CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents six topics related to the study. Those topics are covered by background of the research, formulation of research problems, objectives of the research, significance of the research, scope and limitation of the research, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Language is very important in human life in this world. Between human and language cannot be separated each other. People can communicate his or her thought by using the language. One of the functions of language is to communication. In communication, language is used to transferring information and message. Crystal (1992: 212) defines that "language as the systematic conventional use of sound, sign, or written symbol in human society for communication and self-expression".

Although language is used to communicate, sometimes the utterances that delivered by the speaker to the hearer or addressee are ambiguous. In English actually, sometimes the hearer or addressee is difficult to understand about what the speaker say about whom, when, and where. This situation can make the problem of communication. Here, context is important for the hearer

or addressee to understand what the speaker's meaning. Without context the addressee is difficult to understand the meaning of the speaker say clearly.

The most problem of communication that happen both of the speakers and hearers when the speakers and hearers get miscommunication about the meaning of words that related to the context of situation. If the hearer knows the context, the language can be understood clearly about what the meaning. From this case, the study of contextual meaning is called pragmatics. In studying pragmatics, we study about how we can recognize what is the main of speaker in the spoken form or written form. According to Levinson (1983:9) pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are Grammaticallyzed or encoded in the structure of a language. Such a scope for pragmatics, it includes the study of deixis.

Deixis always finds in our daily communication or in text. Deixis is a technical term (From Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterance, it means 'pointing' via language. Any linguistic forms are used to accomplish this 'pointing' is called a deictic expression. Deixis is clearly form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expression being 'near speaker' and 'away from speaker' (Yule, 1996:9). In other word, deixis always needs the context to determine the referral. Traditionally, deictic consist of person or personal deixis, spatial or place deixis, and temporal or time deixis.. In person deixis consist of three parts. first person deixis is contain (*I*), second person deixis (*You*), and the third person deixis (*He*, *She*, or *It*). The spatial or place deixis is the word where

locations of speech happen. It contains demonstrative pronouns such as (*This* and *That*) and the demonstrative of adverb of place such as (*Here* and *There*). For the time or temporal deixis, it concern in time of speech event. It contains (*now*, *then*, *yesterday*, *tomorrow*, *today*, *tonight*, *next week*, *last week*, *this week*). The categories can be used to analyze the language that sometimes the hearer or addressees do not understand about what the speaker means. So, deixis can make the language easier to understand.

For examples:

(i)   *I'll be back in an our*

Because we do not know when it was written, we cannot know when the writer will return.

(ii)   *Listen, I'm not disagreeing with you, and not about this, but about this.*

Here, we do not know what the speaker's goal

(iii)   *Meet me a week from now, with a stick about this big*

We do not know who to meet, where on when to meet him or her, or how big stick to bring.

Deixis concerns with the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances of the surrounding the utterances, within the utterances itself. Natural language utterances are thus 'anchored' directly to aspect to the context (Levinson, 1983:55).

Deixis can be found in many kinds of literary books. One of them is novel. Not much that people in Indonesia like to read. To know more

about deixis, so the researcher took the data about deixis in the novel "Everything about Him" by Rita Clay Estrada. Sometimes the reader can find the words that make confuse about the meaning. Back to the explanation before, the reader can understand about the meaning easier if the reader knows about the context. In this study, the writer intends to analyze about spoken text which is realized in written text in the novel "Everything about Him" by Rita Clay Estrada by using Yule's theory. "Everything about Him" is a popular novel in 1998's that contains various stories about someone's living. It is a story about someone's love, family's relationship, education, romance, and life.

The aim of this research is to describe about types of deixis found in the conversational text in the novel "Everything about Him" by Rita Clay Estrada. The types of deixis in the novel "Everything About Him" by Rita Clay Estrada will be analyzed by using Yule's theory that consist of person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research about deixis. The researcher would like to write the thesis entitling "**An Analysis of Deixis Types in The Novel "Everything About Him" by Rita Clay Estrada**.

B. Formulation of the Research Question

1. What are the types of deixis found in the novel "Everything About Him" by Rita Clay Estrada?

2. What are the frequency of each deixis type found in the novel "Everything about Him" by Rita Clay Estrada?

C. Purpose of the Study

Based on the research question above, the purpose of this study are as the following:

1. To find out the types of deixis in the novel "Everything About Him" by Rita Clay Estrada

2. To find out the frequency of each deixis types in the novel "Everything About Him" by Rita Clay Estrada

D. Significance of the Study

The findings of this study are expected to give contribution for the English teachers, English learners, and the readers.

1. English teachers

The findings are expected to give information about deixis in the novel "Everything about Him" by Rita Clay Estrada, so that English teachers can use it to teach their students in analyzing literary works. So, the teacher not only concern grammatically form in teaching English, but also concern in the context.

2. English learners as second language learners

   This research can enrich English learner's knowledge about deixis types and in conversation actually in written form by using native's novel as the media.

3. The readers

   In relation to the field of literature, the researcher expects this study can increase the reader's knowledge about deixis. The readers can learn the way how to understand about the meaning based on the context in written form actually in the novel. So, the readers can understand about the story of the novel.

E. The Scope and Limitation

To make easily in understanding this explanation, the writer limited the scope of the study in order to make it more detail and focus. This study was limited in analyzing the deixis used in the novel "Everything about Him" by Rita Clay Estrada. However, the writer only analyzed the conversation in the novel "Everything about Him" by Rita Clay Estrada. This study also attempted to overcome problems of catching deixis.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In this part, there are some explanation to understand the context easier. The definition of key terms are as follows:

1. Pragmatics

   Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning (Yule, 1996:3)

2. Deixis

   Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' is called a deictic expression (Yule, 1996:9)

3. Novel

   Novel is a long written story (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, third edition). Novel is a long story in prose, which describes fictional characters and event.