CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presented 4 points related to the study. Those points are background of the study, problem statements, objective of the study, benefit of the study.

A. Background of the Study

Since language functions as a communication with one to others, it has been an important thing. Communication is transferring information or message from the speaker to the hearer. In transferring the information, the speaker should do it clearly. In an occasion, when the speaker can't transfer the information clearly, it will be difficult for the hearer to understand the meaning. To catch the information, the hearer can think twice to get the information. In the other occasion, the information that is given by the speaker is ambiguous or misunderstanding. In communicating, the use of language can indicate the social status. Many people sometimes use nickname or their full name to indicate respect, relation and social status. In using English to communicate, almost often found that the hearer will misunderstand about the information if there isn't context. The meaning of the speaker in utterance can be seen from the context. So that, context in utterance is useful to know the intention of the speaker. A study of the speaker's meaning is called pragmatics.

Pragmatics is the study about what they will do with the analysis of what people mean by the utterences and what the words or phrases in those utterences mean by the listener. Leech (1983:6) states that pragmatics is study of how meaning get to interpret in communicative situation in relation to the roles of the speaker and the hearer. Thus, pragmatics be defined as the study of the relationship between language and context which are used based on situation in

order to get some meaning. There are many branches of pragmatics, one of them is deixis.

Deixis can be found in daily life. When someone have a conversation with the other, here can find many types of deixis. Deixis is a word that the meanings of the speaker can be understood by the contextual information in the utterances. Yule (1996:10) states that deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterance. It means "pointing" is called deictic expression Levinson (1983:54) the term of Deixis concerns with the ways in which language encode or grammatically features of the context of the utterance or speech event and the interpretation of the utterances depends on the analysis of the context of the speech event. According to Yule (1996:9) there are 3 kinds of deixis, such as personal deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. while Levinson (1983:68) there are 5 kinds of deixis, such as person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. In person deixis, it devided into 3 point, first person deixis contains (*I*), second person deixis contains (*you*), third person deixis contains (*He, She, It*). The place or spatial deixis contains the place or the location of the speech event (*this and that, here and there*). Time or temporal deixis concerns the time of the speech event (*now, then, today, tomorrow, tonight, yesterday, next…, last…*). Social deixis concerns the words to call the hearer or the addrese (*Lord, Dad, Mom, David…*). Discourse deixis is the use of *that* and *this*.

Social deixis is the encoding of the social distinctions in speech event. According to (Levinson 1983:90) Social deixis concerns with the element of sentences that is determined by certain participants or situations in which the speech event occurs. In communicating with others, the speaker and the hearer use their name or nickname to indicate respect, familiarity and social status from the participants. For instant, the communication can be seen from this conversation below:

Mr Jaggers   : <u>Mr Wemmick, my cleck,</u> has some money for you, Pip. How much do you want?

Pip   : A lot, <u>Mr Jaggers</u>.

Mr Jaggers : Allright, <u>Pip</u>. You are twenty-one years old this year. Your benefactor wants to give you more money.

The conversation above can be known in the point of oral or written text. In the conversation above, the speaker ask a question to the hearer. The underlined words are the social deictic words that found in this conversation. This conversation above is uttered by Mr Jaggers as the lawyer. He asks Mr Wemmick as the cleck to give the money to Pip as the boy. From this conversation, it can be seen when Pip calls "Mr Jaggers" and Mr Jaggers replied "Pip", and Mr Jaggers calls "Mr Wemmick" to his cleck. It is viewed that Mr Jaggers as someone who is respected and older than Pip. From this conversation, the words of "Pip", "Mr Jaggers", and "Mr Wemmick" are the examples of social deictic words. 'Mr Jaggers', 'Mr Wemmick' and 'Pip' are the deictic words of relational social deixis.

Deixis is not only found in daily life but also in literary works such as movie, novel, short story and so on. *"Great Expectations"* short story is a short story that is adapted from *"Great Expectations"* novel by Charles Dickens. The studies about deixis have been conducted by many previous researchers such as: Rotua Elfrida Pangaribuan (2015), Dwiki Prasetyo (2018), Elkhas Vaysi (2016) and Siti Nurani (2016). All of them used deixis as the object of the study and brochures, newspaper, advertisements and movie as the data source.

The reason for the researcher decides to choose short story as the data source for this study is that short story is a written text that has some utterance from the characters. Choosing *"Great Expectations"* short story as the data source of this study, because there are many social deixis in this short story and there isn't research yet about it before. Based on the phenomena above, the researcher decided to carry out the research entitled "**AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL DEIXIS IN *"GREAT EXPECTATIONS"* SHORT STORY (2001)**"

B. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, the research questions of the study can be formulated as:

1. What are the types of social deixis used in *"Great Expectations"* short story?

2. What are the social relationship found in *"Great Expectations"* short story?

C. Objective of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the types of social deixis used in *"Great Expectations"* short story.

2. To describe the social relationship found in *"Great Expectations"* short story.

D. Benefits of the Study

This result of this research is proposed at giving benefits both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical significant

Theoretically, this research gives benefits such follows:

a. The result of the research will reveal the Social Deixis that can be found in *"Great Expectations"* short story.

b. The result of the research will describe social relationship between speakers and hearers based on social deixis in *"Great Expectations"* short story.

2. Practically, the signficance of the research is important for :

   a. For the students, this research is significant to help the students in order to understand about deixis especially in social deixis. They can learn it and aplly it in daily life.

   b. For lecturers, this research can be the resource and reference of the lecturers in teaching learning process.

   c. For the linguists, this research also significant for stimulating the linguists to do more researches related to an analysis of social deixis in a different view.

   d. For common people, this research can give some informations about social deixis.