thinking, (8) language builds intelligence, (9) language build character, (10) language develops profession, (11) language as a means of new creativity.

Meanwhile, based on Jakobson(1960)defined language functions into six functions they are (1) referential function, (2) emotive function, (3) directive function, (4) poetic function, (5) phatic function, (6) metalingual function. The function represents the activity or use of language for specific purposes, functions to express ideas, communicate with others, and understand content in an academic environment. Researcher can analyze the type of language functions from short story, novel, movie, advertisement, oral discourse, and so forth. Thus, the researcher wants to analyze the language functions in a short story because few researcher used this object.

A short story is one of the literary works that include in literature. A short story has very detailed and simple storylines, not complicated, and not too story like a

novel. In any literary works of literature, there must be the main character to support the literary works. Short stories are short fictional prose narratives shorter than novels and usually contain only a few characters. Short stories usually deal with effects that are conveyed in only one or more important episodes or scenes. Its form encourages organizational economics, short narratives, and the elimination of complex plots; characters are expressed in dramatic action and encounters but are rarely fully developed. Although the scope is relatively limited, the short story genre has similarities with the novel, and it's just that the short stories provide complete information without being wordy. The researcher has decided Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekhov short stories as the object of the research. The researcher chose the short stories of Edgar Allan and Anton Chekhov because their short stories naturally emerged from his brain which led to his work and were famous in their respective countries. Anton Chekhov's short stories are also famous for horror and gothic stories.

Related to this research, there are previous studies that focused on the language functions. First, Lestari (2018) analyzed language functions in Maybelline Advertisements. She used Roman Jakobson theory in this research. As a result, she found five language functions: referential, poetic, conative, phatic, and emotive. The most frequently used in the study is the referential function. The second previous study was done by Arista (2014), who analyzed the language functions of the main character in Sherlock Holmes II: A Game of Shadow Movie. The theory that she used is the Roman Jakobson theory. She found that the most dominant type is the metalinguistic function. The third previous study is Arum (2015). She conducted language function analysis in the "Enchanted" movie. She used Cook's theory to analyze the data. She also used Nurgiantoro's theory to find messages in the movie script. She found seven language functions. They were: emotive, directive, phatic, poetic, referential, metalinguistic, and contextual functions. The fourth previous study was done by Maerobah (2018). She analyzed the language functions in Air Asia Airline Advertisement. She analyzed Air Asia advertisements because the language in the advertisement is interesting. She used Jakobson's theory in analyzing the language functions which appeared in the advertisement. She found that there are 8 data used referential, conative, phatic, and emotive functions. Seven data used referential, conative, phatic, and poetic functions. And one data used phatic and conative function.

The fifth previous study is Ghonilmah (2017). She stated that in the film he analyzed entitled Finding Dory, he stated that there were six language functions, namely referential, phatic, emotive, metalingual, conative, and poetic. She found that the function that came out the most was the emotive function because it was a character that could give the reader a feeling through emotion and expression. The sixth previous study was done by Asdar (2017). He analyzed the types of language functions and the dominant language functions used by all the participants and narrators in BPEC (Benteng Panynyua English Club). He found four types of language function; expressive, descriptive, phatic, and referential function. The most dominant type of language function is the referential function.

From the previous studies above, many of them analyzed the language functions in movies and advertisements. Roman Jakobson's theory of language functions is used by many of them in analyzing their research. However, little research concentrates on the short story. Therefore, the researcher wants to fulfill the lack of previous studies. The researcher chose the short story because in the 1800s, short story's writers not only entertained the readers but also had an element of criticism, so they needed language functions to find the meaning of the story they had written. Many short stories can be used to analyze the language functions, such as the short story by Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekhov. The researcher chooses four short stories from Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekhov. The researcher focuses his research on the short stories of Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekov, where they both have worked in the same genre and year, but they are in different written works from English and Russian.

The researcher chooses to use a language functions for the short story from Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekov because the researcher wanted to make it easier for the short story's readers to understand the content quickly. The purpose of the story was made because, in the 1800s, written works in the form of short stories did entertain the surrounding community and criticize social facts in the environment. So, the researcher wants to compare their short stories by using language functions. The other reason why the researcher decides to use four short stories is that each short story ranges more than seven pages. In addition, four short stories from the two authors are suitable to be used as the data in analyzing the language functions by Roman Jakobson.

The researcher chose four short stories of Edgar Allan Poe, which talked about a horror story. They are silence-a fable, the oval portrait, the tell-tale heart, and the black cat. Next, the researcher also uses a horror short story from Anton Chekhov. They are a dead body, a tragic actor, a happy man, and the lottery ticket. The researcher chooses the language functions because it is important to convey the message contained in this short story. The short stories analyzed in this study have a lot of language vocabulary that is difficult to understand; therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing the words and language used in the short stories written by Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekov. In this study, the researcher describes several types of language functions using Roman Jakobson's theory in short stories

Poe is famous for his poems and short stories, especially mysteries and gruesome stories. Meanwhile, the researcher also uses Anton Chekhov because he is one of Russia's greatest fiction writers (dramas and short stories) in history. They both are famous short story writers with a horror theme. Their short stories are suitable to analyze through the language functions by Roman Jakobson. The researcher identifies and explains the types of language function through the utterances in words, phrases, and sentences in the short story. The researcher hopes that the findings can be useful as a reference for the reader. So, the reader can understand how language functions appear in the short story.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1.2.1 What are the types of language functions in 4 short stories inAnton Chekov by Roman Jakobson?

- 1.2.2 What are the types of language functions in 4 short stories in Edgar Allan Poe by Roman Jakobson?
- 1.2.3 What is the comparison of the types of language functions between Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekhov's short stories?

1.3 Significance of the Study

This research will be useful for readers to learn about language functions in the short story. The researcher discusses the types of language functions in 4 short stories by Poe and Chekhov. On the other hand, the researcher discusses what types of language functions which dominantly used in 4 short stories by Poe and Chekhov. The short stories use interesting and attractive words to ease the reader to understand the language functions in a short story.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This research analyzes the language functions in Poe and Chekhov's short stories. The researcher focuses only on Poe and Chekhov's short stories. The researcher limits the data, and he uses four short stories from Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekhov. The researcher uses four short stories of Poe and Chekhov, which talk about a horror story. The researcher analyzes the language functions of the four short stories by Poe and Chekhov by Roman Jakobson.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Language Functions analysis is an analysis relating to grammatical structure and vocabulary used to communicate with others.

Jakobson's language Functions the theory is divided into six functions of language: referential, expressive, directive, metalingual, poetic, and phatic functions.

Edgar Allan Poe is an American essayist, writer, critic, and editor most popular for suggestive short stories.

Anton Chekhov is a writer of Russian short stories, and his plays in the 20th Century were phenomenal, including "The Black Monk" and "Sleepy



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The researcher presents some theories to address the problems of study in this chapter. The theories related to the Roman Jakobson's theory

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter provides several theories as a guide in conducting this research. Here the researcher cites several opinions that are considered relevant to his research and present them here. The contents are: Discourse Analysis, Language, Language Functions, Short Stories of Edgar Allan Poe and Short Stories of Anton Chekov

2.2 Language

Language is a means of communication used by all living things on this earth, and language has many functions as expressing feelings, expressing something, conveying ideas, and conveying information. The language has many wider functions. By knowing the function of language include its purpose, its use, and what it does. Sapir (1921:7) states that language is a purely human and noninstinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires using a system of voluntarily produced symbols. The conclusion obtained by the researcher is that language is a means to express someone's situation to the public verbally.

2.3 Discourse

Linguistics is a method for analyzing the structure of a text that is longer than one sentence, taking into account the linguistic content of the sentence and its sociolinguistic context. Because the ethos of discourse analysis is language, and discourse (in the sense of speech) is not a fixed and unchangeable reality but shaped by social context. Discourse analysis as a research technique involves language analysis with the above framework in mind and has become increasingly popular in recent years in the social sciences and management. Brown and Yule (1983: 29) discourse analysis is a pragmatic presupposition, that is, 'defined in terms of assumptions the speaker makes about what the hearer is likely to accept without challenge. From this statement, the researcher reveals that discourse analysis is also needed to dissect a sentence and define the assumptions contained in the short story

2.4 Language Functions

Jakobson (1960) described six language functions through which effective verbal communication actions can be described.

2.4.1 Emotive Functions

The emotive function is the language of self-oriented expressive beings (Halliday and Hasan, 1991: 15). It means that someone expresses their feelings through language. The emotive function can also express feelings, thoughts, ideas, and personal opinions with a choice of different words, intonation, and others. This expression consists of social factors, both negative and positive (Holmes, 1992: 255).

Nord (2006: 49) says that the emotive or expressive function is an individual's feelings or emotions to express ideas. Expressive functions or known as addresser-oriented emotive functions. For example, 'Oh my God, six hours?' (This example from BentengPanynyua English Club in Fort Rotterdam) These examples told us an expression of the narrator when she heard from one of the participants, and it made the narrator feel shocked; then she said, "Oh my God", and it is one of an expression.

2.4.2 Conative functions

Jakobson defines that "the Conative function, finds its purest grammatical expression in the vocative and imperative" Jakobson(1980: 83) it means that the function of conative language is to make someone the addressee to respond to the addresser to do what they are told, The example of directive function *have a sit sir, sit closer*!' (This example from BentengPanynyua English Club in Fort Rotterdam) In the meeting group, the narrator ordered a participant to sit. It was proved by the statement, "Have a seat sir, sit closer". It means that the narrator asked to sit closer with other participants.

2.4.3 Metalingual functions

The metalinguistic function is an unknown substitute with what is known and verified in the structure and content of objects in interpretation. The metalinguistic function defines languages such as grammar or words that describe the language itself (Shektman, 2011: 288). In addition, the metalingual function is the use of language to discuss or describe itself. The metalinguistic can be used

alone or to provide information. The metalinguistic also agree with the code itself. For example, *'They are getting a divorce. Separating from each other,' said Robert.* (This example from the "Enchanted" movie scripts)) From this example, the researcher found that *"They're getting a divorce. Separating from each other"* is a metalinguistic function because the language "separating from each other" explains the language "getting a divorce".

2.4.4Poetic Functions

Holmes (1992: 258) says poetic features like metaphor, metonymy, alliteration, poetry, ambiguity, repetition, parables, and antithesis are used in poetic functions. In addition, the poetic function also focuses on the message for its own sake (the code itself and how it is used) and is an operating function in poetry and slogans. So the poetic function describes how the characteristics of poetry and expresses themselves in poetry. Therefore, metaphor is the dominant mode in poetry. For example, *'Specious, formosus, preclarasus!'* said Narissa. (This example from the "Enchanted" movie scripts) From the example, the researcher found that "Specious, formosus, preclarasus!" is a language that has a poetic function because it has a nice language based on rhyme. It will be said by Narissa if she uses her power of magic.

2.4.5Referential Functions

Functions that describe situations, objects or mental states and correspond to message factors are called referential functions. Referential functions also depend on the balance between information provided and assumed (Nord, 2006: 48). There

are micro functions such as; identifying people, schools, homes and communities; asking for describing someone or something; defining something; explaining or asking for an explanation of how it works; comparing things; discuss the possibility, probability, or ability to do so something. For example, *'Yeah, there is a negative and positive impact, the positive impact, absolutely the information, I mean we can get the information, we can connect to another people around the world, but the negative impact nowadays we have new phenomena cultural imperialism with this technology.* '(This example from BentengPanynyua English Club in Fort Rotterdam) This example told us about a referential function that referred to comparing something. In this case, some participants gave opinions, like this data that discussed technology's positive and negative impact.

2.4.6 Phatic Functions

The language functions used to interact and relate to contact factors are called phatic functions. This function can be used to give greetings and casual discussions about the weather, especially with strangers. It also can be the key to opening, maintaining, verifying or closing communication. Therefore, the phatic function is one of the most commonly used communication actions in daily interactions: greetings, appendages, gossip, etc. A speaker says hi/hallo to greet their friends.

Meanwhile, the speaker uses hello to greet strangers, but the formal greeting for strangers is good morning/good afternoon. For the example, *'Hello. How are*

you? '(Transcript from "Now You See Me 2" movie). The horsemen meet Lee in a shop and try to make the conversation by using greetings.

2.5 Edgar Allan Poe

Edgar Allan Poe is an American author, artist, editor and critic. Poe was the main popular American essayist to get by thinking of himself, delivering a monetarily troublesome life and profession. Poe is popular for his sonnets and short stories that represent puzzles and horrifying stories. Broadly, he is viewed as a focal figure in American sentimentalism and writing in the United States and got perhaps the soonest expert of short stories. He is also viewed as the designer of the criminologist fiction type and attributed to the rising sci-fi classification.

2.5.1 Silence – A Fable

A Demon recounts the narrative of how he tormented a man in Congo. The man sat on a stone by a turning waterway. The stream is flanked by water lilies and encompassed by woodland of toxic blossoms. The man trembled in dread however didn't run from the world he saw. Evil presence at that point enchants that turns the world hard. The breeze is blowing hard. The earth trembled, yet the man remained shaking. Satan, at that point, presents a quiet spell. The earth quits moving. The breeze stops like water. There is absolute quiet. The man stood and attempted to hear something. The man is then overwhelmed with dread and "flees, in a rush."

2.5.2 The Oval Portrait

The story begins with the harmed storyteller looking for shelter in an enormous house left in Apennine. The storyteller spends his energy appreciating works of art that enrich the room in weird shapes; in the wake of drawing the light nearer to the book, the storyteller promptly finds a formerly obscure artistic creation that portrays a little youngster's head and shoulders. The picture unexpectedly enthralled the storyteller "possibly 60 minutes". The storyteller energetically talks with the book for picture clarification. The remainder of the following story is a statement from this book - a story in a story. This book illustrates a disastrous story, including a "generally wonderful" young girl. He loved and married an unpredictable painter who thought more about his work than all else on the planet, including his better half. The painter, at last, approached his better half to sit for him, and he submissively concurred, sitting "delicately for quite a long time" in his turret room. The painter worked so tirelessly in his obligations that he didn't perceive his significant other's blurring wellbeing since he, as a caring spouse, continually "kept on grinning and proceed, without whining". When the painter approaches the finish of his work, he doesn't let anybody go into the pinnacle room and once in a while takes his eyes off the canvas, even though he watched his significant other. After weeks, he at long last completed his work. In any case, when he saw the full picture, he was astonished, shouting, "This is, in fact, Life itself!" After that, he out of nowhere directed to pay concentration toward his significant other and found that he had kicked the bucket.

2.5.3 The Tell-Tale Heart

The narrator has a grudge for killing an old man. The old man doesn't have any fault with the narrator; it's just that the narrator doesn't like the old man's eyes because it's similar to a vulture bird. Every midnight the narrator enters the old

man's room because he wants to kill him, but he can't because the narrator hates his eyes instead of the old man's. On the 7th night, the narrator entered the old man's room again and did the same thing every day except that the narrator accidentally woke up the parents by dropping the flashlight he was carrying. Waiting patiently for the old man to sleep again, the narrator looks back at the old man sleeping, but the old man wakes up because the old man's eyes are wide open, and the narrator's desire to kill him is more rounded, and on that night the old man is killed. In the morning, the police came to check what had happened at the house because they got a report from a neighbor that there was a crowd. The narrator couldn't hold back the sound of the old man's heartbeat he killed and finally told the police where the old man's body was.

2.5.4 The Black Cat

The black cat tells of a person who has a hobby of raising animals, but his dominion is black and has a black pet favorite named Pluto; at one time, the narrator leaves in a state of intoxication, and the cat's presence makes the narrator angry and hurts his cat until one eye disappears. Still, it doesn't make the narrator stop getting drunk; at one time, the narrator's house caught fire and found his animals all dead except the black cat, Pluto. The narrator has begun to interfere with his beloved cat, first almost to kill the cat but was stopped by his wife, but the narrator also killed his wife. The narrator hid the corpse of his wife and Pluto at his home, at the same time when the police came to the narrator's house to ask to find

his missing wife and the police finally found the body of the wife thanks to the sound of a black cat that kept on sound.

2.6 Anton Chekhov

Anton Pavlovich Chekhov is a Russian writer and short story writer who is ever viewed as outstanding amongst other short fiction writers. His calling as a screen writer did four praiseworthy works, and his best short stories were held in high respect by writers and pundits. Close by Henrik Ibsen and August Strindberg, Chekhov is one of the three crucial figures in introducing early innovation in the theatre. Chekhov practiced as a specialist for most of his artistic calling: "Drug is my legal companion", he once expressed, "and writing is my extravagant lady." Chekhov left the venue after the social event of The Seagull in 1896. Yet, the show was reestablished for affirmation in 1898 by the Moscow Art Theater Konstantin Stanislavski, who later moreover conveyed Uncle Vanya from Chekhov and played his last two sensations, Three Sisters and The Cherry Orchard. These four works present challenges for the acting group just as the crowd, since supplanting standard action, Chekhov offers "theatre mentalities" and "lives immersed in content".

2.6.1 A Dead Body

Soma and peasants were watching the corpse lying rigidly, and they were discussing what they were going to do with the corpse; not long afterwards, a traveler came and asked them both what had happened to the corpse before dying. The traveler was scared and did not dare go alone when he saw the corpse, so that the farmer followed him and left Syoma alone, responsible for the corpse.

2.6.2 A Tragic Actor

The basic summary of this story is that Masha saw Fenogenov on stage, and he seemed to fall in love with her. Later in the story, he ran away from his father and married the tragedy, Fenogenov. His father denied it and said, "Little Russia is stupid and has no house or permanent job". Over time in the story, Masha sent his father a message saying that he was beaten and would not stop unless he was sent money. Even though he sent this to his father, he ignored the letters.

2.6.3 A Happy Man

A Happy Man is a very funny and satirical story that tells us that happiness is easy and everything is in our hands. The action took place on the passenger train. A man tried to find the train, opened the door and said, "No, wrong again!" every time he missed. But suddenly he heard his name "Ivan Alexyevitch! What brought you here? Is that you?" That was Pyotr Petrovitch's best friend. They began chatting, and Pyotr Petrovitch learned that Ivan Alexyevitch was married that day, and he immediately came after the wedding. He described how happy he was, while the listeners laughed because Ivan was a little drunk and acted very funny. Suddenly he realized that he had missed not only the train but also the train itself! And moved to Moscow, while his young wife moved to Saint-Petersburg. His happiness is gone, and he needs to decide what to do next.

2.6.4 The Lottery Ticket

Lottery tickets are about a working-class man named Ivan. He examines the paper and tells his better half that the initial hardly any quantities of winning lottery numbers are proportionate to the lottery tickets. Happily, they each fantasize about how they will experience money. Yet, their cerebrums rapidly change and become upset, considering that all of them imagines how triumph will change their associates antagonistically. Their arrangement was hindered when they saw that the triumphant lottery number was alternate from Ivan's better half's ticket. Recognizing they haven't won anything and continue ahead with their lives.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the researcher provides the procedures for conducting this research. It contains the research design, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a qualitative method as a research methodology. The qualitative method is a suitable method for analyzing this research because the researcher focused on the utterances of Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekhov's short story. The researcher uses the descriptive method to classify, explain, and analyze the short stories. The researcher showed the result in words, phrases, and sentences of 4 Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekhov's short stories.

3.2 Data Collection

In this section the researcher will provide the stages that will be carried out in collecting data and how to analyze it

3.2.1 Data and Data Source

The data source was taken from the internet. The researcher searched the reliable source to download the short stories of Edgar and Anton. The data for this research were taken from 4 short stories by Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekov. The four short stories from Edgar Allan Poe related to Schizophrenia's story, while

the short stories from Anton Chekhov are related to the romance story. The data used was in the form of words, phrases, and sentences of the short story.

3.2.2 Instrument

The research instrument of this research was the researcher himself, who selected, collected, analyzed the data, and reported the result of the research. The researcher himself did all the steps in analyzing the research. Furthermore, the researcher uses a laptop, paper and pen as supporting tools.

3.2.3 Data Collection Techniques

The researcher read the short story as the data collecting technique. The researcher used four short stories by Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekov. The researcher did several steps to collect the data:

1. Searching the short story of Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekhov

The researcher searched the short story of Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekhov from the internet with a reliable source based on the same theme from the two authors. Selecting the four short stories of Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekhov

Second, after getting many short stories, the researcher selected the short story that was analyzed. The researcher got four short stories of Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekhov. The researcher chose the short story based on the different writing styles of each author. It is because each author's different background and those short stories were suitable to make this thesis different from the previous. 2. Reading the eight short stories

Next, the researcher read the short stories many times and took each word, phrase or sentence to get the meaning. Besides reading the short stories, the researcher also categorized the language functions that were suitable and used to analyze the object. This step is important to get an accurate answer in the next step.

3. Identifying the data

The researcher identified the utterances which suitable for the types of language functions based on Jakobson's theory. The researcher highlighted the word, phrase or sentence which contained the language functions. Then, to make it easier to identify, the researcher gave the color in each type. If the utterance has a context-oriented meaning to show something or a fact, then the utterance can be called a referential type. The phatic type contains words/text related to the context that connects the conversation.

Furthermore, the emotive type contains text that shows a person's expression. Meanwhile, if the word/text is related to every sentence for which the recipient receives the same code, it is called a metalingual type. In addition, there is also a conative type which has the meaning of a word that is ordered. The last one is poetic it can be called poetic if the words/utterances are related to multiple meanings. Identifying eight short stories based on Jakobson's theory could make the reader understand the type used in Anton Chekhov and Edgar Allan Poe's short story.



Figure 3.1: "Identifying the data of Anton Chekov short story"



Figure 3.2: "Identifying the data of Edgar Allan Poe short story"

4. Coding the data

After the researcher identified and gave the color in each type. The researcher made the code to make it easier to categorize each type used in the short story. Every code has its meaning and color. There are Six codes of the type of language functions based on Roman Jakobson's theory. The codes are:

Referential	:	R	= red line
Phatic	:	Ph	=purple line
Emotive	:	Ε	= blue line
Metalingual	:	Μ	=green line

Conative	:	С	= yellow line
Poetic	:	Po	= grey line

3.3 Data Analysis

The researcher uses the descriptive method to analyze data. This method is a way for researchers to research by describing and analyzing data simultaneously. The researcher analyzed this research in several steps; they are

3.3.1 Classifying

After the researcher got and identified the data, the researcher organized and prepared the data. Then, the researcher used a table to classify the data observed from the short story of Anton Chekhov and Edgar Allan Poe. The researcher gave the checklist in every utterance, which is suitable with the type. The researcher analyzed the data using the theory of Roman Jakobson. The researcher also interpreted those data to get the reliable result of the analysis. The researcher made this step to answer Research Questions 1 and 2. It is one of the answers about the comparison types of language functions in two writers. The table is shown below.

No.	Word/phrase/sentence	R	Ph	E	М	С	Po	Explanation
1.	my head hurt							
2.	hey could not hear??							
3.	vulture eye						V	

Table 3.1 Classifying of Edgar Allan Poe's Short Story

No.	Word/phrase/sentence	R	Ph	E	М	С	Ро	Explanation
1.	'How are you getting on?"							
2.	'Come and sit down!					V		
3.	A little blonde with a							
	ittle noselittle							
	fingers							

 Table 3.2 Classifying of Anton Chekhov's Short Story

3.3.2 Describing the Comparison Language Functions from two writers

After classifying and interpreting the type of language functions, the researcher compared the language functions used in both writers. In addition, the researcher analyzed and explained how Anton Chekhov and Edgar Allan Poe chose each word in their short stories to make it easier for readers to understand the content and language techniques used in each story. Next, the researcher compared the situational context of their short story. Moreover, the researcher also analyzed the relation of the language functions in the short story of both writers, and this method was also used to answer research question number 3—the table is shown below.

Authors	Туре	of	Relation of selecting	Situational Context
	Language			
Anton Chekov				
Edgar Allan Poe				

 Table 3.3 Comparison of Anton Chekov and Edgar Allan Poe short stories

3.3.3 Making Conclusion

The last, the researcher concluded the finding of this research. The

researcher gave a brief explanation for the whole result based on the own

researcher's interpretation.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher reports the research results, which includes two points of discussion, namely the findings and discussion. This chapter provides a more detailed description that will show all the results of the data analysis. Therefore, research questions will be answered in this chapter.

4.1 Findings

The researcher found and analyzed the types of language functions based on the Roman Jakobson theory in the short story of Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekov

From the two authors above, the researcher found six language functions used in the short story, including the referential function, phatic function, emotive function, metalingual function, conative function, and poetic function. The most widely used language functions in Anton Chekov's four short stories is the phatic function, while in Edgar Allan Poe's four short stories, it is the Poetic function. To answer Research Questions 1 and 2, researchers have found the results of the four short stories belonging to Anton Chekov and Edgar Allan Poe; in Anton Chekov's short story, the researcher found 43 referential functions, 63 phatic functions, 21 emotive functions, 15metalingual functions, 21 conative functions, and 28 poetic functions. For Edgar Allan Poe's short story, the researcher found 7 referential functions, 9 phatic functions, 23emotive functions, 6metalingual functions, 3 conative functions, and 56 poetic functions.

4.1.1 Language Functions used in Anton Chekhov

This chapter provides the results of this research. Here the researcher provides data that has been analyzed from the four short stories of Anton Chekov

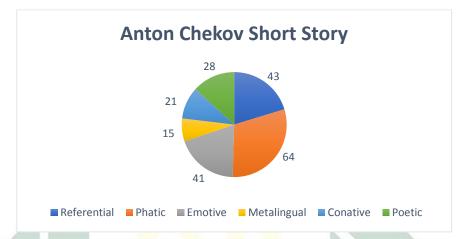


Figure 4.1 Types of language function in Anton Chekov Short Story

Figure 4.1 showed the type of language functions in Anton Chekov's short stories. Phatic functions as the dominant function with 64 utterances. The second type with 43 utterances is referential function. Next, there is an emotive function as much as 41 utterances. The poetic function appeared with 28 utterances. While 21 utterances is the conative functions. The last, metalingual is the lowest function with 15 utterances.

4.1.1.1 Referential Function

The referential function focuses on a sentence that describes the information in a story—used to inform something, such as facts in the story, description, and explanation of something. Referential function also describes a situation or object. It is also information.

Data 1

"It's close here. You go straight along the road; when you have gone **a mile and a half, there will be Ananova**, our village. From the village, father, you turn to the right by the riverbank, and so you will get to the brickyards. **It's two miles from Ananova**.(A Dead Body short story)

In the sentence above, someone tells where the Annanova is. The sentences *" a mile and a half there will be Ananova "* and *" It's two miles from Ananova."*" are included in the referential function because the addresser explains where the place and distance of Ananova are in fact. The two words are information for the readers of the short story.

Data 2

"Well, that's all right, then. Come along! The young man gets up and goes with the cassock. A minute later the sound of their steps and their talk dies away. Syoma shuts his eyes and gently dozes. **The fire begins to grow dim**, and a big black shadow falls on the dead body. (A Dead Body short story)

The setting of this story is in front of a bonfire; the author explains the quiet

atmosphere because of the long night, and the sentence " The fire begins to grow

dim " explains that the fire is slowly dimming. The sentence is called a referential

function because the information from the fire is dimming.

Data 3

THE passenger **train is just starting from Bologoe**, the junction on the Petersburg-Moscow line. In a second-class smoking compartment **five passengers sit dozing**, shrouded in the twilight of the carriage. They had just had a meal, and now, snugly ensconced in their seats, they are trying to go to sleep. Stillness. (A Happy Man short story)

The place where the quote above happened is on a train; the author provides

the sentences " train is just starting from Bologoe " and " five passengers sit dozing

" as information. These two sentences are related to the referential function because

they tell the reader information to explain the situation in the train

4.1.1.2 Phatic Function

Phatic function is to open a conversation or connect a conversation to stay

connected to each other. Phatic functions consist of several kinds, for example,

greetings and questions. for example, in the case of greeting, it is "hello" or "hi".

while the questions are "is it true?", "did you hear me?" or "did you see it?".

Data 4

"It's close here. You go straight along the road; when you have gone a mile and a half there will be Ananova, our village. From the village, father, you turn to the right by the riverbank, and so you will get to the brickyards. It's two miles from Ananova."

"God give you health. And why are you sitting here?

"We are sitting here watching. You see, there is a dead body...."

"What? what body? Holy Mother!" (A Dead Body short story)

The scene in the speech was at the location where the body was found, and

officers just realized there was a body there. The utterances "why are you sitting

here?" and "You see, there is a dead body..." is determined as a phatic function

because the utterance is to attract the attention of the interlocutor or to emphasize

the continuation of his attention so that the researcher classifies the above utterance

as a phatic function.

Data 5

"She would begrudge me every farthing," he thought, with a glance at his wife. "The lottery ticket is hers, not mine! Besides, **what is the use of her going abroad?** What does she want there? She would shut herself up in the hotel, and not let me out of her sight.... I know!"

And for the first time in his life his mind dwelt on the fact that his wife had grown elderly and plain, and that she was saturated through and through with the smell of cooking, while he was still young, fresh, and healthy, and might well have got married again (A Lottery Ticket short story) The scene of the incident was at home, where the husband was looking for a way to prevent his wife from taking all the lottery prizes won. The utterance "*what is the use of her going abroad?* "includes a phatic function because the word is used to connect the next sentence. Therefore the researcher concludes that the utterance includes a phatic function.

Data 6

"Gentlemen, gentlemen, don't think so much! Damn all this analysis! If you want a drink, drink, no need to philosophize as to whether it's bad for you or not. . . . Damn all this philosophy and psychology!"

The guard walks through the compartment.

"My dear fellow," the bridegroom addresses him, "when you pass through the carriage No. 209 look out for a lady in a grey hat with a white bird and tell her I'm here!" (A Happy Man short story)

The utterances "Gentlemen, gentlemen" and" My dear fellow " appear before the speaker continues the next words. This speech is intended to attract the attention of the interlocutor to pay attention to the speaker. It makes the recipient willing to listen to the speaker to completion. The researcher concludes that the words "Gentlemen, gentlemen " and" My dear fellow " are included in the phatic function.

4.1.1.3 Emotive Function

The emotive function relates to the feelings the author writes to the reader.

It focuses on the speaker who expresses directly what is happening in the story so that the reader's emotional impression is carried away by the story; usually, the emotive function is indirectly said by the addresser in the story to express expressions of surprise, joy, disappointed or happiness.

Data 7

Ivan Alexyevitch turns pale, clutches his head, and begins pacing rapidly about the carriage.

"Ach, idiot that I am!" he says in indignation. "Scoundrel! The devil devour me! Whatever am I to do now? Why, my wife is in that train! She's there all alone, expecting me, consumed by anxiety. Ach, I'm a motley fool!"

The bridegroom falls on the seat and writhes as though someone had trodden on his corns. (A Happy Man short story)

The setting where the story above is in a train carriage where Ivan, as the

main character in the story, feels himself a fool because he got on the wrong train

with the quote "Ach, idiot that I am!". The quote is included as an emotive function

because Ivan expresses his stupidity by being very annoyed. He thinks his wife is

on the train that he is currently riding while getting on the train that does not have

his wife in it.

Data 8

"I must go home!" the jeune premier heard.

"Where is home?"

"To Vyazma . . . to my home. . . ."

"It is a thousand miles to Vyazma . . . my boy," sighedBrama-Glinsky, drumming on the window-pane. "And what do you want to go to Vyazma for?"

"I want to die there."

"What next! Now he's dying! He has fallen ill for the first time in his life, and already he fancies that his last hour is come. . . . No, my boy, no cholera will carry off a buffalo like you. You'll live to be a hundred. . . . Where's the pain?" (An Actors End short story)

The place of the story is a bar where the main character wants to go back to

his hometown because he misses his hometown. The sentence "I want to die there."

above shows that the main character in the story feels that he has given up hope and

cannot survive his sick condition. The sentence "I want to die there." is an emotive

function because it shows an expression of despair

Data 9

His wife looked at his astonished and panicstricken face, and realized that he was not joking.

"9,499?" she asked, turning pale and dropping the folded tablecloth on the table. "Yes, yes... it really is there!"

"And the number of the ticket?"

"Oh yes! There's the number of the ticket too. But stay . . . wait! No, I say! Anyway, the number of our series is there! Anyway, you understand...." (The Lottery Ticket short story)

"Yes, yes . . . it really is there!" in the statement above, the researcher

analyzed that the main character of this story was surprised after seeing the lottery

numbers he had the same as those in the newspapers as the lottery winner. "Yes, yes

... it really is there!" This statement is an emotive function because of the context

of the quote above. It shows the feeling of surprise from the character of the story

above

4.1.1.4 Metalingual Function

The metalinguistic function of language is the use of words and phrases to

talk about or describe, not what they mean but only their form. A metalingual

function is used whenever the sender and receiver need to check if they are using

the same code. For example: "what happened to the bicycle?", "what ball is that?".

Data 10

"It's close here. You go straight along the road; when you have gone a mile and a half there will be Ananova, our village. From the village, father, you turn to the right by the riverbank, and so you will get to the brickyards. It's two miles from Ananova."

"God give you health. And why are you sitting here?

"We are sitting here watching. You see, there is a dead body...." "What? what body? Holy Mother!"(A Dead Body short story)

In the story, the author tells that there is a corpse found by people who are

wandering. The utterance "what body? Holy Mother!" is included as a metalingual

function because the response to the previous speaker uses the same code or

discussion. So that the researcher analyzes the utterance entering the metalingual

function

Data 11

His wife looked at his astonished and panicstricken face, and realized that he was not joking.

"9,499?" she asked, turning pale and dropping the folded tablecloth on the table. "Yes, yes . . . it really is there!"

"And the number of the ticket?"

"Oh yes! **There's the number of the ticket too**. But stay . . . wait! No, I say! Anyway, the number of our series is there! Anyway, you understand...." (The Lottery Ticket short story)

"There's the number of the ticket too " the greeting was addressed to the

speaker, who asked about the ticket he got, and the response from the recipient also

discussed the ticket. The researcher analyzed the speech entering the metalingual

function because speakers, speakers, and recipients are discussing the same code or

one discussion.

4.1.1.5 Conative Function

Conative function refers to the language used to make someone or the

recipient of the interlocutor do something. In other words, this function is made to

give a command or invitation that makes the recipient do something according to

the command. For example: "look over there" or "go!"

Data 12

"But you seem in very good spirits," observes PyotrPetrovitch. "Come and sit down! There's room and a welcome."

"No, no. . . . I'm off to look for my carriage. Good-bye!"

"You'll fall between the carriages in the dark if you don't look out! Sit down, and when we get to a station you'll find your own compartment. **Sit down!**"(A Happy Man short story)

In the first sentence above, the addresser tells the addressee to come and sit

as well as in the second utterance, because of the commands or orders such as the

utterances " Come and sit down!" and " Sit down!" it can be concluded that the

speech enters the conative function because of the actions taken by the listener.

Data 13

"And we are sorry to see your foolishness, you may be sure. You are a goodnatured, sober peasant, and the only trouble is that you have no sense in your head. You should have picked up some sense for yourself if the Lord has afflicted you and given you no understanding. You must make an effort, Syoma. . . . You should listen hard when anything good's being said, note it well, and keep thinking and thinking. . . . If there is any word you don't understand, you should make an effort and think over in your head in what meaning the word is used. Do you see? Make an effort! If you don't gain some sense for yourself you'll be a simpleton and of no account at all to your dying day." (A Dead Body short story)

Of the three utterances, according to the researcher, belong to the conative

function. It can be seen from the context in the story, where the addresser is

requesting the addressee like utterance "You must make an effort, Syoma.... You

should listen hard ", and the next utterance is also a clear command sentence to the

addressee like "Make an effort! "thus the two utterances enter the conative

function.

4.1.1.6 Poetic Function

The poetic function functions on something with a double meaning or a true message meaning, for example, "black sheep", which has two meanings, first meaning according to the context that a black sheep is a goat with black color. In contrast, the second meaning is a person who does not guilty in an event but is blamed or made the foundation of guilt.

Data 14

"And to complete the idiocy, or, as the novelists say, to complete the illusion, one goes to the refreshment-room and tosses off two or three glasses. And then

something happens in your head and your heart, finer than you can read of in a fairy tale. I am a man of no importance, but I feel as though I were limitless: I embrace the whole world!" (A happy Man short story)

The sentence above tells how someone told a story after he got married and

went on vacation to do a honeymoon. According to the researcher, the utterance "I

embrace the whole world!" enters a poetic function because its true meaning is

because the sender feels happy so that the world seems to belong to him by

interpreting the sentence "I embrace the whole world!". Thus the utterance enters a

poetic function

Data 15

Zhukov spent a long time declaring his affection, then fell to kissing the invalid, and finally was so overcome by his feelings that he began **laughing hysterically**, and was even meaning to fall into a swoon, but, probably remembering that he was not at home nor the theatre, put off the swoon to a more convenient opportunity and went away. (An Actors End short story)

The utterance "*laughing hysterically*" is included in the poetic function

because there is an element of exaggeration. The utterance "laughing hysterically

", which has the real meaning, is that the characters in the story are laughing out

loud, but the author uses hysterical as laughing very loudly. The utterance becomes

a poetic function because there are two meanings in the utterance

4.1.2Language Functions used in Edgar Allan Poe

This chapter provides the results of this research. Here the researcher provides

data that has been analyzed from the four short stories of Edgar Allan Poe



Figure 4.2 Types of language functions in Edgar Allan Poe Short Story

Figure 4.2 showed the type of language functions in Edgar Allan's short stories. Poetic functions as the dominant function with 56 utterances. The second type with 23 utterances is emotive function. Next, there is an phatic function as much as 9 utterances. The referential function appeared with 7 utterances. While 6 utterances is the metalingual functions. The last, emotive is the lowest function with 3 utterances.

4.1.2.1 Referential Function

The referential function focuses on the context of the sentence that describes the information used to inform something, such as facts in the story, description, and explanation. The referential function also describes a situation or object, so this type is also used as information.

Data 16

I was quite young when I married. You will understand the joy I felt to find that my wife shared with me my love for animals. Quickly she got for us several pets of the most likeable kind. We had birds, some goldfish, a fine dog, and a cat.

The cat was a beautiful animal, of unusually large size, and entirely black. I named the cat Pluto, and it was the pet I liked best. I alone fed it, and it followed me all around the house. It was even with difficulty that I stopped it from following me through the streets. (Black Cat short story)

According to the researcher, the expression " The cat was a beautiful animal

" is included in the referential function because the meaning in the utterance is that

the cat is one of the beautiful animals. and facts are included in the referential

function

Data 17

As I finished this work I heard that someone was at the door. It **was now four o'clock in the morning**, but still dark. I had no fear, however, as I went down to open the door. Three men were at the door, three officers of the police. One of the neighbors had heard the old man's cry and had called the police; these three had come to ask questions and to search the house. (The Tell-Tale Heart short story)

The setting of the scene is in the room, the author writes that the incident

occurred at four in the morning, and the phrase "now four o'clock in the morning"

is a fact that occurs in the story because it indicates a very accurate time. According

to the researcher, the utterance "now four o'clock in the morning" includes a

referential function because it is a fact

4.1.2.2 Phatic Function

Phatic function is to open a conversation or connect a conversation to stay

connected to each other. Phatic functions consist of several kinds, for example,

greetings and questions. for example, in the case of greeting, it is "hello" or "hi".

while the questions are "is it true?", "did you hear me?" or "did you see it?".

Data 18

The old man was lying there not dreaming that I was at his door. Suddenly he moved in his bed. You may think my head hurt. **But no.**. For seven nights I did this, seven long nights, every night at midnight I continued to push the door, slowly, softly. I put in my head. I put in my hand, with the covered light. Suddenly the old man sat straight up in bed and cried, "Who's there??!" (The Tell-Tale Heart short story)

"But no. . "the speech is a phatic function. Because these utterances build

communication to the readers so that they remain connected to the story. because

the saying "But no. ." is a start too, so making contact with reading continues

4.1.2.3 Emotive Function

The emotive function relates to the feelings the author writes to the reader.

It focuses on the speaker who expresses directly what is happening in the story so

that the reader's emotional impression is carried away by the story. Usually, the

emotive function is indirectly said by the addresser in the story to express

expressions of surprise, joy, disappointment or happiness.

Data 19

Tomorrow I die. Tomorrow I die, and today I want to tell the world what happened and thus perhaps free my soul from the horrible weight which lies upon it. But listen! Listen, and you shall hear how I have been destroyed (The Black Cat short story)

*"Tomorrow I die. "*in the utterances above, the researcher analyzed that the character in the story feels he has no hope for living in tomorrow. In other words that the utterance *"Tomorrow I die."*. It is the emotive function because it involves

feelings for the character.

4.1.2.4 Metalingual Function

The metalinguistic function of language is the use of words and phrases to

talk about or describe, not what they mean but only their form. Ametalingual

function is used whenever the sender and receiver need to check if they are using

the same code. For example: "what happened to the bicycle?", "what ball is that?".

Data 20

No! They heard! I was certain of it. They knew! Now it was they who were playing a game with me. I was suffering more than I could bear, from their smiles, and from that sound. Louder, louder, louder! Suddenly I could bear it no longer. I pointed at the boards and cried, "Yes! Yes, I killed him. Pull up the boards and you shall see! I killed him. But why does his heart not stop beating?! Why does it not stop!?(The Tell-Tale Heart short story)

In the story above, the main character feels tremendous anxiety because the police have visited him to investigate his residence. "Why does it not stop!?" the words addressed the restless self. According to the researcher, the speech entered the metalingual function because even though the character was talking to himself in the story above, the utterance "Why does it not stop!?" still used the same discussion and did not leave the main topic of the discussion.

4.1.2.5 Conative Function

Conative function refers to the language used to make someone or the recipient of the interlocutor do something. In other words, this function is made to give a command or invitation that makes the recipient do something according to the command. For example: "look over there" or "go!"

Data 21

In these paintings, which depended from the walls not only in their main surfaces, but in very many nooks which the bizarre architecture of the chateau rendered necessary- in these paintings my incipient delirium, perhaps, had caused me to take deep interest; so that **I bade Pedro to close the heavy shutters of the room**- since it was already night- to light the tongues of a tall candelabrum which stood by the head of my bed- and to throw open far and wide the fringed curtains of black velvet which enveloped the bed itself. I wished all this done that I might resign myself, if not to sleep, at least alternately to the contemplation of these pictures, and the perusal of a small volume which had been found upon the pillow, and which purported to criticize and describe them. (The Oval Portrait short story)

According to the researcher, after analyzed the utterance "I bade Pedro to

close the heavy shutters of the room ", the researcher classified the utterance into a

conative function because the addresser asked the addressee to close the room

window even though there was no response from the addressee, but the utterance is

still a command sentence out of context to do or not to do the order to the recipient

of the message.

Data 22

"Listen to me," said the Demon as he placed his hand upon my head. "The region of which I speak is a dreary region in Libya, by the borders of the river Zaire. And there is no quiet there, nor silence. "The waters of the river have a saffron and sickly hue; and they flow not onwards to the sea, but palpitate forever and forever beneath the red eye of the sun with a tumultuous and convulsive motion (Silence, A Fable short story)

The utterance "Listen to me" is classified as a cognitive function. In the

story, someone feels prompted by something in his head to do something, so

according to the researcher, something in the form of an order or asking for help

that makes the listener do something is classified as a conative function.

4.1.2.6 Poetic Function

The poetic function functions on something that has a double meaning or

has a true message meaning, for example, "black sheep", which has

twomeanings, the first meaning according to the context that a black sheep is a goat

with black color. In contrast, the second meaning is a person who does not guilty in

an event but is blamed or made the foundation of guilt.

Data 23

Long- long I read- and devoutly, devotedly I gazed. **Rapidly and gloriously the hours** flew by and the deep midnight came. The position of the candelabrum displeased me, and outreaching my hand with difficulty, rather than disturb my slumbering valet, I placed it so as to **throw its rays** more fully upon the book. (The Oval Portrait short story)

In Edgar Allan Poe's story entitled The Portrait, the researcher analyzes

several poetic functions in The Portrait story, one of which is the words "Rapidly

and gloriously the hours " and " throw its rays ". The researcher included these two

utterances because they have several meanings in the utterances. The first utterance,

"Rapidly and gloriously the hours ", is broadly interpreted as a majestic and fast

clock but in the story, which means the presence of a clock in the room is a concern

because the seconds are running and there is only one hour. The room seemed to

affect the entire room, and the ticking time did not feel so fast. the second

utterance," throw its rays ", which means throwing light in the real sense is the main

character in the story moves the candlelight quickly from one point to the next so

that the word " throw its rays " is not throwing but moving it quickly

Data 24

"Then I grew angry and cursed, with the curse of silence, the river, and the lilies, and the wind, and the forest, and the heaven, and the thunder, and **the sighs of the water-lilies**. And they became accursed, and were still. And **the moon ceased to totter up its pathway to heaven**—and **the thunder died away**—and the lightning did not flash—and **the clouds hung motionless**—and the waters sunk to their level and remained—and **the trees ceased to rock**— and **the water-lilies sighed no more**—and the murmur was heard no longer from among them, nor any shadow of sound throughout the vast illimitable desert. (Silence, A Fable short story)

In the story of Silence, A fable, the researcher found many utterances that contain poetic functions. Here are some examples of poetic functions found by the researchers. "the sighs of the water-lilies" the meaning of the first utterance is the lily that blows in the wind as if breathing, the second utterance is "the moon ceased to totter up its pathway to heaven" which means that the moon is still in the sky and does not move at all, the third utterance "the thunder died away" which means that the sound of lightning or thunder is no longer striking, the fourth utterance "the clouds hung motionless" the cessation of the movement of clouds because there is no wind, the fifth utterance is "the trees ceased to rock" which means because there is no wind the trees become still and do not move, the last utterance "the water-lilies sighed no more" which means the same as the first utterance. All of

these utterances enter a poetic function because they regard inanimate objects as living things as parables.

4.1.3 Describing the Comparison of the Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekov

The researcher has found the answer to research questions number 1 and 2. Both are about the types of language functions in the short stories of Anton Chekov and Edgar Allan Poe. Next, the researcher explains the comparison between the two authors. The first comparison is the types of language functions in Edgar and Anton. The most common types of language functions in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories is poetic functions with fifty-six utterances. Edgar Allan Poe's short story has the most poetic function because of the literary works made by the author to criticize the situation at that time, so the author gives the impression of sarcasm in his short story. The second type is the emotive function which has twenty-three utterances. This type represents the feelings of the characters that occur in Edgar's short story. The other type is the phatic function with nine utterances. Edgar uses this type where two characters are talking using the same code. A type that has seven utterances is a referential function. Edgar uses the referential function to explain a situation in a story based on facts. The fifth function is the metalingual function with six utterances, and the last is the conative function with three utterances. Metalingual and conative functions rarely appear in Edgar's short stories because Edgar's writing style is narrative, so conversations between characters rarely occur.

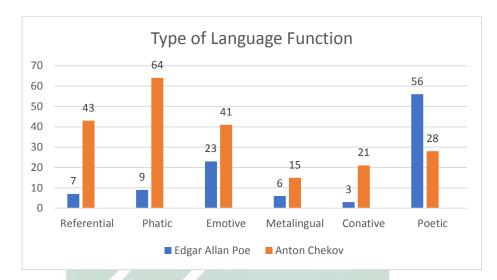


Figure 4.3 Comparison the types of language functions

While from Anton Chekhov's short story, the most dominant type of language functions is the phatic function which has sixty-four utterances because the character of Anton Chekov's writing is about drama, so it has a lot of conversation in the short story and makes the phatic function more prominent than the others. The referential function has forty-three utterances. Anton's type of referential function appears when Anton conveys about a fact that is currently happening in the story. The third is the emotive function which has forty-one utterances. In contrast to Edgar's short story, the type of poetic function in Anton Chekov has twenty-eight stories. Because Anton is famous for his short drama stories, a poetic function is rarely used. There are metalingual and conative functions. The conative function has twenty-one utterances, and the metalingual function has fifteen utterances because drama requires a lot of conversation so that both language functions can be found more than Edgar Allan Poe's short story

The second comparison is about the relationship or situational context between the types of language and other reasons such as; the choice of each word,

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the author's background, the theme of the short story or the meaning of each short story. For example, Anton Chekov's background comes from a well-rounded and educated family, while Edgar Allan Poe comes from a disadvantaged family, with the separation of his parents making his life more difficult. The choice of words is also different for Anton Chekov the language used is simpler and easier to understand because Anton is from Russia so English becomes his second language while Edgar Allan Poe was born in England and after that lived in America which made English his main language so the vocabulary used is more and varied. The researcher explained Edgar's short story first. Edgar Allan Poe is a poet and critic whose writings are fiction and crime themes. Edgar Allan Poe's short story writing style is poetic because his literary work criticizes the situation at that time, so the choice of poetic words is very appropriate to criticize indirectly. Edgar Allan Poe was born in 1809 - 1849, at which time slavery and racism became the main problem, so the literary work that he wrote reflected the situation. The researcher selected four short stories by Edgar Allan Poe based on well-known works such as "The Tell-Tale Heart" and "The Black Cat" and less-known works such as "The Oval Portrait" and "Silence, A Fable". The researcher wanted to dissect the elements of language functions in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories so that readers can understand that language functions are also widely used in short story literature, not only in novels, speeches, or films.

4.2 Discussions

From the finding above, the researcher found the result of this research based on the types of language functions in Roman Jakobson's theory 1960. The result showed that Anton and Edgar use all types of language functions. Nevertheless, the most frequent type that appeared in Anton and Edgar is different because the theme of the short story is also different. Anton used the phatic language of function as much as 64 utterances. This type is used to interact and relate to contact factors. Additional this type can be used to give greetings and casual discussions. In Anton's short story, the conversation between two people always occurs and becomes the short story's characteristic. So, the phatic language of function mostly appeared in Anton's short story. Besides that, Anton's short story isdrama genre, thus making phatic function the most found in the story. While the metalingual function just appears in 15 utterances. Although Anton used conversation in his short story, the conversation does not contain too much metalingual function. The metalingual function is used to define language as words that describe the language itself.

While the language function mostly used in Edgar's short stories is the poetic function, which consists of 56 utterances, the poetic function becomes the highest because many words include ambiguity and parables in Edgar's short story. Besides that, the poetic function also focuses on the message for its own sake. So, Edgar's short story focuses on criticizing the government at that time indirectly. The indirect sarcastic speech was needed to make the poetic function more dominant in Edgar's literary works. And the lowest type used in Edgar is a conative function withthree utterances. The most common of these functions are found in

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commands and requests. From the result, the researcher rarely found commands and requests in Edgar's short story because his short story rarely led to conversations between two or more people.

Furthermore, Anton Chekov is a well-known writer from Russia who has written hundreds of literary works of drama. In this research, the researcher found that the type of language function used by Anton is Phatic. The reason is that the style of writing short stories contains many conversations. So the type of language function of Phatic is more used in Anton Chekov's literary works. Anton Chekov was born in Russia in 1860 – 1904, in the era of the Russian Empire. Anton was born into a fine family and received a decent education to get a doctor's degree. Anton has been known as a satirical writer on the streets of Russia since childhood, and his short stories have many elements, including comedy, gothic and satirical narratives. The researcher chooses four short stories based on the popularity of the stories chosen by Anton Chekov and the elements in the short stories

Next, the researcher tried to compare this research with the previous study. The finding of the study seems to contradict the previous study. The first research is from Lestari (2018). She used Maybelline advertisements as a data source. Based on Jakobson's theory, she found five types of language functions, namely referential, poetic, conative, phatic, and emotive. The referential function is the highest function with a total of fifty-two utterances. In her research, the Maybelline advertisement emphasizes more on product explanation like giving the product's information. The differences between the previous study and this research are the result of the types of language functions. Between advertisement and short story has their own reason to make the reader understand with the meaning of the utterances.

Karmila (2019) analyzed White House Down's Movie. It revealed that the directive function is the most frequently used in that movie, with 17 utterances. This type gives commands or requests using imperative statements. In White House, Down's movie, the main character gave a request to other characters. This previous research is different from the present research. The previous researcher analyzed one movie without additional research to make her research different from others. While in this research, the researcher tried to analyze short story from two authors with different themes of short stories. Moreover, the researcher also compared the types of language functions that appeared in the two authors.

Completing the discussion, the researcher gave a contribution to the reader and academic society for language functions that contains in short story to know even short story has language functions in it and it appears 6 language functions in this short story research. This researchis concerned with how the type of language functions appeared in a short story. Because little research analyzed the language functions in a short story, on the other hand, the researcher used two authors with different themes of a short story and compared the result between those authors. Knowing how the types of language functionsappeared in the same themes but had different results. The readers can know the reason why the type of language functions from both authors is different. The researcher also explained the background of the short story and tried to relate with the type of language

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functions. In addition, by knowing the comparison can give the readers inspiration to analyze the language function with other topic such as gender or etc.

Besides that, the researcher has the limitations for this research. The researcher used one theory from Roman Jakobson. The total short stories which chosen by the researcher were eight. Hopefully, the reader can develop research on the type of language functions in short stories, whether they use the same or different language functions by relating the author's background or other contexts. Moreover, the researcher also hopes the future research can use more than one theory and combine them with the good result, such as between the theory type of language functions and the other short story with different author.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The results and conclusions of the present research are briefly explained here. It also offers proposals for future studies.

5.1 Conclusion

This research analyzed the language functions used in short stories by Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Chekov. In this case, the researcher limited the data sources, which only focused on four short stories. First, there are six language functions found by the researcher in Anton Chekov's short story. Those are referential, phatic, emotive, metalingual, conative, and poetic functions. Phatic is one of the most used in the short story, as many as sixty-four utterances. Anton has the most phatic function out of the other five functions because, in Anton Chekov's short story, many conversations happen between 2 people or more, so there are many greetings and casual discussions in the story.

Second, the researcher found six language functions in the short story belonging to Edgar Allan Poe. Those are referential, phatic, emotive, metalingual, conative, and poetic functions. The most dominant language functions in Edgar Allan Poe is poetic function. Poetic function becomes the dominant type because many of the utterances include ambiguity and parables in the story.

Third, in this research, the researcher explained the comparison between Anton Chekov and Edgar Allan Poe. Anton's short story is drama genre, so that the researcher found a phatic function which more dominant than other functions, while in Edgar's short story, the researcher found 56 utterances from the poetic function because most of Edgar's literary works are for criticizing the government and the issues circulating in his day, namely slavery and racism, poetically became one of the most suitable functions for criticizing the government indirectly. Anton is in a better situation than his mother, a poet, and his religious father in terms of background. At the same time, Anton has been interested in performing arts since childhood, which makes him love to write short stories in the drama genre. It is inversely proportional to Edgar, where his mother died when he was young and his father left him as a child too. Edgar's life as a poor person continued into adulthood. Still, because of his hobby of writing he was glimpsed by magazine editors and made his literary works known to many people.

The researcher concluded that there are different types of language functions in Anton and Edgar's short stories. Phatic function is a types of language functions which dominant in Anton's short story. In Edgar's short story, the poetic function is mostly used to convey the story's message to the reader. The comparison of the types of language functions between Anton and Edgar is the difference between the types of language functions used by them and the relation between the type of language functions with the story.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher suggests the next researcher in analyzing the types of language function. The first suggestion is that the future researcher can use more short stories to find different language functions and compare them with another context to make the research more knowledgeable.

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The second suggestion is the different theories that can use by future researchers to analyze the types of language functions for example the theory from M. A. K. Halliday (1992: 11) and etc. Next, future research can also analyze the types of language functions used in males and females and combine it with the theory of gender. So, it will make the research more useful for the readers. Thus, by this suggestion, the researcher can do this research to be a useful reference for the reader who wants to analyze the types of language functions, especially in a short story.

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