

AN ANALYSIS OF PHATIC COMMUNION WITH SOCOPRAGMATICS APPROACH USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN LITTLE WOMEN MOVIE

A THESIS

Intended to Fullfill One of Requirements for the Award of Sarjana Degree in English Language Education



BY

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ABSTRACT

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The purpose of this research was to find out the forms and the functions of phatic communion applied by the characters in Little Women movie by used socio-pragmatics approach. This research was a descriptive qualitative research. It employed total sampling technique. The dialogs containing the phatic communion were taken as data. The forms of phatic communion are analyzed based on Aitchison’s theory, and the functions of phatic communion are analyzed based on jumanto’s theory.

The result of this research shows 50 data applied the forms of phatic communion. The forms of phatic communion applied in Little Women movie are, Ritual words that are exchanged when people meet applied 30 data, Standard topic of conversation applied 7 data, Meaningless word applied 7 data, and Supportive chat applied 6 data applied . Besides that, there are 61 data applied the functions of phatic communion in Little Women movie. The functions of phatic communion are, Break the silence 34 data, Expressing solidarity 8 data, Keeping the conversation 7 data, Starting conversation 6 data, Making small talk 4 data, Expressing solidarity 1data, Expressing empathy 1 data, Expressing respect 1 data, and Expressing politeness 1 data.

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The Researcher

Sucika Budiawati

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Problem

Language is a fundamental tool of human expression and communication. In communicating, people use language not only to share information but it's also to establishing and maintaining relationship to keep good and warm. Sometimes, when people try to start a conversation with other people or stranger it can be awkward situation, it because their feel so confuse about what should they say. This condition always happens in our daily life, many people too shay to say in the first time they met even they know each other.

When people want to start communication, there is some utterance is usually someone used to avoid awkward is called phatic communion. Phatic communion conveys an effective or social message rather than referential one. One of the insights provided by sociolinguists has been precisely conducted that language is not simply used to convey referential information, but also express information about social relationships. The intention of uttering phatic communion is to create the social relationship between the speaker and the hearer, such as in an awkward situation, sitting with a stranger, want to apologize someone or may be in approaching someone who somebody love.

The example of phatic in talking to the awkward situation: Randa was waiting for the teacher for the next lesson at the out of the class. He saw a girl that he never knows before who was sitting alone. He came to her and tried to take a conversation with her.

- Randa : Hi....! What are you doing here?
Girl : I am waiting for someone.
Randa : I never see you before! Are you new student?
Girl : Yes, actually I am a transfer student from
jakarta
Randa : oh, nice to see you!
Girl : nice to see you too!

In the example above, the intention of Randa for uttering utterance “Hi” is to build a conversation or to open the conversation, especially to break the silence, to create social relationship, to create a pleasant moment, to continue the fellowship and hoping in pleasant situation for next meeting. All efforts to make a good atmosphere when people take a conversation are phatic communion.

Phatic communion is a very interesting research subject. In this research, the researcher analyses the forms and functions of phatic communion. There are many phatic communion phenomena found in the Little Women movie. Therefore, the researcher interested to conduct the research entitled “**AN ANALYSIS OF PHATIC COMMUNION WITH SOCIO-PRAGMATICS APPROACH USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN LITTLE WOMEN MOVIE**”.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

There are many ways to learn about an English language, one of them by movie. Movie is reflection of the real life; many activities seem like what people do in real life. For example, when the first-time people meet, they usually express something like “hey, hello, good morning”, that something to break the silence and to avoiding awkward situation, in linguistics this study called phatic communion. Phatic communion not only occurs in daily communication but also in a movie, because movie is one of media produces audio and visual. Movie is interesting media to investigate the use of language in the dialogues.

Studying phatic communion is interest thing, because it helps people to interact each other without being freeze and to know something to choose their language when the first time they meet, even they know each other or not, and also it is about attitudes in having communication. One kind of communication aspects is phatic communion. Phatic communion applied in daily communication. Phatic communion is a simple utterance to break the silence and to maintain the smoothness of communication. By using phatic communion, it is not just can break the silence, but it is also used as the opening and other ending in conversation, also, phatic has important role in maintaining solidarity in social interaction, and also to avoid gaps between people in social interaction.

1.3 Focus of the Problem

In this research, the researcher limits the problems of the research are:

This research focuses on the functions of phatic communion used by the characters in “little women” movie transcript by Greta Gerwig. This research will be conducting by using Elaborative qualitative research on Malinowski’s theory of phatic communion, Jakobson’s theory of language function, and Brown and Gilman’s theory power and solidarity and, the data will be describing the relation between characters who apply phatic communion based on the context when phatic communion occurs.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problems, the researcher formulated some problems are follows:

1. What are the form of phatic communion used by the characters In Little Women movie?
2. What are the functions of phatic communion used by the characters in “Little Women” movie?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

The research objectives are:

1. To find out the forms of phatic communion used by the characters in Little Women movie
2. To find out the functions of phatic communion used by the characters in Little Women movie

1.6 Assumption

In this research, the researcher assumes, there are several forms and functions of phatic communion applied by the characters in Little Women movie.

1.7 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretically

Based on the purpose of the study above, the result of this study can be expected to give something worthwhile contribution of all people who want study English especially in English literature. So, the result of this study gives more explanation about phatic communion.

2. Practically

The result of this study is hopefully will be useful for the reader, students and the researcher, because this study is expected to give and develop more description about the theory and function of phatic communion and appreciate the literacy work especially in plays (drama or movie). Understanding phatic communion will make the student or the reader easier to understand the function of phatic communion in everyday life especially in having communication.

1.8 Definition of the Key Terms

1. **Analysis** is the classification of data to discover and describe some

Problems in social phenomenon about implicit and explicit dimension or structures and process in daily routine or practice. (UweFlick:5)

2. **Phatic communion** is a type of communication to interact each other to make social connection as primarily focuses and the content of the utterances is secondary. (Wardhaugh:2015)
3. **Socio-pragmatics** is the way which speakers exploit more general norms to generate particular meanings, take up particular social positionings, and so on. (Culpeper, Jonathan:2009)
4. **Little Women** is a movie adapted based on a novel Little Women by Louisa May Alcott, which the director and writer screenplay is Greta Gerwig. This movie is about Jo March reflect back and forth on her life, telling the beloved story of the March sisters, four young women each determined to live life on her own terms.

1.9 Grand Theories

A strong foundation is very important, it because a basic for reinforcing something, whether it is an object or an argument. In this research, the researcher uses some theories from the experts to review the related literature. Some experts such as Ronald Wardaugh (2015) describe about sociolinguistics, there is George Yule (1996) explain about the definition of pragmatics. Then, Leech (1983) describes about the definition of socio- pragmatics. The last, Malinowski (1923) states about the definition of phatic communion.

1.10 Research Design

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. As claimed by Taylor, Bogdan, and Devault: 7, qualitative research is methodology with the result produces descriptive data that the data can collect from people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior. Furthermore, Lambert and Lambert (2012:256) the goal of qualitative descriptive research is a comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms, of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals.

1.11 Source of the Data

The data is one of an important part in a research; it because data are information to answer the research problems. Taylor, Bodgan and Devault: 155 states that the sources of data distinguish between primary and secondary. Primary sources are documents from people who had direct connection during the time under the research, and can include reports, photo, script, letters, newsletters, and similar materials. For secondary sources are second-hand accounts that created later by someone who did not experience in the event or research, can include such as articles, scholarly books, most of books about the event, analysis and interpretation of data and others.

In this research, the primary data are all dialogues from the script which utterances by actors or actress in the Little Women

Movie that contains the functions of phatic communion. The secondary data in this research is supporting data about the movie.

1.12 Instrument of the Research

Instrument is a tool to collect data doing the research. Qualitative research involves the researcher as the main and primary instrument. Based on Taylor, Bodgan and Devault: 40 states that the research instrument in qualitative research is the researcher her-self. In this research, the key instrument is the researcher because she measures and determines whether the utterances could be categorized as the data or not. The reseacher used script and movie to collect the data.

1.13 Data collecting Technique

The data of this research will be collecting in several steps:

- Watching and replaying Little Women movie.
- Searching for the script of Little Women movie.
- Identifying the forms and functions of phatic communion in the dialogue.
- Classifying the data based on the Elaborative qualitative research on Malinowski's theory of phatic communion, Jokobson's theory of language function, and Brown and Gilman's theory power and solidarity, with following steps:
 - A. Giving the mark to the dialogues containing phatic communion.

B. make a code on each classified data.

The data in this research will be coding as follows:

- a) The amount of data in numerical number for example: 1, 2, and 3, so on.
- b) The abbreviations of the forms and function of phatic communion:

The forms of phatic communion:

RW: Ritual Words that are exchanged when people meet

ST: Standard Topic of Conversation

SC: Supportive Chat

MW: Meaningless Word

The functions of phatic communion

BS: for Breaking the Silence

SC: for Starting a Conversation

MK: for making small talk

MG: for Making Gossip

KC: for Keeping the Conversation

ES: for Expressing Solidarity

CH: for Creating Harmony

CC: for Creating Comfort

EE: for Expressing Empathy

EF: for Expressing Friendship

ER: for Expressing Respect

EP: for Expressing Politeness

Example:

Datum 01/STOC/BS

Jo: Good afternoon, professor.

Friedrich: You're on fire.

Jo: Thank you.

Friedrich: I have the same habit, you see?

Data analysis:

This conversation take place in the boarding house New York City. Jo walk in to the drawing room and she stands besides fireplace. She stands with her back to it, and put out a small notebook and begins to write. She focus on her writing and doesn't realized when the boisterous group of college students and proffesor come down upon the room. After that, professors go to the drawing room and greet Jo. Mr.friedrich as proffesor look at Jo dress has caught on fire, and say "you're on fire". Jo think that proffesor giving a comment about what she does, but actually he look at jo's dress which has been burn. Then he said to jo "**i have the same habit, you see?.**"

The utterance "**i have the same habit, you see?.**" shows the expression or comment from Mr.Friedrich about what he saw in the drawing room to Jo March. He look at Jo March dress because her dress caught fire, and he said that they have same habbit. This utterance

include to the form “standart topic of conversation” of phatic communion. Those utterance shows as function “to break the silence” by giving a comment to something that is clear.

1.14 Data analysis technique

The collect data were analyzed by conducting the following steps:

- a. Classifying and analyzing the forms and functions of phatic communion employed by the characters in the dialogues of Little Women movie based on the Elaborative qualitative research on Malinowski’s theory of phatic communion, Jakobson’s theory of language function, and Brown and Gilman’s theory power and solidarity.
- b. Describing the data in relation to the context of the dialogues when phatic communion occurs. The context of the dialogues covers the situational context of the dialogues, and the participants of the dialogue.
- c. Draw conclusion from the data analysis and giving suggestions.

CHAPTER II

RELATED THEORIES

2.1 Sociolinguistics

2.1.1 Definition of Sociolinguistics

The world is filled of living creatures. One of them is human. Human cannot live in solitude. In fact, human beings are social creatures who need someone else and someone else needs to complete their life, it is called socialization. Socialization happens when they are having communication. Communication means that people doing something like conversation to create relation between them, and language is a media of that. In linguistics there is a branch learns about language closely tied with society, it is called sociolinguistics. Holmes (2013:1) states that “socio-linguistics have a look at the relationship among language and society.”

In daily life, people used language to communicate and interact with other, but every people have their own identity and makes variety of language. In fact, people usually look at the condition when they want to speak. The way people speak differently in different context. According to Fishman (in Chaer & Agustina: 4) “Sociolinguistics is study of who speak and what language to whom and when”. In other word, people were speech based on social context, for example, at the school, at work, at home, or when hang-out with friends, and that is the reason why speaker have different styles to speech.

In addition, sociolinguistics not only discuss about language varieties that speaker used in speech community. Moreover, sociolinguistics is study related to any and all the aspect of society. For example, cultural context, cultural norm, language function, and speaker characteristics on the way language is used. Wardhaugh (2015:1) Sociolinguistics is the study of how language functions in our everyday lives, including how it operates in informal conversations and the media we are exposed to, as well as the existence of society norms, policies, and laws that deal with language.

In short, the way people speak in daily communication have some rules and characteristics depend which who are they speak. There are four social factors that influence community in language:

1. The participants:
 - a. Who is speaking?
 - b. Who are they speaking to?
2. The setting or social context of the interaction: where are they speaking?
3. The topic: what is being talked about?
4. The function: why are they speaking?

Overall, sociolinguistics includes three aspects; language, society, and the relationship between language and society. It can be concluded that Sociolinguistics is a study concern about language in relation to

speakers, language as a part of society and how the language is used to communicate each other in social community to exchange opinions and interact between each other.

2.1.2 The Scope of Sociolinguistics

Based on Coulmas (1997, 2) in (Wardhaugh and Fuller: 15), sociolinguistics has two fields of study; Micro-sociolinguistics and Macro-sociolinguistics:

1. **Micro-sociolinguistics** is the study of how social structure effects how people communicate and how language varieties and patterns of use are related to social characteristics like class, sex, and age. In other word, Micro-sociolinguistics is sociolinguistics scope related to small group and informal situations, and the focal point of the sociolinguistic micro assessment is the speech act.
2. **Macro-sociolinguistics** is study investigate how societies engage with their languages, specifically the attitudes and attachments that account for the functional distribution of speech forms in society, language shift, maintenance, and replacement, and the delimitation and interaction of speech communities. Furthermore, macro-sociolinguistics related to the problem of language behavior and social structure. The core study is: inter-group communication, in the context of a community group, for example about the use of mother tongue and local languages by minority linguistic groups.

In this research, the researcher will take micro-sociolinguistics as

frame of the study, which the research focuses on phatic communion used by the characters in Little Women movie.

2.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic study which examines about language and context. It is the study of the condition of human language use which is determined by context in society. Yule (1996:3) states the four areas that pragmatics concerns as follows:

1. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

Pragmatics is the study of how a speaker (or writer) communicates meaning and how a listener interprets it. In other words, pragmatics concerns about the meaning which is uttered and the meaning which is communicated by the speaker.

2. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning

Pragmatics is the type of study that necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It is an important thing, how people manage their language when they want to say something and with whom they are talking to, when, where, and the topic related to the atmosphere.

3. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said.

This kind of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is identified as a part of what is communicated. When people start to communicate each other, there is something unsaid by the speaker and the listener is expected to understand about what she said and make a conclusion

themselves based on her talk about.

4. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance.

Pragmatics is study of how close or distant the listener is, speaker determines how much needs to be said. In other word, this study about the relationship between the speaker and the listener influence how they maintain each other's about the boundaries in communicating.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that Pragmatics is the study about speaker meaning which the meaning based on the context and language use, also Pragmatics examines how people manage their language in social interaction and the factors why they choice the language.

2.3 Socio-pragmatics

In having communication, people use language differently in different situation. Although they talk about the same topic, they use different language when the partner of the conversation is different. The factor that influences people talk differently in different context is the person whom they talk to. It might be formal and informal situation.

For instance, a husband who introduces his wife to his boss might say “Good morning Mr. Randa, I would like to introduce you to my wife, Chika”, but in other condition when he talks to his close friend, the word become different. He might say “Hi Cup, this is Chika, she is my wife”. From the example, the speaker talks about the same thing, he introduces his wife to someone, with different language styles based on the situations. The factor that makes him use different language is the person whom he talks to. In this

case, formal language is used when the speaker conducts the conversation with his boss whom he respects to because of the higher status of his boss. He uses informal language or casual conversation when he talks to his close friend.

Look at the condition, it is clearly that people use language based on the participant they talk about with. There are aspect which influence such as gender, social class, age, and perhaps social situation. Therefore, in conducting a research on the language phenomena, it is not only the language form and its function that need to be understood but also the social aspects which affect the use of language.

In analysis phatic communion in dialogue, it does not need only the knowledge to understand the meaning of the speakers' utterances in conversation but also the knowledge to understand the aspects that influence the way people use a language based on the condition, to observe the language forms and the meaning, pragmatics is the appropriate approach to be used, but when there are differences in social situations, social classes as well as cultures that affect the language use of the people, sociolinguistics must be employed too.

Therefore, the combination of pragmatics and sociolinguistics is needed in analyzing the meaning of language related to the social context. The combination of sociolinguistics and pragmatics is called Socio-pragmatics. Based on Leech (1983:10), Socio-pragmatics is the sociological interface of pragmatics, based on the language used in different cultures of language

community in different social situations, among various social groups, genders, and so on.

The concept of Socio-pragmatics refers to the social use of language. It's the way language use is affected by culture norms and situations. To put it another way, it involves the study of both the forms and functions of language in a specific social context. therefore, socio-pragmatics has become a common label for the study of sociolinguistics and pragmatics, which is aimed at helping language learners in recognizing how language use is realized in the social life of a speech community, and also conveying learners with what language variety there is and how usage differences are realized in various contexts.

Similarly, Trosborg (1995:37-38) considers that socio-pragmatics deals with the analysis of significant patterns of interaction in particular social situations and in particular social system. It emphasizes on the interactive aspect and the acknowledgement of the social context in which a phatic communion occurs have formed the basis of socio-pragmatics research. Socio- pragmatics is the study of communication in its socio-culture context. It can be said that social and cultural factors influence how people communicate with others.

2.4 Ethnography of Communication

The study related with linguistics, communication and culture is called ethnography of communication. For the study of communication of a particular culture, Hymes (1974:9) indicated six areas of the culture

under the following headings; speech community, speech situation, speech event, common communicative style and ways of speaking.

1. Speech Community

Spolsky (1998:24) states that Speech community is all the people who speak a single language and share notions of what is same or different in phonology or grammar. Speech community is one group of people that live in one area or society, then they speak one language each other.

Meanwhile, Fasold (1996:42) states that People can participate to many speech communities at the same time if they alter their speech behavior norms to conform to the appropriate speech community by adding, subtracting, and substituting communicative behavior rules. This condition happens when someone like to hanging out with other community, to go out from comfort zone, and make a new friend.

2. Speech Event & Speech Situation

Yule (1996: 56) defines speech event as an activity of a participant who communicates through language in some conventional ways, to obtain at some outcome. In a spoken interaction, a speech event can also be described as the fundamental unit of analysis. A speech event is made up of one or more speech acts that take place inside a speech situation. A speech event can also be the entire speech event, which could be the only event in a speech situation.

A speech situation is an activity that occurs in every speech event, there are a certain number of participants, related to each other in some

way, belonging to a certain socio-economic stratum etc. all those factors which direct and affect their utterances. The actual happening of the conversation is called the speech situation.

3 Speech Act

Speech act is a theory of per formative language in which to say something is to do something Austin (1962). In speech acts, the information conveyed sometimes contains intended meaning in which the speaker does not want to deliver the real meaning from what is said from the utterance expressed where the listener is expected to fulfill the speaker's intention which its focus is in illocution. Speech acts occur because it may be the speaker realizes there are some differences between a speaker and a hearer for instance, a difference of culture, education, norm, age, profession, economy, etc.

4 Component of Speech

Related to study of the ethnography of communication, there are eight components certain component of speech by Hymes' S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G Model According to Hymes (in Ray & Biswas), the following aspects are considered to the ethnography of communication study, they are namely:

- a. S –Setting and Scene. Hymes has considered that the setting refers to the time and place while scene describes the environment of the situation.
- b. P –Participants. This refers to who is involved in the speech including the speaker and the audience.
- c. E –Ends. The purpose and goals of the speech along with any

outcomes of the speech.

d. A –Act Sequence. The order of events that took place during the speech.

e. K –Key. The overall tone or manner of the speech.

f. I –Instrumentalities. The form and style of the speech being given.

g. N –Defines what is socially acceptable at the event.

h. G –Genre. Type of speech that is being given.

2.5 Language functions

Holmes (2013:275) categorized the six functions of speech as follows:

1. Expressive utterances express the speakers feeling, e.g. I am feeling great today.
2. Directive utterances try to get someone to do something, e.g., clear the windows
3. Referential utterances supply information, e.g. The sky is cloudy.
4. Metalinguistic is language in which we make comments on the verbal code itself. e.g., Hegemony is not a common word.
5. Poetic utterances focus on aesthetic features of language, e.g., a poem, an ear-catching motto, a rhyme, Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
6. Phatic utterances express empathy and solidarity with others, e.g., hi, how are you?

The six functions of the language above will help in determining

the function and purpose of a conversation. In addition, Holmes (2013:275) states that the first three functions are recognized by many linguists, though the precise labels they are given may differ. They seem to be very fundamental functions of language, perhaps because they derive from the basic components of any interactions – the speaker (expressive), the addressee (directive), and the message (referential). The phatic functions are, however, equally important from a sociolinguistics perspective. Phatic communion conveys an affective or social message rather than a referential one.

2.6 Phatic Communion

In interaction, people do not only share information, but they also show the willingness to talk or to open a contact with others. However, they might not realize that such a kind of communication is quite necessary to be applied. This kind of communication is called phatic dealing with pragmatic study. Related to the speaker utterance, pragmatic is the study which is concerned with speech act, utterance, and the language used by the speaker.

Therefore, the word phatic communion is derived from Greek verb meaning “to speak” and communion (the creation of ties of union). The term phatic has been developed into phatic communion coined by Malinowski. According to Malinowski (1923:315), phatic is a type of speech in which ties of union are created by a mere exchange of words. In addition, Coupland (2002:169) explain phatic in linguistic, is an

expression, or communication which serve a social function such as small talk or social pleasantries and showing empathy.

The utterance when express phatic communion are described as procedures without propositional contents such as, greeting, comments on the weather, passing enquiries about someone's health, and other small talk. This utterance is used to establish or maintain the social conversation rather than communicating the information to others. Some utterance people used in daily conversation is such greeting 'Hi!', 'Hello', 'Good Morning', 'How are you?' and etc. Those utterances sometimes are not important but they can break the silence or create mutual understanding among the speakers.

However, phatic communion does not only occur in the real life, but also happens in the movie or film. A movie is spoken language which most people interest. Movie also reflects the daily of language communication which produced by the speaker. Movie may be defined as the representation through language function because movie produces the dialogue or utterance among the speaker.

As claim by Aitchison (1996:22) divide phatic communion into four types as follows:

1. **Ritual words** are commonly called greeting.
2. **Standard topic of conversation** it is too standard, talking about the weather, time, hobbies, and health.
3. **Supportive Chat**, it is commonly occurring in the form of complement,

empathy, solidarity, and repetition (when addressee repeats an utterance they already).

- 4 Meaningless words**, even though it just a meaningless word like “Really, yeah? What?” these are can keep conversation going and indicate show the enthusiast.

Besides that, phatic also has some function itself. The researcher describes about the function of utterance based on the context. There are twelve functions of phatic communion based on Elaborative qualitative research on Malinowski’s theory of phatic communion, Jakobson’s theory of language function, and Brown and Gilman’s theory power and solidarity in Jumanto (2014, 9-16), the functions as follows:

1. To Break the silence

This function of phatic communion is to close superiors or subordinates by greeting, by goodbye in formal and informal situations, for formal expressions when speaking to not close hearers, and for informal expressions when speaking to close hearers and longer.

- a. Saying meet greetings:

Hello! How do you do? Nice to meet you!

Hi! How are you today? Good morning!

- b. Saying names, titles, or names and titles:

Randa! Professor! Prof. Guntur

- c. Saying goodbye

Bye! Goodbye! See you later see you tomorrow

d. Commenting on something obvious:

Hi. You are busy!

Oh. It is hot today

2 To start a conversation

In starting conversations people choose the language based on the formal and informal situations. The function of this phatic include the communicative functions such as saying meet greetings, saying name, title or title name, saying separate greetings, giving a comment of something that is clear, interrupt, and apologize.

- Interrupt

Excuse me! Excuse me. Can I borrow you are time for a minute?

- Apologize

Hey, I need you to sign, I am sorry for being late ...

I must apologize. Oh... I am sorry

3 To begin small talk

There are 2 forms make small talk in conversations, which consists of three structures:

- Starting the small talk

Morning!

How are you?

Hi! How are you today? It is a nice day, is not it?

- Making small talk

How is work?

Did you have a great weekend?

How is your family?

- Ending the small talk

I am sorry, I have to go now

See you later!

4 To do gossip

This function happens in informal situations. Jumanto (2014:11) states that English native speaker to close superiors in informal situations in the absence of someone else within the hearing distance.

a. Starting a gossip

By giving statement, e.g., “Oh I met so and so last week...”

By asking questions, e.g., “have they broken up yet?”

- ##### b. Making the gossip, the conversations based on the various topics in statements about mutual friends, artist, public figures, politician, etc.
- the kind of gossip probably include touchy topic e.g., status of marriage, politics, races, relationship of the people, etc.
- ##### c. Ending the gossip, to close the gossip usually people changing the topic of conversations e.g., Goodbye, I have back to the class.

5 To keep the conversation going

There are types of expressions on informal and formal situations to keeping the conversation going, as follows:

- ##### a. Avoiding silence when talking

Ehm...

Well

- b. Changing the topic of conversations

by the way

Eh, what do you think about ...?

- c. Expressing listening noise

Really

What

6. To express solidarity

Many words can express to show solidarity, such as by expressing wishes, by congratulating, by agreeing something, by apologizing, by thanking, by joking or by mocking in formal or informal situations.

- Expressing wishes good luck! Congratulating
Congratulation for having the baby Congratulations!
- Agreeing something
I agree with you Correctly Yes, exactly
- Apologizing
I am sorry I'm messed up
- Thanking
Oh, thank you Thanks for your help
- Giving compliments
Well done
Good job Great job!
- Criticizing indirectly
I don't agree with this, i want to change it

- Saying bad words

Fucking useless

Oh, those bloody idiots!

- Mocking

Ah, you never get the job! You are terrible.

- Joking

Hey, since you don't have enough to do, I am going to give you some work!

7. To create harmony

When people to keep warm to someone, they can show by expressing congratulating, agreeing on something, by apologizing, by thanking, or by joking in formal or informal situations.

8. To create comfort

Comfort is the important thing to make people stay in any conditions; people can show by agreeing on something, by apologizing, or by thinking in formal or informal situations.

- a. Calm someone down,

Relax, everything will be okay

Do not worry about it

- b. Giving spirit

You can do it

Everything will be okay

You will be fine, it's okay

9. To show empathy

Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another, it is can be utter by encouraging, by expressing wishes, by congratulating, by thanking, or by expressing sympathy, in formal or informal situations.

10. To express friendship

Every people mostly have friend in their life and the random things must be happens. To handle that can show by expressing wishes, by congratulating, by agreeing something, by apologizing, by thanking, by giving compliments, by joking, or by encouraging in formal or informal situations.

11. To express respect

Respect is a feeling of deep admiration for someone or something elicited by their abilities, qualities, or achievements. Respect is needs in human life, to show that people utter by expressing wishes, by congratulating, by agreeing on something, by apologizing, by thanking, or by expressing sympathy, in formal or informal situations.

12 To show politeness

Jumanto (2014:14) states that English native speakers to show this function by breaking the silence, by starting conversation, by making small talk, by expressing solidarity, by creating harmony, by creating comfort, by expressing empathy, by expressing friendship, by and expressing respect, in formal and informal situations, but not making gossip.

2.7 Little Women



Little women is a movie depicts a story of 4 sisters who lived their lives in the 1880's when the United States of America was just a newly established country. The story is centered upon Jo, the second daughter of the March family who desired to be a famous writer. In the warm household, Jo and her sisters grew up to be independent, generous and loving. Jo believed that to be truly successful, women did not to marry wealthy men. They just had to do their best in their respective passions. Little Women had its world premiere at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City on December 7, 2019. Duration of this movie 2:19:00 minutes.

Cast:

1. Saoirse Ronan as Josephine "Jo" March
2. Emma Watson as Margaret "Meg" March
3. Florence Pugh as Amy March
4. Eliza Scanlen as Elizabeth "Beth" March

5. Laura Dern as Marmee March
6. Timothée Chalamet as Theodore "Laurie" Laurence
7. Meryl Streep as Aunt March
8. Tracy Letts as Mr. Dashwood
9. Bob Odenkirk as Father March
10. James Norton as John Brooke
11. Louis Garrel as Friedrich Bhaer
12. Chris Cooper as Mr. Laurence
13. Jayne Houdyshell as Hannah
14. Rafael Silva as Friedrich's friend
15. Dash Barber as Fred Vaughn
16. Hadley Robinson as Sallie Gardiner Moffat
17. Abby Quinn as Annie Moffat
18. Maryann Plunkett as Mrs. Kirke
19. Edward Fletcher as Mr. Laurence's servant
20. Sasha Frolova as Mrs. Hummel

2.8 Relevant Studies

There are three relevant studies which were used by the researcher as references. The first research was "An Analysis of Phatic Communion Employed by The Characters in The Movie Entitled Juno (based on socio-pragmatics approach)". It was written by Natalia Dany Parastika. She analyzed the form of phatic communion employed by the characters in the Juno movie. The writer found four forms of phatic communion employed

From explanation above, the previous study on phatic communion has different focus from this study. In this research the researcher describes about the form based on Aitchison's Theory and the functions of phatic communion based on Jumanto's theory in Little Women movie.

by the characters in Juno movie. There were Ritual words that are exchanged when people meet, Standard topic of conversation, Supportive chat, and meaningless words or misunderstood words.

The second research was "Phatic Utterances by English Teachers at Muhammadiyah Vocational High School in Klaten.". It was conducted by Ulfah Chasanah. The writer focused on the function of phatic communion. Almost data found in DCT state "greeting" in opening a conversation, even, in a strange place or meeting with new people.

The third research was "Phatic Communion Analyses as the Portrayal of the Real-Life Communication in Letters to Juliet Movie.". It was written by Istiqomah Wulandari and Dwinta Rizky Adinia. The writers focused on the form of phatic communion used by the main characters in Letters to Juliet movie, and the possible reason why the main characters used phatic communion in such communication. The writers found 194 utterances as phatic communion based on Aitchison's theory.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

This research presents the findings of the research and also the analysis of phatic communion used by the characters in Little Women movie. The researcher analyzes the data based on Jean's theory to find the form of phatic communion and Jumanto's theory to find the function of phatic communion. The total number of dialogue in this movie are 1.308 dialogues. The researcher found 50 dialogues applied the form of phatic communion, and 61 dialogues applied the function of phatic communion. There were four forms of phatic communion that the researcher described in this chapter, namely (1) ritual word that are exchange when people meet, (2) supportive chat, (3) standard topic of conversation and (4) meaningless word.

Also, there are eight functions of phatic communion that researchr found in this movie, namely, (1) Breaking the Silence (2) Starting a Conversation (3) making small talk (4) Keeping the Conversation (5) Expressing Solidarity (6) Expressing Empathy (7) Expressing Respect and (8) to show politeness. After identifying the form and the functions of phatic communion based on the data, the researcher also described the context situation when dialogue occurs.

3.1 Data Analysis

Table 1 the distribution the form of phatic communion used by the characters in Little Women movie.

No.	The Forms of Phatic Communion	Total
1.	Ritual word that are exchanged when people meet.	30
2.	Standard topic of conversation.	7
3.	Meaningless word.	7
4.	Supportive chat.	6

Table 1 shows that the form “ritual word that are exchanged when people meet” is the most applied in the movie. There are 30 data applied the form “ritual words that are exchanged when people meet”. In the second place is standard topic of conversation applied 7 data. The third is meaningless words applied 7 data. The last is supportive chat applied 6 data.

Table 2 The distribution the function of phatic communion used by the characters in Little Women movie.

No	The Function of Phatic Communion	Total
1.	Break the silence	34
2.	Expressing solidarity	8
3.	Keeping the conversation	7
4.	Starting a conversation	6
5.	Making a small talk	4
6.	Expressing empathy	1
7.	Expressing respect	1

8.	Expressing politeness	1
9.	Making a gossip	-
10.	Expressing friendship	-
11.	Creating harmony	-
12.	Creating comfort	-
	Total	61 data

Table 2 shows that the functions of phatic communion “to break the silence” is the most applied in this movie. There are 34 data applied break the silence, Expressing solidarity 8 data, Keeping the conversation 7 data, Starting a conversation 6 data, Making a small talk 4 data, Expressing empathy 1 data, Expressing respect 1 data and expressing politeness 1 data.

Based on table 1 and 2, the researcher found that the cast in this movie most applied the forms of phatic communion “ritual words that are exchanged when people meet” and the functions “break the silence” to open the conversation, it because this forms is simple words that usually someone used to start conversation, e.g. hello, hai, good morning. the analysis of all the data that applied of the forms and the functions of phatic communion will be explained in the paragraph below.

A. Standard Topic of Conversation

Datum 30/STOC/BS

Jo: Good afternoon, professor.

Friedrich: You’re on fire.

Jo: Thank you.

Friedrich: I have the same habit, you. see?

Data analysis:

This conversation take place in the Boarding House New York City. Jo walk in to the drawing room and she stands beside fireplace. She stands with her back to it, and put out a small notebook and begins to write. She focusses on her writing and doesn't realize when the boisterous group of college students and Professor come down uponthe room. After that, professors go to the drawing room and greet Jo. Mr. Friedrich as professor look at Jo dress has caught on fire, and say "you're on fire". Jo thinks that professor giving a comment about what she does, but actually he looks at jo's dress which has been burn. Then he said to Jo "**i have the same habit, you see?.**"

The utterance "**I have the same habit, you see?**" shows the Expression or comment from Mr. Friedrich about what he saw in the drawing room to Jo March. He looks at Jo March dress because her dresscaught fire, and he said that they have same habit. This utterance includes to the form "standard topic of conversation" of phatic communion. Those utterance shows as function "to break the silence" by giving a comment to something that is clear.

Datum 48/ STOC/MK

Amy: stop the carriage! Laurie! Laurie!

Laurie: **AMY! You're so / grow up!**

Data analysis:

This conversation take place in the street when Amy March looks at the passers-by when she rides in an Open Air carriage with Aunt March. Amy looks so excited when she saw Laurie. Amy jump into the carriage and they hug joyously and un-self-consciously.

The utterance **“AMY! You’re so / grow up!”** is uttered by Laurie to Amy March. Laurie felt that Amy looks different when they last met. The comment Laurie to Amy March included as “standard topic of conversation”. This is because the utterance usually said by someone when have not seen someone you have met for a long time. Those utterance has a function “for making small talk” by giving comment to something that is clear.

Datum 70/ STOC/BS

Laurie: I will! I will wear my best silk!

Amy: **It’s Laurie!**

Aunt March: I know.

Data analysis:

This conversation take place in the carriage after Amy March having conversation with Laurie, and she turn back to Aunt March. She said to Aunt March that is Laurie because Aunt March put on curious face, and Aunt March replies by saying “i know”.

The utterance **“It’s Laurie”** uttered by Amy. She told to Aunt March about Laurie to open a conversation. The utterance has function to break a silence by giving a comment of something that is clear.

Datum 128/ STOC/KC

Laurie: Says who?

Jo: Meg, she is my older sister.

Jo: **That’s her, see? The girl in the violet dress?**

Data analysis

This conversation happens in Gardener’s New Year’s party. Jo

and Meg walk down the Hallway at the Gardiner's party. After that, Meg met Sally and she immediately pulled away. Jo stand-alone watches the dancers and slowly fades away into the back of the party. She slips behind a curtain, and walking backwards, she almost sits on Laurie. They have a conversation and they smile each other. Then, Laurie ask Jo about from who she get that statement. Jo said, from Meg, my older sister, and they peek through the curtain and watch Meg dance.

The utterance **"That's her see? The girl in the violet dress?,"** Apply a kind of phatic communion namely standard topic of conversation. She told to Laurie that the girl wearing violet dress is her sister to make Laurie. The utterance has a function for keeping conversation. It because Jo wants to make her conversation with Laurie keep going.

Datum 350/STOC/KC

Beth: I'm so hungry

Jo: I could eat a horse

Amy: Stop it / Jo

Meg: **Look at this breakfast!**

Data analysis:

This conversation happens at March house in the kitchen and the situation happen when it's Christmas. March's family want to celebrate Christmas and they go to the kitchen. Marmee pay attention to her girls and she ask about their condition. Every girl answer Marmee question and Meg turn their attention to the breakfast.

The utterance **“look at this breakfast!”** is uttered by Meg. She tried to tell others girl’s what she saw. Jo replies her statement by saying “what?”. This utterance included a kinds of phatic communion namely standard topic conversation and has a functions keeping conversation going by changing the topic of conversation.

Datum 473/STOC/BS

- Meg: What happened little lamb?
Jo: What did you do?
Amy: Just a drawing and then ... Mr. Davis hit me.
Jo: **Christopher Columbus, look at that.**

Data analysis:

This conversation take place at library in Laurance’s house. Jo walking around the room, and she stops in front of portrait of Mr. Laurance with spontaneous she told to Laurie about someone’s portrait and Laurie replies by saying “that’s my grandfather, are you scared of him?”.

The utterance **“Christoper Columbus, look at that”**, is Uttered by Jo. She applies a kind of phatic communion namely “standard topic of conversation”. Jo comment on the portrait to open conversation and also to open conversation with Laurie. The function of this utterance are starting conversation and break the silence. It because she giving a comment of something that is clear.

Datum 693/STOC/BS

Laurie: This is Fred Vaughn, and his sister Kate, and of course

you know Mr. Broke and this is Meg, Amy, Beth, and Jo.

Fred: So, pleased to meet you.

Amy: Oh, how elegant.

Data analysis:

This conversation happens at the beach. They gather together on a perfect spring day. There are Laurie, British's family, March's women and Fred Vaughn. To avoid awkward situation, Laurie playing as host make introductions of British's family to March's women also Fred Vaughn as Amy potential husband.

The utterance "**This is Fred Vaughn, and his sister Kate, and of course you know Mr. Broke and this is Meg, Amy, Beth, and Jo**" included one of forms phatic communion namely standard topic of conversation and has a function to break a silence, it because Laurie uttered the utterance to open conversation.

B. Supportive Chat

Datum 73/SC/EP

Sallie: Twenty yards of the blue silk as well as the pink. Someone will be by for it later.

Sallie: Oh Meg! That would look so lovely on you. I know just the dressmaker to send you to. You will be the prettiest wife in concord.

Meg: oh no, john needs a new coat for winter and daisy and demi need new clothes.

Data analysis:

This conversation takes place at Tailor shop in the afternoon. Megmarch with Sallie Moffat a rich young woman browsing the silks. Meg Touches a beautiful grey silk and Sallie looks over at meg and said **“oh Meg! That would look so lovely on you”**, and Meg March replies by Saying “oh no, John needs a new coat for winter and Daisy and Demineeds new clothes.”

The utterance **“oh Meg! That would look so lovely on you!”** Applied a kind of phatic communion namely “supportive chat”. Sallie wants to make Meg March feels comfortable with the situation because Meg’s face looks hopeless with the silk. The function of the utterance is “Expressing Politeness”. It can be seen that when Sallie looks over at Meg, she tried to show her solidarity to Meg.

Datum 109/SC/ES

Amy: You’re ruined!

Beth: Why is her hair off?

Jo: **Meg, I’m so sorry!**

Meg: What have you done?! / Marmee I’m spoilt! I can’t go! My hair.

Jo: **I’m sorry!** You shouldn’t have asked me to do it! I ruin everything.

Data analysis:

This conversation take place at March house, Jo and Meg want to go to Holiday party. Jo helps Meg with her hair. Meg’s hair is covered in papersand Jo manipulates a pair of a hot tongs. She removes the tongs and some accident happens, a brunt clump of Meg’s hair follows. Jo spontaneously shouted and Meg also. She feels sorry to Meg by saying **“Meg, i’m so**

Sorry! Meg looking in the mirror and said to Jo “what have you done?! Marmee i’m spoilt! I can’t go! My hair!”. After that, Jo repeat again her word to Meg by saying **“i’m sorry, you shouldn’t have asked me to do it, i ruin everything!”**

The utterances **“Meg, I’m sorry”** and **“i’m sorry! You shouldn’t Have asked me to do it! I ruin everything.”** is uttered by Jo March. She Uttered the utterance because she did not expect it would ruin Meg’s hair. Those utterances included to the form “Supportive Chat”. The function of the utterances is “Showing Empathy.” Jo shows her empathy because has ruined Meg’s hair.

Datum 194/SC/BS-ES

Amy: **Fred, i’m , i’m so sorry**

Data analysis:

In a gorgeous Paris ballroom, there are Amy dance with Fred Vaughn. Amy with Fred Vaughn dancing, she becomes everyone’s favorite in the party. She is smile and charming to everyone until she sees Laurie that makes her gloomy. She goes to Laurie and greet him. Laurie makes a space between ladies besides him, and follow Amy walks away. They have conversation, with Amy being suck talk to Laurie. Laurie trying to be calm, but at the end, they argue each other. He speaks louder saying Fred’s name, and make every get attention to him. Laurie takes his very messy leave, Amy looks to Fred and saying **“Fred i’m, i’m so sorry”**.

The utterance above included the forms of phatic communion called

Supportive chat. It shows that Amy said “Fred i’m, i’m so sorry” to Apologize to Fred. She feels sorry to Fred because Laurie makes a fuss at the party. This apologize used to shows her empathy to Fred, also she calling Fred’s name first to break the silence between them.

Datum 586/SC/BS-ES

Amy: I’m sorry, io.

Data analysis:

In this case, Amy has burnt Jo’s novel because she get angry with Jo. In the Jo’s room she is weeping. Beth and Meg besides her cradling and holds her hand. Marmee enters with Amy, who looks feel sorry about what she has do.

The utterances that given by Amy to Jo included one of forms phatic communion called supportive chat. She said “ i’am sorry, Jo” to apologize toJo. she tried to apologize with looking Jo’ face. This utterance has a function to break the silence, it because Jo don’t want talk to her also Amy shows her sympathy by trying to regret toward the thing that Jo’s feels.

Datum 691/SC/BS-ES

Meg: I’m sorry, john. The silk was the first real expense.

John: fifty dollar, while a lot, is not, i suppose, too much for a dress, with all the notions that are needed to finish it these days

Data analysis:

The utterance that uttered by Meg is one forms of phatic called supportive chat. She said “I’m sorry, John.” to apologize to her husband.

This condition happens because Meg have bought expensive silk but she realized that their financial does not support to bought that silk. She shows her empathy and regretting toward the thing that is her husband might feel. Those utterance has a function as to break the silence by apologizing, and showing empathy because she feels sorry about what has been done.

Datum 938/SC/ES

Aunt march: Well, i hope you're happy. Now that you've ruined your life, just like your mother did by marrying your father.

Data analysis:

Meg and Mr. Brooke are married. They just do the simple, and emotional ceremony. During the picnic reception everyone in the ceremony feels so happy. Marmee and Hannan deliver cakes and pantries and food galore. There is Laurie dance with Beth, Meg looking them both bride and host, and anything else they do, but Aunt March seems not happy for them. She speaks to meg, who stand with John, Marmee and father march. She gives her expressing of respect by saying well, i hope you're happy.

C. Ritual word that are exchanged when people meet

Datum 23/RW/MK

Mr. Dashwood: Just as she likes, of course.

Jo: Good morning, sir. Good day.

Data analysis:

In this case, after Jo having negotiation with Mr. Dashwood about

her story that she sells, he will pay Jo's story about twenty dollars. After that, they talk about another story that can Jo's apply to this company, and Mr. Dashwood give her suggestion that if she write another story make sure that the main characters married by the end.

Jo wants to end the conversation by saying good, morning, sir. Good day. This utterance **"Good, morning, Sir. Good day"**, has a function as ending small talk by declaring good day. The utterance is included one of forms phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet.

Datum 25/RW/BS-SC

Friedrich: **Good afternoon, Miss March.**

Jo: **Good afternoon, professor.**

Data analysis:

This conversation take place in the boarding house New York City. Jo walks in to the drawing room and she stands besides fireplace. She stands with her back to it, and put out a small notebook and begins to write. She focuses on her writing and doesn't realize when the boisterous group of college students and professor come down upon the room. After that, professors go to the drawing room and greet Jo.

He greets Jo by saying **"good afternoon, miss march"**, the utterance included to the forms "ritual word that are exchanged when people meet". That utterance called "greeting". It usually used by people when meet someone. This utterance has a function to break the silence and starting

conversation. It shows that Mr. Friedrich come and say “good afternoon, miss March” to Mrs. March as Jo, that busy with her painting. He tries to get Mrs. March attention by saying that utterance, and Jo replies her greeting by saying “good afternoon, professor”.

Datum 39/RW/BS-ES

Aunt March: **Amy!** I said. “These French women couldn’t lift a hairbrush.”

Amy: **Oh yes, very true,** Aunt March.

Data analysis:

This conversation happens when Amy rides in an open carriage with Aunt March. She talks to Amy about something, but no response from Amy. She called her again to make Amy March realize. She also repeats what she said to Amy. Amy March realize by saying “oh yes! very true aunt March”.

The utterance “**AMY! I said, “these French women could not lift a hairbrush”**”, is uttered by Aunt March. She re-calling Amy because does not response about she said. This utterance included to the forms of phatic communion namely ritual word, it because she greets Amy by saying her name and has a function as to break the silence.

Datum 47/RW/BS

Amy: Stop the carriage! **Laurie! Laurie!**

Laurie: **Amy!** You’re so grow up.

Amy: you wrote you would come to the hotel!

Laurie: I looked for you and couldn't find you anywhere!

Data analysis:

In the carriage with Aunt March, she looks at all the passers-by. She catches attention to young man, tall and dark and looking down as he walks. She spontaneously called that man. she asks to stop the carriage and launches out of the carriage and runs in to him. They hug with un-self-consciously.

The utterance "stop the carriage! Laurie! Laurie! Is uttered by Amy March. This utterance included the forms of phatic communion namely ritual word that are exchanged when people meet. It because she greets him by saying his name. it's commonly used by people when meet someone. The utterance has a function to break the silence to get attention from the listener.

Datum 63/RW/BS-SC

Aunt march: **Amy! Amy march!** You come back here right this instant!

Amy (to Laurie): Oh, Aunt March.

Data analysis:

In this case, when Amy March having conversation with Laurie, while Aunt March in the carriage, she calls Amy to go back. She said "Amy! Amy! You come back here right this instant". This utterance included to the forms of phatic communion namely "ritual word that exchanged when people meet". it can be seen when she calling her name loudly to get attention from her. Then, the utterance has a

function to break the silence and also to begin conversation, it because aunt march tries to begin the conversation with amy.

Datum 113/RW/BS

Sallie: **Meg march! You look so pretty!**

Data analysis:

This conversation happen in Gardiner's new year's party. Meg and Jo go to the party. She give jo reminder that she don't do something that makes her weird. Then, Meg meet Sallie, Sallie is the owner of the party, she greets Meg by saying that Meg looks pretty.

The utterance "**meg march! You look pretty!**" is uttered by Sallie Gardiner. This utterance included one of forms phatic communion namely "ritual word that are exchanged when people meet since it included greeting. It can be seen the greeting in this utterance showed when Sallie called Meg's name. she tries to get attention from Meg by calling her name first. The utterance has a function as break the silence by saying name for greeting.

Datum 120/RW/BS

Laurie: **Miss March, isn't it?**

Jo: yes. Mr. Laurence, but I'm not miss march, I'm only jo.

Laurie: and I'm not Mr. Laurence, I'm only Laurie.

Data analysis:

After Meg pulled away, Jo slips behind a curtain, and walking backward, without realizing she sit on the boy named Theodore Laurence. Both of them feels surprised about what just happened. They feel shy,

unsure of what to do. At the moment, Laurie said **“miss march, isn’t it?”**. He breaks the silence and open conversation. Jo replies by saying **“yes, mr.laurence, but i’m not miss march, i’m only jo.”**

The utterance above included one of forms phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet since it included greeting. It shows that Laurie tries to break the silence and want build conversation with Jo by guess her name first. Those utterance has a function to break the silence by saying names, also included the functions as starting conversation.

Datum 133/RW/BS-MK

Laurie: **Jo... would you like to dance, with me?**

Jo: I can’t because...

Data analysis:

This conversation take place at the gardener’s party still in the room they met, the conversation between them run smoothly. They smile each other, shy, and standing in the un-pleasant awkwardness of meeting. At the first, Jo asks Laurie to dance, and they back to conversation, until Laurie ask Jo to dance, by saying **“Jo... would you like to dance with me?”**. Jo said that she can’t but don’t explain why.

The utterance above included one of forms of phatic communion namely ritual word that exchanged when people meet. it because Laurie greets Jo to break the silence because both of them silence when the conversation end, and Laurie want to build the conversation with ask Jo to

dance with him. This utterance has a function to break a silence by calling Jo names, also has a function as starting conversation, it can be seen, after he calling Jo names, he continues the conversation.

Datum 160/RW/BS-ES

Amy: **I'm Amy**

Laurie: Hello..

Data analysis:

This conversation takes places in March' house, after Laurie helps Jo to take Meg home, he stands apart, she feels happy when looking March's family laughing, and talking. Amy and Beth sit around Meg, talking and laughing. Amy comes closer to Laurie, sit on the chair. She looks at Laurie deeply, and introduces herself to Laurie. In the utterance above, showed that Amy introduces herself to Laurie by saying her names.

The utterance that uttered by Amy included one of the forms phatic communion ritual words that are exchanged when people meet. In this case, she tried to break the silence and to get Laurie's attention by introduce herself.

Datum 163/RW/EE-ER

Marmee: **Laurie**, how are your ankles? Do you need ice?

Laurie: no, **thank you. ma'am.**

Data analysis:

After he take Meg to her house, Laurie still in there. Marmee giveshim a scone. She asks about his condition by saying his name first. This

utterance included to the forms of phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet since it included greeting. it shows that Marmee greet Laurie by saying his name for the first before she opens the conversation who ask about Laurie ankles. This utterance shows that she gives him empathy and respect by saying “how are you ankles? Do you need ice?”. The functions of this utterance are expressing empathy and respect.

Datum 169/RW/BS

Amy: **Laurie.**
Laurie: **Amy.**
Amy: I waited an hour for you.
Laurie: I feel caught.

Data analysis:

This conversation take place in the gorgeous Paris ballroom. Amy with Fred Vaughn dancing, she becomes everyone’s favorite in the party. she is smile and charming to everyone until she sees something that makes her look gloomy, she goes to Laurie and stands before him. She greets Laurie by calling his name. The conversation above included one forms of phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet by greeting. This greeting has function to break a silence.

Datum 421/RW/BS

Aunt march: **JOSY-PHINE!**
Jo: Yes!
Aunt march: Is there a reason you stopped reading belsham?

Jo: I'm sorry, I will continue.

Aunt march: you mind yourself, dearie, one day you will need me
and you will wish you had behaved better.

Data analysis:

This conversation take place at Aunt March's house. When Jo march reading Belsham to Aunt March, she dozes with poodle in her arms. Jo goes to the bookcases she stands by the bookcase and reticently reads her own book. She trying to be as quite as possible, but Aunt March wakes up and realize that Jo was not there. She calling Jo by saying her name "Josy- phine!". Jo direcly hiding her book and go to Aunt March.

The utterance "**Josy-phine!**" is uttered by Aunt March to call Jo. She calls "Josy-phine" as greeting to find out Jo because she disappears. Thisutterance includes to a form" ritual word that exchanged when people meet". The utterance has a function "to break a silence" it can be seen that Aunt March want to know where is Jo and she greet Jo by saying her name.

Datum 459/RW/SC-ES-BS

Laurie: hello there, are you hurt?

Amy: I'm Amy

Laurie: Hello Amy, I'm Laurie.

Amy: I know, you bought my sister back from the dance, I would have never sprained my ankle, I have lovely small feet. Best in my family. But I can never go home again, I'am in such trouble. Look.

Data analysis:

This conversation takes place at Mr. Laurance house, Laurie tries to study with his tutor namely, Mr. Brooke, he trying very hard but it is hopeless and still jumping up and make himself busy with something in the room. Mr. Brooke told to Laurie to sit down and focus to learn, but Laurie does not really care and he staring out the window. After that, he throws open and looking for a girl. He yells out by saying “Hello there are you hurt?” and Amy greets Laurie, also Laurie replies greets.

The first utterance “**hello there are you hurt?**” is uttered by Laurie. He greets Amy to make sure what he saw out there. The utterance has a function as starting a conversation and showing solidarity, it because at the first time Laurie greets Amy by saying hello, after that, he asks Amy about her condition.

The second utterance “**I’m Amy**” and is uttered by Amy. She applies a kind of phatic communion namely “ritual word that are exchanged when people meet”. It can be seen when Amy greets him by introduce herself since this is their first meeting. Laurie replies the greeting by saying “**Hello Amy , I’m Laurie**”. Laurie applies a kind of phatic ritual word that are exchanged when people meet too. The utterances has a function as break the silence. It shows that when Amy says greeting to Laurie and want to get attention by introduces herself.

Datum 466/RW/BS

Laurie: **Jo!**

Jo: what richness! Theodore Lawrence you ought to be the happiest boy in the world!

Data analysis:

This conversation takes place in Laurence's house. Amy was there because of some condition. Meg and Jo also go to the Laurence's house. They enter following a servant. Laurie stands when Jo enters and saying "jo!". Jo looks excited when she replies him. The utterance that uttered by Laurie included one of forms phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet since it included greeting. it shows that Laurie greets Amy by saying her name for the first. The utterance has a function to break a silence by saying names.

Datum 527/RW/BS

Jo: **Hello!**

Hannah: thank God your home.

Meg: oh, Jo, I have missed you.

Data analysis:

In this case, after Jo get letter from home, she directly goes back to her hometown. She enters to the house, walk in the kitchen and there are Hannah, Meg, Marmee, and Demi and Daisy. Jo greets they're by saying "Hello". The utterance is uttered by Jo included one of forms of phatic communion called ritual that are exchanged when people meet. this utterance called greeting. It usually used by people when meet someone. The function of this utterance

is to break a silence. It can be seen when Jo greets her family by saying “Hello” for the first. She tries to get attention from their.

Datum 592/RW/BS

Laurie: **Good morning ladies!** It’s brisk and brilliant and i think the last day for the river- get your ice skates.

Jo: one second! Go down, and i will be right there!

Data analysis:

This conversation takes places at March’s house in the kitchen. Laurie do not know about the condition that is happened last night. She enters the door and greets them by saying “good morning ladies”. This utterance included one of forms phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet. the utterance called greeting. It usually used by people when meet someone. The function of this utterance is to break the silence. It because Laurie tries to get march’s ladies by greeting atthe first.

Datum 619/RW/BS

Beth: **Jo!**

Jo: oh, Beth! my love!

Beth: you didn’t need to come

Data analysis:

In the Beth’s room Jo sit in the bed, watches over Beth as she did forAmy. Jo take Amy’s letters, and she is reading. Beth awakes and sees Jo sitting there. She greets Jo by saying her name. the utterance is uttered by

Amy included the forms of phatic communion “ritual word that are exchanged when people meet”. it can be seen when Beth greets Jo by saying his name. the utterance called greeting. The functions of this utterance is to break the silence. She tries to get attention from Jo by calling her name.

Datum 671/RW/BS

Meg: **Laurie!** I didn't know you were going to come!

Laurie: it was supposed to be a surprise.

Data analysis:

There is an event in the Annie Moffat's house, Meg being there. She trying to be normal when greet Laurie. She greets Laurie by saying “Laurie! I did know you were going to come”. The utterance uttered by Meg included one of forms phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet by greeting. It causes Meg call Laurie name at the first they meet to attract him. The functions of this utterance is to break the silence. Meg want to build conversation with Laurie by saying his name first.

Datum 704/RW/BS

Laurie: **Hello Amy!**

Amy: I don't want to see you.

Laurie: oh, Amy I'm so sorry for how i behaved. Please?
Forgive me?

Data analysis:

This conversation takes place at Paris in the Artist's studio. Amy busy looking at her paintings and sketches, Laurie enters. He greets Amy

for the first by saying her name. but her respond is not good. The utterance that uttered by Laurie included one of forms phatic communion ritual word that are exchanged when people meet since it called greeting. It can be seen when Laurie called Amy's name. she tried to get attention from Amy by saying her name first before he opened the conversation. This utterance has a functions to break a silence by saying Amy's name.

Datum 789/RW/BS

- Soldier: **Mrs. March?**
- Marmee: yes?
- Soldier: telegram from Washington ma'am.

Data analysis:

Marmee go to union Army Soldier's fund. there are men, a handful of women who are busily working. Marmee fights her tears, try to busying herself with setting a charity package. As she doing this, a soldier walks up and greet her by saying her name. the utterance "**Mrs. March?**" included one of forms phatic communion ritual word that are exchanged when people meet called greeting. It because he tries to greet Mrs. March by saying her names to get attention from her. The functions of this utterance is to break silence. It can be seen when the soldier want to get attention from Marmee, he greet her by saying her name.

Datum 799/RW/BS-SC

- Amy: **Laurie,** when are you going back to your grandfather?

Laurie: very soon.

Data analysis:

In the garden at Paris, they are Amy March and Laurie hanging out together. Amy sketches him while Laurie lazily on the grass of the beautiful estate. She open conversation with Laurie by saying his name first. She said “**Laurie, when are you going back to your grandfather?**”. In the utterance showed that Amy calling Laurie. This utterance included one of forms of phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet. To avoid the silence between them who are busy with own activities, Amy tries to calling Laurie first by his name. The utterance has a functions to break the silence and starting conversation, it because Amy tries to get Laurie attention by calling his name first, before start the conversation.

Datum 856/RW/BS

Beth: **Sir**, I wanted to thank you ...

Data analysis:

At the Laurence house, in the Mr.Laurence office. Beth tries to speak to Mr.Laurence. she said “ sir, i wanted to thank you”. This utterance included one of forms phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet. she break the silence with Mr. Laurence by calling “sir” for the first they meet. this utterance has a functions to break a silence, it can be seen Beth want to get attention to Mr.Laurence by greeting.

Datum 905/RW/BS

Amy: **Hello Aunt March!**

Aunt march: that Laurence's boy was just here

Amy: he was?

Data analysis:

This conversation takes place at Paris, in Aunt March rented apartments, with excited Amy rushes in to aunt march taking her tea and said "hello aunt march". This utterance included one of forms phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet. it can be seen she greet aunt march for the first they meet since it called greeting. The greeting used to get attention to from Aunt March. The functions of this utterance is to break the silence by mentioning names.

Datum 977/RW/BS

Amy: Marmee! Marmee! Aunt March is going to Europe
and ...

Jo: wants me to go with her! How wonderful! Now i
know why I spent all those boring hours reading to
her.

Data analysis:

Amy gets Aunt March into the carriage, she cry of joy and then runs to Marmee. She really excited when calling Marmee. The utterance above included one of forms phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet. it can be seen when Amy greet Marmee by saying her name. she wants to get attention from Marmee who is now standing with Jo. she calling marmee name twice. This utterance has a

functions to break the silence by mentioning names.

Datum 1016/RW/BS-MK

Laurie: **Jo!** Wake up!

Jo: Oh Teddy! My Teddy!

Laurie: Dear Jo, **are you glad to see me?**

Data analysis:

At the March's house in living room, Jo asleep on the couch. Laurie come to the house and try to wake up Jo by calling her name. Jo shocked, she call Laurie name as Teddy. The utterance above included one of phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet. Laurie try to greet Jo by saying her name. the functions of this utterance is to break a silence. It can be seen that Laurie want to Jo wake up by mentioning her name, this utterance also included the functions making small talk by starting the small talk.

Datum 1136/RW/BS-ES

Jo: **Amy, I'm so happy for you.** It was meant to be.

Amy: oh, I'm so relieved- I couldn't write because it all happened so quickly and really, I was worried you would be angry.

Data analysis:

In the March's house, there are conversation between Laurie and Jo. Laurie said to Jo that he and amy were engaged. Jo shocked, she does not believe about what Laurie said to her. At the moment, March's family

comes bursting through the door. Amy come closer to Jo. she asks Jo about what Laurie said. Amy feels nerveous about Jo respond. Jo silent for a while, and continue her words by saying **“Amy, i’m so happy for you. It was meant to be”**.

This utterance above included one of forms phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet. it shows that calling her name to break the silence between them by mentioning Amy’s name before open the conversation, this utterance also has a functions as expressing solidarity, Jo shows her solidarity to Amy by saying **“I’m so happy for you”**.

Datum 1153/RW/BS

Jo: **Mr. Laurence?**

Mr. Laurence: **jo!**

Data analysis:

This conversation take place in front of March’s house. Jo surprised to find Mr.Laurence standing alone, looking at March’s house. She greets Mr. Laurance to open conversation by saying **“Mr. Laurance”**. He looks so excited when he meets Jo March. In this conversation Jo apply the form of phatic communion as ritual word that are exchanged when people meet as greeting. The functions of this utterance to break a silence by saying names.

Datum 1181/RW/BS-SC

Marmee: **Jo!** Come down!

Jo: coming! I'm starving!

Data analysis:

This conversation takes place at March's house in dining room. Marmee calling Jo to come down to dining room. The utterance above included one of forms phatic communion "ritual word that are exchanged when people meet. it can be seen that Marmee greet Jo to come down by saying her name. the functions of this utterance are to break a silence by mentioning names, also starting conversation by interrupting .

Datum 1198/RW/BS

Friedrich: Hello.

Jo: Hello. I'm Josephine March. Jo.

Mrs. Kirke: jo! Is that you?! Come in, come in!

Data analysis:

Jo come to Boarding house in New York city, with all of her luggage she rings the doorbell. Friedrich open it, and his smile to Jo. Friedrich greets Jo by saying hello to Jo. the utterance "Hello" included one of forms phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet. This utterance has a functions to break the silence by greeting. The geeting used to get attention from Jo, thats why he greet Jo by saying hello.

Datum 1231/RW/BS

Friedrich: Jo, if you ever come to California, I would love to see you.

Jo: I don't know that I will, but thank you.

Friedrich: well, yes... goodbye.

Jo: Goodbye

Data analysis:

This conversation happen when friedrich want to go from march's house. He saying goodbye and telling jo while he stands at the door. In the utterence above, showed that Friedrich calling Jo names to say goodbye. That utterence included one of forms of phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet. it can be seen for the first, he greet Jo by calling her name, also to end up the convrsation with Jo, he said "goodbye" to her. the utterence has a functions to break silence by greeting and saying goodbye.

Datum 1289/RW/BS

Friedrich: Jo!

Friedrich: Jo, why are you crying?

Jo: because, because you are going away.

Data analysis:

This conversation takes place in the Train station. Jo looking for Friedrich. She runs from carriage, into the crowd situation but he's not there. It's raining. She past couple after couple stands under umbrella. But she still does not see Friedrich. She want to go back, then Friedrich calling her name by saying "Jo!".

The utterence "Jo" apply one kinds of phatic communion called ritual word that are exchanged when people meet. It because he call name Jo

as a greeting when he sees her. Those utterance has a function as to break the silence by greeting to get people attention for the first.

D. Meaningless word

Datum 01/MW/SC

Jo: **Excuse me**, I was looking for the weekly volcano office
... I wished to see Mr. Dashwood?

Mr. Dashwood: *Stares silently*

Jo: A friend of mine desired me to offer a story, by her, she wrote it- she would be glad to write more if this suit.

Data analysis:

Here, Jo walks to the Volcano office looking for Mr. Dashwood. She trying to offer a story that she wrote. Jo wanted to get attention to the listener by using phatic at the first. She tried to greet him by saying "**Excuse Me**". The utterance included to the form "meaningless word" because the utterance that does not have meaning and has the function as "for starting a conversation", by saying apologizing to start a conversation.

Datum 46/MW/KC

Amy: yes, and until have completed all of my painting lessons, of course.

Aunt march: **What? Oh yes, yes, of course.**

Data analysis:

This conversation take places when Amy March rides in an open air carriage with Aunt March. In the carriage they have a conversation about

letter from Amy's home. In the middle of conversation, when Aunt March argue with her statement that Amy does not need go home until she and Fred Vaughn are properly engaged. Amy gives her a hard look, and she blushes and puts the letter away. Amy replies her statement by saying "yes, and until i have completed all of my painting lesson of course", and Aunt March looks at her and feels confused and saying "what? Oh, yes, yes, of course".

The question that was given by Aunt March included the form of phatic communion called meaningless word and has a function as keeping conversation going. It because the utterance that uttered by Aunt March was meaningless because there is no definite meaning from the utterance, it just to make conversation keep going.

Datum 202/MW/KC

- Friedrich: why don't you sign your real name
- Jo: my mother wouldn't like it, it's too, gory for her.
- Friedrich: **Yes?**
- Jo: I want to help with the money i make and not worry her.

Data analysis:

This conversation takes place in Boarding house drawing room. It happens between Jo and Friedrich. Jo gave her story to Friedrich to read. Jo paces and watches him read and feels nervous when he laughs, and she smiles at his laughter. After Friedrich finishes reading, put the Jo's

handwritten and he looks at her. Jo think that she needs to explain. In the middle when Jo explained her idea, then friedrich said “**yes?**”.

The utterances “**Yes?**” is uttered by friedrich. He said that to keep coversation going with Jo, it because he want to Jo explain again and clarify what she said. The utterances included to the form “meaningless word”, and has a function “keeping conversation” by giving a comment to make the conversation clearly.

Datum 228/MW/KC

Friedrich: I'm sure they will
Jo: but I will be, but ...
Friedrich: **Yes?**
Jo: no one will forget jo march.

Data analysis:

This conversation happens in Boarding House drawing room. She asked Friedrich to read the stories. After that, he give comment that the stories not good. Jo deeply offended and she starts to gather up her work. They argue each other until Jo feels hurt and said that something does not clear, and make Friedrich confused. To make sure about what he listen, he replies Jo by saying “**yes?**”.

According to what have said by Friedrich, the utterance “**Yes?**” included one of forms phatic communion called meaningless word. It because there was no definetly meaning of his expression rather than just phatic. His expression indicates that he just want to make clear about the

speaker's said. Phatic that used by Friedrich has a function as keeping conversation to run smoothly.

Datum 821/MW/KC

- Amy: **What?**
- Laurie: don't marry him
- Amy: **Why?**
- Laurie: you know why ...
- Amy: no, Laurie, that's mean, it's just means of you ...
- Laurie: **Why?**
- Amy: I have been second to Joe whole life in everything and I will not be the person you settle for just because you cannot have her. I won't do it, not when, not when I have spent my entire life loving you.

Data analysis:

This conversation takes place at Paris in the Garden. There are Amy and Laurie there. They having conversation while Amy doing sketches him. After Amy finish that work, Laurie comes around to look at the sketch, and he sees another sketches beside it from years ago. He ask about the sketch, and the conversation turn into Fred. He told to Amy not to marry Fred.

The first utterance **“What?”** is uttered by Amy. Amy uttered the utterance to respond Laurie's statement. The utterance has a functions as keeping the conversation going by avoiding the silence while talking.

The second utterance **“Why?”** is uttered by Amy. Amy uttered the utterance to respond Laurie’s statement. The utterance has a functions as keeping the conversation going by avoiding the silence while talking.

The third utterance **“Why?”** is uttered by Laurie. Laurie uttered the utterance to respond Amy’s statement. The utterance has a function as keeping the conversation going by avoiding the silence while talking.

The three utterance above included to the forms of phatic communion namely meaningless word. It because the three utterances are used to keep conversation going.

Datum 902/MW/KC

Aunt march: if you are very good, one day this ring will belong to you

Amy: **Really?**

Data analysis:

This conversation takes place at Aunt’s march house. Amy sits down beside Aunt March. Aunt march pointing her finger, she told to Amy, if she very good, Aunt March’s ring will given to her. Amy replies her statement by saying **“really?”**. This utterance included one forms of phatic communion

called meaningless word. It can be seen she uttered the utterance just to keep conversation going. There was no definitely meaning of his expression rather than just phatic. The function of this utterance is for keeping conversation going by expressing listening noise.

3.2 Data Presentation

Table 3
Phatic Communion in Letters to Juliet Movie

No.	Datum	Utterances	Types of Phatic Communion			
			RW	ST	SC	MW
1.	1	Jo: Excuse me.	√			
2.	23	Jo: good morning, sir. Good day.	√			
3.	25	Friedrich: Good afternoon, miss march.	√			
4.	30	Friedrich: i have the same habit, you see?		√		
5.	39	Aunt march: Amy! I said, these french women couldn't lift a hairbrush	√			
6.	46	Aunt march: what? Oh, yes, yes, of course.				√
7.	47	Amy: stop the carraige, laurie! Laurie!	√			
8.	48	Laurie: amy, you're so grow up!		√		
9.	63	Aunt march: amy! Amy march! You comeback here right this instant	√			
10.	70	Amy: it's laurie		√		
11.	73	Sallie: oh meg, that would look so lovely on you			√	
12.	109	Jo: meg, i'm so sorry!			√	
13.	113	Sallie: meg! Yoy look so pretty!	√			
14.	120	Laurie: miss march, isn't it?	√			
15.	133	Laurie: jo, would you like to dance with me?	√			
16.	160	Amy: i'm amy	√			

17.	163	Marmee: laurie , how are your ankles? Do you need ice?	√			
18.	169	Amy: laurie.	√			
19.	194	Amy: fred, i'm, i'm so sorry			√	
20.	202	Friedrich: yes?				√
21.	228	Friedrich: yes?				√
22.	350	Meg: look at this breakfast!		√		
23.	421	Aunt : JOSYPHINE!	√			
24.	459	Laurie: hello there! Are you hurt?				√
25.	466	Laurie: Jo!	√			
26.	473	Jo: christoper columbus, look at that!		√		
27.	527	Jo: hello!	√			
28.	546	Meg: jo! jo , where are you? I can't find my other glove	√			
29.	586	Amy: i'm sorry, jo			√	
30.	592	Laurie: good morning ladies! it's brisk and brilliant and i think the last day for the river- get your ice skates!	√			
31.	619	Beth: jo.	√			
32.	671	Meg: laurie! I didn't know you were going to come!	√			
33.	674	Laurie: hello Amy!	√			
34.	693	Laurie: this is fred vaughn, and his sister kate, and of course you know mr.brooke and this is meg, amy, beth and jo		√		
35.	783	Marmee: can i help you sir?	√			
36.	789	Soldier: Mrs. March?	√			

37.	799	Amy: Laurie! When are you going back to your grandfather?	√			
38.	822	Amy: What?				√
39.	856	Beth: sir, i wanted to thank you...	√			
40.	902	Amy: really?				√
41.	905	Amy: hello aunt march!	√			
42.	938	Aunt march: well, i hope you're happy. Now that you've ruined your life, just like your mother did by marrying you father			√	
43.	977	Amy: marmee! Marmee! Aunt march is going back to europe and ...	√			
44.	1016	Laurie: jo? wake up	√			
45.	1136	Jo: amy, i'm so happy for you. It was meant to be	√			
46.	1153	Jo: Mr. Laurence?	√			
47.	1181	Marmee: jo! come down	√			
48.	1198	Friedrich: hello	√			
49.	1231	Friedrich: jo, if you ever come to california, i would love to see you.	√			
50.	1229	Friedrich: jo!	√			

Note:

RW: Ritual Words that are exchanged when people meet

ST: Standard Topic of Conversation

SC: Supportive Chat

MW: Meaningless Word

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

The study of language, it could not be separated from purpose and context of an utterance. In this research, the purpose is to know and determine the forms and the functions of phatic communion based on the Little Women movie script.

In this chapter, the researcher made conclusion clearly from analysis of the forms and functions of phatic communion on little women movie. There 4 forms of phatic communion by Aitchison's theory, such as ritual word that are exchanged when people meet, supportive chat, meaningless words, and standard topic of conversation. Also, the functions of phatic communion by Jumanto's theory, such as breaking the silence, starting a conversation, making small talk, making gossip, keeping the conversation, expressing solidarity, creating harmony, creating comfort, expressing empathy, expressing friendship, expressing respect, and expressing politeness.

Based on the data analysis of those four forms and eight functions of phatic communion which founded by the researcher. The forms of phatic communion ritual words that are exchanged when people meet was mostly applied by prayers in the movie. Ritual words that are exchanged when people meet 30, standard topic of conversation 7, supportive chat 6, meaningless words 6. After that, the functions break a

silence was mostly applied by prayers in the Little Women movie. Break the silence 34, expressing solidarity 8, keeping the conversation 7, starting conversation 6, making small talk 4, expressing empathy 1, expressing respect 1, and expressing politeness 1 based on utterances of prayers in little women movie.

4.2 Suggestion

In this research , the researcher hopes this research would be useful for the readers and the researchers got better understand about phatic communion. This research was also expected could be refeable for other researchers to analyze phatic communion. For student who are interested in analyzing phatic communion they should more creative by using different material such as novel, comics, or other which can also be the object of socio-pragmatics study analysis.

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