

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presented of introduction. It covered; the background of study, the problem statement, the objective of study, scope of the study, significance of the study and thesis organization.

#### **1.1. Background of the study**

Language is the important thing when someone want to communicate with other people. By language, people can understand what the other people want to say. Communication is one of the functions of language, so when communicate with other people can use language. Lyons (2002) in Uswatun Hasanah (2016: 1) defined that language is a tool or system of symbol designed for purpose of communication and interaction with each other. People use language habitually in their daily life because when using English people can share their ideas and show their emotions. Using language can minimalize misunderstanding between two people that want to share their own ideas. The sender and receiver can broke the problem of misunderstanding with using language that can be meaningful, so the two senders and receiver can avoid the misunderstanding or misinterpretation.

One of branches which study language is pragmatics. Yule (1996: 3) stated that pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as a communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader). Pragmatics has four areas that concern with the study of meaning. It

means that when someone speak with other people the speaker not only focus on the language and word of the utterance but also have to focus of what the speaker means with the utterance. People have different argument about something, so misunderstanding can appear when they do not understand the utterance clearly. According to Levinson (1983: 5), syntax is taken to study of the combinatorial properties of words and their parts, and semantics to be the study of meaning, so pragmatics is the study of language usage.

According to Yule in Fatmawati (2015: 21), pragmatics covers some aspects such as entailment, implicature, presupposition, speech act, and deixis. Cruse (2000: 319) states that deixis means different things to different people. In addition, Yule (1996: 9) defines that deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things someone do with utterances. It means that deixis is to point via language. The word here and there is the example of deixis that can call to pointing language. For example:

- a) “Here is where I spent my day”.

The word here is pointing of the location where the speaker spent her day.

- b) “I wash my car every Sunday”

The word I is a deixis it called as person deixis because the speaker pointing himself. He talks about his activity on Sunday.

Essentially, deixis concerns with the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and

thus also concerns with the ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance (Levinson, 1983: 54). From the text, deixis is a study of the context of an utterances so it can be used to analyze a spoken and written text because both of them have many utterance that each utterance can pointing about person, time, or place. The pointing words are having a reference to the previous word. What the speaker mean also called as reference. Deixis can appear both in spoken and written language. In this research, the researcher wants to explain about the use of deixis in written language. In written language, the speaker can recognize the person, place and time of deixis because the one who is being talked about by the speaker is also known by the hearer and the time when the speaker utters some utterances. In studying deixis, we know that the use of words refers to thing or people and it helps them to be easier to understand what other people said. But sometimes also face misunderstanding; we do not know what it exactly means and how it could be. It means that the words are not referring to anything. So, to avoid the misunderstanding, we have to know about reference.

As stated aforementioned text, the form of language is not only found when we speak with other people but also we can find it in a written text, such as novel, poem, poetry, and short story. Short story is one of the results of literary works that is formed in written text (Winarsih, 2009: 3). It is functioned to entertain the readers with various themes without any borders and sometimes it is accessible for many categories of readers from different

ages or background. In this study the researcher wants to analyze the deixis that found in the short story. Because there are many deictic words that can found from short story although it a short story but the deictic words is almost complete. Not only children that loved to read short story the teenagers also liked to read the short story because the story is more interesting and can be done in one sitting.

Based on the illustration above, the researcher wants to analyze the deixis types and references that appears in *The Red Shoes* short story by Hans Christian Andersen. With this analysis, researcher and may be other readers can understand and comprehend the meaning of the story especially the speaker that utters. This analysis is also to avoid misunderstanding for those who are interested in reading short story by Hans Christian Andersen. From the reason mentioned above, the researcher will do the research with the title “AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN *THE RED SHOES* SHORT STORY BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN”.

## **1.2. Problems of the study**

The problem statement of the research can be provided as follows:

1. What types of deixis are used in *The Red Shoes* short story by Hans Christian Andersen?
2. What are deixis references in *The Red Shoes* short story by Hans Christian Andersen?

### 1.3. Objectives of the study

Based on the problem of the research above, the objective of the research can be provided as follows:

1. To identify the deixis types used in *The Red Shoes* short story by Hans Christian Andersen.
2. To find out the references of deixis that found *The Red Shoes* short story by Hans Christian Andersen.

### 1.4. Scope of the study

There are many types of deixis in short story, such as Person deixis that is the person who utters the utterance in the story, Spatial deixis that is indicate the location that include in the utterance, Temporal deixis also called as time deixis when the timing of speaking happened, Social deixis is the referent of the relationship of the speaker, discourse deixis is can called as text deixis. In this research, the researcher only analyzes three types of deixis. Those are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Beside, the writer will also discuss about the reference of each types of deixis in *The Red Shoes* short story by Hans Christian Andersen.

### 1.5. Significance of the study

This research is expected to give some benefits as follows:

(1) Theoretically

The findings of the study will give information of knowledge about types of deixis and its referent in the short story.

(2) Practically

- a. For students: the application of types of deixis and its referent can make the students easy to learn it.
- b. For English teachers: the researcher hopes to give new information about the types of deixis and the referent of each deixis types in the short story.
- c. For the researcher: the result of the study will answer the curiosity about the types of deixis and the referent in the short story. The writer also hopes that this research can be useful for other researchers and becomes one of the resources when doing research about pragmatics especially in the deixis.

### (3) Pedagogically

The result of the study will give information of knowledge about an alternative research about deixis types and the referent in analyzing short story. This study is important for the students who want to study about deixis types in *The Red Shoes* short story by Hans Christian Andersen.

## 1.6. Thesis Organization

Thesis organization makes the report of the analysis easier as follows:

Chapter one is the introduction about the research, the writer would like to discuss about background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the research, scope of the study, significance of the study, and thesis organization.

Chapter two is a review of related literature. In this chapter, the writer discusses about the review of related literature which consists of some previous studies and theory of the research include pragmatics, definition of deixis, types of deixis, definition of reference, definition of short story and the story of *The Red Shoes*.

Chapter three is research method that contains research design, unit of analysis, source of data, research instrument, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter four is findings and discussion which present about the finding of types of deixis in the short story, types of deixis and its referents meaning, and also this study discusses about person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

The last chapter is conclusion and suggestion which conclude the result of this study.

