

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This Chapter presents some topics. Those are background of the study, statement of the problem, the objective of study, significance of study, scope and limitation of study, and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Literature is part of learning a language that has the aesthetics, honesty and truth. Literature has important role in human life, which is to equip people to be able to navigate life. Literature can also reveal the values and the event that show aspect of life, including religious values, moral values, social values and cultural values. These values can enlighten the human conscience in order to face the problem of life with wise and prudent. Literary books in Indonesia have been developed since many years ago both in their quantity and their quality. Started the coming of foreigners who use English in their communication, Indonesian people become able to use English and begin to teach or spread it to other Indonesian people. Since then, Indonesian literary books have also been influenced by English.

There are many kinds of literary books. One of the literary books that absorb the reality of life and elevate the values contain in society is novel. It is one of literary books that is much influenced by English. A novel is an extended fictional prose narrative focusing on a few primary characters but often involving scores of secondary characters. It

involves events, characters, and what the characters say and do (Abrams, 1993).¹

In this study, the writer tries to discuss about one of the novel titles *The Great Gatsby*. *The Great Gatsby* is a 1925 novel written by American author F. Scott Fitzgerald that follows a cast of characters living in the fictional town of West Egg on prosperous Long Island in the summer of 1922. The story primarily concerns the young and mysterious millionaire Jay Gatsby and his quixotic passion and obsession for the beautiful former debutante Daisy Buchanan. Considered to be Fitzgerald's magnum opus, *The Great Gatsby* explores themes of decadence, idealism, resistance to change, social upheaval, and excess, creating a portrait of the Jazz Age or the Roaring Twenties that has been described as a cautionary tale regarding the American Dream. Today, *The Great Gatsby* is widely considered to be a literary classic and a contender for the title "Great American Novel". The book is consistently ranked among the greatest works of American literature. In 1998 the Modern Library editorial board voted it the 20th century's best American novel and second best novel in the English language.²

There are many expressions and words in English which entrust all of it on the circumstance of the utterance and can only be understood in statement of these circumstances. As sub field of linguistics developed in the late 1970's, pragmatics studies, how people understand and produce a communicative act in a real situation which is in the conversation. Pragmatics

¹Abrams, M. H. 1993. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. 6th edition. Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace College Pub.

² 100 best novel. Modern Library. Retrieved 14 May 2014

is the study of meaning related to the context. Context is a small subpart of the universe of discourse shared by speaker and hearer and includes fact about the topic of the conversation in which utterance occurs about situation. Yule (1995:3) states that pragmatics is the study of the speaker meaning which relates to the utterances situation. In the pragmatics, deixis is one part that is studied. The phenomenon of deixis raises a number of puzzles about the proper way to think about the relationship of semantics and pragmatics. Deixis abounds in language use and marks one of the boundaries of semantics and pragmatics. In pragmatics, deixis describes words or expression the references of which rely absolutely on concept.

Deixis is a technical term for one of the most basic things we do with utterance. When we ask to someone, "come here!", we are using a context in the utterance, such as who is speaking to whom, what relation they have, and the time of place of speaking. In the sentence "I miss you", the word *I* and *you* are deictic words which do not have permanent reference. They are different from the words *house*, *bag* and *table*, which still have permanent reference even though different speakers, places and situation express them. When someone says the word *house*, people will be able to imagine its physical performance even if he is not in the place of that house. Deictic expression have their most basic uses in face to face spoken interaction where utterances are easily understood by the people present, but they may need a translation for someone not right there. Their interpretation depends on the context, the speaker and the hearer.

The basic distinction presented so far for person, spatial and temporal deixis can be seen at work in one of the common structural distinction made in English grammar between direct and indirect speech. This very regular difference in English reported discourse marks distinction between the near speaker meaning of direct speech and the distant speaker meaning of indirect speech. Their interpretation depends on the context, the speaker and they express relative distance.

The writer found many readers who are confused in understanding the utterance in the text. Often people do not realize that they use the deictic expression in their direct conversation. They will easily understand the deictic expression used in a conversation, because when the dual are doing a conversation they will understand the intention of the speaker's references automatically. While in written conversation as text of dialogues, readers will have difficulty in understanding the deictic expression in the utterances on the text. That's very important to learn about deixis more. Because the interpretation of the deictic expression will different depend on context, speaker intention and express relative distance.

The writer would like to discuss the theory, kinds of deixis, and reference of the deixis because, without mastering them, it will be very confusing to understand the interpretation of utterances in written conversation, such as novel or other literary books. The words *I, you, they, we, he, she, it, this, that, there, here, now, later* are called deictic expressions or deictic words. For example, the using of deictic expression "I" and "you"

as person deixis in written conversation "I love you" and using the alteration of participant "I" become "you" in the conversation, because they do not know about theory and kinds of deixis. The deictic expression "I" will be referred to Daisy or Jordan Baker based on the context of the utterance and vice versa. The information can be gotten by understanding of the written text. That is why the writer uses the novel "Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald as data. The novel covers some conversations comprising of utterances called direct speech especially interrogative utterance. The writer focus in interrogative utterance because it is not commonly examined the interrogative dialogue as the object of analysis. In addition, interrogative utterance in written conversation more difficult to understand the reference than in spoken conversation. Most of direct speech in the novel contains deictic expression especially in interrogative dialogue. Thus, this topic will be a fresh research. The research is entitled The Analysis of Deixis of The Novel "Great Gatsby" By F. Scott Fitzgerald.

B. Statement of Problem

This study attempt to answer the following questions:

1. What are the types of deixis found in the interrogative dialogue in Novel "*The Great Gatsby*" by F. Scott Fitzgerald?
2. What are the referent of deixis used in the interrogative dialogue in novel "*The Great Gatsby*" by F. Scott Fitzgerald?

C. The Objective of Study

In this clear, for the statement of the problems state above that this study aims:

1. To find the type of deixis found in the interrogative dialogues in novel "*The Great Gatsby*" by F. Scott Fitzgerald
2. To describe the referent why the deixis is used in interrogative dialogues in the novel "*The Great Gatsby*" by F. Scott Fitzgerald

D. Significance of the Study

The Result of the study is expected to contribute the students of the English department and other researchers.

1. The Students of English Department

The Result of the research can give more information and knowledge for the students about analysis of deixis.

2. Other researchers

The result of the research can be used as a reference in conducting similar research for future studies.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer will focus on the analysis of deixis in interrogative dialogues which are taken from novel *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald. The writer will analyze the sentences based on George Yule theory. The writer also will be going to analyze the reason is used by the writer in novel *Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald why using deixis in the utterance of interrogative dialogues

F. The Definition of Key Terms

For the purpose to avoid misunderstanding there are terms need to defined, they are:

1. Novel

Novel is along prose containing a series of one's life story with the people around him to accentuate the character and nature of each actor. Novel has long (at least 40,000 words) and more complex than a short story, and is not restricted structural limitations and metrical play or poem. Generally a novel tells the story of the characters and their behavior in everyday life, with a focus on the odd sides of the narrative. The novel has some elements contained in its. Those elements are classified into intrinsic element and extrinsic element. Intrinsic element consists of Theme, setting, point of view, plot, characterization, and diction. Whereas, extrinsic element consists of background creation, history, biography author, and others, beyond the intrinsic elements.

2. The Great Gatsby

A kind of novel that will be the source of data for the writer's research. This novel is written by F. Scott Fitzgerald. Width this book is 180 pages. It is published by Charles Scribner's Son.

3. Deixis

A term in linguistics referring from Greek for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means pointing via language.

Deixis is a word that refer to person, thing, place and time in the utterances.

4. Referent

Referent is the central point of utterance or sentence. It has function to identifying someone or something and helps the reader or listener to understand about what the speaker mean in utterance.