CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter contains background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the study

People communicate use language in this world. The function of language is to transfer information and message. In this era, the most commonly language that used is English. Therefore, it become international language in this world. English is international language that commonly used around the world. Based on this phenomena, then it can be seen the important of language. Looking in a spoken or written communication, it is often can be found ambiguousness of meaning for addressee or hearer. Therefore, he/she will confuse about what the speaker actually means. It makes he/she misinterpret what the speaker says. In order to understand an utterance well, it is important to know the context.

When studying language, there is pragmatics that relates with the study that investigating about meaning and context. Levinson (1983) said that the pragmatics field is related with the relative of language and the situation, which can be called as context. Therefore, the relevancies of this study are about the meaning and language structure. In an utterance, it is common to find some words or phrases that have different meaning, reference, and the concept (Azzahra, 2019:

197). Meaning is related with context. In pragmatics, means that context influences what speaker said.

Some words also have clear semantically because the reference is not stable. For example, pronouns such as *this, that, these, those,* or time terms like *now, tomorrow, yesterday* or phrases that the reference is difficult to identify. The context changing in an utterance is happened because of condition changing, like personal, place, and time (Levinson, 1983). To get the best understanding of a meaning pragmatically, so it is important to know five element of pragmatics. These elements namely presupposition, speech act, implicature, entailment, and deixis (Levinson, 1996).

Deixis is a word that has referent and its referent is always change. The changing of reference is influenced by who is the speaker, when and where an utterance is spoken or written. Furthermore, based on Khalili (2017), deixis is part of pragmatics that the relation of word or sentence is changed depending on the context. In this case, the context changing is influenced by some situations, like personal, time, and place. Deictic expressions are words that reference is on the speaker or writer side. This phenomenon is determined by the position, space, and time. Deixis has an important role in linguistics, but simply immerse the fact that language is designed naturally. This can be seen by people who communicate using language using face-to-face interaction. (Levinson 1983: 54). The unclear reference will make a hearer difficult to understand the speaker's mean. Sometimes, in some situations, people will understand the context easily if the reference is stated clearly.

Linguistically, deixis refers to adverb of place and time, such as *now* and *then*. Alternatively, it can be defined as words that have quickly changed meaning. It depends on the time and the place that refer to the situation of when and where a spoken or written utterance is happened. Furthermore, deixis is a way in referring something and the dependency is on the context of the speaker. Yule (1996:9) said that in this case, it can be seen the distinction of the position of the speaker that can be closeness or away. Deixis cannot be acknowledged without adding the contextual information (Khalil, 2017). Anderson and Keenan (1985) categorized deixis theory into three categories. Those are personal, place, and time deixis.

For Moslems, the most important holy book is Al-Qur'an. This holy book is using Arabic language. Now, there are so many Al-Qur'an translations spread in all over the world. Sometimes, when someone reads Al-Qur'an, he/she often finds some confusing words. For example, the use of pronoun *that* or *this* that is depended on the situation of the verse or utterance. To understand the meaning of Al-Qur'an easily, the readers have to recognize the context well. This difficulty of interpreting can be found in the types of utterance, like Al-Qur'an. (Azzahra, 2019:2). Besides, the content of Al-Qur'an is related with history. As a Muslim, we know that the event that happened in the past is important. Therefore, we can learn that history to get the rightness.

Masyhuroh (2008) in her study analyzed deixis in *surah Al-Kahf* especially on Moses and Al-Khidr story. Categories of deixis that found on her research are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. English translation that used is published by Marmaduke Pickthall. The English

translation by Marmaduke Pickthall has unique language of diction and archaic style.

Meanwhile, Kurniyati (2011) investigated deixis in the readers' forum of the Jakarta Post newspaper. In this study, the data are sentences containing deixis, which is divided in five types by Levinson's theory. According to him, the divison of deixis are categorized into five categories. Those are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, discourse deixis.

Irawati (2014) found deixis in English translation of *surah Al-Fatihah, Al-Ikhlas, Al-Falaq,* and *An-Nash.* The translation is published by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. While, the deixis types that used based on Anderson and Keenan's theory.

Azzahra (2019) investigated deixis in *surah Al-Baqarah* using Levinson's theory. She focused on non-person deixis (place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis). The English translation that used is from Abdullah Yusuf Ali.

According to the previous phenomena, the researcher revealed the translation of *Al-Kahf* chapter especially on *Ashabul Kahfi* story using deixis theory to point something to make clear what Allah means in this *surah* and to understand the meaning to get interpretation. The translation of *Al-Kahf* chapter from Abdullah Yusuf Ali is used because the translation is easy to understand, clear, and it is not diverge from the original text. Abdullah Yusuf Ali in his translation using highly elegant style, the diction that close to the meaning of Al-Qur'an, and it has scholarly notes and commentaries. Abdullah Yusuf Ali is a linguist. Therefore, it

can be said that the translation of Abdullah Yusuf Ali are accurate, and easy to read to anyone.

Meanwhile, *surah Al-Kahf* (18th chapter) that means "The Cave" has special story from *Ashabul Kahfi*; a group of youth that has faith who hid into the cave because of religious persecution. With Allah's Mercy and Greatness, they slept for hundreds years. However, they still in healthy condition and safe. The special benefit we can get by memorizing the first ten verses of this *surah*, like the prophet Muhammad SAW said:

"*One who memorized the first ten verses of surah Al-Kahf will be secure against the Dajjal (Anti-Christ)."* (Muslim).

Several researchers have done studies on deixis. First, Masyhuroh (2008) has found deixis on Moses and Al-Khidhr story in the translation of *surah Al-Kahf* by Marmaduke Pickthall. Second, Kurniyati (2011) investigated deixis in the readers' forum of the Jakarta Post newspaper. Third, Irawati (2014) analyzed the use of deixis theory by Anderson and Keenan in English translation of *surah Al-Fatihah*, *Al-Ikhlash*, and *An-Nash*. Fourth, Azzahra (2019) analyzed deixis in surah Al-Baqarah using English translation by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. However, this study is important to conduct because Al-Qur'an has meaning that is complicated and it needed deeply understanding to someone who interest in doing research related with context. According to those phenomena, the researcher is interested in analyzing on deixis in the English translation of surah *Al-Kahf* by Abdullah Yusuf Ali, especially on verses that contain *Ashabul Kahfi* story. The story starts from verse 9 until 26.

B. Problem of the study

The research problem is stated below:

1. What are the types of deixis that used on *Ashabul Kahfi* story in *Surah Al-Kahf*?

C. Objective of the study

Referring to the research problem, the researcher states the objective of the study below:

1. To know the types of deixis that are found on *Ashabul Kahfi* story in *Surah Al-Kahf*.

D. Significance of the study

Theoretically, the results of this research are expected to be a contribution in the pragmatics study, especially in analyzing an utterance using deixis theory.

Practically, this study can be benefit to all who reads and people who has interest in doing the same area, which is pragmatics. Particularly, they can choose the research with the topic deixis. Moreover, hopefully this study can be used for English teacher as a reference or as a variation in order to teach about deixis.

E. Scope and limitation of the study

Referring from research problems, the writer decided the scope and limitation of the research. Firstly, for the scope is deixis type's analysis.

In this study, the limitation is focusing on the analysis of deixis on *Ashabul Kahfi* story in *Al-Kahf* English translation by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. In this case, the story of *Ashabul Kahfi* starts from ayah 9 until 26.

F. Definition of key terms

In order to avoid misinterpretation, the writer defined some key terms that related to the research area. The terms are explained as follow:

1. *Pragmatics,* study that investigates between meaning and context in an utterance.

2. *Deixis*, words that refers to something depending on the speaker or writer context.

3. *Al-Qur'an,* holly book for Muslim that consist of 30 *juz* and 114 chapters.

4. *Al-Kahf, surah* 18th in the Qur'an that consist of 110 verses.

5. *Ashabul Kahfi,* a group of youth who escape to a cave in order to avoid religious persecution. In *Surah Al-Kahf,* it starts from verse 9 until 26.