Chapter 1 : Introduction

This chapter discusses basic consideration, research objectives, research questions, scope and delimitation of research, and research significances.

Basic Consideration

People are demanded to communicate each other as the social beings. Communication is an activity of exchanging idea, thought, and information usually performed by a speaker and a hearer. "Generally, communication refers to the process by which information received by organismand involves the sending and receiving of informaton" (Findlay, 1998, p.33). We do not deny that language is utilized in performing communication. Briefly, communication mostly occurs by involving language.

However, it requires cooperative collaboration between the speaker and hearer in communication. This is because every information uttered by the speaker does not always refer to the same things. In this case, the hearer is expected to be able in inferring what the speaker intends to convey. The meaning of utterances are usually influenced by the time the utterance is, who is uttering, as well the place the utterance takes place. In communication, people ususaly consider the context that might influence dictions choice. Context is an essential factor in the interpretation of utterances and expressions (Cruse, 2006, p.35). Thus, the speaker's information will be communicated if the hearer can interpret the meaning in particular context of utterances.

The study which aids people to interpret the meaning of utterances considered with the context is called pragmatics. Findlay (1998, p.151) argued that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is dedicated to the study of language use. In addition, Yule (1996, p.3) stated that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. In summary, the experts' definition depict that the meaning of language can be interpretted by considering the context.

As one of the aspects studied in pragmatics, deixis is an crucial aspects to be discussed. It concerns itself with the meaning uttered by the speaker in particular context of utterances. When someone says *"come here!"*, the person is using a context in the utterance, such as who is speaking to whom, what relation they have, and the time or place of speaking. Deixis could be interpreted as some words which do not have the permanent references based on the context. For example, the sentence *"I miss you"*, the word *I* and *you* are deictic words which do not have permanent reference. Deictic words are groups of words that refer to uncertain or changeable things. The words are different from the words *house*, *bag*, *pen*, and *chair* which still have the permanent references even thought different speakers, places, and situations express them. When someone says the word *house*, people will be able to imagine its physical appearance even if they are not in that house.

According to Yule (1996, p.9) there are three types of deixis in English. They are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Person deixis refers to point object and people. subject pronoun (*I, you, we, they, he, she, it*), object pronoun (*me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them*), possessive adjective (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their*), possessive pronoun (*mine, yours, his, hers, ours, and theirs*) and reflexive pronoun (*myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*) are classified as personal deixis. Spatial deixis is the relation of place between the speaker and the relevant thing. Spatial deixis can be identified by the use of demonstrative pronoun, such as *this* and *that*, and demonstrative adverbs such as *here* and *there*. While temporal deixis refers to the relevant time during the speaking. There are some words which can be categorized as temporal deixis. They are *now, yesterday, tomorrow, today, months, afternoon, etc.*

The phenomena of deixis occurs in communication involving the speaker and the hearer. The case is commonly found in reading a book. As one of literary book, novel is written based on the author imagination about certain story or events and involves some characters who are

taking role in the events. The participants in the novel are often involved in communication which is presented in utterances. The utterances in the novel are sometimes containing words who do not have certain references. This case makes the readers confused or missunderstanding if they are lack of the theory about deixis. Understanding the utterances in novel is harder than in movie. In movie, the hearer can easily determine who is speaking in the conversation. While in the novel, who produces the utterances, when the utterances occur, and where the utterances are taking place cannot be investigated directly by the reader. The novel needs to be read in deep comprehension.

Considering the case, this research intends to analyze the novel *"Pride and Prejudice"* written by Jane Austen in 1983. Pride and Prejudice is known as Jane Austen's most popular novel. It portrays life in the genteel rural society of the day, and tells of the initial misunderstandings and later mutual enlightenment between Elizabeth Bennet and Darcy. The title *Pride and Prejudice* refers (among other things) to the ways in which Elizabeth and Darcy first view each other.

The researcher believes that this novel is hard to be interpreted by readers. This is because the novel contains many utterances and is lack of description in the context so the reader must read it carefully to get the meaning of certain utterances. Furthermore, the researcher found some utterances in the novel which contain deictic words. Here are the utterances:

> *"My dear, **you** flatter **me**. **I** certainly have had my share of beauty, but **I** do not pretend to be anything extraordinary **now**. When a woman has five grown-up daughters, **she** ought to give over thinking of **her** own beauty." (Chapter 1, page 1)*

> *"Is that **his** design in settling **here**?" (Chapter 1, page 2)*

The first utterance uttered by Mrs. Bennet. She told Mr. Bennet the reason why she had to take care of her beauty in her age. The word 'You' refers to Mr. Bennet as the hearer, and the words 'I' and 'me' refer to Mrs. Bennet. While 'she', and 'her' refer to a woman who represents Mrs. Bennet. The second utterance uttered by Mr. Bennet. He told about their new neighbour, Mr. Bingley. So that the word 'his' refers to Mr. Bingley, and the word 'here' refers to near their house. The words 'you', 'I', 'she', 'her', 'his', 'me' are deictic words and can be categorized as person deixis. The word 'now' is type of time deixis since it indicates the time. The word 'here' is kind of place deixis because it refers to place.

Regarding the examples above, the researcher realizes that the novel "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen contains deictic words in each utterances. As the readers, people have to know the theory of deixis before they interpret the meaning of particular utterances. Therefore, in this research, the researcher would like to do the research about deixis contained in the novel. Therefore, the researcher carries out the research entitled The Analysis of Deixis in The Novel "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen.

Research Questions

The problem of this research can be stated as follows.

What are the types of deixis and its references found in novel "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen?

Research Purposes

To find out the types of deixis and its references found in the novel "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen.

Scope and Delimitation of the study

To avoid misunderstanding in understanding this study, the researcher limits the scope of the study in order to make it more detail and focus. The scope of this research is deixis used by

George Yule's theory, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Here, the theory of deixis is used to analyze the utterances realized in the novel "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen.

Significance of the research

This study is significant to enrich the understanding about pragmatics, especially in the term about deixis found in the novel "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen. From this research, to enrich learning and understanding about deixis, the researcher hopes the findings of this study can be give significance theoretically and practially.

Theoretically, students are expected to flesh out their knowledge in the study of pragmatics especially about deixis. It is also hoped that the students will be able to use logical way of thinking to interpret the meaning of utterance by learning what have been discovered in this study. Practically, this study is made to be the reference by the next researchers who are interested to do the research with similar topic.