

## AN ANALYSIS OF CONTEXT OF SITUATION IN HANS CHRISTIAN ANDRESEN SHORT STORY “THE EMPEROR’S NEW CLOTHES”

Yohanes Faldi

English Department, Faculty of Foreign Language, Universitas Mahasaraswati  
falldyyohanes@gmail.com

I Gusti Ayu Vina Widiadnya Putri

English Department, Faculty of Foreign Language, Universitas Mahasaraswati  
miss.vina@unmas.ac.id

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis konteks situasi yang terdapat dalam Cerpen Hans Christian Andersen “Pakaian Baru Kaisar” yang membahas tentang konteks situasi dalam Cerpen Hans Christian Andersen “Pakaian Baru Kaisar”. Masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tentang field, tenor dan mode dalam cerpen, dan tujuannya adalah untuk mengetahui hal tersebut guna untuk memahami penggunaan bahasa dalam cerpen tersebut. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif dan teori yang digunakan dalam menganalisis cerpen adalah teori konteks situasi menurut Halliday (1978). Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah field, beberapa paragraf terakhir ini tentang dua penjahat yang berpura-pura menjadi penenun dan memanfaatkan kelemahan kaisar dan mereka menyesuaikan gaun yang menakjubkan untuknya. Tenor, Pesertanya adalah kaisar, menteri, dan dua penenun. Para peserta memiliki status yang tidak setara karena status mereka berbeda. Bahasa peran dalam paragraf ini adalah tindakan dari pihak peserta, dan bahasa tersebut ditulis sebagai dialog. Dalam menganalisis cerpen, penulis menemukan tiga jenis konteks situasi, yaitu: field, beberapa paragraf terakhir ini menceritakan tentang dua orang bajingan yang berpura-pura menjadi penenun dan memanfaatkan kelemahan kaisar dan mereka menyesuaikan gaun yang menakjubkan untuknya. Tenor, Pesertanya adalah kaisar, menteri, dan dua penenun. Para peserta memiliki status yang tidak setara karena status mereka berbeda. Bahasa peran dalam paragraf ini adalah tindakan dari pihak peserta, dan bahasa tersebut ditulis sebagai dialog.

**Kata kunci:** context of situation, field, tenor, mode.

### 1. Introduction

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of science that studies language in relation to the use of that language in society (Chaer, 2004: 2). Furthermore, the scope of Sociolinguistics is divided into two parts, namely: Micro sociolinguistics which deals with small groups and Macro sociolinguistics which deals with problems of language behavior and social structure. Context of situation is the setting in which meaning is delivered; each circumstance has its own meaning. According to Halliday (1978) context of situation divided into three categories such as, field, tenor, and mode. In Eggins book, Martin (1994) stated field is known as social action, which is exactly what is taking place. It simply refers to what

is going on, the nature of the social action taking place. It describes the activities of the participants, in which language plays an important role. While, Tenor described as the social action role relationships that interactants engage in. This is the type of role relationship that develops among the participants, including both permanent and temporary relationships of one kind or another, as well as the types of speech roles that they play in the dialogue and the entire cluster of socially meaningful relationships in which they are participated (Martin, 1992:404). Tenor broke down into three categories such as power, contact, affective involvement. Power is classified into two types: equal and unequal. The equal power is defined as a friendship, but the unequal power is represented by a boss and an employee.

Contact refers to the function that the interactants play in determining whether the connection is frequent or infrequent contact. Affective involvement, recognizes the level of emotional engagement between interactants, whether high or low. Friends or lovers, for example, are often affectively involved, but associates are not. Martin (1992:404) stated that mode applies to what role language is playing, or what the participants want the language to perform for them in the context. the symbolic arrangement of text, its status, and its role in the context, including channel. In addition, Eggins (1994:53) argues that mode merely refers to the role language plays in an interaction. She also includes Martin's perspective; the function might be seen as involving two concurrent continua that depict two distinct sorts of distance in the relationship between language and situation. There are two kinds of distance: spatial (interpersonal) distance and experience distance.

This study is analyzing use context of situation in the Hans Christian Andersen short story, "The Emperor's New Clothes. "as data source because so many of Hans Christian Andersen's writings are well-liked by many people, the author chose to evaluate them. while the author made the decision to go with The Emperor's New Clothes. It is due to the relationship between the two weavers in the story, who vow to make the king new clothing. In conducting this study there are several previous studies choose to be reviewed that are related to this study. The first is Muspita's thesis, "An Examination of the Context of the Scenario on the Kim Jom Nam Muerder case in Indonesia and Malyasian English Language Online Newspapers" (2018). The first is Muspita's thesis, "An Examination of the Context of the Scenario on the Kim Jom Nam Muerder case in Indonesia and Malyasian English-Language Online Newspapers" (2018). The information was gleaned from an English-language online newspaper that covered Kim Jong Nam's assassination. The results show

similarities in situational context, such as field, tone, and mode, between Indonesian and Malaysian online newspapers as well as variances in grammatical difficulty between Indonesian and Malaysian online newspapers. The use of the same Halliday theory in both investigations is what makes this study similar to others of its kind. The study by Muspita differs from the other studies since it uses data from online newspapers in Malaysia and Indonesia. The short story "The Emperor's New Clothes in Hans Christian Andresen" were used by the writer as the data source for this study.

The second thesis entitled: "and analysis of Context of Situation in Oscar Wilde's Short Story the Night and the Rose". Written by Annisa (2015) the purpose of the study is to know about the field, tenor, and mode and to find about it order to understand the use of language in the short story. In his thesis method applied is qualitative and method qualitative. The theory uses in analyzing the short story by Halliday (1978). The similarities and differences between this thesis and this research is the same, which is using the Halliday (1978) theory. which research objective is to know about the field tenor and mode. However, the source of the data is different. The Nightingale and the Rose is the short story that served as the basis for this thesis, whilst "The Emperor's New Clothes" by Hans Christian Andersen served as the basis for my study.

Third, from a published journal entitled "Context of Situation Analysis in "The Kid Movie Dora the Explorer," written by I Wayan Redinata (2012), is available in English. Department, Udayana University. In his post, he discussed conversational analysis and the context of situation from "Dora The Explorer's" and the title "To the Three Houses." The study's findings in terms of situational context, including Field; Dora and Boot's journey to the three houses; Tenor; all the characters in the narrative; and Mode; spoken language. In contrast, turn-taking organization, preference organization, and sequence organization were found to contradict the first pair of parts in the conversational analysis. The difference between the two pieces of research is the theories that each author incorporated. Halliday and Liddicoat's theory are used in this article. while solely focusing on Halliday's hypothesis in this study.

The fourth research is taken from (Penyang, 2008.). In his thesis, he is interested in the components of context of situation that appear in the conversations contained in Erlangga's English textbook "English On Sky". The technique to analyze data by documentation (book). The findings revealed that the majority of the transitivity done by

discussion participants is material. As a result, analysis focusing on field, tenor, and mode is meant to be beneficial to instructors and students. The difference of this study is the context of situation analysis by Davit Butt (120-140), and lexicogrammar description and contextual description. While in this study the writer only focusing on theory by Halliday which is about the context of situation. The interesting parts of this analysis, the researcher used lexicogrammar description and contextual description by Davit Butt (120–140). While in this study, the writer only focuses on the theory by Halliday, which is about the context of situation.

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

## **2. Research Method**

The research method is fundamentally important in this analysis. It is a process and procedure of how we approach the problems and seek out the answers through finding, collecting, and analyzing the data. The source of the data in this study was taken from Hans Christian Andersen's short story "The Emperor's New Clothes." Theoretically, the study provides knowledge about the context of situation with observe to analyze the field, tenor, and mode of the text, which is intended to be useful for the writer and reader. The writer's

method for collecting data in the qualitative research method was applied in this research. According to Cresswell (2009:4), a qualitative technique is "a tool for examining and understanding the meaning that people or groups attach to a social or human situation." He outlines how the writer collected the data, such as, downloading short stories, reading intensively, and identifying features of the context of the situation.

### 3. Result

In this section below described context of situation in the short story of the emperor's new clothes. The story was about a vain Emperor who falls prey to two swindlers who convince him to purchase expensive garments that are invisible. Another field of the story was that it happened in a kingdom and in the house of the weaver. The tenor of the text is the relationship between the emperor and weaver and all of the other characters in the movie. power, unequal, Contact; frequent, affective, involvement, low. while the mode of text is spoken language as a book and written language. There is no spatial or interpersonal distance. Experiential distance; language as action.

#### Data 1

The writer was presented with the result of the study in the table below.

Emperor: so, my dear ministers, what do you think my dress?  
isn't it better than the one I wore yesterday?  
ministers: your majesty, it is absolutely wonderful.  
what a beautiful design?

#### Field

what do you think my dress?

In the text above, the emperor asks the ministers for opinions regarding the new clothes he will wear from the two weavers, and he wants it so that the clothes he wears are better than the previous ones, and he wants the clothes he wears to be liked by the public so that his name will be more famous and to show that he is bigger.

#### Tenor

The emperor and ministers are the main social roles that the text's characters play. The passage illustrates it when an emperor asks his ministers for their thoughts on a new dress. Emperor: So, my dear ministers, what do you think of my new dress? Ministers "Your Majesty, absolutely amazing," The text's tone was separated into three categories for better

comprehension: power, contact, and affective involvement.

1. Power

The text above has an uneven strength distribution along the continuum. Because an emperor had greater authority than a minister.

2. Contact

The text-contact continuum is common. because they live together in a participant's job

3. Affective involvement

The affective involvement of the text is low. There is no particular closeness between the characters.

### Mode

In this sentence "So, my dear ministers, what do you think of my new dress?" "Your Majesty, absolutely amazing," there is spoken language is used in text mode. Additionally, there are numerous modes, such as written language, that cover the same area at various periods. Language and context also have different kinds of interaction. There is still another kind of connection between language and circumstance.

1. Spatial / interpersonal distance

In the text above, there is no spatial or interpersonal distance. Because this is a conversation between characters, the whole story is face to-face. Therefore, there is no spatial or interpersonal distance

2. Experiential distance

The text is about describing language as reflection. it can be seen sayings from ministers " *your majesty, it is absolutely wonderful*". In this case, language serves as an emotional expression.

### DATA 2

The writer was presented with the result of the study in the table below.

Weaver: Welcome sir. Have you come to see the emperor's suit? We are sure neither you nor the emperor will be disappointed. We are working very hard to make sure it is ready for the emperor to wear for the procession. And how do you like it, sir? Have you ever seen such a magnificent design or such a perfect blend of colors?

Courtier: I must say, it is an amazing suit, absolutely befitting of our great ruler, and you are right, I have never seen such marvelous craftsmanship.

### Field

There are a few things in the text above, such as, the story happened in the weaver's house. It can be seen in the first sentence emphasized by weavers: "Welcome sir." Have you

come to see the emperor's suit? " The designs are incredibly spectacular, and the color scheme is just right. These are ready-to-wear clothes for the emperor.

### **Tenor**

In the text have social role relationships with the weaver and the courtier. It is depicted in the text "we are sure neither you nor the emperor will be disappointed." We are working very hard to make sure it is ready for the emperor to wear for the procession. Tailor asks, "How do you like it, sir?" Have you ever seen such a magnificent design or such a perfect blend of colors? And the courtier: absolutely befitting of our great ruler. You are right, I have never seen such marvelous craftsmanship. Tenor of the text was divided into three categories: power, contact, and affective involvement.

1. Power

The power of the text conversation above is unequal. It is because there are more powerful weavers than the courtier; here the weaver is more powerful because it is in his place, so that the greatest power is the host than the courtier.

2. Contact

The contact in this conversation above is frequent. Because everyone who gets involved in a social role relationship meets and can see each other. The conversation above shows that the participants in the text conversation are very close to each other, which means they meet each other every day in one place, namely in a kingdom.

3. Affective involvement

Low affective involvement is present in the text. It alludes to the fact that there has only been one contact between the participants.

### **Mode**

The text is presented as a book in spoken language. Additionally, some modalities entail speaking verbally to one another face-to-face. Another kind of interaction exists between language and context. The author will further explain as follows:

1. Spatial / interpersonal distance

because this is a face-to-face interaction between characters from the novel. Therefore, participants are not separated by space or by people.

2. Experiential distance

The text is about describing language as reflection. it can be seen sayings from weavers "we are sure neither you nor the emperor's will be disappointed. In this case, language serves as an emotional expression.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, the following conclusion can be presented in terms of the context of the situation in the Hans Christian Andersen short story, which is entitled The Emperors' New Clothes. The writer concludes that the field of the text is that of a vain Emperor who falls prey to two swindlers who convince him to purchase expensive garments that are invisible. Another field of the story was that it happened in a kingdom and in the house of the weaver. The tenor of the text is the relationship between the emperor and weaver and all of the other characters in the movie. power, unequal, Contact; frequent, affective, involvement, low. while the mode of text is spoken language as a book and written language. There is no spatial or interpersonal distance. Experiential distance; language as action.

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