

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Deixis in Pragmatics

Deixis is a branch of pragmatics that deals with words or expressions whose interpretation relies heavily on the context. According to Levinson (1983, p. 54), deixis is one of the clearest ways language connects to its context. The word deixis is borrowed from Greek, meaning ‘pointing’ or ‘indicating’. In language, deixis is used to point out something based on the situation of the speech, such as who is speaking, where the speech takes place, and when it happens. As mentioned by Khalili (2017), deixis cannot be understood without adding contextual information. To interpret a deictic expression, we must know who the speaker is, when, and where the utterance takes place.

In his book *Pragmatics*, Levinson (1983, p. 62) identifies five types of deixis: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Person deixis is related to the participants in the speech event, such as the speaker, the listener, and others being referred to. Place deixis refers to the location of the participants relative to where the utterance happens, and time deixis is related to when the utterance takes place.

The other two types, discourse deixis and social deixis, are based on Lyons’ (1968) ideas, which Levinson includes in his book. Discourse deixis refers to linguistic expressions used to point to other parts of a text or conversation, while social deixis shows the social status or relationship between people involved in

communication. Supported by recent studies, person deixis can enrich character development and narrative structure (Khoiriyah & Rosdiana, 2025). Therefore, this study focuses on one types of deixis, which will be explained as follows:

2.1.1.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis is related to who is speaking, who is being spoken to, and who is being talked about. Levinson (1983, p. 68) explains that person deixis appears in the grammatical category of person, which are identified into three types: first person, second person, and third person. The first person refers to the speaker, such as I, me, my, we, and us. The second person refers to the listener, such as you and your. The third person refers to the people or things other than the speaker and listener, such as he, she, it, and they.

2.1.2 Characterization

This study uses Rimmon-Kenan's (2002) theory of characterization as a supporting framework to enlighten the author of Scrooge's character development in *A Christmas Carol*. Rimmon-Kenan stated that character can be understood as a collection of traits that appear directly and indirectly in the story (p. 59). These traits can be seen through "character indicators," such as what the character says, does, or how others describe them.

According to Rimmon-Kenan (2002), characterization can be divided into two types: direct definition and indirect presentation (pp. 59–61). Direct definition occurs when the narrator explicitly describes a character's traits. In contrast, indirect presentation reveals character traits through speech, actions, external appearance, or environment (pp. 61–66). This study focuses on indirect presentation through speech because Scrooge's character development is analyzed

through his utterances throughout the five staves. Rimmon-Kenan (2002) explains that speech can reveal character traits through both its content and form, including what is said and how it is expressed through word choice, sentence structure, and tone (p. 63). Therefore, Scrooge's speech is used as an indicator to identify the changes in his character throughout the story.

2.2 Methods

2.2.1 Types of Research

According to Sugiyono (2013, p. 7), qualitative methods are often called interpretive methods because the data are analyzed through interpretation rather than numbers. This study uses a descriptive-qualitative approach to analyze *A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens. Descriptive-qualitative, as part of qualitative methods, is used to examine language in depth and describe how personal deixis help to reveal characterization, especially Scrooge's character development, by combining Levinson's (1983) theory of deixis with Rimmon-Kenan's (2002) theory of characterization as supporting frameworks.

2.2.2 Data and Data Sources

The data of this study are personal deixis found in Scrooge's utterances in the novel. Following Bakhtin (1986, p. 71), an utterance is defined as a unit of speech communication whose boundaries are determined by a change of speakers rather than by grammatical boundaries such as sentences. Therefore, an utterance may consist of one or more sentences as long as it is produced by the same speaker in one uninterrupted turn.

As explained by Sugiyono (2008, as cited in Sinaga, 2023), purposive sampling is a technique for selecting data based on specific considerations. In this study, purposive sampling is applied to select 44 utterances from Scrooge's speeches in the novel based on their relevance to the research objectives. These selected utterances are analyzed to examine how the use of personal deixis reflects changes in Scrooge's characterization throughout the novel. The data are taken from the original printed novel *A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens as the primary data source.

2.2.3 Method of Collecting Data

According to Creswell (2023, p. 199), there are four main types of qualitative data collection: observations, interviews, documents, and audiovisual or digital materials. This study uses documents as the data collection method. The document analyzed in this study is the novel *A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens, which serves as the primary source of data. Creswell (2023, p. 200) states that documents are a valuable source of qualitative data because they provide rich textual information and can be accessed by researchers at any time.

The sampling method is purposive sampling. As explained by Sugiyono (2008, as cited in Sinaga, 2023), purposive sampling is a technique of selecting data sources based on specific considerations. In this study, purposive sampling is used to select all of Scrooge's utterances that contain personal deixis.

The data collection follows several steps:

1. conducting a deep reading of the novel;
2. marking all utterances spoken by Scrooge that contain personal deixis;

3. classifying all the utterances spoken by Scrooge that contain personal deixis based on the types of personal deixis (first, second, and third person), to answer the first question; and
4. organizing the selected data systematically for further analysis to answer the second question.

2.2.4 Method of Analyzing Data

According to Taherdoost (2020), data analysis is the process of transforming collected data into meaningful information. This study uses qualitative data analysis. As explained by Creswell (2023, p. 207), qualitative data analysis involves organizing and interpreting the data to answer the research questions. To analyze the data, this study follows steps adapted from Tesch's (1990) qualitative data analysis procedures as cited in Creswell (2023, p. 209).

The methods of analyzing the data are as follows:

1. reading *A Christmas Carol* several times to understand the story and its context;
2. collecting the data based on the data collection procedures, focusing on personal deixis from Scrooge's utterances;
3. analyzing each identified deixis in its context by applying Levinson's (1983) theory of deixis, supported by Rimmon-Kenan's (2002) theory of characterization, to explain how deixis reflects Scrooge's characterization throughout the story; and
4. interpreting the findings to explain how personal deixis represent Scrooge's transformation throughout the narrative.