

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORY AND METHOD**

#### **2.1. Theoretical Framework**

There are several theories that applied in this research including the theory about deixis, person deixis, reference, identity, and acceptance and rejection.

##### **2.1.1. Deixis**

Yule (1996) simply define deixis as ‘pointing’ via language. These linguistic forms that used to pointing called deictic expression or indexical. This deictic expression indicates something from a context. Furthermore, Levinson (1983) explains that the phenomenon of deixis reflects the link between language and context inside a language's structure. The examples of deixis include the usage of tense, demonstratives, first and second person pronouns, specific time and place adverbs, and other grammatical features. There are three types of deixis person deixis that used to indicate people, spatial deixis that used to indicate location, and temporal deixis that used to indicate time (Yule, 1996: 9). Deixis can have different meanings for different people.

##### **2.1.2. Person Deixis**

Grammatical categories of a person is reflected in the person deixis. The category of person deixis that refers to the speaker is first person. The addressee or listener is designated in the second person deixis. Meanwhile, additional participants in the

conversation who are not the speaker and listener are the third person. (Levinson, 1983: 62). Based on Yule (1996: 11) third person deixis is not directly related to the interaction between speaker and listener or addressee (I-you interaction). This is a distal form of person deixis. However, the use of third person deixis in conversation is possible.

Person deixis can be further classified into plural and singular. According to Cruse (2000: 319-320), the first person singular consists of the words I/me, while the first person plural consists of the words we/us. The second person singular and plural consists of the word you. The third person singular consists of he/him, she/her, and it, while the third person plural consists of they/them.

In addition, indexical of person also considering noun or noun phrase. The example is the use of definite description '*the*' as in the phrase '*the man*'. In this case the demonstrative also can be person deixis since it is indexical, for example in the phrase '*that man*' (Levinson, 1983: 60-63).

### **2.1.3. Reference**

An act in which a writer or speaker utilizes any linguistic forms that is recognizable to the reader or listener is the definition of reference. The expressions which can be pronoun, noun phrase that are either definite or indefinite, and proper nouns are referred to linguistic forms (Yule, 1996: 17). Anaphora reference, or subsequent references to previously introduced referents, is exemplified by the definite noun phrases *the woman*, *the man*, *the cat*, and the pronouns *she*, *he*, *it*. Furthermore, the cataphora occurs when the pronoun it appears first, it can be unclear until the

complete noun phrase appears in the next line. However, it is referred to as zero anaphora or ellipsis if no linguistic expression is present. When using zero anaphora to retain reference, the speaker wants the listener to conclude or identify who or what the speaker means (Yule, 1996: 22-23).

#### **2.1.4. Identity**

According to APA Dictionary of Psychology, the meaning of identity is an individual's or person's sense of self defined by a set of physical, psychological, and interpersonal characteristic that is not entirely shared with any other person and a range of affiliations and social role (VandenBos, 2015: 519). Meanwhile according to Hogg & Abrams (1988: 2) individual identity can be define as people's concept about who they are, what sort of people they are, and how they relate to other. The connection to the other people in the same group (in group) or different group (out group) determined by where they belong. From those definition, it can conclude that identity correlated with the characteristic of person's physical, psychological, and concerns to their social group.

#### **2.1.5. Acceptance and Rejection**

Personal identity correlates with social identity that concern with acceptance and rejection. Acceptance can be defined as a situation where a person considers a relationship with another person or individual as something valuable, important, and close so that he treats that individual nicely. Meanwhile, rejection relates to a situation where someone considers relationships with other people as something that is not valuable, important, and close, that giving rise to negative values where

they can exclude, ostracize, abandon, or banish this person or individual (Leary, 2001: 6).

## **2.2. Research Method**

The part of research method provides an explanation about the type of research that used including the data, unit analysis, population, sampling techniques, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

### **2.2.1. Type of Research**

This study uses descriptive qualitative as a method. Qualitative research helps to understand a phenomenon of the research topic and correlate it with the theory. Meanwhile, descriptive means the analyzing data used description, not based on numeric or statistic.

### **2.2.2. Data, Data Source, Unit of Analysis, Population, Sampling Techniques**

The primary data are text or sentences taken from a short story entitled Amy Foster by Joseph Conrad that published in 1901. Meanwhile, secondary data are taken from references or other books on deixis, pragmatics, and others that could support this research. The unit of analysis in this study is the words and phrases from the dialogues uttered by the characters in this story. The data population is the entire sentences or utterances that occur in dialogue between the characters in the story. The sample was taken using a purposive sampling method (based on some criteria; most relevant person deixis (pronoun and noun) refer to Yanko Goorall).

### **2.2.3. Methods of Data Collection**

The data collection technique is non-participant observation. There are some steps in collecting the data. First, short stories entitled “Amy Foster” in the form of eBooks are downloaded from the website (<https://www.gutenberg.org/>) and then read carefully to get an understanding of the text. The second step is observations that have the purpose of finding the person deixis that used by Kennedy to refer Yanko Goorall in the story. In the observation stage, when finding a word or phrase with that classified into person deixis, the word or phrase then highlighted. Taking notes is done to remind important things about the data. After that, the data copied in the form of a table to simplify the analysis process.

### **2.2.4. Methods of Data Analysis**

Data analysis has done by interpretation method. The data identified after studying the theory of person deixis. The data is then correlated or elaborated with other theories about identity. Interpretation also possibly add several ideas in data analysis while still referring to the theories.