

**AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL DEIXIS
IN “*GREAT EXPECTATIONS*” SHORT STORY (2001)**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor
Degree of Education in English Department School of Teacher Training and
Education**

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AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL DEIXIS IN GREAT EXPECTATIONS SHORT STORY (2001)

Abstrak

Deixis social sering digunakan oleh petutur dan penutur dari interaksi tertentu karena hal tersebut menunjukkan istilah penyebutan khusus kepada lawan tutur. Cerita pendek berjudul Great Expectations termasuk percakapan dimana peserta tutur menunjukkan hubungan social mereka kepada yang lainnya. Dalam cerita pendek ini, peneliti menemukan dua jenis deiksis sosial yaitu deiksis sosial relasional (Relational Sosial Deixis) dan deiksis sosial mutlak (Absolute Social Deixis). Peneliti menganalisis data menggunakan teori dari Levinson (1983). Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti menggunakan data berupa kata dan frasa deiksis sosial yang terdapat di dalam cerita pendek yang berjudul Great Expectations. Peneliti menemukan 207 kata atau frasa yang termasuk dalam deiksis sosial. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa deiksis sosial banyak ditemukan di dalam cerita pendek berjudul Great Expectations ini. Jenis deiksis sosial yang dominan dalam cerita pendek ini adalah deiksis sosial relasional dengan presentase 75,85% deiksis sosial relasional dan 24,15% deiksis sosial mutlak. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti juga menganalisis tentang faktor hubungan sosial yang ditunjukkan dalam cerita pendek berjudul Great Expectations ini. Peneliti menemukan, ada 3 jenis faktor hubungan sosial yaitu title, clan dan friendship. Dari ketiga faktor tersebut yang paling dominan ditemukan adalah friendship dengan presentase tiap faktor 36,72% title, 5,31% clan dan 57,97% friendship.

Kata kunci: deiksis sosial, faktor sosial, teori Levinson

Abstract

Social deixis is often used by the participants of certain interaction because it is showing certain terms of addressing to the interlocutors. Great Expectations short story includes conversation where the participants show their social relationship to each other. In this short story, the researcher found that there are two types of social deixis, namely relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. The researcher used the theory of Deixis by Levinson (1983). This research is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher used the data of words or phrases social deixis that found in a short story Great Expectations (2001). The researcher found 207 words or phrases that included as social deixis. The result of research found that there are many social deixis words in the Great Expectations short story. The dominant type of social deixis in this short story is Relational social deixis with the percentage is 75,85% relational social deixis and 24,15% absolute social deixis. In this research, the researcher also analyzed the social relationship factor between the characters in the Great Expectations Short Story. The researcher found there are three factors of social relationship, namely title, clan

and friendship. From those factors, the most dominant factor is friendship with the percentages of each factor are 36,72% title, 5,31% clan dan 57,97% friendship.

Keywords: levinson theory, social deixis, social relationship factor

1. INTRODUCTION

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. In communicating, the people sometimes use nickname to indicate the social status, respect or relation. 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 utterances and what the words or phrases in those utterances 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 find 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 divided 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 addressee (*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:

Pip	: I want to be a gentleman, Biddy . I want to marry Estella. I want to live in London.
Biddy	: I am happy here with you and Joe, Pip . Joe isn't a gentleman but he is a very good man.

The conversation above can be known in the point of oral or written text. In the conversation above, the speaker say 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 clerk 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 clerk. 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. Using social deixis words, it also can be found the social relationships between the characters. To understand the context, it used a speech situation to get the information of the utterance. speech situation or speech context is the situation which occurs in a speech and it can be understood by someone if they try to understand the speech aspects in a speech. There are five aspects of speech situation: 1) speaker and addressee, 2) context of the utterance, 3) goals of the utterance, 4) speech acts, and 5) utterance as a product of a verbal

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, one of them is conducted by Dwiki Prasetyo (2018). This research used descriptive qualitative research. the object of the study analyzing of social deixis on King Arthur: Legend of the Sword (2017). The researcher used social deixis words found on King Arthur: Legend of the Sword (2017), while the data source of this research is on King Arthur: Legend of the Sword (2017). While, this research used “*Great Expectations*” short story as the data source and the social deixis words in “*Great Expectations*” short story as the data. In this research, the researcher analyzes short story and shows the types of social deixis and the relationship between the characters in the short story.

The research questions of this research are: 1) what are the types of social deixis used in “*Great Expectations*” short story? And 2) what are the social relationship found in “*Great Expectations*” short story?

Objectives of the study based on the research questions are 1) to find out the kinds of social deixis used in “*Great Expectations*” short story. 2) to describe the social relationship between the characters found in “*Great Expectations*” short story.

2. METHOD

This research analyzes the research by using theory of Deixis by Levinson (1983). This article uses descriptive qualitative method. The data source is taken from *Great Expectations* short story. The data of this article is social deixis words found in *Great Expectations* short story. The technique of collecting data of this article are reading some short stories, determining *Great Expectations* short story as the data source, identifying and signing the words of social deixis, and classifying the type of social deixis and social relationship. The technique of analyzing data are identifying the types of social deixis and explaining the social relationship between the speaker and the hearer. The data validities of this article are investigator triangulation and theory triangulation.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher analyzes the data and finds two types of social deixis, namely relational and absolute. To answer the problem statements, the researcher analyzes the data as follow:

Miss Havisham : Hello Pip. Well, Estella, do you like Pip?

Based on the data above, the researcher found the word of social deixis *Pip* and *Estella*. The type of social deixis words is relational social deixis which is included as speaker and addressee. The word “*Estella*” becomes relational social deixis because Miss Havisham as the speaker has a close relationship with *Estella* as the addressee. *Estella* is like her daughter. Miss Havisham lives with *Estella* and gives her everything. While *Pip* is a child who Miss Havisham invited to her house some times. In this context, Miss Havisham as the speaker welcomes *Pip* by saying Hello and then asks *Estella* whether she like *Pip* or not. Actually *Pip* looks like he really like *Estella* but *Estella* don’t.

DATA

- 1) Addresser : Joe
- 2) Addressee : Pip
- 3) Context : after Abel's death, Pip is very sad. He has no money and friend in London. He owes money to the shopkeepers. He has no money to pay the shopkeepers so he can't be free. Finally Joe comes there and makes him free.
- 4) Goals : inviting Pip to come home with Joe because Pip has already been free.
- 5) Utterance
 Joe : Come home with me, **Pip**. I have enough money to pay the shopkeepers. You are free.
 Pip : But, you are poor, **Joe**.
- 6) Analysis
 From the data above, Joe as the addresser calls Pip by mentioning his name *Pip*, while Pip calls Joe by mentioning his name too. So, the factor is friendship.

Based on the analysis of data, the researcher explains the result of social deixis frequency on the table bellows:

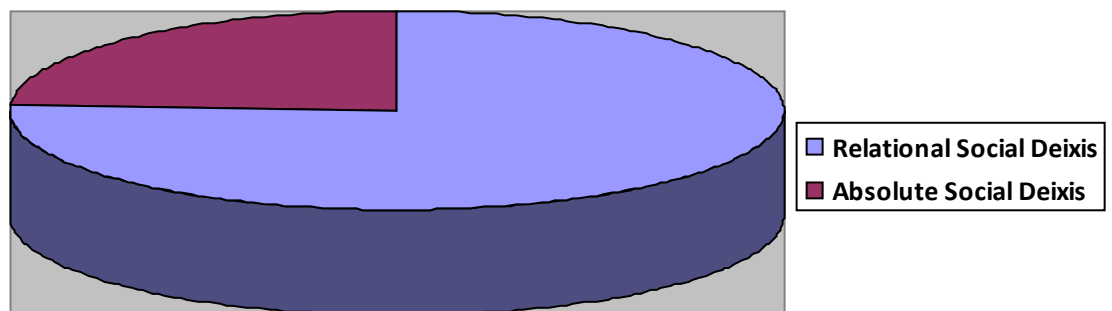


Chart 1 The types of social deixis in Great Expectaion short story.

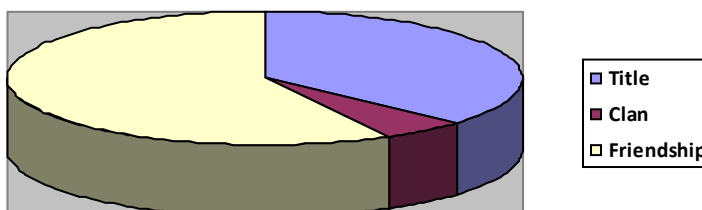


Chart 2 The factors of social relationship in Great Expectation short story

Table 1 The types of social deixis and Social Relationship in Great Expectation short story.

NO	Types of Social Deixis	%	Social Relationship	%
1	Relational Social Deixis	75,85 %	Friendship	57,97 %
			Clan	5,31 %
2	Absolute Social Deixis	24,15 %	Title	36,72 %

The studies about deixis have been conducted by many previous researches. One of them is conducted by Dwiki Prasetyo (2018). This research used the theory of Deixis by Levinson (1983). The object of the study analyzing of social deixis on King Arthur: Legend of the Sword (2017). The researcher used social deixis words found on King Arthur: Legend of the Sword (2017). The research found that there are relational and absolute social deixis and three types of social relationship such as title, clan and friendship. While, this research used the social deixis words in “*Great Expectations*” short story as the data. This research uses the Deixis theory by Levinson (1983). In this research, the researcher found two types of social deixis such as relational and absolute social deixis the three types of relationships between the characters namely title, clan and friendship in the short story.

The researcher analyzes 207 words of social deixis from Great Expectation short story. The researcher finds two types of social deixis, they are: Relational social deixis and Absolute social deixis. The researcher finds that the dominant social deixis type in Great Expectation short story is Relational social deixis, while the

minor type of social deixis is absolute social deixis. The percentage of each type is: 75,85% relational social deixis, and 24,25% absolute social deixis. The researcher finds three types of social relationship, namely: Title, Clan, and Friendship. The researcher finds the dominant social relationship type is Title, while the minor social relationship type is Clan. The percentage of each type of social relationship is: the percentage of Title 36,72%, the percentage of Clan 5,31%, the percentage of Friendship 57,97%.

4. CLOSING

Based on the theory in analysis, the researcher chooses the theory of Stephen C. Levinson (1983). The researcher analyzes 207 data which are words and phrases of social deixis. The researcher finds two types of social deixis in Great Expectation short story, namely relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. There are 157 words of Relational social deixis and 50 words of Absolute social deixis. The frequency of each type of social deixis are 75,85% relational social deixis and 24,15% absolute social deixis. From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the dominant social deixis type is Relational social deixis and the minor social deixis type is Absolute social deixis.

The researcher also chooses the theory about speech situations by Leech (1983) to support the analysis of social relationship factors in Great Expectation short story (2001). The researcher finds three factors of social relationship, namely title, clan and friendship. Each of the factor such 76 words title, 11 words clan and 120 words friendship. The percentage of each type such as 36,72 % title, 5,31 % clan and 57,97 % friendship. Significantly, it can provide new knowledge about how politely communicated with others. To sum up, social deixis is important to be analyzed because it can be a referent for people to communicate and recognize the social culture in each country.

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