CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of research, statement of problem, research purpose included significant. Furthermore the scope of study and organization of thesis are presented also to be discussed as follows.

1.1 Background Of Research

Communication is very important in people’s life to share their opinions, desires, and wants with others in the society. This idea is supported by Crystal’s definition about communication that “communication is a fundamental notion in the study of behavior, which acts as a frame of reference for linguistic and phonetic studies” (2008: 89). Besides, communication is not only sharing something, but also delivering a message or meaning from the speaker to the listener. Communicating with other people can be done by several ways of saying and doing things with sounds, words, and sentences, rather than just knowledge of specific sounds, words, and sentences (Wardhaugh, 1986: 2).

People in general, usually communicate with others by using utterances in a particular language. It is called as verbal communication. Communication can be divided into two types, verbal and nonverbal. Both of these types cannot be separated since people communicate, they usually apply it in their daily life. In addition Jones and LeBaron (2002: 499) state that verbal communication is when a person says to another directly, and nonverbal is when a person tries to communicate by using gesture, eye contact, and also hand movement. Furthermore,
Tepper and Haase (2001: 211) define that the nonverbal communication is interchanger information or ideas symbols that are written on surface to represent the sounds or words language.

People can deliver their message better to others by using both verbal and nonverbal communication. Verbal communication can be used as the direct way to share the main idea of the conversation. Then, they use nonverbal communication as the manner of the main message of conversation and to support communication. Communication clearly depends on not only the recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but also recognizing what speakers meant by their utterances (Yule, 2010: 127).

The representation of verbal and nonverbal communication is language. People use language for communicating with others, not only delivering the message of the conversation directly in oral form, but also it can be delivered in written form. In this term, people deliver the message using utterances for effective communication. Then, the speaker and the hearer have already got the background information about it. For example:

A: “Is it okay if I see Ms. Karmila today?”

In the example above shows the word I refer to the speaker and Ms Karmila as the addressee. The word I and Ms Karmila are also indicating person deixis. But the speaker prefers to use the word Ms Karmila to respect someone older than the speaker. For those utterance shows that language usage is necessary for getting understanding between speaker and hearer. Therefore, the linguistics branch that concerned with intended meaning between the speaker and hearer is pragmatics (Yule, 2010: 127).
Levinson (2007: 2) states that pragmatics is the study of language usage. It can be said that pragmatics is how people interpret the meaning of the conversation based on the context. Language also relates with who are the speaker, the hearer, and background knowledge both speaker and listener. In addition, Yule (2010: 128) states that pragmatics is the study of implicit meaning such as by orally from. On the other words, it can be said that it is how people interpret and share the argument when they communicate each other.

Hansen and Visconti (2009: 5) state pragmatics concerned with the redefinitions of the respective roles of speaker and address in the process of innovation. Moreover, when the speaker says something, it is important to the listener to respects and make redefinition what the speaker means by the utterance. But, sometimes there is misunderstanding of meaning and intention between language users. That misunderstanding relates to understand of utterance meaning with reference. In order to understand a reference of utterance, reader or listener should be able to identify the contexts of utterance. Thus, deixis is a study to describe the relation between language and contexts in language structure itself.

According to Levinson in Dylgjeri and Kazazi (2013: 88) deixis is concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. It means deixis can give interpretation to the context of the utterance, such as who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gesture of the speaker, and the current location.

Meanwhile, Yule (1996: 9) states that deixis is a technical term for pointing, it is very useful for one of the most basic things people do with utterances. Hurford (2007: 66) also states that a deixis word is one which takes some elements of its
meaning from the situation (for example the speaker, the addressee, the time and the place) of the utterance in which it is used. Furthermore, the term of deixis is important to build the meaning and the assumption of the hearer.

Therefore, the writer is interested to research about deixis, because every word is uttered which contain with deixis has difference reference or a changing reference depends on who becomes speaker, listener, time, place where the words are spoken. Although the use of language in communication gives more easiness to the speaker and listener such as referring system, but the misunderstanding sometime happens. Therefore, deixis helps to describe context of utterance.

The terms of deixis can be found in short story to support the plot of story. Short story is a piece of fiction that has a few characters. According to Mifflin (in American heritage dictionary 2000) “Short story is a short piece of prose fiction, having few characters and aiming at unity of effect”. In addition, Anindyarini, Yuwono, and Suhartanto (2008: 6) explain that short story has some values, such as moral value or religious value which relates with God and religious, humanity value or social value which relates with society, ethics value which relates with politeness, and aesthetics value which relates with art and beauty.

Furthermore, Short story is a prose narrative shorter than a novel. Generally when people read short story, they need shorter time than reading a novel. Short story can be read at a single sitting, short story is a brief work of literature, usually in narrative prose that should be able to read in one sitting. Similarly to other literary work, short story also contains some values such as social, culture, moral, and education.
The writer takes short story as object of research, because in short story contains utterances to support the story. Then, every utterances in short stories have words which contain with deixis that certainly refer to difference reference. For example:

a. “I am stronger than you.” (short story entitles “The Wind and The Sun”)

b. “No, you are not”. (short story entitles “The Wind and The Sun”)

Both of example above have a similar deixis, that is “you”, but the references are different. The fist example refers to The Sun as addressee, and the second example refers to The Wind as addressee. So that is what writer researched.

There are some previous researches which make deixis as topic research, there are:

a. Jimmi (2014) did research about analysis of Deixis in Raja Campur Sari of Didi Kempot’s Song. That research was purposed to find out the dominant types of deixis. There were 10 song lyrics taken as the samples. The findings of this study show that there are five types of deixis were found in Raja Campur Sari of Didi Kempot’s song, there are person deixis 33.7%, spatial deixis 16.6%, temporal deixis 16.4%, discourse deixis 20.3% and social deixis 13%. The most dominant type of deixis found is person deixis.

b. Setyawati (2013) did research about analysis of deixis of novel “Emma” by Jane Austen. That research was purposed to find the types of deixis (person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and discourse deixis) and describe the use of deixis in the utterances used in the novel “Emma” by Jane Austen. Meanwhile,
the kinds of person deixis found in the novel “Emma” by Jane Austen were *I, me, you, he, him, she, her, it, we, us, they, and them*. Then, the spatial deixis and temporal deixis found in the novel “Emma” by Jane Austen respectively were *here and there*, *and now, last night, this morning, the evening, soon, yesterday, today, next summer, every day, a week tomorrow, four years ago, three days ago, and the last four years*. Furthermore, the discourse deixis found in the novel “Emma” by Jane Austen were *this, that, those and these*.

c. Diarsih (2012) did research purposing to know kind of deixis in novel Lintang Panjer Rina by Daniel Tito. The result of her research showed that was found many person deixis 1st person, like *aku, kula, awake, dhewe*.

d. Tulan (2012) did research about person deixis of song Lyric in Maher Zain’s Album. The result of this research shows that there are three kinds of person deixis which is used in Maher Zein Album namely, first personal deixis, second personal deixis and third personal deixis. The person deixis that most dominant used are first personal deixis *I* and *We*. Then second personal deixis is *You* while the third personal deixis are *He* and *They*. The reference meaning of first personal deixis *I* and *We* refers to the singer and second personal deixis *You* refers to a woman, Allah, Muhammad and people as the hearer. While the third personal deixis *He* refers to Allah.

From the previous researches, the researchers above mostly research deixis on novel and song’s lyric. Therefore, the writer researches about deixis in short story for children which is interesting ways to teach the children for getting good moral and right attitude as distinguishing of previous object researches. The short story covers some utterances called direct speech. Most of direct speech in this short
story contains deictic expression. Thus, the research is entitled *The Analysis of Deixis of Short Stories For Children for Spoken English Program by Youth for Seva.* In the object of research, the writer takes fifty short stories and the writer chooses all short stories.

1.2 Statement Of Problem

All short stories present the different stories which contain deixis on every utterances to support the story. The problem is although every short stories have similar deixis on every utterances, but deixis itself refers to difference reference. Therefore, based on the background of problem can be formulated into the research question, as follows:

a. What are the types of deixis used on *Short Stories For Children for Spoken English Program by Youth for Seva*?

b. What is the function of each deixis on *Short Stories For Children for Spoken English Program by Youth for Seva* in utterance?

1.3 Research Purpose

The purposes of the research are:

a. To find out the types of deixis used on *Short Stories For Children for Spoken English Program by Youth for Seva*.

c. To know the function of each deixis on *Short Stories For Children for Spoken English Program by Youth for Seva* in utterances.
1.4 Significance

The significances of this research are:

a. Academically, this research is directed to the students of linguistics subjects or the reader generally, and the linguistics society especially for further analysis. Furthermore, this research is a reference for those who are interested in enriching the linguistics knowledge.

b. Practically, this research is directed to those who are interested in this research, and also this research can be studied as knowledge in choosing the best words in daily conversation.

1.5 The scope of study

This research focuses on four types on deixis (temporal deixis, person deixis, spatial deixis, and social deixis,) in utterances on Short Stories For Children for Spoken English Program by Youth for Seva. Furthermore, the use of deixis of this short story is analyzed only in the form of utterances.

1.6 Organization of Thesis

This thesis provides into five chapters, as follows:

Chapter I Introduction, this chapter discusses the logical reason for conducting the research. From the reasoning idea, the research problem is raised to be then the answer to the problem give much contribution theoretically and
practically. Thus this chapter consists of the background of research, statement of problem, purposes of research, significance of research, the scope of study, and organization of thesis.

**Chapter II** Theoretical Framework, this chapter deals with theory of pragmatics, the theory of deixis included kinds of deixis, the theory of the sentence element and definition of short story. Then, the writer writes about Youth For Seva as primary resource.

**Chapter III** Methodological of Research, this chapter focus on the method to deal the research to the relevant result. So, this Methodological of Research consist of Method of Study, The Data and Source of Data, Technique of Collecting Data, and Technique of Analysis Data.

**Chapter IV** Analysis of Data, this section focuses on all analysis of data and determine the result of research. It consists of presentation analysis of data included analysis the type of deixis and the functions of each dexis on *Short Stories For Children for Spoken English Program by Youth for Seva*.

**Chapter V** Conclusion and Suggestion, this section consists of two parts, they are conclusion and suggestion. First, conclusion deals about the writer’s analysis the data and find the result of the research. Second, the writer gives suggestion as reference to the next research. Then, the writer hopes this research can give many distributions for the reader.