

**PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN JANE AUSTEN'S NOVEL**

***"PRIDE AND PREJUDICE"***



**Research Paper**

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education  
in English Department

by

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**MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

**2008**

**APPROVAL**

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Accepted by the Board of Examiners  
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## **TESTIMONY**

I herewith assert that there is no work which was submitted to get bachelor degree in any university. In this research paper as far as I concern there is no work or opinion which was written or published by someone else except the written references which are referred to this paper and mentioned in the bibliography.

If only there is any incorrectness proved in the future in my statements above, I will be fully responsible.

Surakarta, July 2008

The Writer

## **MOTTO**

*“We cannot learn without pain”.*  
(Aristotle)

*“Every expert started from an amateur”*  
(NN)

*“A day on which you have not learned anything is a lost day”*  
(NN)

*“You can, if you think you can”*  
(The Writer)

## DEDICATION

This research paper is wholeheartedly dedicated to:

- ◆ *His beloved mother and father*
- ◆ *His beloved brother and sister*
- ◆ *His beloved grandmother*
- ◆ *His beloved wife to be*
- ◆ *His beloved closest friends*
- ◆ *His almamater*

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The writer realizes it is impossible to finish writing the paper without any help, support, encouragement, and advice from other. Therefore, the writer would like to express his deepest appreciation and gratitude to persons who have given contribution to him to finish writing the paper, among others are:

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He realizes that this research paper is still far from being perfect because of limited capability. Thus, revision, suggestion, and structural criticism are hoped for the perfection of this work. He wishes this research paper would be useful and helpful to all the readers. Amien.

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Surakarta, July 2008

The Writer

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

Chap	: Chapter
P	: Page
Par	: Paragraph

## ABSTRACT

**Iksan Haryanto. A.320 030 306. PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN JANE AUSTEN'S NOVEL "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE". Research Paper. Teacher Training and Education. Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. July 2008.**

The purposes of this research are to classify the types of personal deixis, to describe the referent of personal deixis, and to classify the functions of personal deixis that is used in Jane Austen's Novel "*Pride and Prejudice*". The object of the research is personal deictic. The writer takes the data from personal pronoun found in Jane Austen's Novel "*Pride and Prejudice*".

In collecting the data, the writer uses documentation method. The technique for getting the data are reading and observing the novel, finding the data, putting sign and making checklist on it, taking the data and presenting them in data display. In classifying the types of personal deixis, the writer uses Yule's theory about types of personal deixis. Then, in describing the referent of personal deixis, the writer employs reported speech theory by Hurford and Brendan. Furthermore, in classifying the functions of personal deixis by employing functions of personal deixis .

The result of the research shows that 1) there are three types of personal deixis, namely, first personal deixis, second personal deixis, and third personal deixis. 2) There are three kinds of the referents in personal deixis, namely, the referent which refers to first person, the referent which refers to second person, and the referent which refers to third person.

*Key Word: personal deixis, referent*

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Deixis is a word which its reference always moves or change depending on the context. It is also stated that deixis is a part of pragmatics that has connection with certain word or sentence that changes because of the context. The change of context in sentence is often caused by the change of situation including personal, time and place (Levinson 1983:9).

In this research, the writer focuses on personal deixis. Personal deixis is an utterance that uses a personal pronoun to refer to himself or to refer to who is as hearer (I, you, and they). Reference pointed by personal pronoun keeps changing based on the character brought by participant role. A person who speaks gets a role as a first person. If he or she does not speak again, then to be a listener, he or she changes into a second person. A person who does not present in speech event or close with the place of conversation is called third person (Yule 1996:10).

The use of personal deixis is so pervasive in natural language both oral and written. Its aim is to make the interpretation process of some word that the referent always changes becomes easier. If it is not used, it will be satiation to the reader or hearer.

However, it might appear to the reader or the hearer some misunderstanding of the personal deixis. They will find it is difficult to interpret whom is uttering or to whom the utterance is uttered.

For example:

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Mr. Bennet to his wife Mrs. Bennet. He is asked by his wife to visit Mr. Bingley as soon as he comes; Mrs. Bennet wants to get one of her daughter married with him. But, Mr. Bennet would not go).

“**I** see no reason for that. **You** and the girls may go, or may send them by **themselves**. Perhaps that will be better, because you are as pretty as any of them and Mr Bingley might like you best.”(Taken from chapter 1).

In the example above, the words “I” here refers to Mr. Bennet as the speaker. The words “I” belongs to singular first person, “You” belongs to singular second person and both also have a function as subject personal pronoun. Then, “themselves” itself is reflexive pronoun of them.

To find the referent of deictic words, Hurford (1994:66) suggest to use or converse the utterance into indirect speech. The indirect speech in example above will be: He said to his wife that he would not go to visit Mr. Bingley.

The example above shows the use of personal deixis that always changes and is complex. Such as the word “I” in sentence, “I see no reason.....” refers to Mr. Bennet., while “...You and the girls may go....” refers to Mrs. Bennet. To several readers it is complex and it might create misinterpretation among them. For that reasons the writer is interested in analyzing the personal deixis and fined the references that are used in Jane Austen’s Novel “*Pride and Prejudice*”.

## **B. Previous Study**

To develop the original analysis, the writer presents the previous study dealing with this topic. The research in deixis has been done by graduated students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Hasanah (2006) discussed about “The Use of Deixis in Gladiator Movie Manuscript. She found that the forms of deixis are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Person deixis consist of first person, second person, and third person, which is distinguished into singular and plural person. It is also distinguished based on its function in the sentence, as subjective and objective personal pronoun, as subject in possessive personal pronoun, as objective in possessive personal pronoun, as object in possessive personal pronoun, and as reflexive personal pronoun. She clarified the reference of deixis based on semantic meaning. Her research refers to lexical meaning and based on pragmatic meaning, and refer to meaning covers in the discourse, such as refers to first person, refers to second person, refers to third person, refers to proximal distance, refers to distal distance, refers to proceeding distance, refers to present time, refers to past time, refers to future time, and refers to social relationship.

Then, Juliari (2007) discusses about personal deixis and clarify the reference of deixis used in English Translation of Al-Qur’an. She found that the types of deixis are singular first personal (I, me, my, we, our, us, my), singular second personal (you, your) and singular third personal (them, he, him). It is also distinguished based on its function in the sentence, as subjective pronoun (I, we, and you), objective pronoun (me, us, and you), possessive pronoun (your, our, and

my) and reflexive pronoun (themselves, yourself, himself, and myself). She uses the reported speech as an instrument to analyze the data.

The similarity between the previous researchers with the research done by the writer is discussing about deixis, while the differences is that the previous researcher are focusing on deixis used in movie and English Translation of Al-Qur'an. Here, the writer focuses on personal deixis in Jane Austen's Novel " *Pride and Prejudice*".

### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on the background above, the writer formulates the problem statement as follows:

1. What are the types of personal deixis in the Jane Austen's Novel " *Pride and Prejudice*?"
2. What are the references of personal deixis in the Jane Austen's Novel " *Pride and Prejudice*?"
3. What are the functions of personal deixis in the Jane Austen's Novel " *Pride and Prejudice*?"

### **D. Objectives of the Study**

In carrying this research, the writer formulates the objectives of the study as follows:

1. To classify the types of personal deixis in the Jane Austen's Novel " *Pride and Prejudice*?"

2. To describe the reference of personal deixis in the Jane Austen's Novel " *Pride and Prejudice?*"
3. To classify the functions of personal deixis in the Jane Austen's Novel " *Pride and Prejudice?*"

#### **E. The Benefit of the Study**

The writer really hopes that his research on the deixis in Jane Austen's Novel " *Pride and Prejudice?*" has some benefits; theoretical and practical.

1. Theoretically
  - a. The result of the study will enrich students knowledge about deixis
  - b. The result of the study will give more information to the reader about personal deixis used in Jane Austen's Novel " *Pride and Prejudice?*"
2. Practically
  - a. This study will give more information to the next writers who want to discuss similar related study.
  - b. The result of the study can add the amount of research especially Pragmatic study.
  - c. The result of this study will enrich linguistics study especially the study of deixis

#### **F. Organization of Research Paper**

In order to make the research easier to be understood, the writer uses several steps:

*Chapter I* is introduction. It consists of background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study and organization of research paper.

*Chapter II* is the underlying theories. It consist of the notion of pragmatics, the notion of deixis, kinds of deixis, types of personal deixis and the instrument to find personal deixis.

*Chapter III* is the research method. It consists of type of research, the object of the research, method of data collection, technique of data analysis.

*Chapter IV* is data analysis. It consists of data analysis and the discussion. The writer will present the data analysis and discuss the research finding.

*Chapter V* is conclusion and suggestion. This last chapter is followed by appendix.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **UNDERLYING THEORY**

Some theories are needed to support the analysis of the data. Theory that is taken must be related to the kind of object research that will be described. The writer realized that before conducting the research, he should find out related theories to support his research. Since the researcher wants to analyze the personal deixis, the theories that the researcher wants to describe started from Notion of Pragmatic, Notion of Deixis, Kinds of Deixis, Types of Personal Deixis, and Instrument to find Personal Deixis.

#### **A. The Notion of Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is the study about the relationship between form of linguistics and the user of it. According to Levinson (1983:3) pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and the context, which is a basis in understanding the meaning of language. Refers to this statement, pragmatics is the study of the aspect of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to the writing grammar. It is dealing with language use and the relationship between language form and language uses.

Kreidler (1998:18) states that pragmatics is another branch of linguistics that is concerned with meaning. While, Peccei (1999:5) states that pragmatics concentrates on the aspect of meaning that could not be predicted by linguistic knowledge alone and take into account our knowledge about the physical and social world. The focus of pragmatics analysis is on the meaning of words or sentence.

Further, Fasold (1999:119) stated that pragmatics is the study of the use of context to make inference about meaning. The theory of deixis is a part of pragmatics and a part of what have been called linguistics performance. In addition, Yule (1996:5) states that pragmatics is the study about the relationship between linguistics form and the use of linguistic term. According to Yule (1996: 129-133), the coverage of pragmatics includes presupposition, implicature, entailment, speech act, and deixis.

From the definition above, the writer concludes that pragmatics is the study about meaning conveyed by the speaker or writer and interpreted by listener or reader. From the speaker view, pragmatics is an analysis about meaning of the speaker utterance rather than the meaning of a word or phrase that is used themselves. From the contextual point of view, pragmatics is the interpretation about the meaning of a person in a particular context and the influence of context to his or her statement. So, pragmatics is an approach used to explore the way of listener to inference an utterance that utters by the speaker in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning.

According to Yule (1996:129-133) pragmatics study covers:

a) Entailment

Entailment is the relationship between two sentences where the truth of one (A) requires the truth of the other (B).

For example: Sentence A, *The President was assassinated* entails (B) *He is dead*. The statement "*The President was assassinated*" is not only suggests that "*He is dead*" is true, but requires that it is true. The first sentence could not be

true if the second is not true. If the President is not dead, then whatever it is happened to him, he would not have counted as a successful assassination.

b) Implicature

Implicature is the relationship between two statements where the truth of one suggests the truth of the other, but distinguishing implicature from entailment does not require two statements.

Example: *Mary had a baby and got married.*

It means the example above strongly suggest that Mary had the baby before the wedding, but the sentence would be still strictly true if Mary had her baby after she got married.

c) Presupposition

Presupposition is an assumption about the world whose truth is taken for granted in discourse.

Example: *Do you want to do it again?*

Presupposition: You have done it already, at least once.

d) Speech Act

Speech act is the study of how we do things with utterance. There are the basic acts in saying utterance namely: Locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

Example: *In saying I will try my best to be at home for dinner.*

It means the speaker performs the speech act of promising to be at home in time.

e) Deixis

Deixis is the way in which languages encode-feature of the context and thus concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

Example: *There may be ice hidden in unexplored place of the Moon.*

*This ice could be useful for future lunar expeditions.*

In the example above, the word “there” refers to the place that by speaker and reader are unexplored place. The word “there” is classified to distal distance. The location or place intended by the speaker is far away from the speaker location. Meanwhile, the word “this” refers to ice. The word “this” is classified to preceding portion of discourse.

## **B. The Notion of Deixis**

Hatch (1992:210) states that the word deixis is derived from the Greek “deicticos” means to show” or to indicates. Deictic (noun of deixis) is used to devote to those elements in language that referred directly to the situation. According to Evelyn Hatch (1992:210), deictic terms are used to refer to ourselves to others and object in our environment. They are used to locate actions in a time frame relative to the present. Deictic terms show social relationship the social location individuals in relation to others. They are also used to locate parts of text in relation to other parts. Deictic words are word with a reference point which is speaker or writer dependent and determined by the speaker or writer position in space and time (Karl Buhler, in Jan Rankena, 1993:76).

Harford and Brendan (1994:63) state that a deictic word is one of which takes some element of its meaning from the situation (i.e. the speaker, the addressee, the time and place) of the utterance in which used.

Furthermore according to Levinson (1983, Wikipedia: 2006)

“Deixis concerns the ways in which language encode or grammatical features of the context of utterance or speech event. It also concern with way in which interpretation of utterance depends on the analysis of that context of utterance”.

Based on many definitions above, the writer can conclude that deixis refers to word in which it's referred or its pointing is always moving or changing depends on the speaker, place, and time of utterance. Moreover, the meaning still relevant with the context.

### **C. Kinds of Deixis**

Levinson (1983:63) identified five major types of deictic markers: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

#### **1. Person deixis**

Person deixis is a word that has functions as personal pronoun. Person deixis related with personal pronoun, if its reference which is used appropriate with the context is being used. Levinson (1983:62) states:

“Personal deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participant in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivering. The category of personal divided into three: the category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference himself, second person the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. Third persons encode of reference to person and entities that are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question”.

Personal deixis is deictic reference to the participant role of reference, such as: the speaker the addressee, and referent that are neither speaker nor addressee (www.sil.org.2003)

Nababan in Ali Barokah (2004:10) states that criteria of personal deixis are the actor in the event, such as first person, second person, and third person. In this case, the first person refer to the speaker, and second person refer to the audience or addressee and the third person refer to someone or thing which is not the speaker and not the audience.

## 2. Place deixis

According to Levinson (1983:62), place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech. Place or location can be deixis if that place or location is being seeing from the location of the people who are doing communication in language use in speech event.

Place deixis can be seen from the use of demonstrative pronouns such as; 'this' and 'that', and also can be seen from demonstrative adverbs of place such as; 'here' and 'there'. The spatial location is relative to speaker's location. It can be proximal (close to the speaker) or distal (away from the speaker). Adverbs of place 'here' means proximal or close to the speaker's location. And 'there' means distal or away from the speaker's location. The word 'there' also can be proximal to addressee of speech act.

While, demonstrative pronoun 'this' can mean an object close to the speaker's location. Then, 'that' means the object is far away to the speaker's

location of speech event. The forms ‘these’ and ‘those’ are plural forms of ‘this’ and ‘that’ that have the same concept.

Meanwhile, Givon in Bambang Kaswanti (1984:4) states that verb ‘go’ and ‘come’ is also categorized as place deixis. Verb ‘come’ as movement close to the location of speaker and verb ‘go’ as movement away to the location of speaker.

Based on the definition above, place deixis is the words refer to the location of speech events, and deal with the distance either proximal or distal of speaker’s location.

### 3. Time deixis

According to Levinson, (1983:217) time deixis refers to the time which relative to the time of speaking or an utterance spoken.

While, Hatch (1992:217) states that time deixis refers to time relative to time of speaking. In English for example the use of “now Vs then”, “yesterday”, “today” and “tomorrow”. Here, the word *morning, afternoon and night* can not be categorized as time lexeme. It is caused by the planet position in the earth toward with the position of sun. Time lexeme can be deixis if the speaker is a standard of utterance (Bambang Kaswanti, 1984:71). Bambang also states that the words “yesterday”, “tomorrow” and “today” are measuring calenderically.

In contrast, to know distal expression ‘then’ can be used both past and future, for example:

- a) Last Saturday nights? I was at home with a friend then.
- b) After 7 p.m. on Saturday? OK, I’ll meet you there then.

To interpret this expression, the time of the utterance should be known.

If it does not happen such in the example above, the speaker or even hearer will not know if it is a short or a long utterance ahead. Example:

- a) I will be back in an hour
- b) Free beer tomorrow

Verb tense indicates a type of temporal deixis in English, example:

- a) I live in Santa Maria (present)
- b) I lived in Cruz Alta (in the past)

Present tense considered the proximal form and past tense is distal form. Something that place in the past or that extremely unlike from the speakers' current situation is marked with the distal.

From the definition above, time deixis is adverbial of time that its reference always changes or moves where it refers to the time of speaking.

#### 4. Discourse deixis

A word can be said as discourse deixis if that word refers to certain part of that text. According to Levinson (1983:85) discourse deixis use of expression with some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance (including the use of the utterance itself). It is where reference is being made to the current discourse.

Example:

- a) That's a rhinoceros
- b) Spell *it* for me

*It* refers not to the referent, the beast itself, but to the word *rhinoceros*. Here, *it* is not doing duty for a use of *rhinoceros* but rather for a mention of it. It is an example of token reflexivity discourse deixis, in which a word in utterance refers to the utterance itself.

## 5. Social deixis

Social deixis is use to code social distinctions that are relative to the participant role in social relationship between speaker and addressee or speaker and some reference (Levinson, 1983:63).

While, Fillmore in Levinson (1983:89) states that deixis is concern with the aspect of sentence, reflect, establish or determined by certain realities of the social situation on which the speech act occur.

Further, Hatch (1992:220) states that social deixis is code to know social relationship between speaker and addressee or audience. The categories are honorifics, title of address, vocative and pronoun. She also states that there are two tend of social deixis.

- a) Absolute deictic are forms uniformly attached to a social role (e.g. “Your Honor” or “Mr. President”). Absolute deictic may involve more than just little title.
- b) Relational deictic term after absolute term is to locate person in relation to the speaker rather than their roles in society as a whole. In English, relational deictic may be lexical term (e.g. my husband, cousin, and teacher), pronoun (you and her) or particles.

## D. Types of Personal Deixis

According to Yule (1996:10) personal deixis clearly operates part division; there are first person, second person, and third person.

### 1. First person

The category of first person consists of singular first person and plural first person. In English, the form of singular first person includes, I, my, myself, mine and me. Then, the form of plural first person consists of: we, us, our, ours and ourselves.

In personal deixis, the utterances that have higher-level status of person are showed descriptively. It is called honorifics.

Example:

*I'll put this here*

The word 'I' is referring to the speaker who utters this utterance. The word 'I' as singular first person and the function is subject personal pronoun.

The form of plural first person pronoun is divided into two categories "We-inclusive" and "We-exclusive". We-inclusive first person deixis that refer to a group includes the addressee(s). It constitutes combination between first and second person. We-exclusive first person deixis is referring to a group in which not including addressee(s). It constitutes combination between first and third person. Yule (1996:18) states that inclusive-exclusive distinction may also be noted in the difference between saying "let's go" (to some friend) and let's go (to some one who has captured the speaker and friends). The action of going is inclusive in the first but exclusive in the second.

Example:

- a) We will support you (We-inclusive)
- b) We know your position (We-exclusive)

## 2. Second Person

The personal pronoun 'you' has the type of second personal deixis. It refers to the addressee. The word 'you' is used in both singular and plural. The category of second person consist of singular second person such as; you, your, and yourself.

Example:

I order *you* not to obey the headmaster rules

The word 'you' refers to the addressee(s) that belongs to the second personal pronoun. Moreover, the function is as objective personal pronoun.

## 3. Third Person

The category of third person consists of singular third person and plural third person. The form of singular person consists of: 'he, she, his, him, her', and the form of plural third person includes, 'they, their, and them'.

Example:

- a. In the film, a man and a woman were trying to wash a cat. The man was holding the cat while the woman poured water on it. He said something to her and *they* started laughing.

The word "they" refer to the man and woman who are playing in the film. "They" has function as plural third person, so that "they" belongs to third person deixis.

It can be concluded that, personal deixis is personal pronoun that its reference always move or change depending on the participant role. The term of person deixis is personal pronoun such as first person, second person, and third personal pronouns.

### **E. Instrument to Find Personal Deixis**

To analyze the use of personal deixis and find the reference in Jane Austen's Novel " *Pride and Prejudice* ", reported speech, anaphora and cataphora is used by the writer as an instruments

#### **1. Reported Speech**

Hurford and Brendan (1994:65-66) state that reported speech is used to keep the original referent where the terms of all deixis in original utterance can be translated to other or non-deictic. It means that reported speech is used to avoid misinterpretation to the hearer or addressee(s) about what the speaker meant.

Example:

John: "I'll meet you here tomorrow."

Margaret (reporting John's utterance some time later): "John said he would meet me there the next day."

In the example above, five adjustments are made in the reported speech, namely:

I → he, will → would, you → me, here → there,  
tomorrow → the next day

In short, the reported speech is "He would me there the next day"

Meanwhile, Downing and Philip (2003: 300) state that reported speech or indirect speech is characterized by a series of formal features that distinguish it from quoted speech. It has the effect of shifting all deictic elements away from direct reference to the speech situation.

Example:

'I want you to drink this juice' She said she wanted him/me to drink that juice.

'Can you leave it here?' She asked if I could leave it there.

'Must you go tomorrow?' He asked whether I/he had to go the next day.

'Do it yourselves!' He told us/them to do it ourselves/themselves.

From the explanation and example above it can be seen that the shifts in reported speech involve the following:

- a. First personal pronoun, which refers to the speaker, is shifted to third. The second personal pronoun, which refers to the listener, is shifted to first or third according to the identifying of listener or reader.
- b. Demonstrative and deictic adverbs which refer to *here* and *now*. *This*, *these*, *here*, *now* are replaced by *that*, *those*, *there*, *then*.
- c. Verb tenses are 'back-shifted', that is present forms are replaced by past forms. For example, *will not* and *can* are replaced by *wouldn't* and *could*.

In reported speech, representation of an utterance, the speaker or writer may keep close to the original wording, except for the necessary temporal, spatial, and pronominal shifts.

For example:

'It's raining,' Peter said. Peter said that it was raining.

## 2. Anaphora and Cataphora

### a. Anaphora

According to Yule (1996:37) anaphora is a process to introduce the real same entities that turned by antecedent. Therefore, anaphora is referent of personal pronoun that has been introduced before. In language technical term, the second utterance or the next utterance is called anaphor, and then the first utterance is called antecedent. Anaphora is used to keep the first referent that has been introduced from several entities. Here, the speaker will use variation utterances.

For example:

“Martin, would you look at the sun above us. It looks like going down quickly”.

*Sun* as the antecedent and *it* as an anaphor.

### b. Cataphora

Cataphora is the opposite of anaphora. Yule (1996:38) states that cataphora is referent of personal pronoun which has not introduced before.

For example:

“It looks like going down quickly, Martin. Just look at the sun above us”.

*It* as the cataphor and *the sun* as antecedent.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In analyzing and discussing the data. The writer has to enter the research method to get success in conducting the research. In relation to this research, the writer chooses a descriptive method to frame the research. It covers four main points of the research, namely, (1) Type of Study, (2) Object, Data and Source of data, (3) Method of data collection, and (4) Technique of data analysis.

#### **A. Type of Study**

In this research paper, the writer employs the qualitative research. Moleong (1983:3) affirms that qualitative research is a research, which has a result of descriptive data in the form of written or oral form observing people or behavior. Then the steps of conducting this qualitative research are: (1) determining the object of this research, (2) determining the source of data, (3) determining the method of data collection, (4) determining the technique of data analysis.

#### **B. Object of the Study, data and Data source**

The object of the research is the personal deictic; the data are personal pronoun while the source of data is Jane Austen's Novel " *Pride and Prejudice* "?

### **C. Method of Data collection**

The writer uses the documentation method in collecting data. The writer does the following procedures:

- a. Reading and observing the novel
- b. Finding the data, putting sign and making checklist on it
- c. Taking the data and presenting them in data display

### **D. Technique of Data Analysis**

The data are analyzed through the following steps:

- a. Classifying the types of personal deixis in Jane Austen's Novel " *Pride and Prejudice* " by referring to Yule's theory about types of personal deixis.
- b. Describing the reference of deixis by referring to Hurford and Brendan theory of deixis, that is reported speech.
- c. Classifying the functions of personal deixis in Jane Austen's Novel " *Pride and Prejudice* " by employing functions of personal deixis.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Data Analysis

The data analysis of personal deixis in Jane Austen's Novel "*Pride and Prejudice*" is focused on finding the type of each personal deixis and referent. The instrument used to analyze the data is reported speech, as recommended by Hurford and Brendan, since in reported speech the deixis word can be replaced by non-deictic referent.

#### 1. First Personal Deixis

##### **Chap 1/P.8/Par.4/Data 001**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Mr. Bennet to his wife Mrs. Bennet. He is asked by his wife to visit Mr. Bingley as soon as he comes; she wants to get one of her daughters married with Mr. Bingley. But, Mr. Bennet would not go).

"**I** see no reason for that. You and the girls may go, or may send them by themselves. Perhaps that will be better, because you are as pretty as any of them and Mr. Bingley might like you best."

The reported speech of the utterance above is:

Mr. Bennet said that he (Mr. Bennet) saw no reason for that.

So, the deictic word "**I**" in data above can be replaced by "Mr. Bennet" since the speaker is Mr. Bennet. The type of the deixis "**I**" is the first personal pronoun and the referent is Mr. Bennet. The function of that deixis is as the subject of the sentence.

### Chap 2/P.9/Par.1/Data 002

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Mr. Bennet to her daughter Elizabeth. It tells about Mr. Bennet's hopes, after visiting Mr. Bingley he looked his second daughter who was busy trimming a hat. He hopes that Mr. Bingley would like it).

"I hope Mr. Bingley will like it, Elizabeth". We shall never know what Mr. Bingley likes, her mother said angrily. We are not going to visit him. But you forget, Mamma, said Elizabeth. That we shall meet him at the assembly balls. Mrs. Long has promised to introduce him.

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Mr. Bennet said to Elizabeth that he (Mr. Bennet) hoped that Mr. Bingley would like that (Elizabeth's hat)

So, the deictic "I" can be replaced by "Mr. Bennet" since the speaker is Mr. Bennet. The type of the deixis "I" is the first personal pronoun and the referent is Mr. Bennet. The function of that deixis is as the subject of the sentence.

### Chap 3/P.13/Par.5/Data 003

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Mr. Darcy to Mr. Bingley. It tells about Mr. Bingley who wants introduce Mr. Darcy to Elizabeth in the assembly balls, and he is not interested with her).

"She is quite pretty; but not enough to tempt **me**. And I am not interested in looking after young ladies who have been left by other men. You had better return to your partner and enjoy her smiles. You are wasting your time with me".

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Mr. Darcy said that she (Elizabeth) was quite pretty but not enough to tempt him (Mr. Darcy)

So, the deictic "**me**" can be replaced by non-deictic referent "Mr. Darcy". The type of the deixis "**me**" is the first personal pronoun. The function of that deixis is as the object of the sentence.

#### **Chap 14/P.53/Par.13/Data 004**

(In this chapter, the utterance is stated by Mrs. Bennet who isn't being in good relation with her husband)

“Oh, Mr. Bennet, you are wanted immediately! **We** are all in confusion. You must come and make Elizabeth marry Mr. Collins, for she will not have him, and if you do not hurry he will change his mind and not have her!”

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Mrs. Bennet said that he (Mr. Bennet) was wanted immediately. They (Mrs. Bennet and Elizabeth) were all in confusion.

So, the deictic “**We**” can be replaced by “Mrs. Bennet and Elizabeth”. The pronoun “**We**” can be categorized into the plural first personal pronoun because the speaker is involved as the addresser. The type of the deixis “**We**” is the first personal pronoun. The function of that deixis is as the subject of the sentence.

#### **Chap 15/P.55/Par.3/Data 005**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Elizabeth to her sister (Jane). It tells about Elizabeth's views of Miss Bingley's desire).

“**We** are not rich enough or grand enough for them. And she is especially anxious for her brother to marry Miss Darcy, because she hopes that then her own marriage to Darcy may quickly follow.”

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Elizabeth said that they (Elizabeth and Jane) were not rich enough or grand enough for him (Miss Bingley's brother).

So, the deictic “**We**” can be replaced by “Elizabeth and Jane”. The pronoun “**We**” can be categorized into the plural first personal pronoun because the speaker is involved as the addresser. The type of the deixis “**We**” is the first personal pronoun. The function of that deixis is as the subject of the sentence.

### **Chap 30/P.113/Par.5/Data 006**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Jane to her sister (Elizabeth). It tells about Jane's letter that has been sent to Elizabeth. She had a bad news for her. It is about a marriage between Mr. Wickham and Lydia).

“A marriage between Mr. Wickham and **Our** poor Lydia would be unwise enough, but we are now anxious to get news that is taken place. There is too much reason to fear they have not gone to Scotland.”

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Jane said that a marriage between Mr. Wickham and their (Elizabeth and Jane) poor Lydia would be unwise enough, but they (Elizabeth and Jane) were then anxious to get news that was taken place.

So, the deictic “**Our**” can be replaced by non-deictic referent “Elizabeth and Jane”. The type of the deixis “**Our**” is the plural first personal pronoun. The function of that deixis is as the possessive pronoun of the sentence.

### **Chap 9/P.34/Par.18/Data 007**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Elizabeth to Miss Bingley. It tells about Miss Bingley who wants Mr. Darcy to be her husband).

“Please tell **Us** the result”. I have quite decided that Mr. Darcy has no faults, he admits it himself.

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Elizabeth asked Miss Bingley to tell them (Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy) the result.

So, the deictic “**Us**” can be replaced by non-deictic referent “Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy”. The type of the deixis “**Us**” is the plural first personal pronoun. The function of that deixis is as the object pronoun of the sentence

## 2. Second Personal Deixis

### Chap 1/P.7/Par.7/Data 008

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Mrs. Bennet to her husband Mr. Bennet. She asked him about single man with a large fortune who live in Netherfield Park).

“Do **You** not want to know who is going to live there?” Asked his wife impatiently. You want to tell me. I have no objection to hearing it.

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Mrs. Bennet asked whether he (Mr. Bennet) did not want to know who will live there.

So, the deictic word “**You**” in data above can be replaced by “Mr. Bennet since the addresser is Mr. Bennet. The type of the deixis “**You**” is the second personal pronoun and the referent is Mr. Bennet. The function of that deixis is as the object of the sentence.

### Chap 32/P.123/Par.13/Data 009

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Mr. Bennet to her daughter Elizabeth. It tells about Mr. Bennet’s apology to Elizabeth).

“Elizabeth, I am not angry with **You** because you were right in your advice me last May. Considering what has happened, that shows some greatness of mind me”

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Mr. Bennet said that he (Mr. Bennet) did not angry with her (Elizabeth) because she (Elizabeth) was right in my advice him (Mr. Bennet) last May

So, the deictic word “**You**” in data above can be replaced by “Mr. Bennet” since the speaker is Mr. Bennet. The type of the deixis “**You**” is the second personal

pronoun and the referent is Mr. Bennet. The function of that deixis is as the object of the sentence.

### **Chap 33/P.124/Par.2/Data 010**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Elizabeth to her father Mr. Bennet). It tells about Mr. Gardiner's letter which had been sent to him (Mr. Bennet))

“Have **You** heard from my uncle”

“Yes I have had a letter from him by express”

“Well, and what news does it bring? Good or bad?”

“What good news can be expected? He said, taking the letter from his pocket.

“But perhaps you would like to read it”

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Elizabeth asked whether he (Mr. Bennet) had heard from her uncle.

So, the deictic word “**You**” in data above can be replaced by “Mr. Bennet” since the addresser is Mr. Bennet. The type of the deixis “**You**” is the second personal pronoun and the referent is Mr. Bennet. The function of that deixis is as the object of the sentence.

### **Chap 36/P.134/Par.2/Data 011**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Mr. Gardiner to Elizabeth. It tells about Mr. Gardiner's letter which had been sent to her (Elizabeth). He replied her question).

“My dear niece, I must confess myself surprised by **Your** question. I did not expect it from you. Your uncle is as much surprised as I am. If he had not believed that you knew about the matter, nothing would have persuaded him to act as he has done. But if you are really innocent and ignorant I must explain this.”

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Mr. Gardiner said that he (Mr. Gardiner) had to confess himself surprised by her (Elizabeth) question.

So, the deictic “**Your**” can be replaced by non-deictic referent “Elizabeth”. The type of the deixis “**Your**” is the second personal pronoun. The function of that deixis is as the possessive pronoun.

### **Chap 22/P.83/Par.4/Data 012**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Mr. Darcy to Elizabeth. It tells about Mr. Darcy’s letter which had been sent to Elizabeth. He (Mr. Darcy) does not wish to pain her (Elizabeth) or humble himself (Mr. Darcy) by renewing offers which cannot be too forgotten. He (Mr. Darcy) only defends his character).

“You must forgive my demand for **Your** attention. You will give it unwillingly, I know, but I ask it for your sense of justice.”

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Mr. Darcy said that she (Elizabeth) had to forgive his (Mr. Darcy) demand for her (Elizabeth) attention.

So, the deictic “**Your**” can be replaced by non-deictic referent “Elizabeth”. The type of the deixis “**Your**” is the second personal pronoun. The function of that deixis is as the possessive pronoun.

### **Chap 32/P.123/Par.11/Data 013**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Elizabeth to her father Mr. Bennet. It tells about Mr. Bennet who always blames himself of his fault.).

“You must not blame **Yourself** too much, replied Elizabeth”

“You do well to warn me against such an evil. Is human nature so inclined to that fault? No, Elizabeth, let me once in my life feel how much I have been to

blame. I am not afraid of being overpowered by the feeling. It will pass away soon enough”

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Elizabeth said that he (Mr. Bennet) had not to blame himself (Mr. Bennet) too much, replied Elizabeth.

So, the deictic “**Yourself**” can be replaced by non-deictic referent “Mr. Bennet”.

The function of that deixis is as the reflexive pronoun.

### **Chap 32/P.124/Par.19/Data 014**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Mr. Bennet to her daughter Kitty. It tells about Mr. Bennet’s worried to Kitty, he gave a warning to her that no officer is ever enter his house again, nor even pass through the village, and also balls will be absolutely forbidden).

“Well, well; he said, do not make **Yourself** unhappy. If you are a good girl for the next ten years I will take you to a regimental parade at the end of them.”

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Mr. Bennet asked Kitty not to make herself (Kitty) unhappy.

So, the deictic “**Yourself**” can be replaced by non-deictic referent “Kitty”. The function of that deixis is as the reflexive pronoun.

### **3. Third Personal Deixis**

#### **Chap 37/P.138/Par.7/Data 015**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Mr. Bennet to his wife Mrs. Bennet. He had an opinion about Mr. Wickham).

“**He** is as fine a fellow,’ said Mr. Bennet as soon as they were out of the house, as I ever saw. He simpers and smirks and makes love to us all. I am tremendously proud of him. Even Sir William Lucas himself does not have a more valuable son-in-law.”

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Mr. Bennet said to his wife (Mrs. Bennet) that he (Mr. Wickham) was as fine fellow.

So, the deictic word “**He**” in data above can be replaced by “Mr. Wickham”.

The type of the deixis “**He**” is the third personal pronoun and the referent is Mr. Wickham. The function of that deixis is as the subject of the sentence.

### **Chap 37/P.139/Par.9/Data 016**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Mrs. Bennet to her sister Mrs. Phillips. She hopes that she does not want to see Mr. Bingley again).

“However, **He** is very welcome to come to Netherfield if he likes. And who knows what. But that means nothing to us. Is it quite certain he is coming?”

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Mrs. Bennet said to her sister (Mrs. Phillips) that he (Mr. Bingley) was very welcome to come to Netherfield if he likes.

So, the deictic word “**He**” in data above can be replaced by “Mr. Bingley”. The

type of the deixis “**He**” is the third personal pronoun and the referent is Mr. Bingley. The function of that deixis is as the subject of the sentence.

### **Chap 39/P.147/Par.13/Data 017**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Mr. Bennet to her daughter Jane. He was really happy because Bingley have proposed her daughter).

“You will be a very happy thanked **Him** for his goodness. You are a good girl, he said. And I have great pleasure in thinking you will be so happily settled. I am sure you will do very well to obliging that nothing will ever be decided on; so easy going that every servant will cheat you; and so generous that you will always exceed your income”.

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Mr. Bennet said that she (Jane) would be a very happy thanked Bingley for his goodness

So, the deictic word “**Him**” in data above can be replaced by “Bingley”. The type of the deixis “**Him**” is the third personal pronoun and the referent is Bingley. The function of that deixis is as the object of the sentence.

### **Chap 39/P.147/Par.17/Data 018**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Elizabeth to Jane. It tells about Elizabeth’s desire. She (Elizabeth) imagined that she could not be as happy as her (Jane) although she has given forty men like Bingley).

“If you were to give me forty men like **Him** I never could be as happy as you. Until I have your character, your goodness, I never can have your happiness. No, no, let me manage for myself, and perhaps, if I have good luck, I ma meet with another Mr. Collins in time”.

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Elizabeth said if she (Jane) was to give her (Elizabeth) forty men like Bingley She (Elizabeth) never could be as happy as her (Jane)

So, the deictic word “**Him**” in data above can be replaced by “Bingley”. The type of the deixis “**Him**” is the third personal pronoun and the referent is Bingley. The function of that deixis is as the subject of the sentence.

### **Chap 40/P.150/Par.22/Data 019**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Lady Catherine de Bourgh to Mrs. Bennet. It tells about Lady Catherine’s desire to marry Mr. Darcy with her nephew).

“For do not expect to be noticed by **His** family or friends if you act against our wishes. You will be criticized and despised by everyone. Your marriage will be disgrace. Your name will never be mentioned by any of us.”

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Lady Catherine said that she (Lady Catherine) does not expect to be noticed by Mr. Darcy's family or friends if she (Mrs. Bennet) acts against her (Lady Catherine) wishes.

So, the deictic word "**His**" in data above can be replaced by "Mr. Darcy's family". The type of the deixis "**His**" of that deixis is as the possessive of the sentence.

### **Chap 1/P.9/Par.27/Data 020**

(In this chapter, the utterance below is uttered by Mr. Bennet to his wife Mrs. Bennet. It tells about Mr. Bennet's opinion of his old friends. He disagrees if her daughter married with one of them although they are rich people)

"I have heard about **Them** for at least twenty years. But I hope that, in spite of them, you will live to see many young men with four thousand pounds a year come to this neighborhood.

The reported speech form of the utterance above is:

Mr. Bennet said that he (Mr. Bennet) had heard about Mr. Bennet's old friends for at least twenty years.

So, the deictic word "**Them**" in data above can be replaced by "Mr. Bennet's old friends". The type of the deixis "**Them**" is the third personal pronoun and the referent is Mr. Bennet's old friends. The function of that deixis is as the object of the sentence.

## B. Discussion and Finding

Having analyzed the data, the writer finds some phenomena from the analysis. It will be the finding of this research:

Table IV.1 Types and the Referent of Personal Deixis

No	Type of personal deixis	Personal pronoun	The Referent	Function	Data	$\Sigma$		
1.	First Personal	I	Mr. Bennet	Subjective	Chapter 1	2		
			Mr. Bennet		Chapter 2			
		Me	Mr. Darcy	Objective	Chapter 3	1		
		We	Mr. Bennet & her daughter	Subjective	Chapter 14	2		
			Elizabeth & her sister		Chapter 15			
2.	Second personal	Our	Jane & Elizabeth	Possessive	Chapter 30	1		
		Us	Elizabeth & Mr. Darcy	Objective	Chapter 9			
		You	Jane	Objective	Chapter 31	3		
			Elizabeth		Chapter 32			
			Mr. Bennet		Chapter 33			
		Your	Elizabeth's question	Possessive	Chapter 36	2		
			Elizabeth's attention		Chapter 22			
		3.	Third Personal	Yourself	Mr. Bennet himself	Reflexive	Chapter 32	2
					Kitty herself		Chapter 32	
				Mr. Wickham			2	

		He	Mr. Bingley	Subjective	Chapter 37	
			Mr. Bingley		Chapter 37	
		Him	Mr. Bingley	Objective	Chapter 39	2
			Mr. Bingley		Chapter 39	
		His	Mr. Darcy's family	Possessive	Chapter 40	1
		Them	Mr. Bennet's old friends	Objective	Chapter 1	1

From 20 deixis words enlisted in table IV.1, it could represent the types and the referent of personal deixis. The types are first personal deixis, second personal deixis, and third personal deixis. First personal deixis consist of 2 data that shows the use of personal deictic word **I**, 1 data shows the use of personal deictic word **me**, , 2 data are shows the use of personal deictic word **we**, 1 data shows the use of personal deictic word **our**, and 1 data shows the use of personal deictic **us**. So, the most dominant is deictic word **I** and **we**.

Second personal deixis consists of 3 data that shows the use of personal deictic **you**, 2 data that shows the use of personal deictic word **your**, and 2 data that shows the use of personal deictic **yourself**. So, the most dominant is deictic word **you**.

While third personal deixis consists of 2 data that shows the use of personal deictic **he**, 1 data that shows the use of personal deictic **his**, 2 data that shows the use of personal deictic **him**, 1 data that shows the use of personal deictic **them**. The most dominant are **he** and **his**.

Meanwhile, the referents are referent which refers to first personal deixis, second personal deixis, and third personal deixis. The referent of personal deixis consist 2 data that shows the referent which refers to first personal deixis **I**. 1 data that shows the referent which refers to first personal deixis **me**, 2 data that shows the referent which refers to first personal deixis **we**, 1 data that shows the referent which refers to first personal deixis **our**, and 1 data that shows the referent which refers to first personal deixis **us**.

The referent of personal deixis consist of 3 data that shows the referent which refers to second personal deixis **you**, 2 data that shows the referent which refers to second personal deixis **your**, 2 data that shows the referent which refers to second personal deixis **yourself**.

The referent of personal deixis consist of 2 data that shows the referent which refers to third personal deixis **he**, 2 data that shows the referent which refers to third personal deixis **him**, 1 data that shows the referent which refers to third personal deixis **his**, and 1 data that shows the referent which refers to third personal deixis **them**.

Based on the finding above, in reported speech all deictic word also can be found its non-deictic word.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the data analysis and discussion, finally the writer concludes that:

1. There are three types of personal deixis that is used in Jane Austen's Novel "Pride and Prejudice", namely, first personal deixis, second personal deixis, and third personal deixis.
2. There are three kinds of the reference on Jane Austen's Novel "Pride and Prejudice", namely, the reference to first person, the reference which refers to second person, and the reference which refers to third person.

#### **B. Implication**

From this study, the writer implies that personal deixis can be applied in Novel. The function is to find out the participant role in Novel. Furthermore, by using personal deixis it will make the reader understand the message easier.

Overall, the writer likes to request the reader and those whom Allah has blessed with knowledge to inform him for better progress.

#### **C. Suggestion**

Based on the implication above, the writer suggests:

1. The writer wishes to the next researchers especially who takes the similar research to do more completely.
2. The teachers or lecturers may give deeper understanding about deixis, especially dealing with personal pronoun deixis.

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# **APPENDICES**

## 1. First Personal

### Chap 1/P.8/Par.4/Data 001

“I see no reason for that. You and the girls may go, or may send them by themselves. Perhaps that will be better, because you are as pretty as any of them and Mr. Bingley might like you best.”

### Chap 2/P.9/Par.1/Data 002

“I hope Mr. Bingley will like it, Elizabeth”. We shall never know what Mr. Bingley likes, her mother said angrily. We are not going to visit him. But you forget, Mamma, said Elizabeth. That we shall meet him at the assembly balls. Mrs. Long has promised to introduce him.

### Chap 3/P.13/Par.5/Data 003

“She is quite pretty; but not enough to tempt **me**. And I am not interested in looking after young ladies who have been left by other men. You had better return to your partner and enjoy her smiles. You are wasting your time with me”.

### Chap 14/P.53/Par.13/Data 004

“Oh, Mr. Bennet, you are wanted immediately! **We** are all in confusion. You must come and make Elizabeth marry Mr. Collins, for she will not have him, and if you do not hurry he will change his mind and not have her!”

### Chap 15/P.55/Par.3/Data 005

“**We** are not rich enough or grand enough for them. And she is especially anxious for her brother to marry Miss Darcy, because she hopes that then her own marriage to Darcy may quickly follow.”

### Chap 30/P.113/Par.5/Data 006

“A marriage between Mr. Wickham and **Our** poor Lydia would be unwise enough, but we are now anxious to get news that is taken place. There is too much reason to fear they have not gone to Scotland.”

### Chap 9/P.34/Par.18/Data 007

“Please tell **Us** the result”. I have quite decided that Mr. Darcy has no faults, he admits it himself.

## 2. Second Personal Deixis

### Chap 1/P.7/Par.7/Data 008

“Do **You** not want to know who is going to live there?” Asked his wife impatiently. You want to tell me. I have no objection to hearing it.

### Chap 32/P.123/Par.13/Data 009

“Elizabeth, I am not angry with **You** because you were right in your advice me last May. Considering what has happened, that shows some greatness of mind me”

### Chap 33/P.124/Par.2/Data 010

“Have **You** heard from my uncle”

“Yes I have had a letter from him by express”

“Well, and what news does it bring? Good or bad?”

“What good news can be expected? He said, taking the letter from his pocket.

“But perhaps you would like to read it”

### Chap 36/P.134/Par.2/Data 011

“My dear niece, I must confess myself surprised by **Your** question. I did not expect it from you. Your uncle is as much surprised as I am. If he had not believed that you knew about the matter, nothing would have persuaded him to act as he has done. But if you are really innocent and ignorant I must explain this.”

### Chap 22/P.83/Par.4/Data 012

“You must forgive my demand for **Your** attention. You will give it unwillingly, I know, but I ask it for your sense of justice.”

### Chap 32/P.123/Par.11/Data 013

“You must not blame **Yourself** too much, replied Elizabeth”

“You do well to warn me against such an evil. Is human nature so inclined to that fault? No, Elizabeth, let me once in my life feel how much I have been to blame. I am not afraid of being overpowered by the feeling. It will pass away soon enough”

### Chap 32/P.124/Par.19/Data 014

“Well, well; he said, do not make **Yourself** unhappy. If you are a good girl for the next ten years I will take you to a regimental parade at the end of them.”

### 3. Third Personal Deixis

#### Chap 37/P.138/Par.7/Data 015

“**He** is as fine a fellow,’ said Mr. Bennet as soon as they were out of the house, as I ever saw. He simpers and smirks and makes love to us all. I am tremendously proud of him. Even Sir William Lucas himself does not have a more valuable son-in-law.”

#### Chap 37/P.139/Par.9/Data 016

“However, **He** is very welcome to come to Netherfield if he likes. And who knows what. But that means nothing to us. Is it quite certain he is coming?”

#### Chap 39/P.147/Par.13/Data 017

“You will be a very happy thanked **Him** for his goodness. You are a good girl, he said. And I have great pleasure in thinking you will be so happily settled. I am sure you will do very well to obliging that nothing will ever be decided on; so easy going that every servant will cheat you; and so generous that you will always exceed your income”.

#### Chap 39/P.147/Par.17/Data 018

“If you were to give me forty men like **Him** I never could be as happy as you. Until I have your character, your goodness, I never can have your happiness. No, no, let me manage for myself, and perhaps, if I have good luck, I ma meet with another Mr. Collins in time”.

#### Chap 40/P.150/Par.22/Data 019

“For do not expect to be noticed by **His** family or friends if you act against our wishes. You will be criticized and despised by everyone. Your marriage will be disgrace. Your name will never be mentioned by any of us.”

#### Chap 1/P.9/Par.27/Data 020

“I have heard about **Them** for at least twenty years. But I hope that, in spite of them, you will live to see many young men with four thousand pounds a year come to this neighborhood.