



## Toward Socio-Contextual Perspective: A Case in Analyzing Texts



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### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the social context, the text organization, and the text structure. The data that are analyzed in this study are taken from the book entitled *Tales of Wisdom*. There are two main texts are used in this study. The theory used was Halliday (1978) advocated placing the context of situation into a broader social context. The result of this study revealed that all of the elements of the context of situation (field, tenor, mode) were found in the texts. Both of the texts were well organized seen from the text organization including starting (orientation), content (complication), and ending (resolution). In terms of text structure, the use of reference and conjunction were frequently occurred. Of the four sub conjunctions, only three sub conjunctions were appeared and additive is the most one of all.

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## 1 Introduction

The research is important to be conducted to find out the socio-contextual: the field, the tenor, and the mode in the book *God Takes Care of Everything-Illustrated Tales of Wisdom*. It also tried to identify the text organization and the text structure. Those can be described systematically as follows: First, the socio-contextual are exposed. Second, the text organization is analyzed. The last one the text structure is analyzed, that is the cohesiveness found in the text including reference, substitution ellipsis, and conjunction (Bex, 1996; Brown et al., 1983; Caldas-Coulthard, 1994).

Halliday (1978), advocated placing the context of situation into a broader social context. His expression of the critical position of the context beyond the situation is quite explicit: ‘language is the ability to “mean” in the situation, or social context as a product of a complex interaction between the larger culture and means of its creation; it is ‘the process of continuous movement through the system, a process which both expresses the higher orders of meaning that constitute the “social semiotic”, the meaning system of the culture, and at the same time changes and modifies the system itself. The three features of the context of situation according to Halliday (1978): the field of discourse, the tenor of discourse, and the mode of discourse.

The analysis was focused on the socio-contextual: the field, the tenor, the mode, text organization and the text structure. The most comprehensive description and analysis of these devices is to be found in Halliday & Hassan (1976). They identified five different types of cohesion: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion. In Halliday (1989) these have been further refined and the five categories have been reduce of four, with substitution being seen as a sub-category of ellipsis (Nunan, 1993; Gregory & Caroll, 1978; Leckie-Tarry, 1995).

Several research related to context of situation, and cohesion have been conducted for two decades. Hamman (2006) studied English Commercial Advertisement from the perspective of context of situation. The research focused on discussing contexts of situation. The objective of this study is to analyze the context of situation: field, tenor, mode of English Advertisement. The data were taken from the three of newspapers; *Republika*, The Jakarta Post, and *Kompas* that was published in January 2000 until January 2005. Method of data collection was documentation. Technique of data analysis used the context situation analysis as formulated by Halliday & Hasan (1989). This study revealed that the field of English Commercial Advertisements told about job training, seminar, vacancies, and enrollment at elementary school and university. The tenor in this text indicated that the relation between the copywriter and readers was not equal the modes of the texts are realized in the form of clause complex, paratactic, and hypotactic (Richards, 1990; Schiffrin, 1998).

Another related study was carried out by Wulandari (2011) investigated tenor on Barack Obama’s Speech in her study. The study was about interpersonal meaning of the speech which was used to expose speaker’s attitudes and judgments toward what the speaker intended in the speech. The research had two objectives: first, to understand the interpersonal meaning of Barack Obama’s speech, and second to uncover Barack Obama’s attitudes and judgments toward Indonesia. The result of analysis showed that Obama was responsible to what he was saying in the speech. He gave positive attitudes and judgments toward Indonesia. However, he still gave his critics towards some unstable phenomena appeared in Indonesia.

Another article by Gledhill (2013) analyzed the field, tenor, and mode. The problem discussed in this study was the cohesion, the linguistic contextual, ideational, the logical structure including interpersonal and textual were also appeared and discussed in the research. This framework focused on the features context of the genres in question. Similarly, Fernandico (2020) also investigated the cohesion of prologue. This research identified how the language was used in the prologue of the Hunger Games Trilogy by Suzanne Collins. The method of this research was a discourse analysis focusing on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) developed by Halliday (1976). The result of the analysis showed that the prologue can be described in the terms of field, tenor, and mode creating the contextual parameter. The structure of discourse can be analyzed in terms of two features namely cohesion and coherence. The characters and the places were repeatedly written. The two novels also aimed to tell a story. The novels also implored the readers to read further beyond prologue and to the main story (Pietarinen et al., 2013; Wray & Grace, 2007).

In line with those research, Rahayu (2015) undertaken a study which focused on a Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) framework of field, tenor, mode were used to investigate student’s writing. The perceptions of L1 English academics and Indonesian University students about academic writing were explored in two ways: firstly by having them rank examples of text and secondly by interviewing them about their rankings. The result of this study.... The findings of this research were used as the basis for suggestions for improving pedagogy in the area of English academic writing in Indonesia.

Another related investigation was executed by [Imtihani \(2010\)](#) mentioning that Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a linguistics approach which considers not only the structure of the language but also its social context. The relationship of texts and context is central to this framework, as interactions can only be understood by seeing them against their social setting. Therefore, genre analysis of a text in SFL, involves its situational contexts (field, tenor, and mode), its schematic structure, and the realization patterns in the text ([Akman, 2000](#)).

[Hameed \(2008\)](#) focused on cohesion in texts. The data was analyzed by using theory of [Halliday \(1976\)](#) that identified five different types of cohesion: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. The data were taken from a news article in a magazine. Comprehending the cohesion functions within texts creating semantics links could be beneficial to students of English as a second or foreign language to help “decode” meaning.

The last study by [Ribawa \(2019\)](#) also investigated the class of words that are specially employed in cigarette advertisement’ texts. The study was also concerned with the context of situation that was focused on analysis of field, tenor, and mode by using the theory of [Halliday & Hassan \(1989\)](#). The data were taken from 2 foreign magazines and local newspaper, they are Life Magazine, Hello Magazine, and Nusa Bali Newspaper. Documentary method was used by reading the advertisement and then taking notes in collecting data. The result of the research showed that, (1) Lexical choice especially adjectives and verbs were frequently used. (2) There were some images arose by featuring man or woman as the model ([Gagné, 2010](#); [Cheung, 2010](#)).

Almost all of the studies above focused on context of situation and text structure. Hamman, Gledhill, Rahayu, Imtihani and Ribawa focused on context of situation. Fernandico focused on context of situation and cohesion. Hameed focused on cohesion. Wulandari focused on context of situation especially tenor. This research focused on implementing three dimensions, namely context of situation, text organization, and text structure. The problems discussed in this research were (1) How was the context of situation implemented in the text? (2) How were the three parts of text organization organized in the text? (3) How was the occurrence frequency of each types of cohesion?

## 2 Materials and Methods

The text analysis aspects are divided into three points, they are the context of situation, text organization, and text structure. All of those points are found in the book “God Takes Care of Everything- Illustrated Tales of Wisdom” becomes objects of the analysis. The three features of the context of situation according to [Halliday \(1975\)](#) in his book entitled *Language, Context and Text: Aspects of Language in a Social-Semiotic Perspective* are as follows:

- 1) The Field of Discourse refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social action that is taking place.
- 2) The Tenor of Discourse refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their statuses and roles: what kinds of role relationship obtain among the participant, including permanent and temporary relationships of one kind or another.
- 3) The Mode of Discourse refers to what part the language is playing, what it is that the participants are expecting the language to do for them in that situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context, including the channel (is it spoken or written or some combination of the two?) and also the rhetorical mode, what is being achieved by the text in terms of such categories as persuasive, expository, didactic, and the like.

[Halliday & Hasan \(1976\)](#) in their “Cohesion in English” identified five different types of cohesion: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion. The reference is divided into three sub-types, they are personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. The substitution and ellipsis are also divided into three sub-types, they are nominal, verbal, and causal. While conjunction is divided into four types: adversative, additive, temporal, and causal. And the last one lexicon cohesion has two sub types: reiteration and collocation. [Derewianka \(1990\)](#) in his book entitled “Exploring How Texts Work” mentioned that the stories to the readers are considered to be a narrative writing based on the schematic structure of text features as follows:

- 1) Purpose. The basic purpose of narrative is to entertain, i.e. to gain and hold the readers interest in a story. But narratives may also seek to teach or inform, to embody the writer’s reflections on experience, and perhaps most important to nourish and extended the readers imagination.
- 2) Types. There are many types of narratives. They are typically imaginary but can be factual. They include fairy stories, mysteries, science fiction, choose your own adventures, romance, horror stories, “heroes and villains” (e.g. TV cartoon), adventure stories, parables, fables, and moral tales, myths and legends, historical narratives.
- 3) Text Organization. The focus of the text is on a sequence of actions. The narrative usually begins with an orientation, where the writer attempts to sketch in or create the “possible world” of this particular story. The

reader is introduced to main character(s) and possibly some minor character, where the action is located and when it is taking place. The story is pushed along by a series of events, during which we usually expect some of complication or problem to arise. This complication is brought about. The complication maybe resolved for better or for worse.

His theory was also applied in this study to analyze narrative (tales) especially the text organization (orientation, complication, and resolution). The methodology of this writing involved the procedure in terms of the determination of data source, data collection, and data analysis. All data in this research were taken from English stories found in book *Illustrated Tales of Wisdom*, published in June, 2003. The data were taken by library research. In this case, the English stories were read first, necessary notes were made of all the relevant points in the discourse through careful reading of the tales. Then they were classified based on the type of data and according to the purpose of the analysis. The classified data were analyzed according to the theory concerned. The results were classified according to the topic of discussion and will be described descriptively below. Since, the points that will be analyzed in Socio-Contextual found in *Tales of Wisdom* was discourse analysis aspect. The discourse analysis aspect that was mentioned above was divided into three points, they were the context of situation, text organization, and text structure. The data that were classified according to the discourse analysis point above were analyzed and compared with the theory of each point.

### 3 Results and Discussions

#### *Text 1*

##### *A Thief Becomes a Spiritual Practitioner*

*One day a thief was stealing something from the palace, he overheard a conversation between two eunuchs: "Our king wants the princess to marry one of the practitioners on the banks of the Ganges River. What do you think about this?" asked the first eunuch.*

*"It is good! Practitioners are the most virtuous and most noble persons in the world." Replied the second eunuch.*

*"Oh! What a great deal that would be!" think the thief.*

*The thief immediately quit his stealing business, and stealthily left to become a monk. The thief mixed among the monks meditating on the banks of the Ganges River to ask the monks if one of them would marry the princess. They were good practitioners and didn't care about the princess. All of them say "No", when being asked by the eunuchs.*

*"I am here! Come over quickly! I would like to marry the princess!" said the thief in his mind.*

*Finally, the eunuchs asked the thief. When they asked him, he remained silent, which means he consented. Happily, the eunuchs reported to the king: "We finally found one who didn't decline. One practitioner seems willing to marry the princess."*

*"Oh! This is very good. I should go visit him personally." said the king happily. "He was the only one who didn't refuse." said another eunuch.*

*The king prepared a lot of presents for him. The king took all of his counselors, generals and the eunuchs to the banks of the Ganges River. With great respect, he asked the monk to marry the princess.*

*But the thief thought: "I have only pretended to be a monk, yet the king and all his counselors treat me with so much respect, and have offered me wealth and precious things. I can't imagine what it would be like if I were to become a real spiritual practitioner!" Suddenly, he didn't want to marry the princess anymore! Instead, he began to practice seriously. Eventually he was enlightened and became a great.*

*Moral value: If we know we are virtuous people, God-loving people, then we believe that God will arrange everything for us according to our worthiness. So we don't have to ask for anything.*

#### *a) The Context of Situation (Field, Tenor, Mode)*

Based on the discussion in previous chapter, this chapter will present the context of situation that is used in analyzing the *Illustrated Tales of Wisdom*. Here the context of situation will be explained in brief.

*The Field*

The field can be analyzed twice. It is seen from high level and low level.

The field seen from high level.

The field of the tales above is the tales for audiences or readers for children, youngsters, and all ages.

The field seen from low level

As had mentioned above that in discourse can be seen the subject matter about social interaction, what is happening or its social action topic, situation, and subject.

In the tale of A Thief Becomes a Spiritual Practitioner, field states the process of social interaction is happened where:

The king wants the princess is married by a virtuous and the noblest person in the world like one of the practitioners on the banks of the Ganges River. The monks or spiritual practitioners meditate along the banks of Ganges River.

The situation is the thief found a great deal if he becomes a practitioner on the banks of Ganges River. It is reflected in the sentence:

The thief immediately quit his stealing business, and stealthily left to become a monk.

There are some objects involved through words such as: palace, the banks of Ganges River, a lot of presents, precious things.

*The Tenor*

The tenor is seen from high level

The tenor here are the writer (the writer of the illustrated tales of wisdom from The Supreme Master Ching Hai) and the readers (the people who read the tales of wisdom)

The tenor is seen from low level.

The term of tenor is refers to every individual who takes a part in that social process includes role and relation status. Therefore those roles can be seen through language choices in this text.

The tenor in this text are the Thief, the Eunuchs, the King, and the Spiritual Practitioners.

The relation status in those roles are:

The relation of tenor between speakers who plays role as a thief (a man who steal anything and usually does it at night), the king (a person who live in the palace and govern the kingdom, become the victim of the thief at one night), the eunuchs (the palace maids who have duty to serve the kingdom), and the monks (people who are doing spiritual practice)

*The Mode*

The mode is seen from high level.

Here the mode is written language which can be read.

The mode seen from low level

The text mode appoints the part which played by language. The mode here is written language.

*b) Text Organization*

There are three points of text organization that we could analyzed. Starting is the first point of the text, it is concerning with how the writer present or begins the text. The reader is introduced to main character(s), and possibly some minor's characters, where the action is located and it is taking place. The second one is content, it is about what the story about. The story is pushed along by a series of events, during which we usually expect some of complication or problem to arise. And the last one is ending, it is about how the writer ends a story. The complication may be resolved for better or for worse. The starting of the tale above is begun with the sentence; One day when a thief was stealing something from the palace, he overheard a conversation between two eunuchs: "Our king wants the princess to marry one of the practitioners on the banks of the Ganges River. What do you think about this?"

The time and the place of the story can be seen in the sentence above. It was happened along time ago in a palace in India and Ganges River. The main character is the thief and the minor characters are the eunuchs, the king, and the monks.

The content of the story is about the thief's big decision, he quit his stealing business, and stealthily left to become a monk, because he thought it would be a grand deal. He mixed among the monks meditating on the banks of the Ganges River. He hoped the king would choose him to be the princess' husband. After giving agreement sign to the eunuchs, the king visited him personally to the Ganges River in a few days later. He took all of his counselors, generals and the eunuchs, and a lot of precious presents. With great respect, he asked the monk to marry the princess. But the thief thought:

"I have only pretended to be a monk, yet the king and all his counselors treat me with so much respect, and have offered me wealth and precious things. I can't imagine what it would be like if I were to become a real spiritual practitioner!" Suddenly, he didn't want to marry the princess anymore! Instead, he began to practice seriously. The ending of the story is closed by sentence; suddenly, he didn't want to marry the princess anymore! Instead he began to practice seriously. Eventually he was enlightened and became a great Saint. The moral value of the tale above that if we know we are virtuous people, God-loving people, then we believe that God will arrange everything for us according to our worthiness. So we don't have to ask for anything.

### c) Text Structure

#### *Reference*

##### *Personal Reference*

Personal reference items are expressed through pronouns and determiners.

Examples:

One day when a thief was stealing something from the palace, he overheard a conversation between two eunuchs: He refers to the thief.

Several days later, the king sent several eunuchs to the banks of the Ganges River to ask the monks if one of them would marry the princess.

Them refers to the monks.

We finally found one who didn't decline.

We refers to the eunuchs.

With great respect, he asked the monk to marry the princess.

He refers to the king.

##### *Demonstrative reference*

The thief immediately quit his stealing business.

This is very good. I should go visit him personally.

The king prepared a lot of presents for him.

#### *Conjunction*

##### *Additive*

Examples:

Practitioners are the most virtuous and noble persons in the world.

The king took all of his counselors, generals and the eunuchs to the banks of the Ganges River.

##### *Adversative*

Example:

I have only pretended to be a monk, yet the king and all his counselors treat me with so much respect, and have offered me wealth and precious things.

*Temporal*

Example:

Finally, the eunuchs asked the thief.*Lexical Cohesion**Reiteration*

Reiteration includes repetition, synonym or near synonym, super ordinate and general word. In the text above found some of reiteration types such as:

*Repetition*

Examples:

The thief immediately quit his stealing business, and stealthily left to become a monk. The thief mixed among the monks meditating on the banks of the Ganges River.

*Synonyms*

Examples:

Practitioners are the most virtuous and most noble persons in the world.

Several days later, the king sent several eunuchs to the banks of the Ganges River to ask the monks if one of them would marry the princess.

Super ordinate

Examples:

They were good practitioners and didn't care about the princess.

Practitioners are the most virtuous and the most noble persons in the world.

Collocation cannot be found in the text above.

*Text 2**God's Arrangements Are Always the Very Best*

*A king and his trusted advisor disguised themselves as ordinary citizens and went out among the subjects to try to better understand them. "I'm hungry. Can you go find something to eat?" asked the king. "Yes, your Majesty!" answered the advisor. The advisor picked some mangoes, and offered them to the king. The king took a knife and began to peel the mango. He accidentally cut his finger. "Wow! I am bleeding!" screamed the king. "Your Majesty! God's arrangements are always the very best." said the advisor. "I'm bleeding to death, and here you are talking about God arranging the best. I've had enough of your theories! I can't stand it any longer! Go away!" scolded the king.*

*He threw stones at the advisor, and drove him away. The king bandaged his wound with a piece of cloth. He cried, feeling sorry for himself. Suddenly, two strong men rushed up to him. "Ha! Ha! Today we will offer the sacrifice of a good man to the sacred mother Kali!" said the man. "No! No! I'm the king of your neighboring country. You can't do this. Ow!" screamed the king. "The sacred Mother will be even happier today because this special gift." said another man. They tied the king to the altar that was arranged with many fresh flowers and fruits, and prepared to burn him as an offering. The high priest saw the king's wounded finger. "No! His body is not perfect. We can't use him as an offering to our goddess! Let him go and find someone else." said the priest. The king was very happy! He quickly ran away. "Ha!" He remembered what his advisor had said, "God always arranges the best for us." He felt ashamed, and regretted being cruel to his advisor, beating and scolding him, and driving him away.*

*He made his way back to the forest to look for him, calling his name over and over again. Finally, he found the advisor.*

*"I'm so sorry. All that you said was true. God's arrangements are the very best. If I hadn't been wounded, I would be dead by now." said the king. "Yes! Yes! God's arrangements are always the best. If you hadn't driven*

*me away, I would have been tied with you. And when they found that your body wasn't perfect, they would have sacrificed me instead, and I would be dead now." replied the advisor.*

*Moral value: if we believe in God, we shouldn't complain under any circumstances.*

c) *The Context of Situation (Field, Tenor, Mode)*

The field is seen from high level.

The field of the tales above is the tales for the audiences or readers especially for children, youngster, and all ages.

The field is seen from low level.

In the story of God's Arrangements Are Always the Very Best, field states the process of social interaction, that is a problem happened between the king and his advisor since the king being cruel, beating, scolding, and driving the advisor away.

The field states time as well such as on the sentences:

- Today we will offer the sacrifice of a good man to the sacred mother Kali!
- If I hadn't been wounded, I would be dead by now.

The situation is the king was very angry to the advisor. It is shown by the following sentence: "I've had enough of your theories! I can't stand it any longer! Go away!"

There are some objects involved through words such as: mangoes, stones, a piece of cloth, neighboring country, altar, fresh flowers and fruits, and forest.

*The Tenor*

The tenor is seen from high level

The tenor here are the writer (the writer of the illustrated tales of wisdom from The Supreme Master Ching Hai) and the readers (the people who read the tales of wisdom)

The tenor is seen from low level.

The term of tenor is refers to every individual who takes a part in that social process includes role and relation status. Therefore those roles can be seen through language choices in this text.

The tenor in this text are the king, the advisor, the villagers, and the high priest.

The relation status in those roles are:

The relation of tenor between speakers who plays role as the king (someone who govern a kingdom), the advisor (someone who work for a king in a palace as an advisor), high priest (someone who lead a ceremony), and villagers (the men who are seeking and catching for someone to be an offering for mother Kali).

*The Mode*

The mode is seen from high level.

Here the mode is written language which can be read.

The mode seen from low level

The text mode appoints the part which played by language. The mode here is written language.

d) *Text Organization*

There are three points of text organization that we could analyzed. Starting is the first point of the text, it is concerning with how the writer present or begins the text. The reader is introduced to main character(s), and possibly some minor characters, where the action is located and it is taking place. The second one is content, it is about what the story about. The story is pushed along by a series of events, during which we usually expect some of complication or problem to arise. And the last one is ending, it is about how the writer ends a story. The complication may be resolved for better or for worse.

The starting of the tale above is begun with the sentence; A king and his trusted advisor disguised themselves as ordinary citizens and went out among the subjects to try to better understand them



The time and the place of the story can be seen in the sentence above. It was happened along time ago in a kingdom and in a forest in India. The main character is the king and the minor characters are the advisor, the villagers, and the high priest.

The content of the story is about the king that didn't believe in his trusted advisor's advises anymore. It was happened when the advisor delivered his advises to the king when he accidentally cut his finger because peeling the mango. The advisor said, "God's arrangements are always the very best." The king was very angry listening his advises at that time. He even being cruel to him, beating and scolding him, throwing stones and driving him away. The king bandaged his wound with a piece of cloth. He cried, feeling sorry for himself. Suddenly, two strong men rushed up to him. "Ha! Ha! Today we will offer the sacrifice of a good man to the sacred mother Kali!" said the man. "No! No! I'm the king of your neighboring country. You can't do this. Ow!" screamed the king. "The sacred Mother will be even happier today because this special gift." said another man. They tied the king to the altar that was arranged with many fresh flowers and fruits, and prepared to burn him as an offering. The high priest saw the king's wounded finger. "No! His body is not perfect. We can't use him as an offering to our goddess! Let him go and find someone else." said the priest. The king was very happy! He quickly ran away. "Ha!" He remembered what his advisor had said, "God always arranges the best for us." He felt ashamed, and regretted being cruel to his advisor, beating and scolding him, and driving him away.

The ending of the story is closed by the king's regret; He made his way back to the forest to look for him, calling his name over and over again. Finally, he found the advisor. "I'm so sorry. All that you said was true. God's arrangements are the very best. If I hadn't been wounded, I would be dead by now." said the king. "Yes! Yes! God's arrangements are always the best. If you hadn't driven me away, I would have been tied with you. And when they found that your body wasn't perfect, they would have sacrificed me instead, and I would be dead now." replied the advisor.

Moral value: if we believe in God, we shouldn't complain under any circumstances.

#### e) Text Structure

##### *Reference*

##### *Personal Reference*

Personal reference items are expressed through pronouns and determiners.

##### Text 1:

I'm hungry. Can you go find something to eat? Yes, your Majesty!

I'm refers to the king.

You refers to the advisor.

Your Majesty refers to the king.

##### Text 2:

The advisor picked some mangoes, and offered them to the king.

Them refers to some mangoes

##### Text 3:

He accidentally cut his finger.

He refers to the king.

##### Text 4:

I've had enough of your theories!

I refers to the king.

##### Text 5:

He threw stones at the advisor, and drove him away.

He refers to the king.

Him refers to the advisor.

Text 6:

Suddenly, two strong men rushed up to him.

“Today we will offer the sacrifice of a good man to the sacred mother Kali!”

We refers to the two strong men (villagers).

Text 7:

They tied the king to the altar that was arranged with many fresh flowers and fruits, and prepared to burn him as an offering.

They refers to the two strong men (villagers)

Text 8:

“No! His body is not perfect. We can’t use him as an offering to our goddess! Let him go and find someone else.”

We refers to the participants in the ceremony including the high priest and the villagers.

#### *Demonstrative Reference*

It is expressed through determiners and adverbs.

They are found in the following texts:

The advisor picked some mangoes, and offered them to the king.

The king took a knife and began to peel the mango.

He accidentally cut his finger. “Wow! I am bleeding!” screamed the king. “Your Majesty! God’s arrangements are always the very best.” said the advisor.

“I’m so sorry. All that you said was true.

And when they found that your body wasn’t perfect, they would have sacrificed me instead, and I would be dead now.” replied the advisor.

#### *Comparative Reference*

It is expressed through adjectives and adverbs.

They are found in the following texts:

A king and his trusted advisor disguised themselves as ordinary citizens and went out among the subjects to try to better understand them.

I can’t stand it any longer!

“The sacred Mother will be even happier today because this special gift.” said another man.

#### *Conjunction*

##### *Additive*

Examples:

A king and his trusted advisor disguised themselves as ordinary citizens and went out among the subjects to try to better understand them.

The advisor picked some mangoes, and offered them to the king.

The king took a knife and began to peel the mango.

“I’m bleeding to death, and here you are talking about God arranging the best.

He threw stones at the advisor, and drove him away.

They tied the king to the altar that was arranged with many fresh flowers and fruits, and prepared to burn him as an offering.

Let him go and find someone else.” said the priest.

” He felt ashamed, and regretted being cruel to his advisor, beating and scolding him, and driving him away.

He made his way back to the forest to look for him, calling his name over and over again.

And when they found that your body wasn’t perfect, they would have sacrificed me instead, and I would be dead now.” replied the advisor.

*Causal*

Examples:

If I hadn't been wounded, I would be dead by now." said the king. "Yes! Yes! God's arrangements are always the best.

If you hadn't driven me away, I would have been tied with you. And when they found that your body wasn't perfect, they would have sacrificed me instead, and I would be dead now." replied the advisor.

"The sacred Mother will be even happier today because this special gift." said another man.

*Temporal*

Examples:

Suddenly, two strong men rushed up to him. "Ha! Ha! Today we will offer the sacrifice of a good man to the sacred mother Kali!" said the man.

He made his way back to the forest to look for him, calling his name over and over again. Finally, he found the advisor.

*Lexical Cohesion**Reiteration*

Repetition

Examples:

A king and his trusted advisor disguised themselves as ordinary citizens and went out among the subjects to try to better understand them. "I'm hungry. Can you go find something to eat?" asked the king.

"Yes, your Majesty!" answered the advisor. The advisor picked some mangoes, and offered them to the king.

The king took a knife and began to peel the mango. He accidentally cut his finger. "Wow! I am bleeding!" screamed the king.

"Your Majesty! God's arrangements are always the very best." said the advisor. "I'm bleeding to death, and here you are talking about God arranging the best."

*Synonym*

Examples:

He cried, feeling sorry for himself.

He felt ashamed, and regretted being cruel to his advisor, beating and scolding him, and driving him away.

"The sacred Mother will be even happier today because this special gift." said another man.

They tied the king to the altar that was arranged with many fresh flowers and fruits, and prepared to burn him as an offering.

*Collocation*

The collocation cannot be found in the story above.

**4 Conclusion**

Based on the analysis and discussion of Illustrated Tales of Wisdom, some points of conclusion can be drawn as follows: The three features of the context of situation the field, the tenor, and the mode in the Tales of Wisdom can be analyzed twice. First it is seen from the high level, means: The target of Tales of Wisdom is the people from children, youngsters to adult people (all-ages readers). The mode is seen from high level. Here the mode is written language which can be read. The mode seen from low level. The text mode appoints the part which played by language. The mode here is written language. The participants here are the writer (the writer who writes or presents the tales of wisdom) and the readers (the people who read the tales). Second it is seen from the low level, means: The social interaction process that is a problem happened among the characters in the tales of wisdom. it is also state time

and situation. The participants are the main characters and minor characters. Both of the context of situation from high level as well as low level are using written language. The text organization in tales of wisdom begins with an orientation (starting), then continued by complication (content) and the last is resolution of the complication (ending). Both of the text above have good resolution. The text structure consists of grammatical cohesive, and lexical cohesive devices. In terms of grammatical cohesive devices, it turns out that personal reference is frequently used in the tales of wisdom. They show different function whether functioning as subject and object. It is also found that the writer of tales of wisdom to the reader often choose conjunction (and), and reiteration: repetition, and synonym.

*Conflict of interest statement*

The author declared that she has no competing interest.

*Statement of authorship*

The author has a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The author has approved the final article.

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