

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In the “Amy Foster” short story, Kennedy, who is a doctor lived in Colebrook, told the narrator, his friend who had visited him, about Yanko Goorall. Yanko Goorall himself was Kennedy’s patient and Amy Foster’s ex-husband before he died. In telling about Yanko Goorall’s life, Kennedy used several forms of deixis that refer to Yanko. This deixis is a third person form that can be divided into pronouns and nouns. The pronouns used are the words ‘*he*’, ‘*him*’, ‘*his*’, and ‘*himself*’. Meanwhile the indexical noun phrases used are ‘*the man*’, ‘*that man*’, ‘*the poor devil*’, ‘*that being*’, ‘*the creature*’, ‘*the troublesome lunatic*’, ‘*the maniac*’, ‘*the poor man*’, ‘*the madman*’, ‘*the castaway*’, ‘*the fellow*’, and ‘*the strange man*’.

The use of third person deixis with different forms can also show Yanko Goorall's identity, which can be formed physically, psychologically, and socially. By using deictic expressions, which are pronouns such as ‘*he*’, ‘*him*’, ‘*his*’ and ‘*himself*’ we can identify that Yanko is physically male. This is the same as deixis in the form of noun phrases ‘*the man*’, ‘*that man*’, or ‘*the fellow*’, which identify that Yanko is a male person. Physically, although it cannot directly describe the characteristics directly, the indexical phrases ‘*that being*’ and ‘*the creature*’ show that Yanko's appearance was different and more likened to a non-human creature, while the phrases ‘*the poor devil*’ and ‘*the poor man*’ identify Yanko's appearance which was pathetic when other people saw him. Psychologically, Yanko's identity is also described by Kennedy with several deixis. For example, ‘*the troublesome*

lunatic, *'the maniac'*, and *'the madman'*, which means that someone is crazy or mentally unstable. Then, socially, Yanko's identity can be depicted from the deixis *'the castaway'*, which has meaning for a stranded person. This emphasizes that Yanko is not part of a social group (outgroup). Yanko's social identity as an outgroup also causes acceptance and rejection from people. This can also be seen from the deixis used by Kennedy, where several deixis are used to tell the story of Yanko's interaction with certain people. Pronouns (*he*, *him*, *his*, and *himself*) and phrases such as *'the man'*, *'that man'*, *'the fellow'*, *'the poor devil'*, *'the poor man'* have positive meanings that can be a form of acceptance. While *'that being'*, *'the creature'*, *'the troublesome lunatic'*, *'the maniac'*, *'the madman'*, and *'the strange man'* have negative connotations and even dehumanize someone, the use of this deixis to refer to someone can be concluded as a form of rejection.

Variations in the use of third deixis allow someone to conclude the identity of another person. The third person pronoun form, for example, can identify whether the person is a male or female human or something that is not human. Meanwhile, indexical noun phrases can be used according to a person's condition, including in terms of appearance or behavior.