

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents basic consideration, problem statement, objective of research, reason for choosing the topic, the scope of study and significance of research. All the sections above will be discussed as follows.

1. Basic Consideration

Human necessarily lives in society to communicate one to another. Communication represents the vital and elementary social process in human life. According to Yoder in Moekijat (1993:1), "communication is the interchange of information, ideas, attitudes, thought and opinions". Most of the people in Indonesia use language to communicate. Process it refers to communication while do interaction with human being. A language is used to communicate among people, and it represents the personality and behavior of people itself.

Communication will be realized if the target of language used is appropriate with the situation or condition of the speaker and the discourse that is done. This situation is related to determine factor in speech act such listener, goal, and utterance, problem of utterance and situation. Those factors are mostly discussed in pragmatic. Pragmatic is study about meaning that uttered by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. It is covered leech (in Mujiono, 2009:8) that pragmatic is study about meaning and has connection with utterance. It means that this study concerns with how the listener concludes or interprets what the meaning of utterance that uttered by the speaker is.

Hansen and Visconti stated pragmatic concerned with the redefinitions of the respective roles of speaker/writers and address/readers in the process of innovation (Hansen and Visconti 2009:5). Moreover, when the speaker says something, It is important to the listener respect to make redefinition what the speakers meant by the utterance. Because there is some interpretation by the listeners or readers, it needs to be aware what the speaker means exactly.

Deixis is a way of referring to something related of the speaker context. There are three types of deixis, namely temporal deixis, persona deixis, and temporal deixis. The threedeixis relies on the interpretation of speakers and speech partners who are in the same context.

Meanwhile, Yule (1996:9) states that 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. Hurford (1984:63) also states that a deictic word is one which takes some element of its meaning from the situation (i.e. the speaker, the addressee, the time and the place) of the utterance in which it is used. Furthermore, Jack Richards, et.al (1985:75) states in their book “Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics” that deixis is a term for a word or phrase which directly relates an utterance to a time, place, or person(s). According to Bambang kaswanti Purwo (1984: 1) a word is said to be Deixis if the reference to moving or changing, depending on who becomes the speaker, time, person and place speech those words. In the field of linguistics there is also the term is often called referral or reference, word or phrase that refers to word, phrases or expressions that will be given.

Yule (2006:13) stated that deixis is a way of referring to something related of the speaker context. There are three types of deixis, namely persona deixis, time deixis and place deixis. The three of deixis relies on the interpretation of speakers and speech partners who are in the some context. My research focuses on three types of deixis on the short story.

In classifying explanation of deixis above, here is an example taken from the short story “The Little Mermaid”.

Example of persona deixis:

“The *Sea King* had been a widower for many years, and *his* aged mother kept house for *him*.

“*Sea King*” means as a subject and as the third singular person “*his*” refers to as the first singular person “*him*” refers to as the first singular person.

Example of time deixis:

“The Sea king hab been widower for many years”

Year is temporal deixis (time)

Example of place deixis:

“I know that I had shall love the world up *there* and all the people who live *it*”.

Do they never die as we do *here* in the sea

Here and *there* are spatial deixis (place)

Nowday's, the people are easy to show their feeling by reading a short story. Short story is something like us fairy tale and drama; makes the reader enjoyed to communication and shares their feelings. Short story is another way to communicate people's feeling to someone else through story. It is also the representation of the composers' emotion to describe the feelings, such as falling in love, sad, happy, jealous, broken heart, missing someone, and others.

In this research, I apply pragmatic approach which analyzes the deixis in short story. Pragmatic approach is an approach that analyzes the meaning of utterance of the speakers or hearers. Furthermore, in this case the researcher analyze in short story and sometimes uses personal deixis, time deixis and place deixis. Therefore I apply deixis analysis to analyze sentence in short story. As Yule (1996:3) underlined that pragmatic is study of speaker meaning. It means that pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker and listener.

In this study, there are several reasons for choosing the topic because deixis are very important knowledge and related to English Department especially in semantics and pragmatics study.

2. Problem statement

Based on the basic consideration above, my problem statements are:

- a. What are the kinds of deixis in the short story "The Little Mermaid?"
- b. What are the meanings of deixis in the short story "The Little Mermaid?"

3. Objective of study

Objective of this study are:

- a. To identify kinds of deixis in the short story “The Little Mermaid”
- b. To analyze the meaning of deixis in the short story “The Little Mermaid”

4. The scope of study

This study focusses on three types of the deixis (temporal, persona and spatial deixis) in a short story of Hans Christian Anderson entitled “The Little Mermaid. Therefore, I analyze the three kinds of deixis itself in this short story.

5. Significance of study

The significances of study consist of theoretical and practical form. The first is the theoretical forms such as: To enrich the reference of pragmatics especially the study of deixis. Next, to know the meaning of three parts of deixis in linguistics field. The last one is to invite the students’ interest doing study on pragmatics especially in English department students.

The second is the practical forms such as: To add careful information that may add the readers understanding of semantics and pragmatics concerning kinds of deixis (temporal, persona and spatial deixis). Then, to explore the specific meaning in linguistics field especially in a short story. The last one is output the short story related to the English education in linguistics study.