

**TEXT AND CONTEXT IN THE DIALOGUE
BETWEEN DONALD TRUMP FAMILY
AND ANDERSON COOPER AT THE
CNN REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL
TOWN HALL**

A PAPER

Submitted to the school of Foreign Language – JIA as a partial fulfillment of
requirements for undergraduate degree in English Literature Programme



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**ENGLISH LITERATURE PROGRAMME SCHOOL OF
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BEKASI
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THE APPROVAL SHEET

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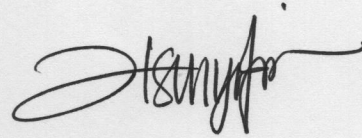
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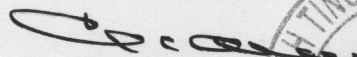


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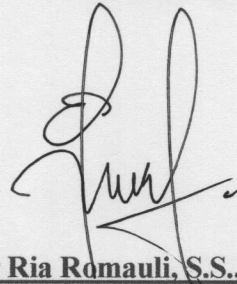
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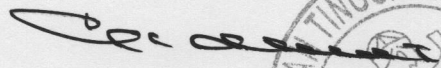
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Do the best, be good, then you will be the best

DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to my beloved parents, my beloved friends, all of people who love me and who inspired me.

TEKS DAN KONTEKS DALAM DIALOG ANTARA KELUARGA DONALD TRUMP DAN ANDERSON COOPER DI BALAI KOTA CNN PRESIDEN REPUBLIK

SANTI APRIANTI

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan teks dan konteks dalam dialog antara keluarga Donald Trump dan Anderson Cooper di Balai Kota CNN Presiden Republik. Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif karena untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis beberapa ujaran dalam dialog tersebut sebagai jenis penelitian bukan mendefinisikan angka-angka. Peneliti menggunakan teori Rankema, Halliday dan Hasan sebagai teori utama pada analisis. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data dapat ditemukan 30 data dalam dialog antara Donald Trump dan Anderson Cooper di Balai Kota CNN Presiden Republik dengan mengklasifikasikan teks 25 (83,3%) data dan konteks 5 (16,7%) data. Peneliti telah meneliti semua ujaran yang ada di dialog tersebut tetapi peneliti hanya menemukan 5 data yang memiliki bentuk konteks. Sementara untuk menemukan bentuk teks peneliti menemukan hampir di setiap ujaran. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa teks memiliki presentase paling tinggi dibandingkan konteks di dalam dialog tersebut. Selanjutnya penelitian ini diharapkan dapat digunakan sebagai tambahan referensi dalam kajian linguistik.

Kata kunci: Teks, Konteks, dan Dialog

**TEXT AND CONTEXT IN THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN DONALD
TRUMP FAMILY AND ANDERSON COOPER AT THE CNN
REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL TOWN HALL**

SANTI APRIANTI

ABSTRACT

This research aims is to describe and to explain text and context in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall. The researcher uses qualitative methods because to describe and to analyze some utterances in those dialogues as the kind of research not to define the numbers. The researcher applies from theory of Rankema, Halliday and Hasan as the main theory of the analysis. Based on the results of data analysis, it can be found 30 data in the dialogue between Donald Trump and Anderson Cooper at CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall by classifying text 25 (83,3%) data and context 5 (16,7%) data. The researcher has examined all the utterances in those dialogues, but the researcher only finds 5 data which has the form of context. While to find the text form, the researcher finds in almost every utterance. It can be concluded that text has the highest percentage better than context in those dialogues. Furthermore, this research is expected to be used as an additional reference in linguistics studies.

Keyword: Text, Context, and Dialogue

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer would like to acknowledge her countless praise to The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful Allah *Subhanahu wa Ta'ala* who always gives her all the best in life and there is no doubt about it. *Shalawat* and *Salaam* are also given to the Prophet Muhammad *shallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam*, his family and his followers until the end of the world.

This paper writing as the last assignment to fulfil one of the requirements for taking undergraduate program (S1) of English Department of School of Foreign Languages - JIA. In this paper, the writer explains and analysis about text and context in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall.

During the process of making this paper, the writer encountered a lot of hardship and diffuculties both in finding the data and arranging it into an accepted scientific paper. Many good people helped this paper along the way and they deserved far more than an expression of gratitude. The writer would like to take this opportunity to express her thankfulness to all the following people who have advised and supported data and information to finish this paper, especially to:

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Finally, the writer hopes this paper will be useful especially for her and generally for everyone who reads it.

Bekasi, 10th August, 2018

(SA)

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In human life, language is an important role as a liaison to communicate to each other. Meanwhile, maintaining a good relationship must have good communication. Language makes communication more interesting. Every people become more active in communication because people can demonstrate their feel by saying words, either by speech or writing. So language is a tool that must exist and very important existence to establish a relationship between human beings with other humans.

Language becomes a mirror, both as a nation and as a self. With the language the speaker can say something to others and express their communication needs. In communication people also need a device to do this process and device is language. By the use of language people can create wonderful communications with many expectations that can others create also. This is the reason of each community which is formed by the use of language.

Language is often used in various contexts with various kinds of meaning. There are people who talk about writing language, spoken language, and conversation etc. A good communication between someone to others can be achieved, if they are able to use language perfectly. Every single person has message that to convey to each people. The speaker must convey the

message clearly and the listeners must understand meaning what the speakers says for reaching the goal of communication.

Reaching the goal of communication people have to learn the study of language, because every study certainly has benefits for human life, as well as linguistics. The role of linguistics for human life is very closely related. As has been known, linguistics is the study of language that is very useful for human life and adding knowledge to those engaged in activities related to language.

Linguistics is not only discussed about language but also it discusses the circumstances of language in society generally. Therefore linguistics can also be called as a general linguistic that studies how human social interaction. Human is created as a social being that cannot stand alone. Without language, human will be difficult to interact with each other. How to interact with social life, community systems, communication among others, and with a culture that is believed. This is the role of study of language is needed.

Linguistics is regarded as the study of language which explains several aspects of all the language usage. Some aspects needs more attention in linguistics involve phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and psycholinguistics. These aspects are able to give a strong basic for a good language which takes into account some components connected to each other. Some components include sound, word and meaning. By studying linguistics it will be enriched that language users have their own reasons for using their language.

The interesting topic in studying linguistics is related to the way the language is used by the user wants to convey in the language. People must interpret the meaning of utterance in the context. Because linguistics is used for various activities and needs in human life, then the importance to understand the meaning that the speaker to convey.

Understanding the meaning, people must study about semantic because people need to know the meaning of word, sentences, phrases or utterances. Two main branches that explain about study of meaning in linguistics, there are semantics and pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning, sentence which is used in communication, while semantics is defined as the study of word meaning and sentence meaning without any relation to context, but textual meaning. Meaning to be part of the language, then semantics are part of the linguistics that studies the linguistic signs with the things it marks.

Semantics is to distinguish between these different types of meaning, and to make it clear exactly what place each of them has within a principled theory of language, Riemer (2010, p 2). Semantics is not only necessary to the study of communication, but also necessary to the study of human mind though processes, cognitions, and conceptualizations. All of this attached to the way in which people classify and convey the experience of the world through language.

This has been explained before that the text and context pertain to the study of semantics and pragmatics. Text is a unit of language that can also be an oral language derived from interaction or communication between

humans, delivered by the sender to recipient to convey a particular message. Text which people have been known is writing. In this case, text is not in perspective in terms of grammar, or elements of language in writing, more than that a text also can be seen in terms of utterance and meaning.

While semantics is study of textual meaning, pragmatics may be roughly defined as the study of language use in context as compared with semantics, which is the study of literal meaning independent of context, according to Birner (2013, p. 2). This statement pragmatics is concerned with the study of contextual meaning or study of meaning as communicated by speaker or writer and interpreted by listener or reader.

In other words, pragmatics is a study that discusses the language used as a tool of communication, especially spoken language according to context and situation. If a person's mastery and understanding of pragmatic is good enough, then a person will be able to communicate well or communicative. So the message to be delivered can be received well.

Learning about pragmatics, a person can talk about people's intended meanings, opinions, purposes, and the kinds of action when the speaker speaks. Therefore, pragmatics focuses on human communication. Communication related to a conversation. A conversation between speakers and opponents of speech is always adapted to the context and situation, and in the context and situation there must be a variety of language in use.

In the pragmatics, context affects the compatibility of a language system. Context can be interpreted when the listener understands the meaning of the

speaking. Context is the aspect of the internal aspects of the text and everything that internally covers the text. Thus, context is instrumental in understanding a text. Context can give considerable meaning to the text because of the changes caused by situation in a conversation.

Context includes who is spoken and with whom the person is speaking. Context can be where the utterance is spoken, how conditions and situations exist in society. Context relates to the time at which the utterance is spoken and how the situation is it. By understanding the context of the conversation, a person can understand what the meaning and purpose of the speaker.

From the explanation above that semantics is the study of textual meaning or word and sentence, and pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning or utterance meaning. In spite of semantics and pragmatics has different concepts to interpreting meaning in communication. Both of them have some focuses in general to analysis of speaker intention hearer. Those are the examples of text and context in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall:

Cooper : “**This is *Lillian Ortiz* over here. *She’s an attorney from Suffolk County, New York*” (L. 398)**

The utterance above obviously is text because the second segment “***She’s an attorney from Suffolk County, New York,***” it gives the relevant information and transforms a whole meaning that Lillian Ortiz is an attorney from Suffolk County, New York. In the following the utterance the second

segment builds to add the information that already mentions before and to builds the cohesiveness of text. So the utterance above can be concluded as textual form caused the above reason.

Cooper : You said the nominating system in Colorado is quoted, “ridged, disgusting, and *dirty*. (L. 19)

The word *dirty* in that following the utterance above has contextual meaning. In lexical meaning the word *dirty* means covered or marked with an unclean substance, but in this utterance it has different meaning that has the form of context or contextual meaning. The word *dirty* means unfair because the speaker talking about nominating system in Colorado. So the word *dirty* can be concluded as contextual meaning caused the above reason.

Furthermore, based on phenomenon which has explained above, the writer interested to analyze about text and context, through learning semantics and pragmatics which can be understood and distinguished between textual and contextual meaning. Concerning with the analysis that will be done, the writer chooses the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall as the source data to analyze and to find out the problem. The reason the writer chooses the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall because this dialogue talks about politics and family life which usually used many utterances that have textual and contextual meaning. Therefore, the writer interested and conducting analysis

entitle of the research of the paper is “Text and Context in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall”.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Question of the Research

This problem can be mentioned in detail as the following questions:

- a. What are the differences between text and context in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall?
- b. How do occur both textual and contextual forms in those dialogues?
- c. What do those forms exist the most?

2. Scope of the Research

In this research, the analysis just focuses on the textual and contextual forms of the utterances that are in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall. By classifying and analyzing text and context, we can understand how to determining text and context in those dialogues.

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problem of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as follows:

- a. This research is for knowing the differences between text and context in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall.
- b. This research is for describing both textual and contextual forms in those dialogues.
- c. This research is for knowing the forms which exists the most.

2. Significances of the Research

Hopefully, this writing of this paper can get more advantages and useful not only for writer but also for readers mainly who has relation with English in their activity. This research is considered necessary by researcher because it has benefits in the form of theoretically and practically.

In theoretically, the writer gives some contributions to enlarge the knowledge about text and context, and hopes the result of this research can be used as the authentic material. Practically, the writer hopes can understand and gets many advantages in determining of textual and contextual meaning. For the readers, the writer hopes through this paper, the reader can understand more about the differences between text and context. The writer also hopes, reading this research can motivate the reader to find or to identify or even to make their own research to analyze about text and context.

D. Operational definitions

1. Semantics

Semantics a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of words or sentences that contained in language, code, or other types of representation.

2. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning that means the meaning of a sentence when it is used in communication by speaker and hearer. It is focus on the meaning of speaker's utterance rather than on the meaning of words or sentence.

3. Text

Text is a unit of language when people speak they produce a text that can also be an oral language derived from interaction or communication between humans, delivered by the sender to recipient to convey a particular message.

4. Context

Context is part of a description or that can support or add to the clarity of the meaning of the situation that has something to do with an event.

5. Dialogue

Dialogue is a process of communication or interaction between two or more peoples, or conversations between two or more groups. Dialogue can also be interpreted as a deep communication that has high level and quality that includes the ability to listen and also share thoughts with each other.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well edited composition. This paper is divided into 5 chapters as follows:

Chapter I Introduction describes about the Background of the Research, Question and Scope of the Research, the Objectives and Significances of the research, Operational Definitions, and the Systematizations of the Research.

Chapter II Theoretical Description explains about Language, definition of Semantics, History of Semantics, Semantics in Linguistic, Text, Definition of Pragmatics, History of Pragmatics, Pragmatics in Linguistics, Context, Dialogue, and Research of The Relevance.

Chapter III Research Methodology contain : 1. Time and Places of The Research, 2. Kind of The Research, Procedure of The Research, Technique of The Data Collection, Technique of the data analysis, and The Source of the Primary and Secondary Data.

Chapter IV Analysis Data analyzes of the Data Description, Data Analysis, Interpretation and Research Findings.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion present of the summary from all chapter and some suggestions for the object of the research.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Language

People live in a world of language. When people talking to friends, associates, wives and husbands, lovers, teachers, parents, rivals, and even with the enemies. We talk face-to-face and over all manner of electronic media, and everyone responds with more talk. Hardly, a moment of our waking lives is free from words, and even in our dreams we talk and are talked to. We also talk when there is no one to answer. Some of us talk aloud in our sleep. We talk to our pets and sometimes to ourselves. The possession of language, perhaps more than any other attribute, distinguishes humans from other animals. According to the philosophy expressed in the myths and religions of many peoples, language is the source of human life and power. (Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, 2014, p. 1)

Based on Hazen (2015), language is the discrete combinatorial system human use most for communication. Discrete means ‘separate’ here, and combinatorial means ‘ability to add together.’ We take small separate parts, push them together in specific combinations, and create larger parts of language. For spoken languages, we store collections of sounds together with their associated ideas (p. 3). It means if everyone talks, they produce sound, sound here like words, phrases, or clauses.

So, from the statement that the experts said above, it can be concluded that people cannot live without language, because language is a tool of communication between others. Language is an expression which means to convey something to others. Something that is intended by the speaker can be understood and understood by the listener through the language expressed.

B. Semantics

1. Definition of Semantic

The word semantics has ultimately prevailed as a name for the doctrine of meaning, particularly of linguistic meaning. Basically, semantics as one of branch linguistics that studies the meaning. According to Lobner (2013, p. 3), Semantics is the part of linguistics that is related with meaning. The same statement come from Hurford (2007), he stated that “Semantics is the study of meaning in language” (p. 1). It means that semantics deals with the meaning of language used by people in order to convey their intended meaning of speaking, there is a message of language used.

Saeed in his book *Semantics*, 4th edition said that “Semantics is the study of the meanings of words and sentences” (2016, p. 3). Similar to Saeed, Jaszczolt (2002, p.1) defined that semantics regarding to the meaning of words and sentences. Moreover, semantics is not only the study of meaning of words and sentences. In other hand, Yule (2010), gave

explanation that semantics besides the study of meaning of words and sentences, semantics also study of meaning of phrase in language. (p. 112)

Meanwhile, Griffiths (2006) gave definition that semantics is the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, not regarding from context of use, is a descriptive subject. It is an attempt to concern and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language. (p. 15)

Kearns also suggested that semantics relates with the literal of words and the meaning of the way the words combined, which taken together of a particular utterance is constructed. That statement means semantics provides the pure meaning of the element of words, for example 'I forgot the paper', the element *I*, *forget*, past tense, *the* and *paper*, and the meaning drawn from order of the words, giving very approximately 'The person who is speaking at some time before the time of speaking forgot a particular item which is a paper'. (2011, p. 1)

The study of linguistic meaning is generally divided in practice into two main fields, there are semantics and pragmatics, but both of them have a distinction in understanding the meaning. Most linguists draw a distinction within the study of meaning between semantics and pragmatics, but there are several ways of drawing the distinction. The main ones are as follows: (Cruse, 2006, p. 136)

- a. Semantics deals with truth conditional aspects of meaning; pragmatics deals with non-truth conditional aspects.

- b. Semantics deals with context-independent aspects of meaning; pragmatics deals with aspects where context must be taken into account. Context is understood here in a broad sense that includes previous utterances (discourse context), participants in the speech event, their interrelations, knowledge, and goals, and the social and physical setting of the speech event.
- c. Semantics deals with conventional aspects of meaning, that is, where there is an established connection between form and meaning. Pragmatics deals with aspects of meaning that are not 'looked up' but which are 'worked out' on particular occasions of use.
- d. Semantics is concerned with the description of meanings; pragmatics deals with the uses made of those meanings. This is sometimes expressed by saying that semantics takes a formal approach and pragmatics a functional approach.

Based on some opinions above, it can be concluded that semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of words or sentences that contained in language, code, or other types of representation and also semantics deals with truth conditional aspects of meaning, context-independent aspects of meaning, conventional aspects of meaning and the description of meanings.

2. History of Semantics

The term semantics comes from by the French linguist Michel Bréal in the late nineteenth century. The word semantics reflects the origins of

the Western tradition of linguistic analysis in the writings of Greek thinkers from the fifth century BC on wards. Semantics comes from the ancient Greek word *semantikos*, an adjective meaning ‘relating to signs’, based on the noun *sēmeion* ‘sign’. In Ancient Greek, one of the original uses of *sēmeion* was as a medical term for the symptoms that were the signs of underlying diseases. (Riemer, 2010, p. 4)

Palmer (1981) also said that there is one occurrence of *semantick* in the phrase *semantick philosophy* to mean ‘divination’ in the seventeenth century, *semantics* does not occur until it was introduced in a paper read to American Philological Association in 1894 entitled ‘Reflecting meanings : a point in semantics’. The French term *sémantique* had been coined from the Greek in the previous year by M. Bréal. In both cases the term was not used simply to refer to meaning, but to its development with what we shall later call ‘historical semantics’. In 1900, however, there appeared Bréal’s book *Semantics: studies in the science of meaning*. (p. 1)

Palmer (1981) also said in his book that The term *semantics* did not catch on for some time. One of the most famous books on semantics is *The meaning of meaning* by C. K. Ogden and I. A. Richards, first published in 1923. Yet *semantics* does not occur in the main body of book itself. However, it appears in an appendix, which is itself a classic in the field, entitle *The problem of meaning in primitive languages*, written by B. Malinowski as the anthropologist.

Other terms beside *semantics* have been used H. G. Wells in *The shapes of things to come* speaks of the science of signification, but he says it was lost sight of and not revived until the twenty first century. Other names that have been used include *semasiology*, *semology*, *semiotics*, *sememics* and *semics*, though scholars have often used some of these terms to suit their own interest and orientation, and in both wider and narrower sense than our *semantics* will have here. (p. 2)

Based on the explanations above, it can be concluded that semantics comes from Greek by Michel Bréal in the late of nineteenth century. The word Semantic comes from ancient Greek word *semantikos*, an adjective meaning 'relating to signs', based on the noun *sēmeion* 'sign'. In Ancient Greek, one of the original uses of *sēmeion*. And other names semantic that have been used include *semasiology*, *semology*, *semiotics*, *sememics* and *semics* in those times.

3. Semantics in Linguistics

As known semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language, this definition based on Saeed (2016) in his book which explained an introduction to the theory and practice of semantics in modern linguistics. It can begin with the basic assumption that a person's linguistic abilities are based on knowledge that they have. One of the insights of modern linguistics is that speakers of a language have different types of linguistic knowledge, including how to pronounce words, how to

construct sentences, and about the meaning of individual words and sentences.

To reflect this, linguistic description has different levels of analysis. There are phonology, syntax and semantics. The division into levels of analysis seems to make sense intuitively, if we are learning a foreign language we might learn a word from a book, know what it means but not know how to pronounce it, or we might hear a word, pronounce it perfectly but not know what it means. And then, we might know the pronunciation and meaning of, say a noun, but not know how its plural is formed or what its genitive case looks like. In this sense knowing a word unites different kinds of knowledge, and this is just as true of your knowledge of how to construct phrases and sentences. (p. 3)

In a broad field of inquiry and we find scholars writing on very different topics and using quite different methods, though sharing the general aim of describing semantic knowledge. Semantics is the most diverse field within linguistics. In addition, semantics should have at least scientists, such as philosophy and psychology, which is how they should investigate the creation and transmission of meaning. (Saeed, 2016, p. 4)

a. Meaning

The forms of language used are a long sequence of words and sentences spoken by humans on a daily life, in fact every word spoken by humans has meaning. Meaning is a part that cannot be separated from the semantics and always attached from what we say. As Lobner

(2013) said that “meaning is a notion with a wide range of applications, some of which belong to the field of semantics while others lie beyond it” (p. 3). It can be stated that semantics is exclusively concerned with the meanings.

Riemer (2010) also explained that meaning is also very important to the experience of using language, as anyone knows who has ever listened to people talking in an unknown language. Not only does such a language fail to express any meaning, it is also often hard to catch hold of individual words, without knowing the meaning of an utterance, it is hard to identify the separate words which constitute it. (p. 3). Leech (1981, p. 9) in his book semantics breaks down “meaning” in widest sense into seven different types of meaning, there are:

1) Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning sometimes called ‘denotative’ or ‘cognitive’ meaning. This meaning was assumed to be the central factor in linguistics communication. It was integral to the essential functioning of a language while other types of meaning are not. Leech considers conceptual meaning as primary because it was comparable in organization and structure to the syntactic and phonological levels of language.

2) Conotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it *refers to*, over and above its purely conceptual content.

3) Social Meaning

Social meaning is that which a piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use.

4) Affective Meaning

Affective meaning was the aspects of meaning which “reflects personal feelings of the speaker, includes the attitude of the listener or his attitude to something the listener was talking about.

5) Reflective Meaning

Reflective meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word form part of our response to another sense.

6) Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning consist of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment.

7) Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning, or what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis. The thematic meaning can also be expressed

by means of stress and intonation to highlight information in one part of a sentence.

4. Text

Text in this case is not only seen from the side of the written or the element of the written language, moreover, a text is also seen from the aspect of the meaning that is suggested. Delahunty explained that when people communicate, they produce texts. Texts always occur in some medium, which may be auditory, visual, tactile, or some combination of these. Texts also always occur in some channel, that is, the environment through which the medium travels from the text's sender to its receiver. For ordinary face to face conversation, the medium is the air, which is set in motion by the sender and whose motions affect the ears of the receiver. (2010, p. 4)

The same statement also explained by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 3) when people speak or write, they produce text and text is what listeners and readers engage with and interpret. The term 'text' refers to any instance of language, in any medium, that makes sense to someone who knows the language, we can characterize text as language functioning in context. So text is a process of making meaning in context.

While Crystal (2008) said that texts may refer to collections of written or spoken material, such as conversation, monologues, rituals, and so on (p. 481). Juez also said in modern Linguistics has introduced a concept of text that includes every type of utterance, therefore a text may be a

magazine article, a television interview, a conversation or a cooking recipe, just to give a few examples (2009, p. 6). Thus, the text is not merely written text containing material and certain information. Each type of utterance is poured through the written media can also be said a text, so to understand a text is also required the role of discourse. Based on this, the text and discourse have the important role both written and spoken language.

De Beaugrande and Dressler (as cited in Juez, 2009, p. 6) presented a broader view, they defined “text as a communicative” event that must satisfy the following seven criteria:

- a. Cohesion, which has to do with the relationship between text and syntax. Phenomena such as conjunction, ellipsis, anaphora, perspectives cataphora or recurrence are basic for cohesion.
- b. Coherence, which has to do with the meaning of the text. Here the speaker or writer may refer to elements of knowledge or to cognitive structures that do not have a linguistic realization but are implied by the language used, and thus influence the reception of the message by the interlocutor.
- c. Intentionality, the ways or attempts to convey the speaker's intentions or messages, attitude of speak speaker's purpose, intonations and expression of face. Intentionality relates to acceptability (acceptance of information).

- d. Acceptability, which concerns the preparation of the hearer or reader to assess the relevance or usefulness of a given text.
- e. Informativity, which refers to the quantity and quality of new or expected information.
- f. Situationality, which points to the fact that the situation in which the text is produced plays a crucial role in the production and reception of the message.
- g. Intertextuality, which refers to two main facts: a) a text is always related to some preceding or simultaneous discourse; b) texts are always linked and grouped in particular text varieties or genres (e.g.: narrative, argumentative, descriptive, etc.) by formal criteria.

Meanwhile Reiss (2000, p. 27) distinguished the types of text into four types which may be designated the “audiomedial type”. Such texts are *written to be spoken (or sung)* and hence are not read by their audience but *heard*. These types will mention and explain below:

- a. The content focused text

The principal kinds of text in the content focused type would include press releases and comments, news report, commercial correspondence, inventories of merchandise, operating instruction directions for use, patient specifications, treaties, official document, educational works, non-fiction books of all sorts essays, treatises, reports, theses, and specialized literature in the humanities, the natural sciences, and other technical fields.

The content focused text is concerned with form as it relates to the effective communication and accuracy of information. Content focused texts are judged in terms of their semantic, grammatical and stylistic characteristics, and this is reflected in their translation.

b. The form focused text

In order to describe more precisely this second type of text and the various kind of text associated with it, we must first clarify the concept of form which is basic to it. In general “form” is concerned with how an author expresses himself, as distinct from “content” which deals with what the author says. Of course this characterization is true for all texts, including pragmatic text. A form focused text is concerned with the esthetic and artistically creative nature. Form focused text are judged in the relation to their esthetics, as well as their stylistic, semantics, and grammatical characteristics, and they are translated accordingly.

c. The appeal focused text

Appeal focused text constitute the third text type in our typology. Appeal focused text do not simply convey certain information in linguistic form; they are distinctive in always presenting information with a particular perspective, an explicit purpose, involving a non-linguistic result.

d. The audio medial text

Audio medial text, do not represent the simple transcription of oral communication, but rather are more or less important components of a

larger complex. They are distinctive in their dependence on non-linguistic (technical) media and non-graphic, acoustic, and visual kind of expression. It is only in combination with them that the whole complex literally from realizes its full potential.

What kinds of text belong to this type? Generally speaking, any text that requires the use of and a degree of accommodation to a non-linguistic medium in order to communicate with the hearer, whether in the source or in the target language. Primary examples would be radio and television scripts, such as radio, newscasts and reports, topical surveys and dramatic productions. In these not only grammar and education but also acoustics (as in dramatic production) and visual aids (in television and films) play a significant role.

So from the explanation above, we can be conclude that text as a unit of language when people speak they produce a text that can also be an oral language derived from interaction or communication between humans, delivered by the sender to recipient to convey a particular message.

C. Pragmatics

1. Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of branch linguistic that studies the use of language associated with the context of its use and it relates to the human behavior in communication each other. Pragmatics boundaries are the rules of language usage of forms and meanings associated with the speaker's intent,

context, and conditions. Like Thomas (2012, p. 1) said that the most common definition of pragmatics were meaning in use or meaning in context. O'keeffe (2011) also agreed with that statement that pragmatics can be stated as the study of the relationship between context and meaning. (p. 3). So the meaning of the language can be understood if the context is known.

In the other opinion, Mey (2001) explained that pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determined by conditions of society. Based on what Mey said pragmatics concern how human interact or communicate to other people with all environments that supports their utterances (p. 6). The detail explanation said that pragmatics is a study of how hearers add contextual information to the semantic structure and how they can conclude from what is said. It means the hearer and the reader need to analyze more on what people intended by their utterance, than the meaning of sentences. (Jaszczolt, 2002, p. 1)

Furthermore, Bublitz and Norrick gave the statement that pragmatics is fundamentally concerned with communicative action in many kind of context. In the pragmatic perspective, language use and language users in interaction are primary, as opposed to language as a system of signs or a set of rules. The pragmatic perspective scrutinizes neither just individual words nor sentences nor even isolated texts, but rather whole speech events or language games in real social contexts, considering both the

present state of affairs and its connectedness with prior and succeeding actions. (2011, p. 4)

In other explanation, Yule (1996, p. 4) said that pragmatics is the study of relationship between linguistic forms and the users of the forms. In this three-part distinction, only pragmatics allows humans into the analysis. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumption their purpose or goals, and the kind of action (for example, request) that they are performing when they speak. And based on the definition above Yule in the other pages classify there are four areas that pragmatics is concerned with (p. 3), they are:

- a. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning which concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or hearer). It has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. It refers to the talk about the meaning which is transmitted from a speaker to hearer, from a writer to reader. It means the hearer and the reader need to analyze more on what people intended by their utterance, than the meaning of sentences.
- b. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It includes interpretation of what people mean in particular context and its effect. It is depended

on with whom the speaker talks, time place (where, when), and condition which is covered in.

- c. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. This approach also necessarily explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. It explores how is the way to make the listener understand of the speaker intended meaning. Such kind of hidden information is inserted of its talk.
- d. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. The basic answer is tied to the notion of distance. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, the speakers determine how much needs to be said. It means Sometimes speakers convey their intention to the listener, and sometimes not. It is influenced by the distance of them. The relationship of closeness or distance affected on what the speaker said and unsaid.

From the definition above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning associated with the context and condition or situation that means the meaning of a sentence when it is used in communication by speaker and hearer. Then we can know the meaning desired by the speaker by understanding to the context surrounding the utterances event.

2. History of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that study of utterance meaning and contextual meaning. It can be dated back to ancient Greece and Rome where the term *pragmaticus*' is found in late Latin and *pragmaticos*' in Greek, both meaning of being practical'.

According to Levinson (1983) in modern use, the term pragmatics is attributable to the philosopher, he is Charles Morris (1983), who was concerned to outline (after Locke and Pierce) the general shape of a science of sign, or semiotics, Morris distinguished three distinct braches of inquiry, he said that pragmatics studies the relations of signs to interpreters', while semantics studies the relations of signs to the objects to which the signs are applicable', and syntactics studies the formal relations of signs to one another.'(p. 1). It is also supported by Bublitz and Norrick (2011) in his book *'Foundation of Pragmatics'*, they said that modern pragmatics is a fairly recent discipline. Its inauguration as an independent field of study within semiotics took place early in the 20th century by C. Morris, R. Carnap and ultimately C.S. Peirce. The classic division between syntax, semantics, and pragmatics goes back to Morris, who distinguished three separate "dimensions of semiosis". (p. 1)

Some thirty years elapsed before pragmatics finally made its way into modern linguistics in the late 1960s, when linguists began to explore so-called performance phenomena. To this end, they adopted ideas developed and advanced by L. Wittgenstein, G. Ryle, P. Strawson, J.L. Austin and

other eminent (ordinary or natural) language philosophers. It seems safe to claim that the ensuing *pragmatic turn* was most notably induced by J.L. Austin, J.R. Searle and H.P. Grice, who were interested in *utterance meaning* rather than sentence or word meaning, i.e. in studying unique historical events created by actual speakers to perform linguistic acts in actual situational contexts in order to accomplish specific goals. (Bublitz and Norrick, 2011, p. 2)

Meanwhile Mey (2001) described that the 'pragmatic turn' in linguistic thus can be described as a shift from paradigm of theoretical grammar (in particular, syntax) to the paradigm of the language user. It means grammar or syntax have relation to pragmatic turn. (p. 4). Since the pragmatic turn, pragmatics has arguably developed more rapidly and diversely than any other linguistic discipline. Since the 1970s, the early Anglo-American framework of pragmatic linguistic study has been immensely expanded and enhanced by research in Continental Europe and elsewhere. With historiographic hindsight, it can be seen that the broadening, i.e. the interdisciplinary expansion, of the field of pragmatics has been a cumulative process; the broader conception of pragmatics chronologically (and causally) followed the narrower one (Bublitz and Norrick, 2011, p. 2). Taken all in all, the establishment and development of linguistic pragmatics has been an authentic success story.

From the history above, it can be concluded that the term of pragmatic come from Greek language which has meaning of practical. Modern use

and current practice of pragmatics is credited to the influence of the American philosophical doctrine of pragmatism. The pragmatic interpretation of semiotics and verbal communication studies in *Foundations of the Theory of Signs* by Charles Morris (1938), who was concerned to outline the general shape of a science of sign, or semiotics, Morris distinguished three distinct branches of inquiry, the classic division between syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Pragmatics has been steered by the philosophical practice of pragmatism and evolving to maintain its independence as a linguistic subfield by keeping to its tract of being practical in treating the everyday concerned meaning.

3. Pragmatics in Linguistics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that study of meaning in language, how language is used and of the effect of context on language. Levinson (1983, p. 9) explained that a scope of pragmatics include the study of deixis, and probably the study of presupposition, speech act and implicature conversation.

a. Deixis

Deixis is one part of pragmatics that discusses the phrase or context that exists in a sentence. According to Yule (1996) the term deixis from Greek for one on the most basic things we do with utterance which means 'pointing' through language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this 'pointing' is called a deictic expression. (p. 9)

For example:

Jim: *I'll put this here*

We can understand that Jim was telling Anne that he was about to put an extra house key in one of the kitchen drawers. In the example above we can see that the deictic expression '*this*' and '*here*' are conventionally understood as the expression being '*near speaker*'.

b. Presupposition

A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Speakers, not sentences, have presupposition. (Yule, 1996, p. 25)

For example:

Mary's brother bought three horses.

In producing the utterance in example above, the speaker will normally be expected to have the presupposition that the person called Mary exists and that she has a brother. The speaker may also hold the more specific presupposition that Mary has only one brother and that he has a lot of money. All of those presuppositions are the speaker's and all of them can be wrong, in fact.

c. Speech Act

Based on Yule (1996, p. 47) speech act is an action performed by utterances. He also gives specific labels in English for it such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request. The action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts, there are:

- 1) Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression.
- 2) Illocutionary act is utterance to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose.
- 3) Perlocutionary act is performed with the intention of producing effect on the hearer.

d. Conversational Implicature

Conversational implicatures are inference that depend on the existence of norms for the use language, such as the widespread agreement that communicators should aim to tell the truth. Implicatures arise as much in other speech genres as in writing as they do in conversation, so they are often just called implicatures. Speakers, writers and addressees assume that everyone engaged in communication knows and accepts the communicational norms. (Griffiths, 2006, p. 134)

According to Levinson, the conversational implicature is one of the single most important ideas in pragmatics. One of the important reasons he “provides some explicit account of how it is possible to mean more than what is actually said”. (1983, p. 97)

Example :

Rino : “Can you tell me the time?”

Ryan : “Well, the milkman has come”.

The answer to the above question seems irrelevant to Rino's request about the time, but Ryan actually wants to say that he does not know exactly what time it is at that time. He hopes the Rino can estimate his own time by saying that the milkman has arrived. In this context, it seems that speakers and opponents of the speech already know what time the milkman usually comes.

4. Context

The meaning of a sentence can be said true if people know who is the speaker, who is the listener, how to pronounce it, and others. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the sentences in advance by analyzing the context. Context is one of the factors that give an effect to people how they use the language. Context can influence the speaker on how to use the language. It produces the meaning of an utterance and determines the interpretation behind the message that the speaker convey. Therefore we need to understand the contextual meaning in communication to avoid misinterpretation. To more understand this contextual approach, the researcher looks at several theories that have an important role in the study of context.

In communicating not separated with elements of language supporters. The meaning of utterance in pragmatics must be related to the meaning of context. As Cummings (2005, p. 4) stated "No definition of pragmatics would be complete in the absence of mention of context". The term of context extends beyond in obvious manifestation as the physical setting

within which an utterance is produced to include linguistic, social and epistemic factors. This statement implies that the study of pragmatics has contextual relevance, how an utterance produced by the speaker can be understood by the listener or the reader based on the situations, conditions, social, and epistemic factors.

In the other explanation suggested by Mey (2001) that context is dynamic, not a static concept, it is to be understood as the continually changing surroundings. (p. 39). This means that enable participants in the communication process to interact, and in which the linguistic expressions of their interaction become intelligible.

Context is an important factor in the interpretation of utterances and expressions. Cruse (2006) gave the most important factors of context, there are preceding and following utterances or expressions, the immediate physical situation, the wider situation, including social and power relations, and knowledge considered shared between speaker and hearer. (p. 35)

Yule (2010) mentioned the kinds of context, there are linguistic context also known as co-text and physical context. The co-text of a word is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence. The surrounding co-text has a strong effect on what we think the word probably means. If the word bank is used in a sentence together with words like steep or overgrown, there is no problem deciding which type of bank is meant. Or, when someone says that she has to get to the bank to

withdraw some cash, we know from this linguistic context which type of bank is intended. The physical context as obviously, which can be “out there” that constitutes “the context” for interpreting words or sentences. For example when someone see the word bank on the wall of a building in a city, the physical location will influence our interpretation. (p. 129)

Meanwhile Cutting (2002, p. 3) distinguished between three different types of spoken context: situational, what speakers know about what they can see around them; background knowledge, what they know about each other (interpersonal knowledge) and the world (cultural knowledge); and co-textual, what they know about what they have been saying.

In addition, Halliday (1989, p. 12) divided the features of context as follows:

a. Message Form

Message form refers what form is intended chat, debate, sermon, fairy-tale, sonnet, love letter, etc. The message conveyed must be precise, because the form of this message is important.

b. Topic

Topic refers to what is being talked about in communication and the way the participants convey the message. It has the functions as a means to express the idea, feeling and thought. By knowing the topic of conversation, it will be easy for a listener or reader to understand the conversation or writing.

c. Setting

Setting refers to the existence of the place, time, and relationship between the two, in a communication event can describe a particular meaning. Where an utterance takes place; in the market, in the canteen, and others. Likewise, when does an utterance take place; morning, daytime, relaxed time, official, uptight, and others.

d. Participant

Participant refers to people involved in the conversation, either directly or indirectly. Participants are classified into three roles namely addressor, addressee, and audience. Addressor is the speaker or writer who produces the utterance, addressee is the hearer or reader who is the recipient of the utterance to the sender and recipient of the message in a conversation event, namely the speaker and the listener, and audience contribute to the specification of the speech event. Matters relating to participants, such as age, education, social setting, etc. are also of concern.

e. Code

Code refers to what language, or dialect or style of language is being used in communication. The use of code in a communication, the message will influence whether the receiver understands the message or not.

f. Channel

Channel refers to contact between the participants in the event being maintained by speech, writing, signing, smoke signals. Channel is very important in interpreting the meaning of speech.

g. Event

Event refers to the nature of the communicative event within which a genre may be embedded thus a sermon or prayer may be part of the larger event, a church service. The different event will produce different meaning of message.

h. Key

Key refers to the tone, manner or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: light-hearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, and so on. The key also be marked nonverbally by certain kinds of behavior, gesture, posture, or even deportment.

i. Purposes

Purposes refers to what did the participants intend should come about as a result of the communicative event. For example, asking, persuading, requesting, etc.

From the explanation above it can be concluded context is a part of a description that can support or add to the clarity of the meaning of the situation or condition that has something to do with an event. Everything related to utterance, whether it is related to its meaning, purpose or information, is very dependent on the context behind the speech.

D. Dialogue

Generally, dialogue is a communication process between two or more peoples, or conversations between two or more groups. In the dialogue, meaning must be considered in order to fulfill the semantics and pragmatics principles. Dialogue is one form of interpersonal communication. In the dialogue, a persons involved share information, data, facts, thoughts, ideas, and opinions, and try to consider, understand and accept each other. From the dialogue is expected to form mutual understanding with the wider and deeper about the matter of the dialogue.

The meaning to the word ‘dialogue’ that is somewhat different from what is commonly used. The derivations of words ‘dialogue’ has a deeper meaning. 'Dialogue' comes from the Greek word *dialogos*. *Logos* means ‘the word’ or in our case we would think of the ‘meaning of the word’. And *dia* means ‘through’ it doesn't mean two. A dialogue can be among any number of people, not just two. Even one person can have a sense of dialogue within himself, if the spirit of the dialogue is present. (Bohm, 1996, p. 2)

Sleap, Sener and Weller (2013) in their book *Theories Dialogue*, they defined dialogue as meaningful interaction and exchange between people (often of different social, cultural, political, religious or professional groups) who come together through various kinds of conversations or activities with a view to increased understanding. (p. 17)

In the other statement Yankelovich (as cited in Sleap, Sener and Weller, 2013) said that dialogue is a way of being and a way of building relationship.

He emphasizes, though, that ‘dialogue is not an arcane and esoteric form of intellectual exercise that only the few can play. It is a practical, everyday tool accessible to us all. Dialogue has a unique ability to forge channels of communication and understanding between people separated by difference and depersonalization, responding to a fundamental need in modern society. Further, it can help to reinvigorate democracy, redressing the balance between elites and the public by strengthening the position of the latter. (p. 173)

The practical dialogue strategies identified by Yankelovich is as follows (pp. 177-178) :

- a. Err of the side of including people who disagree. Taking a risk often pays off, bringing greater mutual understanding between divided groups and individuals.
- b. Initiate dialogue through a gesture of empathy. Acknowledging ‘the legitimacy of the point of view of the other’ often breaks down barriers of defensiveness and allows dialogue to begin.
- c. Check for the presence of all three core requirements of dialogue – equality, empathic listening, and surfacing assumptions nonjudgmentally – and learn how to introduce the missing ones. Without the presence of all three there can be no real dialogue.
- d. Minimize the level of mistrust before pursuing practical objectives. Efforts towards cooperation will be futile without a certain level of trust.

- e. Keep dialogue and decision making compartmentalized. They are different kinds of process and if confused will undermine each other.
- f. Focus on common interests, not divisive ones. Concentrating on shared interests is more conducive to dialogue.

Based on all of the explanation above about dialogue, we can conclude that dialogue is a process of communication or interaction between two or more peoples, or conversations between two or more groups. Dialogue can also be interpreted as a deep communication that has high level and quality that includes the ability to listen and also share thoughts with each other.

E. Research of The Relevance

The writer has tried to find the relevant researches in English undergraduate programme. The writer found the same researches in another library university or e-journal. The titles are needed because this research needs to be compared by other relevant researches in order to make the research better.

Rindu Pariang Partogian Banjarnahor (04313151104037) student of English in School of Foreign Language – JIA (2014) *Textual and Contextual Meanings in Mixed Blessing Novel by Danielle Steel*. The writer uses qualitative methodology to describe and analyze some sentence in *Mixed Blessing* novel as source data of the research. Based on the result of the data analysis, it can be found 32 data in *Mixed Blessing* novel with classification textual meaning 18 data and contextual meaning 14 data. The writer has

already found from 32 chapters in that novel, but the writer just finds 14 data which contain contextual meaning. While, to find textual meaning the writer finds from 8 chapters. It can be concluded that textual meaning has the highest percentage better than contextual meaning.

Lihong Shen (student of Hebei United University, Tangshan, China) *Text and Context*. This Journal aims to analyze the relations between context and text with the framework of both traditional context and cognitive context by Sperber & Wilson. In this journal, the writer discussed the relation between text and discourse and also explained the use of utterance in the research.

Maya Dewi Lestari (University Sunan Ampel Surabaya) *An Analysis Contextual Meaning of Songs by Shane Filan*. This research deals with the analysis of contextual meaning of songs by Shane Filan to explain the context found in his song. This research is constructed by some problems: whether described types of context used and explained it into contextual meaning of song by Shane Filan. Focus of this research is describing of context found in contextual meaning devices. This research used a descriptive method because it is used to describe the context found in songs of Shane Filan. The data were taken from two albums of Shane Filan, *You and Me* (2013) and *Right Here* (2015), those are *Everything to Me*, *About You*, *Knee Deep in My Heart*, *Every time*, *You and Me*, *I Could Be*, *Right Here*, *Beautiful To Me*, *I Can't Get Over You*, and *Me and The Moon*. The writer used the contextual meaning theory by Mansoer Pateda to conduct this research. From ten songs of Shane Filan, there were six types of contexts that were found, such as context of

organs, context of situation, context of purpose, mood context of speaker or listener, context of time, and object context. Then, the writer could describe the meaning of the context and the supporting context into the contextual meaning in each song.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Method of the Research

1. Time and Place of the Research

In collecting the data of the research, the writer did the research from beginning of March 2018 and finished in August 2018. It has been done for several times to conduct and collection of the data. The writer tried to find the references as the basic and theory of the research. The reference were collected from many sources such as some books which the writer reads from STBA JIA library and others university library, these places also become where the writer compiled the research. The writer also looks for some references from e-book, and the other sources from internet.

2. Kind of the Research

The writer used the type of descriptive qualitative research method in this research. Taylor, Bogdan and DeVault (2016, p. 7) explained that qualitative methodology refers in the broadest sense to research that produces descriptive data people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior. Based on the explanation above, the statement is in accordance with this research, because this research used descriptive method, it is used to describe the text and context found in the dialogues which is people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior,

that is the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall.

In line with the statement, Creswell (2009) defined that qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. (p. 4)

In qualitative research, it can be seen the different major characteristics at each stage of the research process: exploring a problem and developing a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon; having the literature review play a minor role but justify the problem; stating the purpose and research questions in a general and broad way so as to the participants' experiences; collecting data based on words from a small number of individuals so that the participants' views are obtained; analyzing the data for description and themes using text analysis and interpreting the larger meaning of the findings; writing the report using flexible, emerging structures and evaluative criteria, and including the researchers' subjective reflexivity and bias. (Creswell, 2012, p. 16)

B. Procedures of the Research

After understanding the role of systematical and arranged steps of the research, it comes the procedure of the research. The Step as follows:

1. Preparation

The several basic things during the writing are to identify the problem, to select the fixed title, to formulate and to the limit the statements of the research and to consider the advantage later. The research uses books of theories to strengthen and to prove the analysis of the research. Despite having read some books, it is important to seek some advices from Advisor I and Advisor II.

2. Implementation

To obtain the research well, the implementation presents analyzing is Text and Context which can be found in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall. Moreover, the analysis is done by classifying the utterances based on its text and context.

3. Finishing

a. Composing the analyzed data

Before reporting the result to finish the research, the data analysis to be composed after giving the mark, to be gathered with text and context each utterance.

b. Discussing with the counselor

Discussing with the first and second counselor has been done every time to maximize the result of the research.

c. Revising result

During the analysis, it is important to seek advices about how to analyze text and context found in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall from counselor I and counselor II. The counselors gave some correction on mistakes in the material or technical in writing. Revising the mistakes in the research is important to make the research better.

d. Concluding the result

The final phase to make the research can be understood is concluding the result of all chapters. The result is based from all chapters in the research. The research can be concluded with its text and context in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall.

C. Technique of the Data Collection

In collecting data, the writer uses observing technique. The writer reads the script of the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall. After that, the writer did and collected the data from the dialogue script. And then, the writer

classified by selecting the utterances which have the text and context in those dialogues and gave the sign, like the underlined for the supporting text and context.

The writer also uses some technique in finishing this research which are library research and linguistics technique. In process of completing the research, the writer used JIA's library, University of Indonesia's Library and Atmajaya University's Library to obtain several information and data. The linguistics sources the writer used is obtaining on several books in that library also.

D. Technique of the Data Analysis

In this research, the writer uses descriptive method. Before doing the research, the data analyzed need to be understood first. After collecting data from the data source, the data need to be analyzed using the basic technique in order to obtain the accurate data. The writer did some steps to analyze the data by observing thoroughly the text and context in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall. There are steps to analyze the data:

The first step to do this research is the writer selected the utterance in those dialogues script that includes textual and contextual. The writer classified the utterance based on the forms of textual and contextual. The second step, the writer making table which contains the utterance and kind of meaning in which text and context. The third step, after classifying the

utterance and making the table, the writer described and analyzed the chosen utterances which include the form of textual and contextual from the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall. Finally, the writer drew the conclusion based on the result.

E. Sources of the primary and secondary data

1. The primary data

The primary data is text and context which taken from the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall. Anderson Cooper of CNN interviewed Donald Trump and his family from the CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall in New York City on April 12th, 2016. The reason why the writer uses these dialogue from CNN's newscast program because the writer interest about the topic of this program at that time in which Anderson cooper was interviewing Donald Trump and his family who talking about politics in his win as Missouri Primary and his daily life with family.

2. The secondary data

The secondary data the writer uses are based on several articles, website, journals, semantics and pragmatics books which related to text and context as the writer's main focus in this research.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Description

The problem of the research will be answered in this chapter. This chapter presents the analysis of the research findings and discussions, where the primary purpose of this chapter is how to answer the question of this research. The data are taken from the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall as the source data of this research and text and context as the topic of this research.

Finding data in the dialogue is analyzed to some steps. In the beginning step is transcribing the script of the dialogue. The second step is searching the utterances that have textual form. The third step the writer also searching the utterance that have contextual form. The fourth step, describing data based on the finding the text and context. The last step, analyzing the data from utterances found by explaining the data and how it can be decided as textual and contextual.

Before analyzing the data, it is important to include the data into table in order to make the data more organized with the detail of duration. The table of the data description as follows:

Table 4.1 Data Description

No.	Speakers	Utterances	Lines
1.	Cooper	“This is really a chance for voters to hear at length from the candidates and for the first time from the people closest to them”	L. 6
2.	Donald Trump	“No, I don't think so. Look, first of all, you and I watched Ted Cruz, and I watched him very strongly say”	L. 23
3.	Donald Trump	“I won Louisiana. I won it easily”	L. 28
4.	Donald Trump	“they're burning their card on the internet”	L. 48
5.	Donald Trump	“they thought Jeb Bush was going to win. He's the former governor”	L. 72
6.	Donald Trump	“No, I don't think so. I really don't”	L. 79
7.	Donald Trump	“I was supposed to lose to Bush New Hampshire. I was supposed to lose the entire south. I won virtually everything in the south”	L. 98
8.	Donald Trump	“The nice thing is the state that know me are the ones that I really	L. 144

		do well in, like Florida”	
9.	Donald Trump	I did one at AIPAC about concerning Israel, and it was met with raves.	L. 156
10.	Donald Trump	“But, we’re talking about the military. We’re going to be talks about NATO”	L. 165
11.	Donald Trump	“and by the way, expert on NATO, they look and they say, you know, Trump is right”	L. 177
12.	Donald Trump	“I’m a business guy. We’re going to make great deals on trade.”	L. 208
13.	Donald Trump	“We’re going have a really strong military.”	L. 209
14.	Ivanka Trump	“No, not even close. Not even close, but it’s a blessing. So we’re very happy”	L. 235
15.	Cooper	“This is Nichole’s Heart. She is a technical designer from here Manhattan”	L. 333
16.	Donald Trump	“My children have done a good job and they better keep doing a good job”	L. 351

17.	Eric Trump	“I have many special bonds with my father”	L. 370
18.	Eric Trump	“We love building. The two of us just love machinery, we love building, we love concrete, we love jobs”	L. 371
19.	Eric Trump	“He’s been the greatest father in the word”	L. 377
20.	Eric Trump	“He’s an amazing guy, one of my best friend in the entire world”	L. 380
21.	Donald Trump	“I was in Cincinnati, Ohio. I worked there”	L. 392
22.	Tiffany Trump	“I think I've grown up seeing him such a mentor. His hard work ethic is truly inspiring”	L. 403
23.	Tiffany Trump	“So, luckily I have a supportive family, Jeed, Ivanka’s husband, Ivanka, and my father and mother have been so supportive”	L. 414
24.	Ivanka Trump	“Everyone’s attacking him because he’s been the frontrunner for so long”	L. 460
25.	Melania Trump	“He doesn’t make a difference, and	L. 537

		he encourages everybody, if you're a man or a woman"	
26.	Melania Trump	"He has a iPhone. He's not on social media yet. He's 10 years old. I think it's too early to be on social media. He's talking about Instagram"	L. 546
27.	Donald Trump	"During the day, I'm in the office, I just shout it out to one of the young ladies who are tremendous."	L. 611
28.	Cooper	"Any more kids?"	L. 675
29.	Ivanka Trump	"Once you start thinking about a bigger picture outside of yourself, which it's easy to be very self-centered when you're young and you're single, and obviously it started when I got married and became a "we""	L. 681
30.	Ivanka Trump	Well, it's such a personal decision. I tend not to talk about it in a public forum. But my father was very supportive. He knows me. He knows and he trusts my judgment.	L. 698

		When I make decisions, I make them in a well-reasoned way. I don't rush into things.	
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B. Data Analysis

In the data of the research, the data are analyzed from the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall which contain text and context. Descriptions are described with tables to make interpretation of data analysis easily as follows:

Datum 1:

Cooper : **“This is really a chance for voters to hear at length from the candidates and for the first time from the people closest to them” (L. 6)**

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“This is really a chance for voters to hear at length from the candidates and for the first time from the people closest to them”	✓	

The utterance above is presented by Cooper to the audience in the hall when he was opening his newscast program after he introduces Donald Trump and his family as the guest of his program and he gives a chance for

the audiences or voters to hear what he will ask to Donald Trump and his family. In the following the utterance **“This is really a chance for voters to hear at length from the candidates and for the first time from the people closest to them”** obviously is text because it gives the relevant information and transforms a whole meaning that the audiences or voters have a chance to hear some information from Donald Trump as one of the candidate. From those facts, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Cooper. So it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Cooper can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 2:

Donald Trump : **“No, I don't think so. Look, first of all, you and I watched Ted Cruz, and I watched him very strongly say”** (L. 23)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“No, I don't think so. Look, first of all, you and I watched Ted Cruz, and I watched him very strongly say”	✓	

The utterance above which spoken by Donald Trump to Cooper when Cooper confirms that Trump called nominating system in Colorado is a corrupt deal full of crooked shenanigans and Ted Cruz is saying that Trump is just being a whiner and Cooper asked to Trump “Didn't you just get

outplayed on the ground?”. So, in the following the utterance **“No, I don't think so. Look, first of all, you and I watched Ted Cruz, and I watched him very strongly say”** obviously is text because it gives the relevant information what Cooper told and asked. From those facts, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Donald Trump. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Donald Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 3:

Donald Trump : **“I won Louisiana. I won it easily”** (L. 28)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“I won Louisiana. I won it easily”	✓	

The utterance above which spoken by Donald Trump to Cooper when he told that he has won 22 states, and Ted Cruz has won 10. He said that he has millions of votes ahead of Ted Cruz and hundreds of delegates ahead of Ted Cruz. In the following the utterance **“I won Louisiana. I won it easily”** obviously is text because it gives the relevant information and transforms a whole meaning that Trump won Louisiana easily because he has the highest votes than Ted Cruz. The writer assumes that the utterance **“I won it easily”** refers to Louisiana that introduced earlier. From those facts, it is reasonable to hear the utterance that Donald Trump said above because give the coherent information that makes sentences structured, so that the coherent of the text is

awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Donald Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 4:

Donald Trump : “**they’re burning their card on the internet**” (L. 47)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“they’re burning their card on the internet.		✓

In the following the utterance above, the sentence “**they’re burning their card on the internet**” is spoken by Donald Trump to Cooper. This utterance means the speaker tells that the Republicans are strongly support him and they are campaigning on the social media especially on the twitter with great enthusiasm because they wanted to be Trump delegates. Therefore Donald Trump is very happy to have team like them. From those facts, the utterance that Donald Trump conveyed is included in context of Message form because it intends to tell that the Republicans strongly support Trump in the twitter. By knowing the message form of the dialogue between Cooper and Ivanka Trump above, it will be easy for listener or reader to understand what the message means. So it can be described as the form of contextual which tells us that the meaning of the utterance is caused by the above reason.

Datum 5:

Donald Trump : **“they thought Jeb Bush was going to win. He's the former governor”** (L.72)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“they thought Jeb Bush was going to win. He's the former governor”	✓	

The utterance above which spoken by Donald Trump to Cooper when Trump told he won Florida in a landslide, but delegates of Jeb Blush changed the rules so that the winner gets all, because they thought Jeb Bush was going to win. In the following the utterance **“they thought Jeb Bush was going to win. He's the former governor”**, obviously is text because it gives the relevant information and transforms a whole meaning that Jeb Blush is the former of governor. For the text to be coherent, the writer assumes that the sentence **“He's the former governor”** refers to **Jeb Bush** that introduced earlier. From those facts, it is reasonable to hear the utterance that Donald Trump said above, because it gives the coherent information that make sentences structured, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Donald Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 6:

Cooper : “You’re saying you don’t think the RNC wants you to get the nomination?”

Donald Trump : “**No, I don’t think so. I really don’t**” (L. 79)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“No, I don’t think so. I really don’t”	✓	

From the dialogue between Cooper and Donald Trump above, the utterance “**No, I don’t think so. I really don’t**” which spoken by Donald Trump to Cooper when Cooper confirms to him is it true or not if Trump thinks that the RNC wants him to get the nomination. In the following the utterance that Donald Trump conveyed above obviously is text because the answer of Donald Trump gives and adds the relevant information and transforms a whole meaning that Trump didn’t think if the RNC wants him to get the nomination. From those facts, it is reasonable to hear the responses of Donald Trump “**No, I don’t think so. I really don’t**” of what Cooper asked to him before, because the answer gives the coherent information that make the conversation structured, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Donald Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 7:

Donald Trump : **“I was supposed to lose the entire south. I won virtually everything in the south”** (L. 98)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“I was supposed to lose the entire south. I won virtually everything in the south”		✓

In the following the utterance of Donald Trump above, the utterance **“I was supposed to lose the entire south. I won virtually everything in the south”**. The utterance means the speaker intends to tell that his prediction of his victory in southern America would never have occurred to him long before the results of the poll had been made, the prediction that he would have lost in the South American territories he had already guessed in order to provide an explanation to Cooper that according to people is unlikely to happen, it turns out that it happened to Donald Trump. He thinks he will lose the vote in part of South America but it turns out that almost the entire south of America supported him. From those facts, that utterance that Donald Trump conveyed is included in context of purpose because it intends to tell if he win the polling in Southern America. By knowing the purpose of the utterance above, it will be easy for listener or reader to understand what the message means. So it can be described as the form of contextual which tell us that the meaning of the utterance are caused by the above reason

Datum 8:

Donald Trump : **“The nice thing is the states that know me are the ones that I really do well in, like Florida”** (L. 144)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“The nice thing is the state that know me are the ones that I really do well in, like Florida”	✓	

The utterance above which spoken by Donald Trump to Cooper when he told that he does great in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland and he has got a lot of states where people in those town know him. Trump also won Florida in a landslide. So, In the following the utterance **“The nice thing is the states that know me are the ones that I really do well in, like Florida”** obviously is text because the answer of Donald Trump gives and the relevant information and transforms a whole meaning that he was happy because Florida is one of state that know him are the ones that he really does well in. From those facts, it is reasonable to hear the utterance that Donald Trump said above, because it gives the coherent information that make sentences structured, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Donald

Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 9:

Donald Trump : **“I did one at AIPAC about concerning Israel, and it was met with raves”** (L. 156)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“I did one at AIPAC about concerning Israel, and it was met with raves”	✓	

The utterance above is presented by Donald Trump to Cooper when they were talking about policy speeches. Cooper said that Trump will make more policy speeches in particular for his campaign and Trump will start doing that. Cooper asking Trump when is that going to start, and Trump said that he did it. In the following the utterance **“I did one at AIPAC about concerning Israel, and it was met with raves”** obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked and transforms a whole meaning that he did speech policy at AIPAC about concerning Israel. From those facts, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Donald Trump because it gives the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Donald Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 10:

Donald Trump : **“But, we’re talking about the military. We’re going to be talks about NATO”** (L. 165)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“But, we’re talking about the military. We’re going to be talks about NATO”	✓	

The utterance above is delivered by Donald Trump to Cooper when Cooper asked Trump about the topic of speech that will be conveyed by him next. It can be shown the utterance **“But, we’re talking about the military. We’re going to be talks about NATO”**, obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked and transforms a whole meaning that the topic that will be conveyed by Trump is about military, NATO. From those facts, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Donald Trump because it gives the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Donald Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 11:

Donald Trump : **“and by the way, expert on NATO, they look and they say, you know, Trump is right”** (L. 177)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“and by the way, expert on NATO, they look and they say, you know, Trump is right.”	✓	

The utterance above which spoken by Donald Trump to Cooper when they were talking about NATO. In the following the utterance “**and by the way, expert on NATO, they look and they say, you know, Trump is right**” obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked. For the text to be coherent, the writer assumes in the utterance “**they look and they say, you know, Trump is right.**” refers to **expert on NATO** that introduced earlier. From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Donald Trump because it gives the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Donald Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 12:

Donald Trump : “**I'm a business guy. We're going to make great deals on trade**” (L. 208)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context

“I'm a business guy. We're going to make great deals on trade”	✓	
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The utterance above which spoken by Donald Trump to Cooper when Cooper talked about someone who Trump would pick for a vice president, somebody who with political experience on the ground in Washington, essentially a Washington player who can help you with Congress and Cooper asks him whether any doubt about that. So that in the following the utterance **“I'm a business guy. We're going to make great deals on trade”** obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked and transforms a whole meaning that Trump is business man so he and somebody that he will pick for a vice president are going to make great deals on trade. From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Donald Trump because it gives the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Donald Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 13:

Donald Trump : **“We’re going have a really strong military”** (L. 209)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context

“We’re going have a really strong military”	✓	
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The utterance above which spoken by Donald Trump to Cooper when Trump talked about the cooperation with somebody who will pick for a vice president soon, he has some plans that they are going to make great deals on trade, they are re going have a really strong military. So that in the following the utterance **“We’re going have a really strong military”** obviously is text because it gives and adds the relevant information about what is being talked and transforms a whole meaning that Trump and somebody who will pick as a vice president soon has plan, they want to have a really strong military. From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Donald Trump because it gives the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Donald Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 14:

Cooper : “Are you sleeping through the night? Is he sleeping through the night?”

Ivanka Trump : **“No, not even close. Not even close,** but it’s a blessing. So we’re very happy” (L. 235)

Utterance	Kind of meaning
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	Text	Context
“No, not even close. Not even close, but it’s a blessing. So we’re very happy”		✓

In the following of dialogue above, the utterance “**No, not even closes. Not even close**, but it’s a blessing. So we’re very happy” is spoken by Ivanka Trump to Cooper. The term “**not even close**” here means that the speaker tells if she almost did not sleep every night. This is because Ivanka has a baby 2 weeks old. It is very common for all mothers when they have new babies, almost every night they rarely sleep because their babies wake up and cry. From those facts, the term “**not even close**” is included in context of topic because it refers to what is being talked about in the dialogue, the topic of the dialogue above is talked about Ivanka who just given birth a son, and now her son is 2 weeks old. By knowing the topic of the dialogue between Cooper and Ivanka Trump above, it will be easy for listener or reader to understand what they are being talked about. So it can be described as the form of contextual which tells us that the meaning of the utterance is caused by the above reason.

Datum 15:

Cooper : “**This is Nichole’s Heart. She is a technical designer from here Manhattan**” (L. 333)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context

“This is Nichole’s Heart. She is a technical designer from here Manhattan”	✓	
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The utterance above which spoken by Cooper to Melania when there is a voter who has a question to Melania and Cooper introduces her to Melania Trump. In the following the utterance **“This is Nichole’s Heart. She is a technical designer from here Manhattan”** obviously is text because it gives the relevant information and transforms a whole meaning that Nichole’s Heart is a technical designer from Manhattan. For the text to be coherent, the writer assumes that the utterance **“She is a technical designer from here Manhattan.”** refers to **Nichole’s Heart** that introduced earlier. From those facts, it is reasonable to hear the utterance that Cooper said above, because it gives the coherent information that make sentences structured, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Cooper can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 16:

Donald Trump : **“My children have done a good job and they better keep doing a good job”** (L. 351)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“My children have done a good job and	✓	

they better keep doing a good job”		
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The utterance above which spoken by Donald Trump to Cooper when they talked about Trump’s children. In the following the utterance “**My children have done a good job and they better keep doing a good job**” obviously is text because it gives the relevant information and transforms a whole meaning that his children do better in their job. For the text to be coherent, the writer assumes in the utterance “**they better keep doing a good job**” refers to **Donald Trump children** that introduced earlier. From those facts, it is reasonable to hear the utterance that Donald Trump said above, because it gives the coherent information that make sentences structured, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Donald Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 17:

Eric Trump : “**I have many special bonds with my father**” (L. 370)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“I have many special bonds with my father”	✓	

The utterance above which spoken by Eric Trump to Cooper when there is a voter who tells his story when he was younger, he formed a very special bond with his dad through football. He used to spend countless hours together watching games and he wanted to know, and then he asked to Eric “do you have a special bond with your dad? Just the two of you?” In the following the utterance “**I have many special bonds with my father**” obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being asked and transforms a whole meaning that Eric has many special bonds with Donald Trump. From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Eric Trump because it gives and adds the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Eric Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 18:

Eric Trump : “**We love building. The two of us just love machinery, we love building, we love concrete, we love jobs**” (L. 371)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“We love building. The two of us just love machinery, we love building, we love concrete, we love jobs”	✓	

The utterance above which spoken by Eric Trump to Cooper when Eric said that he and his father love work, because work is something that really brings them together. In the following this utterance **“We love building. The two of us just love machinery, we love building, we love concrete, we love jobs.”** obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked and transforms a whole meaning that Eric and his father love his job, they love building, machinery, and concrete. From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Eric Trump because it gives and adds the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Eric Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 19:

Eric Trump : **“He’s been the greatest father in the word”** (L. 377)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“He’s been the greatest father in the word”	✓	

The utterance above which spoken by Eric Trump to Cooper when Eric told his special bonds with his father, he told that he and his father sit on the phone at 6:00 o'clock in the morning, and they talk about their favorite jobs. He and his father also love golf, they go out, they play golf together, and that

is just something that he and his father really enjoy. In the following the utterance **“He’s been the greatest father in the word”** obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked and transforms a whole meaning that Eric’s father is the best father in the world. From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Eric Trump because it gives and adds the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Eric Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 20:

Eric Trump : **“He’s an amazing guy, one of my best friends in the entire world”** (L. 380)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“He’s an amazing guy, one of my best friend in the entire world”	✓	

The utterance above who conveyed by Eric Trump to Cooper when Eric told that his father just always had so much love for him, and his whole family. In the following the utterance **“He’s an amazing guy, one of my best friends in the entire world”** obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked and transforms a whole meaning that Donald Trump is an amazing father for Eric and his best friends in the world.

From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Eric Trump because it gives and adds the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Eric Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 21:

Donald Trump : “**I was in Cincinnati, Ohio. I worked there**” (L. 392)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“I was in Cincinnati, Ohio. I worked there”	✓	

The utterance above which spoken by Donald Trump to Cooper when Donald Trump told his story with his father and ultimately he decided to work for his father over the summers, he work in Cincinnati, Ohio. In the following the utterance “**I was in Cincinnati, Ohio. I worked there**” obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked and transforms a whole meaning that Donald Trump had worked in Cincinnati, Ohio. For the text to be coherent, the writer assumes the utterance “**I worked there**” refers to a town namely “**Cincinnati, Ohio**” that introduced earlier. From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Donald Trump because it gives and adds the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this

utterance is told by Donald Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 22:

Tiffany Trump : **“I think I've grown up seeing him such a mentor. His hard work ethic is truly inspiring”**
(L. 403)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“I think I've grown up seeing him such a mentor. His hard work ethic is truly inspiring”	✓	

The utterance above who presented by Tiffany Trump to Cooper when there is a voter who has question to Tiffany, she asked what the most admire about her dad. In the following this utterance **“I think I've grown up seeing him such a mentor. His hard work ethic is truly inspiring”**, it is the answer of Tiffany, obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked and asked, it is also transforms a whole meaning that Tiffany admired her father as a mentor, because he hard working that make Tiffany truly inspiring. From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Tiffany Trump because it gives and adds the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore,

it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Tiffany Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 23:

Tiffany Trump : **“So, luckily I have a supportive family, Jeed, Ivanka’s husband, Ivanka, and my father and mother have been so supportive” (L. 414)**

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“So, luckily I have a supportive family, Jeed, Ivanka’s husband, Ivanka, and my father and mother have been so supportive”	✓	

The utterance above which spoken by Tiffany Trump to Cooper when Cooper asked Tiffany about the result of his first job interview. So Tiffany said that she feels nervous, graduating college, finding first job. Therefore Tiffany feels luckily to have a supportive family that always supports her. In the following this utterance **“So, luckily I have a supportive family, Jeed, Ivanka’s husband, Ivanka, and my father and mother have been so supportive”** obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked and transforms a whole meaning that Tiffany feels luckily to have family that always support her till now she had graduated and finding her first job. From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this

utterance which created by Tiffany Trump because it gives and adds the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Tiffany Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 24:

Ivanka Trump : **“Everyone’s attacking him because he’s been the frontrunner for so long”** (L. 460)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“Everyone’s attacking him because he’s been the frontrunner for so long”	✓	

The utterance above who presented by Ivanka Trump to Cooper when Cooper asked her what you told your father about being a president. So that Ivanka said that it is the interesting thing about this process is it’s very easy to have an opinion on things. But when someone not in the arena, it’s a different ball game. So, she has definitely said things of that kind to him. But she also watches this debate and it’s a hard thing to observe because she sees them. It’s like a cage match. They’re jumping on him. They’re hitting him from the left, hitting him from the right. Everyone’s attacking him because he’s been the frontrunner for so long. In the following the utterance **“Everyone’s attacking him because he’s been the frontrunner for so long”** obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked and

transforms a whole meaning that everyone's will attack Donald Trump in debate. From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Tiffany Trump because it gives and adds the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Tiffany Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 25:

Melania Trump : **“He doesn’t make a difference, and he encourages everybody, if you’re a man or a woman” (L. 537)**

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“He doesn’t make a difference, and he encourages everybody, if you’re a man or a woman”	✓	

The utterance above who presented by Melania Trump to Cooper when there is a voter asked Ivanka, Tiffany and Melania, he's got a question for all of the women on the stage. He asked that he was wondering how Ivanka, Tiffany and Melania felt about how the media has treated Donald Trump, how he's presented himself, and what Ivanka, Tiffany and Melania can do in general to improve the relationship and to provide information about how their relationship with your father is in regards to women in general.

Automatically Melania gives her opinion, she said that **“He doesn’t make a difference, and he encourages everybody, if you’re a man or a woman”**.

In the following this utterance, obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked and asked, it is also transforms a whole meaning that Donald Trump doesn’t make a difference between man or woman. From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Melania Trump because it gives and adds the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Melania Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 26:

Melania Trump : **“He has an iPhone. He’s not on social media yet. He’s 10 years old. I think it’s too early to be on social media. He’s talking about Instagram”**
(L. 546)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“He has an iPhone. He’s not on social media yet. He’s 10 years old. I think it’s too early to be on social media. He’s talking about Instagram”	✓	

The utterance above who presented by Melania Trump to Cooper when Cooper asked to her whether she watch her son's social media presence. Automatically Melania answer Cooper question, she said that **“He has an iPhone. He’s not on social media yet. He’s 10 years old. I think it’s too early to be on social media. He’s talking about Instagram.”**, in the following this utterance, obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked and asked, it is also transforms a whole meaning that her son has an iPhone but he is not on social media because he still 10 years old, it’s too early to be on social media. From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Melania Trump because it gives and adds the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Melania Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 27:

Cooper : “Do you actually sit there and type or do you say something and somebody else type it?”

Donald Trump : **“During the day, I’m in the office, I just shout it out to one of the young ladies who are tremendous”** (L. 611)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context

“During the day, I’m in the office, I just shout it out to one of the young ladies who are tremendous”		✓
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In the following of dialogue above, the utterance “**During the day, I’m in the office, I just shout it out to one of the young ladies who are tremendous**” is spoken by Donald Trump to Cooper. The utterance means the speaker tells that he always type or making tweet on the twitter by his self so if he needs something, he will command to Meredith and some staff to do something that he needs during the day. From those facts, that utterance that Donald Trump conveyed is included in context of Message form because it intends to tell if he always type by his self. By knowing the message form of the dialogue between Cooper and Ivanka Trump above, it will be easy for listener or reader to understand what the message means. So it can be described as the form of contextual which tells us that the meaning of the utterance is caused by the above reason.

Datum 28:

Cooper : “**Any more kids?**” (L. 675).

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“Any more kids?”		✓

In the following of dialogue above, the question “**Any more kids?**” is asked by Cooper to Donald Trump. The question means that the speaker asks to Donald Trump that is there any plan to have more children or not. From this question Donald Trump answered that he and Melania not really thinking to have more children plan. From those facts, Cooper’s question is included in context of purpose because it refers what did the participant intends, this question aims to ask Donald Trump and Melania whether there is a plan to have more children or not. By knowing the purpose of the dialogue between Cooper and Donald Trump above, it will be easy for listener or reader to understand what the question means. So it can be described as the form of contextual which tells us that the meaning of the utterance is caused by the above reason.

Datum 29:

Ivanka Trump : “**I think it's made me a better person, a better wife**” (L. 681)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“I think it's made me a better person, a better wife”	✓	

The utterance above who conveyed by Ivanka Trump to Cooper when Cooper tells Ivanka that his mom has been pressuring him to have kids and Cooper asks Ivanka, he asked “What's being a mom meant to you? What has

it, how has it changed you?.” In the following this utterance **“I think it's made me a better person, a better wife”** it is the answer of Ivanka, obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked and asked, it is also transforms a whole meaning that to have a kids made Ivanka became a better person and a better wife. From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Ivanka Trump because it gives and adds the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Ivanka Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

Datum 30:

Ivanka Trump : **“Well, it's such a personal decision. I tend not to talk about it in a public forum. But my father was very supportive. He knows me. He knows and he trusts my judgment. When I make decisions, I make them in a well-reasoned way. I don't rush into things”** (L. 698)

Utterance	Kind of meaning	
	Text	Context
“Well, it's such a personal decision. I tend not to talk about it in a public forum. But my father was very supportive. He knows	✓	

me. He knows and he trusts my judgment. When I make decisions, I make them in a well-reasoned way. I don't rush into things”		
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The utterance above who conveyed by Ivanka Trump to Cooper when there is a voter asked Ivanka about her father reacted to her decision to convert to Judaism, what led her to that decision, and how her father react. In the following this uttreance **“Well, it's such a personal decision. I tend not to talk about it in a public forum. But my father was very supportive. He knows me. He knows and he trusts my judgment. When I make decisions, I make them in a well-reasoned way. I don't rush into things”** it is the answer of Ivanka, obviously is text because it gives the relevant information about what is being talked and asked, it is also transforms a whole meaning that Donald Trump believed and supported Ivanka’s decision to convert to Judaism. From those explanations, it is reasonable to hear this utterance which created by Ivanka Trump because it gives and adds the coherent information, so that the coherent of the text is awakened. Therefore, it can be concluded that this utterance is told by Ivanka Trump can be described as the form of textual as explained in the above reason.

C. Interpretation and Research Findings

According to the data analyses which have been analyzed in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN

Republican Presidential Town Hall, found 30 data that contain 25 data of textual and 5 data of contextual. The interpretation of the data is formed in the following tables.

Table 4.2 Text and Context of the Research Findings

Meaning	Total Found	Percentage
Textual	25	83,3%
Contextual	5	16,7%
Total	30	100%

Based on 30 data above in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall, the form of text has 83,3%. While contextual has 16,7%. It shows that the form of textual in those dialogues identically has more sample than the form of contextual. Those are the analysis result of Text and Context found in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data in the chapter before, the writer accomplished the conclusion. This present research was conducted to find out the utterance which contain textual and contextual that existed in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall.

1. The things that distinguished between text and context are: the text is the most complete language unit. Context can be seen from the features which are interrelated with certain utterance so that a conversation arises.
2. The writer analyzed textual form easier in every utterance in the dialogue between Donald Trump Family and Anderson Cooper at The CNN Republican Presidential Town Hall because the most finding in every utterance that the speaker conveys is included textual meaning.
3. Meanwhile, in analyzing the contextual form depends on context of the dialogue. The writer does not know the contextual form and does not understand what the speaker says if there is no the detail dialogue of the topic is being talking about. Through study textual and contextual form, the writer knows how to determining them.
4. The writer found the utterance which contain textual form that the most dominant in those dialogues. Even though, the writer has already found

from all dialogues, but the writer just finds 5 data which contain contextual form. While, to find textual form the writer finds 25 data which contain textual form. It can be concluded that contextual form rarely used by a speaker in those dialogues.

B. Suggestion

Having known the result of the analysis, finally, scientific paper has reached the last paragraph. In the last chapter, the writer gives some suggestions to those who might be benefited to the result of this research. The suggestions that the writer make are as follows:

For students who study linguistics, this research expected could be one of references in studying textual and contextual form especially to give more understanding about text and context as the part of Semantics and Pragmatics study in linguistic field.

For all lecturers, the writer hopes the English teacher can use this study as the authentic material to teach the students how to determining text and context, especially in Semantics and Pragmatics.

Then for general readers interested in linguistics, the writer hopes that this research could be improve the reader's knowledge about text and context. It is also hopes after read this research the readers would be understand if every utterance that produce by people sometimes has contextual meaning that want to send to hearer, so the reader can be communicate well with the others.

Finally, to all who have interested to this subject, the writer hopes this research gives information about how to determine text and context in our knowledge.

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BIOGRAPHY



The writer was born in Bekasi on April 8th, 1996. Her name is Santi Aprianti. She is the third daughter of four children. She has three brothers and educated at 08 Elementary School Bekasi Jaya in 2002. She continued her education to 1 Junior High School Bekasi and graduated in 2010. In 2014, she completed her education in Muhammadiyah 09 Senior High School Bekasi as Science Department Student. After finished her education at Senior High School, she was interested in joining English Department of School of Foreign Language JIA Bekasi. She took Undergraduate program (S1). After studied 4 years at School of Foreign Language JIA Bekasi, the she hopes will graduate this year.