

**DEIXIS ANALYSIS ON RICHARD WRIGHT'S *BLACK BOY*
(1938)**



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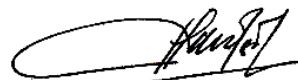
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ABSTRACT

LAILATI AN'IMAH, S2 00 100 018, "DEIXIS ANALYSIS ON RICHARD WRIGHTS *BLACK BOY*" Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

The study deals with the types of deixis in Richard Wright's *Black Boy*. The objectives of this study are to describe the type of deixis that are used in Richard Wright and the meaning of deixis in Richard Wright's *Black Boy*. This study applied descriptive qualitative method. The data of this study were taken from the novel of Richard Wright's *Black Boy*. There were seven items or chapters as the sample. The findings of the study show that there are five types of deixis found in the novel. There are person deixis 60%, spatial deixis 10%, temporal deixis 5%, and social deixis 30%.

The most dominant types of deixis found is person deixis. Person deixis dominantly used because Richard Wright mostly wrote his own experiences into utterance the novel.

Key words : deixis, deictic, proximal and distal distances

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1. INTRODUCTION

In general, Language is one of the most fundamental aspects of human's life. Without language one cannot communicate properly. Since the antiquity or prehistoric time people had used language for communication. However, the form of the language is of course different from what we recognize today. Every language has been developing from time to time. They underwent evaluation that people never realized. Even we could not imagine how languages become so complex as we speak today. Every tribe, and people has their own languages. Let alone, there are also a lot of vernaculars in every country that make language become more varied and complex. We probably could not trace back how the languages at present were previously formed.

According to Jakobson, any act of verbal communication is composed of six elements or factors. First is a context. That is the other verbal signs in the same message. Second an addresser that is a sender or enunciator. The third is an addressee that is a receiver. Fourth is a contact between an addresser and addressee. Fifth is a common code. And the sixth is a message. (Jakobson, 1960: 356).

Each associated with a dimension on factor of the communication process of the six functions is always the dominant in a text and usually

related to the type of the text. In this novel, the dominant function is the referential. The focus is on the contextual information.

Human being living in society always needs to communicate with other people. Communication represents the vital and elementary social process in human life. According to Yoder in (Mokijat,1993:1), “communication is the later change of information, idea, attitude, thought and opinions”. People use language as a means of communication in the forms of sound in structure. It is reasonable why language is interesting to analyze. Using language is really language and gesture.

In communication there are also some aspects of language that must be noticed. For example; When we do communication we will find the use of reference or turn of address. Such as You, Sir, Doctor, My, She, He, There, etc. Those words on may be pointed different things depending on the context and situation. To know more about them, we can study deixis. Deixis is a technical term (From Greek) as one of the basic things that we do with discourse. Deixis is a word which takes some elements of its meaning from the situation (e.i, spoken time, place addressee) of the utterance in which it is used. For example, when we point toward the strange object and ask “what that?”, so we use deixis term. To interpret deixis words the listener in the same context. For example, the sentence “I” put this here. This conversation will be easy to be understood by people that present in the conversation. But it will be difficult for person who don’t present in the conversation.

Deixis concerns the ways in which language encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in the interpretation of utterance on the analysis of that context on utterance (Levinson, 1983: 54, Evelyns Hatch 1992 : 210) For example :

- (1) Many books are over *there*

The word “there” above shows the location of the utterance related to other parts in the context. The word “there” means away from the speaker’s location. It can be inferred that the word “there” above shows the place of the book which is away from the speaker.

- (2) I’LL come back tomorrow, *my dear*

The word “my dear” above shows the social relationship between the speaker and the addressee. My dear involves in social deixis. Social deixis used to know the level of someone’s social relationship. It can be inferred that the utterance above is uttered by the person to his/her sweetheart

- (3) *Go* to your friend, Mira

The word “go” above shows the location of the utterance related to other parts in the context. The word go involves in place deixis. The word “go” is as movement to away from the location of speaker. It concluded that the word go above shows the movement of Mira to away from the location of the speaker. Deixis is one of the fields in discourse study related to references. According to Halliday and Hasan in Jan Renkema (1983: 37) reference is one of types of cohesion. The meaning of deixis has a function

as “pointing” that can only be seen with discourse context. Deixis is an important topic in linguistic field and it is very essential for the learners of the second language. And also language and context are reflected through the structure of that language.

Discourse analysis also studies these texts forming devices. (Nunan,1993: 20).

From the definition above, the researcher referred to make easy to understand the definition of discourse analysis. Basically, reading novel could be said as a part of discourse, so the researcher will do analysis entitle A Deixis Analysis on Richard Wright’s *Black Boy*.

The writer will discuss deixis in the novel. The novel is one of the result of literary works that is formed in written text. The writer chooses novel story because there is an interesting phenomenon to be searched. Novel story has detail and complete utterances.

The title of novel is “*Black Boy*” written by Richard Wright in 1938. At that time the author is one of the writers who emphasized his theme on America It becomes one of the best novel of Richard Wright. Richard was born in the Deep South, he is the son of a Sharecropper on a plantation in Natchez, Mississippi in 1908, just over forty year after the end of the American civil war. In the Northern States, industrialization increased rapidly in the nineteenth century, cities grew at fantastic speed, and against the slavery of the Negroes. In The Southern states, the cotton was produced by using the labor of nearly four million Negro slaves, gradually, serious differences of

opinion grew up between North and South. Richard Wright lived in America. Wright learned how to portray not only the suffering individual but also the reality of the world that stifled and oppressed him.

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer is interested in conducting the analysis of deixis or deictic.

First struggle that the study of pragmatics is concerned with many principles to make sense of what somebody hear and read. Pragmatics focuses a study like deictic, reference, entailment, and speech act and so on. And in this researcher, the writer wants to analyze the kinds of deictic analysis of novel on Richard Wright's *Black Boy* and also the meaning of deictic of this novel. So, deixis is an important topic in linguistic field and it is very essential for the learners concerned with the analysis of conversation and pragmatic, And also the writer hopes she can find out the significance of deixis in learning English. Second struggle in deixis as well as structures used in any languages are in the comprehension of the texts in context and come to know especially when the writer studies semantic and pragmatic. Third struggle is by analyzing the deixis used by Richard Wright's *Black Boy*. Beside the novel is good to read, the writer hopes gets more information about moral values implicitly and explicitly expressed in the novel. And the fourth the writer tries to find the existence of deixis in the novel. And the writer wants to describe the form and reference of deixis in Richard Wright's "Black Boy". The title of this research is "*DEIXIS ANALYSYS ON RICHARD WRIGHT'S BLACK BOY 1938*".

Based on the background of the study, the problem of the study can be formulated is the following:

- What are the type of deixis used in *Richard Wright's Black Boy*?
- What is the meaning of each deixis being described in Richard Wright's *Black boy*?

2. Research Method

In collecting the data, the writer uses observation and documentation method by reading, selecting, identifying, and noting the deixis forms which can be found in Richard Wright's *Black Boy*'s novel. This research employs the theory of deixis in discourse analysis, and the theory of meaning to clarify the reference of deixis

In conducting this research, two kinds of data sources are used, they are the primary data and the secondary data. The primary data of this research are taken from the novel *Black Boy* written by Richard Wright. And the data are deictic words included in the novel. This novel involves many deixis. All the data in the novel are considered the primary data that focus on the content of the novel to investigate some deixis that can be found from the novel.

Secondary data are the supporting data. These secondary data will support the primary data. The secondary data are derived from books, journals, essays, papers, articles, the internet, and other resources which contain the analysis related to Richard Wright's *Black Boy*. Those secondary data will help the writer in analyzing the novel

The research technique of data collections is documentations. Here, the researcher collects some documents related to the research. The documents relate to discourse analysis and the data. The aim is to get complete information to conduct the research. The writer takes the primary data through reading text more than select either dialogues, phrases, sentences, and event from the novel of *Richard Wright's Black Boy*. The ways are as follows: First, the researcher reads and observes the novel carefully and thoroughly. After reading and observing the novel, the researcher focuses the attention on deixis analysis. Then the researcher takes are arranged as the documentation for further analysis. After that, the researcher accumulates all the data. The data are recorded on the pieces of paper and data card. The documentation is used to write the quotation, which is used to support the analysis of the novel to analysis of deixis on Richard Wright's *Black Boy* using Discourse thoery.

After the data are collected, they will be analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive qualitative method. In this research, the researcher analyzes Richard Wright's *Black Boy*. The writer will focus on Discourse of Deixis on Richard Wright's *Black Boy*. She applies a documentation method to collect the data. The data are the deictic on dexis words included in novel. To analyze the data the writer 1) identifies the types of deixis in the novel by referring to the kinds of deixis, and 2) describes the reference of the use of the deixis words employed in novel, the writer refers to the discourse theory.

3. Finding and Discussion

This chapter deals with the analysis of the data. It comprises two sub chapters. They are data analysis and research finding. Data analysis involves the analysis of data in terms of from deixis used in novel *Black Boy* and reference of deixis in novel of *Black Boy*. Research finding illustrates the whole finding that answer the problem statement.

A. The Type of Deixis Used in Novel of Richard Wright's *Black Boy*

The analysis elaborates the types of deixis that the writer found in novel *Black Boy*. The research uses the theory of deixis and social deixis. The Novel of Richard Wright's *Black Boy* are configuration by five types of deixis, they are Person Deixis, Place Deixis, Time Deixis, Discourse Deixis , Social Deixis.

Levinson identified five major types of deictic markers: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. (Levinson, 1983: 62)

First the researcher comes to analyze the kinds of deixis of discourse in **Richard Wright's *Black Boy***

a. Person deixis

Person deixis here refers to grammatical markers of participant roles in a speech event, first person is the speaker's reference to self, second is the speaker's reference to addressee (s), and third person refers to the other who is neither speaker nor addressee.

1) First person deixis

First person refers to the speaker of the utterance. In this data, the first person refers to Richard as the speaker of utterance and Mother as the addressee. The use singular first person and plural first person as shown in data below:

a. Data 1

Title : **Black Boy**
The writer : **Richard Wright**

The deixis devices within Black boy novel In chapter 1

1) Person Deixis

I (Saya)

(Richard/D1)

“One winter morning in the long-ago, four-year- old days of my life I found... up to

The word “I” refer to Richard

2) Second Person Deixis

(Richard/D2)

“You better hush,” my brother said

“You shut up,” I said

The word “You” refer to Richard’s brother and Richard

3) Third person Deixis (They)

(Richard/D39)

“It is those same boys,” I said. They beat me

The word “They” refer to some boys

(Richard/D40)

They came toward me and I broke into wild run toward home

The word “They” refer to some boys

She (Dia Perempuan)

(Richard/D3)

My mother stepped briskly into the room and close the door behind her. She came to me and shook her finger in my face
The word “she” refers to mother

He (Dia laki-laki)

(Richard/D4)

Don’t do that, he said
The word “He” refers to father

b) Place Deixis (Go)

(Richard/D17)

I was disappointed and when time came to go on broad I cried and my mother thought that I did not want to go
The word “Go” refer to Richard’s location when He wants to go to broad

Come (Datang)

(Richard/D11)

“Come outta there, you little fool!”
The word “Come” refer to Richard should go to outside the house

Here (Disini)

(Richard/D10)

“come here boy”.
The word “Here” refer to Richard’s house

There (Disana)

(Richard/D7)

I made for the kitchen; smoke was surging there too,
The word “There” refer to outside of the house

c) Time Deixis

Tomorrow (Besok)

(Richard/D41)

“Please, let me wait until tomorrow,” I begged

From the above novel there are one **Tomorrow**

Now (Sekarang)

(Richard/D23)

Now papa can sleep; I said deeply satisfied

From the above there is one **Now**

d) Discourse Deixis

That (Itu)

From the novel above there are **no Discourse Deixis in**

chapter 1

e) Social Deixis

Father (Ayah)

(Richard/D16)

One day, Richard's father went to Memphis, the city where his father worked

Mother (Ibu)

(Richard/D3)

My mother stepped briskly into the room and closed the door behind her

Brother (Saudara laki-laki)

(Richard/D23)

My brother ran away in fright

Ma'am (Mama)

(Richard/D90)

Yes, Ma'am

Uncle (Paman)

(Richard/D83)

One evening my brother and I were called into the front room where a conference of aunt and uncle was being held

Aunt (Bibi)

(Richard/D83)

Well, Aunt Maggie's going to take your brother to Detroit and send him to school.

**2. The Meaning of Deixis Used in novel of RICHARD WRIGHT'S
*BLACK BOY***

The analysis forms the speaker's intention of what the writer found on the Richard Wright's *Black Boy*. The opinions are based on some factors such as who are people being involved in the story, when and where it takes place, and the relationship between them. The researcher uses the theory of meaning to find the reference of deixis used in Richard Wright's *Black Boy* story. The analysis is focused on the finding of speaker and hearer's intention.

Second, the researcher comes to analyze the meaning of deixis of Richard Wright's *Black Boy*.

1). Person Deixis

From the above story in chapter 1 there are fifty-one **I**

(Richard/D2)

The house was quite. Behind **me** my brother – a year younger than **I** was playing placidly upon the floor with a toy. A bird wheeled past the window and I greeted it with a glad shout.

(Richard/D3)

My mother stepped briskly into the room and closed the door behind her. She came to me and shook her finger in my face. "You stop that yelling, your hear?" she whispered. " You know Granny's sick and you better keep quite

In the conversation above, the sentence "*The house was quite. Behind **me** my brother – a year younger than **I** was playing placidly upon*

the floor with a toy..” is uttered by Richard and the word “I” here refers to Richard. While the sentences “I held my breath” refers to Richard. And also the word “I was playing....”. “I” refers to Richard. So, the writer concludes that the speaker is Richard and the addressee is mother. In this data, the word “I” and “me” belong to singular first person, but they have different function in the sentence. The word “I” here has function as subject “Me” refers to Richard. While the word “me” has function as object personal pronoun.

(Richard/ D23)

“I killed ’im,” I whispered
“You did bad,” my brother said
“Now papa can sleep,” I said, deeply satisfied

Based on Lexical meaning, the word “you’ refers to the 1st person/people as addressee. While based on pragmatic meaning, in D23, it explains that the participants are brother, mother and father. The speaker here is Richard and the addressee is Richard’s brother. The word ”you” here refers to Brother as the addressee. And the word “you” refers to second person of utterance.

(Richard/ D22)

“What in God’s name have you done?” she asked
“the kitten was making noise and papa said to kill it,” I explained.
“You little fool! Your father’s going to beat you for this”.
“But he told me to kill it,” I said.
“You shut up your mouth!.

Based on lexical meaning, the word “your” belongs to the person/people being addressee. While based on pragmatic meaning, in D22, the word “your” is uttered by mother refers to Richard as the addressee. The

word “your” belong to second deixis. It has a function as adjective possessive.

From the analysis above, the writer can conclude that “you” is classified as the 2nd person/people or as addressee/hearer. The other data shows as second person are D23. The word “your” refers to the 2nd person as subject in possessive personal pronoun. The word “yourself” in D41 refers to second person as reflexive personal pronoun.

(Richard, D20)

Living space of the four of us

One morning my brother and I, while playing in the rear of our flat, found a stray kitten that set up a loud, persistent meowing. We fed it some scraps of food and gave it water, but it still meowed. My father; clad in his underwear, stumbled sleepily to the back door and demanded that we told him that it was the kitten that was making the noise and he ordered us to drive it away. We tried to make the kitten leave, but it would not budge. My father took a hand.

From the conversation above, the sentence “*Living space of the four of us*. Is uttered by Richard, and the word “us” refers to the combination of Richard, mother, brother, and father. Here Richard as the speaker’s utterance and mother, brother, and father as the addressee.

And for the sentence “*We fed it some scraps of food and gave it water, but it still meowed. My father; clad in his underwear, stumbled sleepily to the back door and demanded that we told him that it was the kitten that was make the kitten leave, but it would not budge. My father took a hand*”.

The sentence is uttered by father So, the word “we” here refers to combination of the speaker and the addressee. They are Father as the speaker, while Richard and as the addressee. Both of “we” and “us” are classified into the plural first person deixis. The word “we” has a function

as subject personal pronoun, while the word “us” belongs to object personal pronoun.

(Richard/D3)

Sometime, when she was in despair, she would call us to her hand and talk to us for hours, telling us that we now had no father that our lives would be different from those of other children that we must learn as soon as possible to take care of ourselves, to proper our own food; that we must take upon frightened, we would promise our father and our mother and the most that these long talks why father had left, she would tell us that we were too young to know.

In the above, the word “our” refers to mother as the speaker of the utterance and Richard and brother as the addressee. It is classified as plural first person, and the function as adjective possessive.

(Richard/D9)

“Richard” my mother was calling frantically. I saw her legs and the hem of her dress moving swiftly intensity told me that my punishment would be measured by tits depth. Then I saw her face peering under the edge of the house. She had found me! I held my breath and waited to hear her command me to come to her

In two conversations above, the word “she” and “her” refers to the same person, that is mother. The word “she” and “her” above have different function in thus conversation. The word “she” belongs to the third person deixis with a function as subject personal pronoun, while the word “her” also belongs to the third person deixis with a function as an object personal pronoun.

From all of the data analysis above, the writer finds the data that word he, him, she and her like in D9, D8, D14 and D22, belongs to singular 3rd. “He” and “She” have function as subject personal pronoun, “Him” and “Her” have function as object personal pronoun.

2) Place deixis

Place deixis refers to the relationship between the location of participants with the location intended, whether it is close, away from the speaker. The data involve the uses of here, there, come, go and that.

Place deixis consists of two kinds, they are proximal distance and distance distance. Proximal distance involves are here and come, it can be seen in these data:

(Richard/D10)

“There he is”

“Naw!” I screamed.

“Come here, boy!”

“Naw”

“The house is on fire!”

“Leave me ‘lone!”

(Richard/D36)

“ I don’t know, “ I said

“ who brings food into the house?” my mother asked me

“ Well, your father isn’t here now,” she said

From the conversation in D10 and D36 the speaker is mother and the addressee is Richard. The word “here” in the sentence “*come here boy*” and “ Well, your father isn’t here now,” she said refers to the location of the speaker of utterance, mother, and it also refers to the location of addressee. Richard, The word “here” indicated that the location of mother close with the location of Richard. They are in the same location, they are in the house.

(Richard/D37)

I ran up the steps and tried to force my way past her into the house. A stinging slap came on my jaw. I stood on the sidewalk, crying. Please, let me wait until tomorrow, I begged.

No, “She said, “Go now! If you came back into this house without those groceries, I’ll whip you.

(Richard/D42)

“She went into the house and I waited, wondering what she was about. Presently she returned with more money and another note; she also had a long heavy stick.”

“Take this money, this note, and this stick,” She said,” Go to the store and buy those groceries. If those boys bother you, then fight,”

In the dialogue above, the speaker is Richard’s mother and the sentence “*She said,*” Go to the store and buy those groceries...also is uttered by Mother to Richard in order to go t groceries . So, the word “go” here belongs to place deixis, which explains movement away the speaker’s location.

(Richard/21)

The scrawny kitten lingered, brushing itself against our legs, and meowing plaintively.

“Kill that damn thing”! my father exploded. “ Do anything, but get it away from here”

In D21 above, the word “that” in sentence “*Kill that damn thing”!* my father exploded.” *Do anything, but get it away from here”* indicated that the thing (wire recorder) which is seen by Richard is away from his place. So, the word “that” above belongs to place deixis because it refers to the distance of wire recorder away with the speaker.

From the discussion above, the writer finds 5 data that are classified as place deixis. The word “here” refers to the location of speaker close with the location of the addressee the location intended. It belongs to proximal distance, like in D10, D36 and. The word “there” refers to the location of speaker away from the location of addressee/location intended.

It belongs to distal distance like in D11, D39, and D45. The word “that” refers to the distance of something away with the speaker location. It is shown in D21. The writer also found the verb that belongs to place deixis. The word “come” and “go” refers to speaker’s location. “Come” explains in D11 and D168. The word “go” explains the movement away to the location of speaker, like in D42 and D44.

3). Time deixis

Time deixis refers to the time relative to the time of speaking . The data involve the use of tonight, a minute, tomorrow, years, 10 years, now, a week, then, this morning and yesterday.

(Richard/D13)

“That evening I told my mother what had happened, but she made no comment”

“Whenever we asked why father had left, she would tell we were too young to know

The orphan home was a two-storey frame building set amid trees in a wide, green field. My mother ushered me and my brother one morning into the building and into the presence of a tall, gaunt, mulatto woman who called herself Miss Simon. At once she took a fancy to me and I was frightened speechless; I was afraid of her the moment I saw her and my fear lasted during my entire stay in the home.

The word “that evening and this morning” here refers to the time of speaking during at this day (in the morning)

4). Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis here refers to the utterances which refer to some portion of that discourse that contains that utterance. This data here refers to the uses of this and that.

(Richard/D15)

“I’d like to live with Uncle Clark, since he’s closer to the home here,” I said.
“Is that what you really want?”
“yes sir,”

In D15 above, the word “that” refers to the preceding statement that is utterance by uncle Clark. It refers to “I” thought” of a great something what I want really do it”. So, the word ”that” here belongs to discourse deixis

The word “that” refers to the preceding statement that’s uttered by Richard. It refers to “I” thought of to do with something unclear. So, the word “that” here belongs to discourse deixis.

(Richard/D223)

“This is Richard, He’s going to be with us.”
He then led me into the rear room of the office, which turned out to be a tiny factory filled with many strange machines smeared with red dust.

In the conversation above, the word “this” Richard. He is found out still having problem with a white man in his office.

Based on the analysis above, the writer concludes that the word “that” and “this” is classified as discourse deixis. The word “that” in D15 and the word “this” D63 refers to the preceding portion in the conversation.

5) Social Deixis

Social deixis refers to social distinctions between the speakers and addressee or the speaker and some referents in social relationship. The data refer to the use of absolute deictic such as Mr.,Miss.,and Ma’am. And the use of relational deictic such as brother, mother, father and uncle

(Richard/D47)

“How old is he?” It asked

“He was about your age,” Mr. Burden mumbled sadly

(Richard/D16)

One day, Richard’s father went to Memphis, the city where his father worked. His father worked as a night porter in a Beale Street drug store. For Richard, he was the lawgiver, therefore Richard never laughed in his presence. Actually the family’s Richard was fine but a few weeks later, Richard’s father was not in the statement any longer because in fact he was married to other women in other city. Richard’s mother said “Something when she was in despair, she would call as to her and talk to us for hours, telling us that we had no father”

“Now, Papa can sleep,” I said deeply satisfied.

“The kitten was making noise and Papa said to kill it,” I explained.

(Richard/17)

“My mama says that old white woman where she works talked ‘bout slapping her and Ma said: “Mr Green, if you slaps me, I’ll kill you and go to hell and pay for it! Extension, development, sacrificial boasting.

In the data Richard D17 the participants in this conversation the speaker of utterance is mother, while the hearer/the addressee is Richard and his brother. The conversation above belongs to absolute deictic. The speaker is Richard. Mama and ma are refer to his mother.

(Richard/D2)

The house was quite. Behind me my brother –a year younger than I was playing placidly upon the floor with a toy. A bird wheeled past the window and I greeted it with a glad shout.

(Richard/18)

My father: clad in his underwear, stumbled sleepily to the back door and demanded that we told him that it was the kitten that was make the kitten leave, but it would not budge. My father took a hand.

The word “brother” in the conversation above, uttered by Richard’s brother. So, it belongs to relational deictic. It shows that the relational between Richard and his brother is not influenced by the level of

participants but it relates to their relationship in society as family. While the word “father” by Richard’s brother. The word “father” belongs to relational deixis. It shows that the relationship between Richard, his father and his brother is not influenced by the level of participants but it relates to their relationship in society as family.

From the data analysis above, social deixis can be includes 2 categories. They are absolute deixis that are influenced by the level class or the title in the society. For example are the word "miss", “Mr”in D47 . And relational deixis relates to the relationship between the participants in society are not influenced by the level of class, like the word “brother” in D2 and the word “father” in D223.

The result of the study shows that, there are five deixis type found in the data: (1) Person deixis that is divided into first person deixis, second person, and third person; (2) Place deixis; (3) Time deixis; (4) Discourse deixis; and (5) Social deixis that is divided into absolute social deixis and relational social deixis. In clarifying the meaning of deixis, the researcher uses theory of contextual meaning. The researcher finds five deixis in the novel of Richard’s Wright’s *Black Boy*, The meaning of **Person Deixis**, **First Person deixis the word (I)** refers to Richard, Richard’s mother, Richard’s father; Richard’s brother, one of gangs boys, Aunt Jody, Richard’s friend, Mr. Burhan, Uncle Clark, Richard’s teacher, a black man, Granny, editor, the Boss’s son, Griggs, a white man, Mr. Crane, Reynold, Mrs. Moss, Bess, a catholic’s man and a librarian. **(2) Second person deixis the word (you)** refers to Richard,

Richard's mother, boy, Griggs, Bess, Catholic's man, Richard's father. **The word (We)** refers to Richard and his brother, Richard and his mother, Aunt Maggie and Granny, editor's company, Niggers, and Richard and Bess. (3)

Third Person Deixis (He) refers to Father, Richard's brother, Doctor, Uncle Clark, the boy, Mr. Burder's son, Mr. Burder, Rebellious boy, editor, White Klu Kluxers, Granpa, Bess, uncle Tom, White Buyer, and Mr. Falk . **The word (She)** refers to Mother, Mama, Richard's Granny, Ma'am, Aunt Addies, Mrs. Moss, Bess. **The word (They)** refers to some boys, gang of boys, Uncle Clark and Aunt Jody, Granny and Aunt Addies, White Klu Kluxers, and Richard's classmate. The meaning of **Place Deixis, The word (Here)** refers to Richard's house, outside the house, Mr. Burden's room, Aunt Jody's house, in the street of gang black man, and Mr. Pease's office. **The word (Come)** refers to the place where Richard burn the kitten, Granny's house, Aunt Jody, white man's office, Mr. Crane's office, doorway and in the window. The word (There) refers to kitchen, and outside the house. **The word (Go)** refers to Broad, in the kitchen, store, and bedroom. The meaning of **Time Deixis, The word (now)** refers to time when Papa can sleep after Richard killed the kitten, Time when boy was angry with Richard and time when Richard could read his paper, time when Richard getting a job, time when Bess orders Richard to receive her love, time when Mr. Crane asked Richard keep control if he wants to get a job, time when librarian asked Richard about the book, time when Richard felt that Bess is crazy and time when Richard different feeling after read some book in library. The word

(This Night) refers to time when the mother giving teaching of life to Richard, time when Richard got punishment from Granny. **The word (This Morning)** refers to the time when Richard feels a naïve boy after meeting a girl like Bess. The word **(One evening)** refers to the time when mother asked Richard to go shopping for food, time when Richard and his brother were ordered to stay in their Uncle. The **word (Tomorrow)** refers to the time when Richard thinks that how to make her mother better, time when Richard got opportunity to read his paper. The meaning of Discourse Deixis, The word **(This)** refers to the preceding statement that is uttered by Richard to go out from the house, preceding statement from Richard after getting a test in his job. The word **(That)** refers to preceding statement that is uttered by white man to Richard to leave the south. preceding statement that is uttered by white man to Richard to not use the language like white people in the office. The meaning of Social Deixis, The word **(Mrs. Burder)** refers to the Boss's of Richard mother, The word **(Mr. Crane)** refers to Richard's Boss, The word **(Mr. Reynold)** refers to white man in Richard's office, The word **(Mrs. Moss)** refers to Mother's Bess. The word **(Mother)** refers to Richard's mother, The word **(Uncle Clark), (Uncle Tom), (Aunt Jody), (Aunt Maggie), (Aunt Addie)** refers to Richard's Uncle and Richard's Aunt

4. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, finally the writer comes to the falling conclusion:

1. Study deixis takes four elements of its meaning from situation, they are, speaker, the hearer, the place, and the time of the utterance is used.
2. There are five deixis from found in this data. They are:
 - a. Person deixis that's divided into first person, it refers to the speaker of utterance, second person, it refers to the addressee, And third person it refers to the others who are neither speaker nor addressee.
 - b. Place deixis, refers to the relationship between the location of participants with the location intended, weather it is close/away from the speaker.
 - c. Time deixis, refers to the time relative of speaking.
 - d. Discourse deixis, refers to the utterance which refers to some portion of that discourse that contains that utterance.
 - e. Social deixis, refers to social distinction between the speaker addressee.
3. The reference of the data is analyzed by using the theory of meaning on semantic and pragmatic. And in the data which taken from novel of Richard Wright's Black Boy, the writer finds there's 100 references based on first person, second person, third person, place deixis which refers to proximal distance and distal distance, discourse deixis which refers to preceding portion, time deixis refers to present time, future time, and past time, and the last referent is based on social relationship

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