



## The Use of Macro Function in Tennessee William's Drama "A Streetcar Named Desire" Discourse Analysis

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### Article History

Published  
04/07/2023

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### Abstrak

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis fungsi makro tertentu dan bagaimana mereka muncul dalam peralatan pada drama. Wrtter menggunakan teknik purposive sampling untuk memilih sampel mana yang akan dianalisis. Data ditentukan sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan tujuan penelitian ini. Penulis menemukan beberapa saomple dari penelitian ini. Ada tujuh puluh sampel yang disebut sampel keras. Hasil penelitian ini adalah fungsi makro dibagi lagi menjadi beberapa tipe namun penulis hanya mengambil lima fungsi yaitu: emotif (10), metalinguistik (13), direktif (18), phatic (6), dan referensial (2).

**Kata kunci:** Wacana, Fungsi Makro, Drama

### Abstract

This article aims to know particular types of macro function and how its appear in the utterances on the drama. The writer uses purposive sampling technique to choose which sample were to be analyzed. The data were determined according to it needs and purpose of this research. The writer found some samples from this research. There are seventy samples which called hard sample. The result of this research is macro functions further divided into types but the writer only take five function namely: emotive (10), metalinguistic(13), directive (18), phatic (6), and referential (2).

**Keywords:** Macro Function, Drama, Discourse Analysis

## 1. BACKGROUND

The role of language in communication is to express and share people's feelings and ideas. Language allows us to express what they think and feel to another or group of person. Language is also considered to be a system of communication with other people using sound, symbols and words in expressing a meaning, idea or thought. Besides that, in communicating and interacting with others, people use language to understand with each others. In this case, they use

the language to convey their feelings, purposes and their needs. As Kentjono states (198; 2) "Language is an arbitrary sound marking system which used by members of society for cooperation, communication, and identification of their selves."

Language is needed to make people can easily be understood of the purpose of making a conversation. However, sometimes people are unsuccessful to express their feelings, needs and intentions. Furthermore language also has an important role in literary. Basically, there are three kinds of literary such as poem, novel and drama. In this research the writer tries to explore the drama itself.

This study intends to help some readers who are interested in literature especially in drama. It will be easier to understand the play from its language aspect. Furthermore, the reader will understand what the actor and actress mean by using the classification of macro function by the exchanges or sentences in the drama "A streetcar named desire"?, analyze their sentence type and utterance to recognize their characterization and interpret what the characters really means. In addition, the readers could understand the whole drama easily.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The definition of Drama itself according to the pragmatics theory by James (1907; 30) is a conversation which consists of four dimensions while related to the speaker or user such as how the speaker built the social relationship with the hearer, speech act, implicate and utterance forms.

Drama can exploit both imaginative and analytic languages. Therefore, it can be written in dialogue form or prose form. Even we can say that drama happen without language, but it is impossible to be done by people without action. In other words, drama does not only emphasize in speaking but also it needs action to make people easily understand. However the most important aspect of drama is showing or performing something through imitation the action, even thought the action is showing without using verbal language.

Character, the second aspect of drama, is considered by Aristoteles (Miller, 1988; 5) as an important aspect of drama because characters are made by drama writers to perform events in the story. The number and the performance characters are divided into two types. The first one is called the major character that has main role in the story of drama. The second one is called minor character. It is usually the supporting character to make the story interesting. Besides, people use two terms of characters in the drama to show their characterization. These terms are antagonist and protagonist.

The next aspect of drama is dialogue. According to *Barnes Et Al* (1997; 25) dialogue is most persistent on significant sound in the play' because it appears in the entire drama from the beginning to the end. Furthermore, dialogue is most important because it reveals characters in plot, so we can understand the story of drama. Another aspect of the drama is setting which is divided into two types. Setting of time and setting of place in which story of drama happens. The last is theme; it is composed by the drama writers to convey the aim of drama, weather it tells about gender, social reality, heroism, or even making the audience involved the drama.

### 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 3.1. Results

##### 3.1.1. EMOTIVE FUNCTION

The table below contains of nine utterances which the writer categorizes as an emotive function that conveys different emotions.

**Table 1.** Emotive function

Exchange	No	Utterance
11	47	I'm afraid you won't think they are lovely.
12	51	I cry on his lap like a baby...
14	59	Forgive me – I didn't mean to
18	75	I'm afraid I'm – going to be sick!
25	120	How lovely to have a baby!
29	141	I feel so hot and frazzled.
37	179	I'm very adaptable – to circumstances.
41	189	I'm terrified!
42	194	Thank you for being so kind!

Datum 47 the utterance is "I'm afraid you won't think they are lovely." The keyword of this sentence is "afraid" which expresses about something and this sentence mentions as an emotive function when the writer can find out emotion for the addresser "Stella" who talks to her old sister.

Blanche: Only not so – highbrow? I brought some nice clothes to meet all your lovely friends in.

Stella: I'm afraid you won't think they are lovely.

The exchange above shows that Blanche's concern towards her sister's clothes. She actually shows her feeling that she is very worry about her sister's clothes. But "Blanche" only responds in a simple way and does not give any attention to what her sister says.

Datum 51 "I cry on his lap like a baby..." The emotive function in this utterance is marked by the word "cry". It shows a strong feeling from the speaker's action, but the use of this word in this sentence is to emphasize that the speaker tries to inform her condition at the time and it can be seen as a strong expression.

Blanche: Why, Stella!

Stella: When he's away for a week I nearly go wild!

Blanche: Gracious!

Stella: And when he comes back I cry on his lap like a baby...

When the speaker "Stella" feels sad and shy with her action. Then, she expresses an intention to influence listener. Datum 59 in another sentence also categorizes as an emotive. "Forgive me – I didn't mean to", the writer focuses on a

single word “forgive”. This word becomes a keyword to show that this sentence as one of feeling expressions which indicates that the speaker is regretting something. “Forgive” as the keyword which means a feeling to stop being angry with something. It is explained in this utterance as an emotive function.

Blanche: Oh, Stella, Stella, you’re crying!

Stella: Does that surprise you?

Blanche: Forgive me –I didn’t mean to

From the exchange above, the writer concludes that Blanche is asserting that she regrets about what she had already done to Stella even she did not mean sincerely, so that she said sorry about it.

Datum 75 “I’m afraid I’m – going to be sick!” The function of this sentence is also an emotive. The speaker “Blanche” talks to “Stanley” about her husband’s death and explains about how he left her and he would never come back again even though she wants to see him one more time. However, it is too late. She is not good when she is telling her brother in law. There is an emotion expressing that she shows at the time.

Stanley: What happened?

Blanche: The boy – the boy died. I’m afraid I’m – going to be sick!

Datum 120 “How lovely to have a baby!” shows as an emotive because this utterance explains that the speaker tells the hearer while imagine how really happy he is to have a baby. The writer calls this utterance as one expression which contains of a happiness that is showing her true feeling. It can be seen from the exchange below:

Stanley: You see, under the Napoleonic code == a man has to take an interest in his wife’s affairs – especially now that she’s going to have a baby.

Blanche: Stella? Stella is going to have a baby? I didn’t know she was going to have a baby!(118) [Stella appears with a carton from the drugstore] Stella, Stella for star! How lovely to have a baby!

Datum 141 “I feel so hot and frazzled.” explains about a grievance which represents her feelings after going outside.

Blanche: How do I look?

Stella: Lovely, Blanche.

Blanche: I feel so hot and frazzled. Wait till I powder before you open the door.

From the exchange above, the speaker tries to make alternative, so that she can stop give any complaint. After that, she instructs to her young sister to open the door again. It is very easy to understand that this utterance marked by two keywords “hot” and “frazzled” are categorized as an emotive function.

Datum 179 “I’m very adaptable – to circumstances” points out as an emotive. The speaker “Blanche” repeats expressing her feeling to make her easy to adapt with her circumstance without Ennuie because she did enjoy at the time. It can be seen from the exchange below:

Mitch: I guess we strike you as being a pretty rough bunch.

Blanche: I’m very adaptable – to circumstances.

Mitch: Well, that’s a good thing to be.

Datum 189 “I’m terrified!” indicates as an emotive because the speaker “Blanche” mentions that she feels worried about something and directly tells the hearer “Mitch”, but Mitch tries to amuse her and said “There’s nothing to be scared of They’re crazy about each other.” The writer accordingly analyzes this sentence as an emotive function that can be seen from the exchange:

Blanche: I’m terrified!

Mitch: Ho-ho! There’s nothing to be scared of They’re crazy about each other.

Blanche: I’m not used to such –

Datum 194 “Thank you for being so kind!” is the last sentence which still mentions as the emotive function. “Thank” as a keyword of this sentences means that we are grateful of something. As it shown in the exchange below:

Mitch: I showed you the inscription, didn’t I?

Blanche: Yes. There’s so much – so much confusion in the world...

Thank you for being so kind! I need kindness now.

The expression of this utterance clearly explains that the emotion which shows that the addressee “Blanche” saying “thank you” to “Mitch” when she feels like there is someone who cares of her and appreciates her.

### 3.1.2. METALINGUISTIC FUNCTION

The table above has sixteen utterances which show Metalinguistic function. The writer makes this table and puts down the number of each data along with number of each exchange. This function is used to explain that each sentence is needed to clarify or negotiate.

**Table 2.** Metalinguistic function

Exchange	No	Utterance
2	4	Where are you going?
3	11	What’s the matter, honey?
4	14	What number you looking for?
7	30	What are you doing in a place like this?
8	32	Why didn’t you tell me, why didn’t you write me, honey, why didn’t you let me know?
13	53	What happened?
24	108	What do you mean by saying you’ll have to burn them?
24	114	What is Ambler & Ambler?
27	126	Why don’t somebody go to the Chinaman’s and bring back a load of chop sue?
28	135	Then why don’t you stay home with her?
30	145	Why don’t you women go up and sit with Eunice?
38	182	This is terrible.

39	185	What's the matter; what's happened?
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Datum 4 "Where are you going?" This utterance plays a role as a Metalinguistic because the speaker "Stella" asks to her husband where you are going. Surely, she needs an answer for her question. It can be seen from the exchange below:

Stella: Stanley! Where are you going?  
Stanley: Bowling!

Datum 11 "What's the matter, honey?" This utterance also describes as the Metalinguistic because the speaker "Eunice" asks to "Blanche" that what happens. And Blanche tries to explain that she is looking for a place namely Elysian Fields, not only that she also tells her about people who instruct her to take a street-car named Desire, and then transfer to one call Cemeteries and ride six blocks and get off at there. Then Eunice can understand what she means. The exchange below will explain more:

Eunice: What's the matter, honey? Are you lost?  
Blanche: They told me to take a street-car named Desire, and then transfer to one called Cemeteries and ride six blocks and get off at – Elysian Fields!

Datum 14 "What number you looking for?" The function of this sentence is the Metalinguistic because the speaker "Eunice" asks about a number to "Blanche" and Blanche directly mentions the number which she needs.

Eunice: What number you lookin' for?(14)(Metalinguistic)  
Blanche: Six thirty-two.(15)

Datum 30 "What are you doing in a place like this?" The categorize of this sentence is the Metalinguistic because the speaker "Blanche" asks the hearer "Stella" why she is in bowling's place and Stella answers her question. She says that her husband loves it and she follows him.

Stella: Stanley? Bowling! He loves it. They're having a – found some soda! --- tournament....  
Blanche: Just water, baby, to chase it! Now don't get worried, your sister hasn't turned into a drunkard, she's just all shaken up and hot and tired and dirty! You sit down, now, and explain this place to me! What are you doing in a place like this?

Datum 32 "Why didn't you tell me, why didn't you write me, honey, why didn't you let me know?" This utterance definitely shows as the Metalinguistic because it needs a response to answer the question. The speaker "Blanche" asks to her sister about something but she looks confusing with that questions. It can be seen from the exchange below:

Blanche: No, now seriously, putting joking aside. Why didn't you tell me, why didn't you write me, honey, why didn't you let me know?  
Stella: Tell you what, Blanche?

Datum 53 "What happened?" This utterance also categorizes as the Metalinguistic. Look at the exchange below:

Stella: But how did it go? What happened?  
Blanche: You're a fine one to ask me how it went!

From the exchange above, the speaker “Blanche” asks her sister why she cries. And Stella tries to explain her sister about a problem while crying, so that the answer that tells her is a clarification. Datum 108 “What do you mean by saying you’ll have to burn them?” This utterance is the metalinguistic also, because the speaker “Blanche” asks repeatedly to her sister “Stella” and then Stella only gives a simple answer. The explanation can be shown with exchange below:

Stanley: What do you mean by saying you’ll have to burn them?

Blanche: I’m sorry, I must have lost my head for a moment. Everyone has something he won’t let others touch because of their – intimate nature.... Ambler & Ambler. Hmmm....Crabtree.... More Ambler & Amber.

From the exchange below, the speaker “Blanche” tells her brother in law “Stanley” while handing a poem. She remembers her husband who has died. She feels guilty to him. And then Stanley asks her that do you want to burn it? But she only asserts her reproach and mentions one place namely Ambler & Ambler. Datum 114 “What is Ambler & Ambler?” The function of this utterance is the Metalinguistic. The exchange can be seen below:

Stanley: What is Ambler & Ambler?

Blanche: A firm that made loans on the place

The speaker “Stanley” needs an explanation about the meaning of Ambler and Ambler. Then, she is not hesitant to answer that question. She says that Ambler and Ambler is a firm that made loans on the place. Finally he can understand. Datum 126 “Why don’t somebody go to the Chinaman’s and bring back a load of chop sue?” It indicates as the Metalinguistic because the speaker “Pablo” needs a confirmation from his friends “Stanley and Mitch”, but he just says that when I’m losing you want to eat. After that, they talk about other topics like poker, chip and whiskey. As it shown in exchange below:

Mitch: Anyone want a shot?

Stanley: Yeah. Me.

Pablo: Why don’t somebody go to the Chinaman’s and bring back a load of chop suey?

Datum 135 “Then why don’t you stay home with her?” Next, this utterance plays a role as the Metalinguistic because there is a question from the speaker “Stanley” that asks his friend about why he does not accompany his mother at home? After Mitch notifies that his mother does not sleep until he returns to home in the midnight so that why she is sick. It can be seen from the exchange below:

Mitch: I gotta sick mother. She does not go to sleep until I come in at night.

Stanley: Then why don’t you stay home with her?

Datum 145 “Why don’t you women go up and sit with Eunice?” The type of this utterance is the Metalinguistic because the speaker “Stanley” asks about something which needs an answer, but actually he changes to other topic before they are talking about poker games and the hearer “Blanche” directly gives a simple response like “Because it is nearly two-thirty”. After that, she changes to another topic. The explanation will be supported with the exchange below:

Stanley: You could not. Why don’t you women go up and sit with Eunice?

Stella: Because it is nearly two-thirty. Couldn't you call it quits after one more hand? [Stanley whacks her on the bottom] That's not fun, Stanley. [goes into bedroom with Blanche]

Datum 182 "This is terrible." It shows as the Metalinguistic because the speaker "Blanche" gives information to "Mitch", but actually she also feels confused after hearing that news. She does not know how to show her feeling at the time. So, she only can say one word "Terrible" to express it. As can be seen from the exchange below:

Blanche: My sister is going to have a baby!  
 Mitch: This is terrible.

Datum 185 "What's the matter; what's happened?" Lastly, the writer still categorizes this utterance as the Metalinguistic because the utterance is a question which still needs an answer to clarify. The speaker "Stanley" suddenly comes into the house. He is drunk and is not self-conscious while saying that what is happening whereas his wife "Stella" is crying and feeling disappointed with him after they made a row. Then, Mitch and his friends try to resuscitate and explain it. It can be seen in exchange below:

Stanley: What's the matter; what's happened?  
 Mitch: You just blew your top, Stan.

3.1.3. DIRECTIVE FUNCTION

The table above contains of eighteen utterances which have one type function namely directive function. The writer makes this table and puts down the number of each data along with number of each exchange.

**Table 3.** Directive function

Exchange	No	Utterance
1	2	Don't holler at me like that.
3	9	You hush, now!
6	21	You sit down and let me pour the drinks.
7	29	You sit down, now, and explain this place to me!
10	41	Stand up.
15	62	Break it up down there!
20	89	Open your eyes to this stuff!
21	92	You come out here
21	94	You come out then.
21	96	Honey, do me a favor. Run to the drugstore and get me a lemon-coke with plenty of chipped.
22	99	Don't play so dumb.
23	101	Give those back to me!



28	128	Give me three.
28	132	Shut up.
31	156	Look at him.
32	160	Turn it off!
33	164	Sit down!
36	177	Listen to me!

Datum 2 “Don’t holler at me like that” The writer categorizes as a directive (Request for action) because the speaker “Stella” forbids and orders her husband “Stanley” to do not holler at her, when her husband calls her name at the time. And also suddenly, Stanley’s friend “Mitch” comes around. Look at the exchange below:

Stanley: Hey, there! Stella, Baby!

Stella: Don’t holler at me like that. Hi, Mitch.

Datum 9 “You hush, now!” This utterance points out as the directive (Request for action)

Woman: What was that package he th’ew at ‘er?

Eunice: You hush, now!

From the exchange below the speaker “Eunice” orders to keep silent and does not say anything. Datum 21 “you sit down and let me pour the drinks.” This utterance also shows as the directive (Request for action) because the speaker “Stella” talks to her old sister “Blanche” while ordering to sit down and she is going to pour the drinks for them. As can be seen from the exchange below:

Stella: Blanche, you sit down and let me pour the drinks. I don’t know what we’ve got to mix with. Maybe a coke’s in the icebox. Look’n see, honey, while I’m –

Datum 29 “You sit down, now, and explain this place to me!” This utterance still shows as the directive (Request for action) when the speaker “Blanche” is talking about herself and suddenly asking her sister to sit down. She wants to her sister give explanation about the place that they visit. As shown in exchange below:

Stella: Stanley? Bowling! He loves it.(25) They’re having a – found some soda! --- tournament....

Blanche: Just water, baby, to chase it! Now don’t get worried, your sister hasn’t turned into a drunkard, she’s just all shaken up and hot and tired and dirty! You sit down, now, and explain this place to me! What are you doing in a place like this?

Datum 41 “Stand up.” This utterance categorizes as the directive (Request for action). It is simple order because the speaker “Blanche” only wants her sister “Stella” to stand up, but her sister just gives back a simple answer “not now”. It can be seen in exchange below:

Blanche: Yes, it is, it is or I wouldn’t say it! You just have to watch around the hips a little. Stand up.

Stella: Not now.

Datum 62 “Break it up down there!” This utterance has a function as the directive (Request for action). Look at the exchange below:

Mitch/Steve: [ad libbing] Good night! Good night all...

Eunice: Break it up down there! I made the spaghetti dish and ate it myself.

Steve: I told you and phoned you we were playing. Jax beer!

From the exchange below, the speaker “Eunice” makes spaghetti and has it. She meets Mitch and Pablo and requests them for breaking something.

Datum 89 “Open your eyes to this stuff!” This utterance has a function as the directive (Request for action) the speaker “Stanley” asks to his wife “Stella” for looking at Blanche’s trunk because she guesses that it is lost. As can be seen in exchange below:

Stanley: Then where’s the money if the place was sold?

Stella: Not sold – lost, lost! [Stanley goes to Blanche’s trunk] Stanley!

Stanley: Open your eyes to this stuff!

Datum 94 “you come out then.” This utterance still indicates as the directive (Request for action) because the speaker “Stella” calls her old sister and asks to come to her while her sister “Blanche” was dressing.

Blanche: I’m through dressing, honey.

Stella: Well, you come out then.

Datum 96 “Honey, do me a favor. Run to the drugstore and get me a lemon-coke with plenty of chipped!” This utterance shows as the directive (Request for action)

Stanley: Your sister and I are having a little talk.

Blanche: Honey, do me a favor. Run to the drugstore and get me a lemon-coke with plenty of chipped.

Look at the exchange above. The speaker “Blanche” requests many things to her sister “Stella” like she wants to have a favor, lemon-coke with plenty of chipped and also she asks her sister to go to drugstore.

Datum 99 “Don’t play so dumb!” This utterance has a function as the directive (Request for action) because the speaker “Stanley” gives an opinion about his sister in law “Blanche” while he is ordering her to stop playing like a stupid person. As can be seen from the exchange below:

Stanley: If I didn’t know that you was my wife’s sister I’d get ideas about you!

Blanche: Such as what!

Stanley: Don’t play so dumb.

Datum 101 “Give those back to me!” This utterance names as the directive (Request for action) also because the speaker “Blanche” wants the hearer “Stanley” to bring back the poem that her husband writes before he died, but Stanley as though does not want to give her because he wants to see it.

Stanley: What’s them underneath?

Blanche: These are love-letters, yellowing with antiquity, all from one boy. [he grabs them] Give those back to me!

Datum 128 “Give me three!” This utterance shows as the directive (Request for action) because the speaker “Steve” makes a request. He wants to have three cards from his friend and Stanley gives him only one card. As it shown from the exchange below:

Stanley: How many?  
Steve: Give me three.

Datum 132 “Shut up!” This utterance points out as the directive (Request for action) because the speaker “Stanley” asks his friend “Mitch” to silent for a while. After that, Mitch wants to go home because his mother is sick. As it shown in exchange below:

Mitch: I’m out again. I ought to go home pretty soon.  
Stanley: Shut up.

Datum 156 “Look at him !” This utterance indicates as the directive (Request for action) because the speaker “Stella” asks her sister to look at Stanley and she does it.

Blanche: What makes you think Stanley will?  
Stella: Look at him.  
Blanche: I’ve looked at him.

Datum 160 “Turn it off!!” This utterance describes as the directive (Request for action) because the speaker “Stanley” asks the hearer “Blanche” as his sister in law that who already turned on something and then orders to turn it off back. The explanation above is supported by this exchange:

Stanley: Who turned that on in there?  
Blanche: I did. Do you mind?  
Stanley: Turn it off!

Datum 164 “Sit down!” This utterance presents as the directive (Request for action) because the speaker “Stanley” invites his friends “Pablo and Mitch” to play card and instruct them to sit down. It can be seen in exchange below:

Pablo: What were you doing, then?  
Stanley: He was looking through them drapes. [he jerks curtains closed] Now deal the hand over again and let’s play cards or quit. Some people get ants when they win. [Mitch rises] Sit down!  
Mitch: I’m going to the “head.” Deal me out.

Datum 177” Listen to me!” Finally, this utterance also shows as the directive (Request for action) because the speaker “Blanche” demands the hearer “Mitch” to pay attention and listens to her what she is going to say. It can be seen from the exchange below:

Mitch: I believe you are right about that.  
Blanche: I’m positive that I am. Show me a person who hasn’t known any sorry and I’ll show you a superficial – Listen to me!

#### 3.1.4. PHATIC FUNCTION

The table below contains of six utterances which points out as a Phatic function. The Phatic function generally opens the conversation and waits to respond. The writer makes this table and puts down the number of each data along with number of each exchange.

**Table 4.** Phatic function

Exchange	No	Utterance
1	3	Hi, Mitch.
10	43	You hear me?
15	61	Good night! Good night all...
21	91	Stanley!
30	153	Oh! –god evening.
30	154	Hello.

Datum 3 “Hi, Mitch” This utterance shows as the Phatic function because the speaker “Stanley” accosts the hearer “Mitch” by his name. Automatically, Stanley needs a sound from Mitch to give a respond. It means that they will produce a conversation. It can be seen from the exchange below:

Stanley: Hey, there! Stella, Baby!  
 Stella: Don’t holler at me like that. Hi, Mitch.

Datum 43 “You hear me?” This utterance has a function as the Phatic because the speaker, “Blanche” asks the hearer “Stella” whether she can hear her or not, and Stella only says “Well” as though she does not care about it. The explanation above can be supported by the exchange below:

Blanche: Yes, it is, it is or I wouldn’t say it! You just have to watch around the hips a little. Stand up.  
 Stella: Not now.  
 Blanche: You hear me?

Datum 61 “Good night! Good night all...” The function of this utterance is still the Phatic because they talk about where they will play poker for tomorrow? The speakers, “Steve and Mitch“, greet “Good night all” to mark that their meeting is over at the night. As can be seen from the exchange below:

Mitch/Steve: [ad libbing] Good night! Good night all...  
 Eunice: Break it up down there! I made the spaghetti dish and ate it myself.

Datum 91 “Stanley!” points ou as the Phatic function because the speaker, “Stella”, is calling her husband from outside “Stanley” by his name. Stanley enters in the room, and then said that I have done chatting with my wife’s sister. It can be seen from the exchange below:

Stanley: Now let’s cut the re-bop!  
 Blanche: Ouuuuu!  
 Stella: [calling from outside] Stanley! You come out here and let Blanche finish dressing!

Datum 153 “Oh! – good evening.” The word “Hello” calls as the Phatic function because the speaker, “Mitch”, did a greeting to start a conversation to the hearer, “Blanche”, but in the different situation.

Blanche: My nerves are in knots. Is the bathroom occupied?  
 Stella: I don’t know.  
 [Blanche knocks, Mitch comes out]

Blanche: Oh! – good evening.  
 Mitch: Hello

Datum 154 “Hello” displays a response from the greeting before. As shown the exchange above. It means they will continue their talk. So, the writer categorizes this utterance as the phatic function.

3.1.5. REFERENTIAL FUNCTION

The table below contains of two utterances which mention as referential function.

**Table 5.** Referential function

Exchange	No	Utterance
17	74	The boy – the boy died.
35	173	The girl's dead now.

There are two utterances on the table above. Datum 74 “The boy – the boy died.” This utterance categorizes as a referential because the speaker “Blanche” only mentions one sentence which shows that she told someone to give information.

Stanley: What happened?  
 Blanche: The boy – the boy died. I’m afraid I’m – going to be sick!

From the exchange above the speaker “Blanche” does not need anyone to give response or comment from someone around her. Datum 173 “The girl’s dead now” points out the function of referential one. Take a look at the exchange below, the writer concludes that Mitch as the speaker gives information about someone’s death in the Romantics novel’s story. It can be seen from the exchange below:

Blanche: It sounds like a romance.  
 Mitch: A pretty sad one.  
 Blanche: Oh?  
 Mitch: The girl’s dead now.

4. CONCLUSION

Base on the analysis of data which have been presented in the previous chapter, the writer would like to make some conclusion on the use of language function, especially in macro functions in drama “A streetcar named desire”. There are five types out of seven macro functions that the writer has chosen; they are emotive, directive, referential, metalinguistic and phatic. In the chosen utterances there are 47 samples, the writer only try to analyze five functions and directive got the highest rank, there are 17 utterances, 13 for metalinguistic, 9 for emotive, 6 for phatic, 2 for referential. After analyzing all the chosen utterances or sentences, the writer then understands that the situation and condition of speaker or hearer and the way they utter the utterances can give a different response or interpretation of utterance itself. So that, it needs more knowledge about context in interpreting a drama because it is hard to understand that sometimes the speaker can be superior to the hearer.

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