

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is an important thing to be learned because language has a great function and role in human life. Language as a communication tool is divided into two spoken and written language. Both of these languages have a close relationship with each other. The use of language is in regard to the practice of language knowledge. The more extensive the knowledge of the language used in communications, the more increase will be the ability of the skill in interpretation of a word or sentence.

Our life is irrespective from language activities. Language consists of four aspects: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Speaking is an activity to express symbols of language to convey meanings that exist on the symbol to the listener (in oral communication) or readers (written communication). The most important and most noticeably function of language is language as a means of communication and interaction between individual and group to the others. Language serves as a tool to strengthen between people in the community, from small communities such as the family, to a large community like a state. Without language it may not occur a harmonious interaction between people, the form of social activity among humans without language is inconceivable.

Knowledge of the relationship between symbols or language with a meaning is very important in communicating. Verhaar (1999: 14) stated that semantics is a branch of linguistics that discusses the meaning or significance. Another opinion by Chaer (2009: 2) argues that the word semantics is derived from the Greek '*sema*' (noun, meaning: "signs" or "insignia"). The verb is '*semaino*' which means "marked" or "represents". Semantics is then agreed as a term used for the field of linguistics that studies the relationship between

linguistic signs with the things that are being marked. Semantics in other words, is the field of linguistics that studies meaning or significance in the language. Therefore, semantic word can be interpreted as the science of the significance or the meaning. Semantic study includes many things one on deixis. Deixis as one field of semantics study, because deixis learn about the context in a sentence. Nababan in Rusminto (2015: 24) states deixis is a word or set of linguistic reference to uncertain or capricious. Ministry of Education and Culture (1997: 35) states that deixis is the symptoms of semantics contained in the word or construction that can only be interpreted based on the situation of reference with the talks.

As far as the researcher knows, there are a few studies about deixis. Deixis in a short story becomes important to study because of the short story as a literary work featuring dialogue and conversation between the characters allowing their deixis. The dialog style used in the story using deixis in the form of a word which the reference is changing or moving around, depending on who is the speaker, and when and where the word is spoken. In order to comprehend sentences containing deixis, it takes the linguistic context in the story. Knowledge of the use of deixis in the story is required if to understand the story presented in the story.

The length of story is less than 10,000 (ten thousand) words or less than ten (10) pages. Short stories can also be referred as a fictional essay that contains most of the person's life or the life also told briefly and only focuses on a character. The researcher will analyze about deixis in a short story, especially discourse deixis in *The Elf of The Rose* short story by Hans Christian Andersen (1892). The reason why the researchers raised concerns about discourse deixis because in the story itself shows there are some discourse deixis which has not been discussed yet by any researcher. Levinson in Hatch (1992: 219) states that discourse deixis concerns the use of expressions with in some utterance. Discourse deixis has to do with keeping the track of reference in the unfolding

discourse. The use of phrases such as “In the following chapter” or pointers such as “this/that” to refer to large chunk of the discourse that are located within the discourse itself. Hatch (1922: 220) also stated that discourse deixis can be accomplished with clauses, phrases, single adverbs, or demonstratives. The deictics described can be used to point back or forward to parts of the discourse.

According Putrayasa (2014; 38) deixis is a form of language either words or other functions as a case or a particular function beyond language. In other words, a form of language can be said to be deixis when the reference is moving or changing on who the speaker and it depends on the time and place of the word is spoken. The phenomenon of deixis is the most obvious way to describe the relationship between language and the context. By combining the opinions of Nababan (1987) and Purwo (1984) then Putrayasa (2014: 43) divides into six sections namely persona deixis, place deixis, pointing deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. However, in this study the researchers only discuss one type of deixis, that is discourse deixis. In daily life, we often encounter the use of deixis in various ways, for example in a conversation, newspapers, and in works of fiction. One of them can be seen in works of fiction that is novel. The novel comes from the Italian "novella" which means "a story or a piece of news". In the novel there are dialogues between characters which there are many words that contain the elements of deixis, which can be analyzed in the study. In the novel there are often words that need more interpretation to understand what is the characters are talking about, where the background of events that are being discussed and when the incident actually took place.

Deixis studied by Cahyono (2002: 217) is a way to refer to the specific nature of the language that can only be interpreted in the sense referred to by speakers and influenced by the conversations. Deixis is a phenomenon of semantics contained in the word or construction of reference can be interpreted

in accordance with the situation of the conversation and pointing to something beyond language as the word shows, pronouns, and so on. The phenomenon of deixis is the most obvious way to describe the relationship between language and context within the structure of the language itself. New deixis can know its meaning if the note also the 'who, where, and when' the words are spoken. Thus, the orientation center deixis is the speaker. Thus, deixis is the identification of the meaning of a language that can only be known when it is in a language event because it is influenced by the context of the situation referred to by the speaker talks.

In the current research, the researcher is interested to find deixis mainly discourse deixis in the short story *The Elf of The Rose* by Hans Christian Andersen (1892). Hans Christian Andersen was a Danish author which was best remembered for his fairy tales stories. Andersen's fairy tales have been translated into more than 125 languages, his works have become culturally embedded in the West's collective consciousness, readily accessible to children, but presenting lessons of virtue and resilience in the face of adversity for mature readers as well. Some of his most famous fairy tales include "*The Emperor's New Clothes*", "*The Little Mermaid*", "*The Nightingale*", "*The Snow Queen*", "*The Ugly Duckling*", "*Thumbelina*", and many others. His stories have inspired ballets, plays, and animated and live-action films. One of Copenhagen's widest and most busy boulevards is labeled "H.C. Andersens Boulevard". *The Elf of the Rose* was written by Hans Christian Andersen (1805-1875), and was translated from the Danish by M. R. James (1862-1936) as part of his *Hans Andersen Forty-Two Stories* (1930). *The Elf of The Rose* is one of seventeen fairy tales featured in this collection of stories by Hans Christian Andersen. The Elf lives inside a beautiful rose-tree in full blossom. He is such a little wee thing, that no human eye could see him. During the day he enjoys the warm sunshine, flies from flower to flower, and dances on the wings of the flying butterflies. Andersen's popularity is not

limited to children, his stories express themes that transcend age and nationality.

Based on the backgrounds and the definition above, this research paper is going to analyze “*DISCOURSE DEIXIS IN “THE ELF OF THE ROSE” SHORT STORY BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN (1892)*”

B. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the researcher is focusing the study on discourse deixis found in the novel which is rarely being discussed by any researcher. Many researchers have generally discussed about all the types of deixis which are found or used in the novel or short stories, and also many of them are mostly focused on personal or temporal deixis. The researcher used the short stories “The Elf of The Rose” by Hans Christian Andersen (1892) because based on the review, the researcher found events and discourse deixis in the short stories that will be discussed more in the next chapter of this study.

C. Problem Statements

Based on some reasons explained in the background of the study above and to make this research easier to solve, the researcher studies the particular problems as stated below:

1. What are the linguistic indicators showing the discourse deixis found in the story?
2. How is the relation between one discourse and the other discourse?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem statements above, the objective of the study are as follow:

1. To identify the linguistic indicators showing the discourse deixis found in the story.
2. To describe the relation between one discourse and the other discourse.

E. Benefit of the Study

The researcher expects that this research can give benefits, both theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretical Benefit

Theoretically, the researcher hopes that this study can be used to give information about how to identify discourse deixis and describing relation between one discourse and another discourse in a story for the readers and for the other researchers.

2. Practical Benefit

a. For English Teacher

This research can give more references in teaching linguistics, especially about discourse, deixis, and discourse deixis.

b. For Student

The information of this research hopefully can give better understanding for students to know about discourse deixis in short story.

c. The Other Researcher

The researcher hopes that this research can be useful for the other researcher as a material for understanding discourse deixis especially in short story, and this research can be an additional reference in carrying out further research.

F. Research Paper Organization

The researcher divides the paper into five chapters. Chapter I is introduction of the study. This chapter deals with the background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statements, objectives of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is literature review. This chapter deals with the previous studies which are related to the current study, and underlying theory which is consist of eight parts; the notion of discourse, discourse analysis, deixis,

discourse deixis, the notion of folded discourse, fiction, genre fiction, and short story.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter deals with the type of research, data and data source, object of the study, method and technique of collecting data, technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV deals with the linguistic indicator of discourse deixis, the folded discourse which is found in the story, and also the description of the relation of the discourse deixis and the folded discourse which is found in the story.

Chapter V deals with the conclusion and suggestion of this study.