

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

A brief description of literature is any written work containing artistic value. According to William J. Long, literature expresses life in words that appeal to our own perception of beauty (Long, 2004: 13). Meanwhile, as a prototype, a literary work must meet several requirements: written work, use careful language including creative features in language, be intended and read with aesthetic value, have weak implicatures, and have literary genres that are classified into drama, poetry, and prose (Mayer, 1997: 2).

The discussion about literature cannot be separated from language because language is a medium for forming a literary works. Language can be considered as the implementation of a particular purpose or meaning that people thought. In literary works, language is presented in written form, which is a representation of someone's ideas. It means that learning about language in a literary work is relevant. One way to learn language in literary works is by using linguistics. For example, in studying a context in a literary text, the branch of linguistics, pragmatics, can be used.

Pragmatics is a study focused on meaning that is communicated by the writer or speaker and comprehended by the reader or listener (Yule, 1996: 3). Deixis is part of pragmatics as a reference word for a certain thing or situation. Deixis took

from the Greek's word 'deiktikos', that has meaning 'to pointing'. Deixis can be found in an utterance. However, in a literary work, for example, deixis can also be studied in prose by focusing on the dialogues that appear between the characters.

Based on the definition of pragmatics and deixis, studying deixis in literary works will help the readers understand the story. Analyzing the deixis with its context meaning possibly makes the reader know what the deixis actually means. For example, analyzing a person deixis can help people to know the person who pointed out better.

"Amy Foster" short story that written by Joseph Conrad, published in 1901, was chosen as the subject of this study. This story tells about the meeting of the narrator (I) and his friend, Kennedy, a doctor who lived in Colebrook. While they were meet, Kennedy told the story about Amy Foster. Expect of Amy Foster, Kennedy also talked about Amy's husband, Yanko Goorall, a castaway who used to be his patient. Yanko Goorall is one of the main characters in this story that is told by Kennedy from his arrival due to being stranded, his struggle to seek help, his meeting with Amy until their marriage, even until the day he died. The use of person deixis by Kennedy refers to Yanko Goorall being the focus of this research. Dominating the story with his dialog, Kennedy used a lot of person deixis, including some forms or varieties of deixis that refer to this character. Thus, this research is conducted.

1.2. Research Problems

This study contains three research questions, which are as follows:

1. What are the kinds of person deixis used by Kennedy to refer to Yanko Goorall in the Joseph Conrad's "Amy Foster" short story?
2. How does the person deixis reflect Yanko Goorall's identity in the Joseph Conrad's "Amy Foster" short story?
- 3 Why does Kennedy use some kinds of deixis refer to Yanko Goorall in the Joseph Conrad's "Amy Foster" short story?

1.3. Research Objectives

According to the research questions, this research has following objectives:

1. To identify the kinds of person deixis used by Kennedy that refer to Yanko Goorall in the Joseph Conrad's Amy Foster short story.
2. To describe Yanko Goorall's identity that reflected from person deixis in the Amy Foster short story.
3. To explain the reason for using several person deixis varieties in the Amy Foster short story.

1.4. Previous Study

Many studies have discussed deixis in short stories. Some of those previous studies specifically talk about person deixis, for example Trisnanda (2021) made a research that analyzed five Oscar Wilde's short story. The method used is qualitative. The author focuses on person deixis that is used in short stories. This personal deixis can be in the form of first person (*I, mine, me, my, myself, we, our, us, ours*, and

ourselves), second person (*you, your, yourselves, and yourself*), and third person (*he, his, him, she, her, it, them, their, and their*), that has an important function to replace the story's characters.

The second study that talks about person deixis is published by Rahmani, Meitasari, and Suhartono (2023) with the short story entitled “The Gift of the Magi” as a subject of the research. Using descriptive qualitative design, the result shows that there are several person deixis used in this story including first, second, and third person singular and plural deixis. This research also discovers that third person deixis is the most frequent type appear in the story. The interpretation of this personal deixis depends on the context can give the better understanding of the story.

Third is a research that has been done by Khamat (2015) with the article entitled “A Corpus-Based Analysis of Person Deixis as Subjects in Edgar Allan Poe’s Short Story ‘The Black Cat’”. This descriptive research using corpus to collect the data of the story. The result is the kinds of person deixis that has function as subject including *I, we, he, she, it, they, and you* in the “The Black Cat” short story and two others story by Edgar Allan Poe, “Eleonora” and “The Purloined Letter” as comparison. This study also concludes that in the “The Black Cat” story, there is a lot of first person deixis that shows egocentric of the narrator.

The others studies also talk about some sort of deixis including the person deixis to give an insight and understanding that support this research. For example, an analysis of deixis with the context to analyze its meaning has been done by

Saifina (2021). The subject of the research is "Jack and the Beanstalk". The results of this research show that in the six paragraphs of the story there are discoveries of temporal, spatial and person deixis. Words and phrases in temporal deixis include *once upon a time, one day, sometimes again, after some days, third time, now, and ever after*. The spatial deixis words that appear are *inside, here, aside, under, and there*. Meanwhile the person deixis include *he, him, her, their, a man, you, his, my, me, she, your, I, englishman, the wife, boy, and they*. This interpretation of deixis aims to enable readers to know the meaning of deixis.

Next, Indrasara (2021) analyzed "The Night Come Slowly", a story written by Kate Chopin. This study discovered four types of deixis from the story by applying descriptive qualitative method. The person deixis that discovered in this research are first person (*I am, I, my, me*) and third person (*their, someone, they, them, he, his, him*), the place dixis found is *there*, the time deixis found are *the night, today, yesterday, and tomorrow*, and the social deixis are *young, man, men, and christ*. From this research, author has explained the meaning of the deixis.

There is also the study published to examines the types of deixis in the "A Little Match Girl", Hans Christians Andersen's story using pragmastylistics aspect and to know the language style that use in literary work is the purpose of this study (Salamah, Octaviani, & Isnaini, 2021). The study used descriptive qualitative methods in this research and applied Levinson theories. The research discovered all types of deixis are found in this short story. The person deixis contained in this story include first, second, and third person deixis, the word *this* and *there* discovered as place deixis, meanwhile time deixis that appear are *someday* and *now*, social deixis

to show social status such as; *the little maiden, mother, father, the little girl, God, grandmother*, etc. Meanwhile, the discourse deixis contained in this story are *that, but, and so*. This research discovered that the point of view based on the person deixis used is third-person.

Niswa (2021) published the article focused on identifying five forms of deixis based on Levinson's theory and searching for the dominant deixis discovered in the story entitled "What the Old Man Does is Always Right". This pragmatic study discovered five types of deixis in story. This research emphasizes the importance of a context in understanding the meaning of a speech so that people can identify who, when, and where a story occurs along with the character and social status of the characters in the story.

Meanwhile, in the article that has focused on Joseph Martin Kronheim's "Little Bo-Beep" short story, the research concentrates on three sorts of deixis: person, location, and time (Nabillah, 2021). The theory used is Levinson theory and the method used is descriptive qualitative research. This research discovered three types of deixis, namely personal deixis which consists of first, second, and third forms (*she, they, I, you, he, it, him, her, them, my, your, his, their, its, herself, and himself*), time deixis (*after, now, morning, soon, sometimes, once, night, evening*), and place deixis (*there and this*). This research also shows the function of deixis which is related to the relationship between language structure and the use of words in forming contextual sentences.

The deixis analysis that focuses on three types of deixis is also discussed in the research written by Uzma, Prihatin, & Prihatini (2022) with the article entitled “Deixis Analysis in “The Gift Of The Magi” For Teaching Writing Narrative”. Using Yule’s theory, the qualitative descriptive research that studied “The Gift of the Magi” short story has been done and discovered three categories of deixis: personal, temporal, and spatial. This research also correlates the deixis with teaching narrative study about grammatical elements, especially adverbial, clause, and pronouns.

Last, the analysis about person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis can be found in the article entitled “English Deixis in Picture Storybooks for Children” (Nufi’ah, Indah, Toyyibah: 2021). This research focusing on five story as subject. Using the descriptive qualitative research and applying theory by Levinson (1983), this research discovers some pattern of five type of deixis such as *I, now, there, this,* and *mother*

There are many studies that have been conducted on deixis, either focusing on only one type of deixis or all types of deixis based on the theory used. This study itself only focuses on one type of deixis, namely person deixis. This study talks about the short story entitled "Amy Foster" written by Joseph Conrad (1901) and not only describes the types of deixis used, but also tries to show that person deixis can be used to reflect the identity of the character in the story.

1.5. Scope of the Study

Analyzing deixis and its reference in the dialogue contained in “Amy Foster” short story, especially person deixis that used by Kennedy to refer Yanko Goorall using pragmatic approach is the scope in this study. This research additionally highlight how this person can describe Yanko Goorall identity with his acceptance or rejection by people in this story.

1.6. Writing Organization

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

This first part of the research consists of several topics, including the research background, research problem, research objectives, previous study, the scope, and the writing organization.

CHAPTER II : THEORY AND METHOD

The research theories (such as about deixis, person deixis, reference, and indentity) and methodologies applied are explained in this chapter.

CHAPTER III : RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The discovery of the research including the data of person deixis and its meaning, the discussion about the function of the used of person deixis on reflecting main character’s identity, and the discussion about the function of using

person deixis varieties in the “Amy Foster” short story written in this chapter.

CHAPTER IV : CONCLUSION

This chapter serves conclusions based on research about how personal deixis can show a person's identity.