

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains six parts of the introduction. They are research background, statements of the problem, research objectives, research significance, conceptual framework, and the last is previous study.

1.1 Research Background

Humans as social beings they need a language to interact and to communicate with each other. According to Hall in (Lyons, 1981, p. 4), language is an institution for humans to communicate and interact with each other by using the spoken or written. It means that humans use language to interact with each other, which is conveyed by the spoken and written form. Because of language, the purposes and what people mean can convey by communication. Language is a tool or system of symbols designed for communication and interaction with each other (Lyons, 2002). It means that every language has a system for the rule of language and the symbols for marking the concept of that communication. The using of symbols in languages and its form are used by people of the society as a meaning of the communication.

According to Wardhaugh (1972), communication is transferring information or message from the speaker to the hearer. It means that by transferring the information, the speaker should do it clearly. In occasion, when the speaker cannot transfer the information clearly, it would be difficult for the hearer to understand the meaning. Language serves to send and receive a meaning to each other with the interlocutor. The form of the language used in conversation is usually influenced by a few factors, called communication, such as the speaker and interlocutor in conversation, the purpose of that conversation, the situation, and the context when the speaker is speaking. The use of that language influenced by all these rules are called pragmatic terms.

In communication, the use of language can indicate social status. Many people sometimes use a nickname or their full name to indicate respect, relation and social status. In using English to communicate, almost often found that the hearer

would misunderstand the information if there was no context. Levinson (1983) states that communication is related the social aspect of using the addressee and situations. In human life, the use of an addressee in communication is to show respect to the participant. The use of the addressee is also to show the relationship between the participants and to know the social status of a person who shows in a communication. For example, social relationship, profession, the purpose, politeness, situation of the communication and other respect.

The meaning of the speaker in an utterance can be seen from the context. So that, the context in utterance is useful to know the intention of the speaker. A study of the speaker's meaning is called pragmatic. In the other hand, analysis of deixis is a study of Pragmatics and Semantics fields, but this research refers to a theory by Stephen C. Levinson which is part of the study Pragmatics. Social Deixis In Charles Dickens's "A Message from the Sea" and "Doctor Marigold" Short Story are practical ways of determining indications and identifying their meanings that can influence the short story.

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or a reader) (Yule, 1996). It means that Pragmatics is also to show or interpret what people mean, what people say, and identify how the context influences what people say. This study explores how a reader infer what people said in the short story to interpret the speaker's meaning. This study is also to explore and to recognized part of communication. According to Levinson (1983), Deixis is critical for our ability to learn a language, which philosophers for centuries have linked to the possibility of ostensive definition.

Levinson's theories of social deixis are employed in this research. He explains the kinds of social deixis. There are two types of social deixis: relational social deixis and Absolute social deixis (Levinson, 1983). Deixis, which refers to some of the social characteristics of referrals, is called relational social deixis apart from the relative ranking of any reference or deictic reference for social relations between the speaker and the recipient. In English, relational social deixis can be a lexical item such as my father, teacher, niece, and a pronoun like you, him, etc.

Based on the explanation above, this research analyses social deixis that exists in the “A Message from the Sea” and “Doctor Marigold” short stories by Charles Dickens. In “A Message from the Sea” this short story is written in 1860 by Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins. This short story tells about a shipwrecked sailor who sends a bottled message to his wife and is saved by a battleship. The short story is always a representation of the social relations in society, and this short story itself included the issues about the family, friends, represents the problems, and the battle issues. This short story also included social issues such as the person who is an honour and how to call him social status in society.

In “Doctor Marigold”, this short story is written in 1865 by Charles Dickens. This short story tells about Doctor Marigold prescription who wrenching tale of a cheap jack and market trader. This short story indicates the social deixis term because the whole of the short story includes the issues about the relation between husband and wife, daughter and father, and the relation between the character and around society. The correlation between this short story and “A Message from the Sea” has the same theme about family and traveler and uses many deictic phrases to show or call another honored person.

There is a reason why both short stories were chosen as the object of this research. First, in both short stories many deictic words and deictic expressions can be analyzed. Besides that, to know and understand the whole message and its function of both short story and what the deictic means in that short story. Second, both short stories are very famous because the author is the famous person as the best author. And the last is the writer wondered why while reading a short story, and the writer get some impression and spirit for this research so the writer was more enthusiastic about making this analysis.

The researcher chose this Object about “A Message from the Sea” and “Doctor Marigold” Short Story, it can be seen by the analysis of this research about the context in the content of the short story itself. In both short stories is about the social relationship it can be related to the topic about Social Deixis. Among the short story by Charles Dickens just in that short story contains a much of sentence that can conclude to the social deixis. This research has been collected three to four

short stories by Charles Dickens and then found the context about the social relationship that is more suitable just in both short stories is “A Message from the Sea” and “Doctor Marigold”.

The social deixis field must be about the discourse or conversation that contains about the social relation or social status that can be analyzed. In both of short story many words that refer to call the social status and social relation. Besides that, in both short stories also contain about the social context that can be analyze to search the words or the sentence that refers or conclude to the social deixis terms. There are many words in the sentence in both short stories which conclude to the social deixis fields, it becomes the reason why this research using both short stories as an object.

Between the short story by Charles Dickens which has been read in the source of data, with the entitled *A Christmas Carol, Great Expectations, A Message from the Sea, The Holy Three, and Doctor Marigold*. The researcher can find some findings that the short story by Charles Dickens is very complex especially in social relation or about the society and always polite to call the social status or to call the people who are honor. It is also related to the Pragmatics field about the polite and social status that is social deixis itself. Between the short story above this research take two short stories there are “A Message from the Sea” and “Doctor Marigold” as the object of this research.

Base on the reasons above. So, the researcher took the initiative to analyze this research about the social deixis and needed to conduct the study to analyze the problem with the entitled *Social Deixis in Charles Dickens's “A Message from the Sea” and “Doctor Marigold” Short Stories*.

1.2 Statements of Problem

There are always any deictic expressions in daily life and work in various terms, especially in short stories. When the short story included many deictic expressions, it makes the reader wonder about the content and functions of its expressions. This research discussed analyzing the social deixis used in the short story by Charles Dickens's entitled “A Message from the Sea” and ”Doctor

Marigold”. This research focused on Levinson’s deixis theory. Based on the background and the problem of the statement above, this research consists of the following problem formulations:

1. What types of social deixis are used in Charles Dickens’s “A Message from the Sea” short story?
2. What types of social deixis are used in Charles Dickens’s “Doctor Marigold” short story?
3. What are functions of social deixis found in Charles Dickens’s “A Message from the Sea” and “Doctor Marigold” short stories?

1.3 Research Objective

The research question formulated above refers to Levinson’s theory of deixis used in Charles Dickens’s “A Message from the Sea” and ”Doctor Marigold” short story. This research concludes that the aims of this research are:

1. To find out about the types of social deixis expressions found in Charles Dickens’s “A Message from the Sea” short story.
2. To find out about the types of social deixis expressions found in Charles Dickens’s “Doctor Marigold” short story.
3. To find out the functions of social deixis expressions found in Charles Dickens’s “A Message from the Sea” and ”Doctor Marigold” short stories.

1.4 Research Significance

This research has significance and is divided into two parts, there are theoretically and practically. First, in theoretically is to analysis and its finding can give some information about Linguistics terms especially in Pragmatics and could enrich the specific knowledge in linguistics field that is in deixis theory. Second, in practically this research finding will be useful for English lectures because this research is shown as a contribution and to help English lecturers in teaching Pragmatics, Semantics especially in deixis. Lecturer can use this finding on this study with added from another source about deixis or Pragmatics fields.

The significance of this research has a benefit for students of the English programs especially for linguistics students. This research about Pragmatics can be

useful because it can help for the study and analyze social deixis, especially in Stephen C. Levinson's Theory. Hopefully, this research will be useful for public readers for other researchers or other readers to enrich their knowledge in Pragmatics fields, especially in social deixis with theory by Stephen C. Levinson. And for the other researcher, this research hopefully can help another researcher to help their analysis about Pragmatics fields, especially in deixis with theory by Stephen C. Levinson. And hopefully can be useful to another researcher who wants to search the added sources.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

This research races to the important concept of the whole of this research and also to answer the problem statement above. As answering the research question in this research has some keywords, some important terms will be used to analyze this research. The important keywords in this research will also be used to race or hold on this research. All of the findings in this research are refers to the whole of this concept. The conceptual frameworks in this research they are:

First theory is Pragmatics, Yule (1996) states that Pragmatics is the study about the context of communication it contains about who is the speakers, the hearers, what talking about, where and when the communication it can happen, what the mean of the communication and the plan of utterance. Talks about the speakers' meaning are based on their assumptions and depend on their knowledge, which the speakers or the reader can share. According to Cook in (Cutting, 2002, p. 2) Pragmatics have in common is that they both look at discourse, or the use of language, and text, or pieces of spoken or written discourse, concentrating on how stretches of language become meaningful and unified for their users.

Pragmatics have in common the fact that they are both concerned with the function, the speakers, short term purposes in speaking, and long term goals in interacting verbally (Cutting, 2002, p. 2). It means that with a Pragmatics study the communication between speaker and hearer can be detected about the context and the purposes of that utterance. Pragmatics is also about a social-cultural perspective in the usage of language and examining the way of social attitude. Social expressions are expressed by the social rank between speakers and hearers.

Pragmatics can explain the important thing in the communication or the utterance and give the social principle of a discourse. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said (Yule, 1996, p. 3). This definition explained that Pragmatics is a disciplined study about the relationship between the hearer and the speaker and its content and context about what the speakers say and means.

The second theory is about deixis, the word of deixis comes from classical Greek *deiknymi* to show, point out (Saeed, 2016, p. 190). To show or to point out here means that to tell about something which are referred. Hurford (2007) states that deixis is a word from a Greek word that means points. The elements of language that are so contextually bound are called deictic. In linguistics, deictic word usually uses to describe the function of person, pronoun, time, demonstrative, and other features which is to connect the utterance with a relation of person, space and time. It means that a word can be deixis if the referent is suitable depends on the speaker, time and place pronounced that words.

According to Lyons (1996) deixis is the location and identification of people, object, events, process, and activities which is being talked about or referred to, in relation to the time, when the speaker says the utterance, or when the hearer hears it. It means that deixis is a word, phrase, or expression that the reference moves depending on the identity of the speaker, time, and place in relation to the utterance. Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this 'pointing' is called a deictic expression (Yule, 1996).

Furthermore, Yule (1996) states that deixis is clearly a form of referring that is conduct to the speaker's context and using the most basic distinction between deictic expression and the speaker. In deictic expression include the time, place, person to show interpreted in term of the speakers mean. It means that in general, the deictic expression must be understood by the listener as refers or to point out about the time, place, and person of the speaker's utterance in conversation. The

relationship between the speakers and listener who use the deictic expression is to know about that conversation's context.

The third theory is social deixis, According to Levinson in Ward (2006, p. 120) social deixis involves the marking of social relationships in linguistic expressions, with direct or indirect reference to the social status or role of participants in the speech event or communication. According to Levinson (1983) we can distinguish a number of axes on which such relations are defined. Social deixis also mentions the referring expression with the honorifics and addressee, which has function to giving respect or an honor to the recipient or listener to the speaker. It means that social deixis has an axes to identifying the deictic words or phrases.

The data were analyzed descriptively based on the social deixis theory proposed by Levinson. In general, according to Levinson in Ward (2006, p. 119) states that social deixis divided into two-part, those are relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis relates to the relative rankings or giving respect directed by speaker and referent to the hearer, speakers and addressee, speaker and listeners/viewers, and speakers and setting. Meanwhile, absolute social deixis is the language form that has been set for the speakers only. It means that both types of social deixis identify the utterance for refers someone and giving an honour.

According to Levinson in Ward (2006, p. 119) social deixis is those aspects of language structure that encode the social identities of participants properly, participant roles or the social relationship between them or between one of them and persons and entities referred to. According to Levinson in Anderson (1998) the deictic categories of person, place, and time are widely initiative in grammatical distinctions made by languages worldwide. It means that the use of the social deixis is not possible without using kind in the types of deixis itself.

1.6 Previous Study

This research is about Pragmatics with refers to Stephen C. Levinson Theory. Many researches use the same theory of Pragmatics, with this research takes some relevant researches which have been investigated.

The first research was done by Fitriyani Jamiah (2018) from English and Literature Department Adab and Humanities Faculty Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar. The research is entitled *Social Deixis in the Rogue Lawyer Grishma's Novel: Pragmatics Analysis*. In that research used Alan Cruse Theory about Pragmatics, the data used by Fitri is a novel by Dee. Fitri was used a descriptive qualitative research method. The research used note-taking as the instrument to get valid data. Fitri's research findings are relational Social Deixis (51) and absolute social deixis (24). The researcher concluded that her research findings used two kinds of social deixis, relational and absolute social deixis, which were calculated about 75 data that has been investigated.

The second research was done by Eka Gita Dewanti (2014) from Department of Language and Literature Faculty of Cultural Studies Brawijaya University. This research is entitled *Fillmore's Social Deixis Found in Dee's Perahu Kertas Novel*. This research used Fillmore's Theory about Pragmatic especially Social Deixis. Eka was found 59 social deixis expressions that were categorized into six categories. The most found category was honorific category in which 21 expressions were found in the novel. Other types of social deixis found in the novel were person marking consisting of 20 words, speech level composed of 4 words, social acts consisting of 10 words, and four words of linguistic performance.

The Third research was done by Uyunurriqiyah Putri Utami (2019) from English Literature Department Faculty of Humanities State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The research is entitled *Social Deixis of the Main Character in the Hercules Movie*. This research used theory by Fillmore about Social Deixis same with Eka's Research. Uyunurriqiyah was found that there are five types of social deixis used in the Hercules film script. Firstly, there are three types of relational social deixis form. They are speaker and referent, speaker and addressee, and speaker and setting. Secondly, from the absolute forms of social deixis, there are two types; they are authorized speaker and authorized recipient.

The difference between the previous study above and this research is in the use of a theory used. The theory in this research is using Stephen C. Levinson theory about Pragmatics, especially in social deixis. The use of statement of problem is to

find a referent expression meaning from that types of Deixis was found.

