

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

To know the problems of this study, the researcher will explain some reasons in this chapter. This chapter describes the background of the study, problem of the study, object of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

#### A. Background of the Study

In everyday talk, we use the word “language” in many different ways. It means we use language all the time to make things happen. All people in this world learn the language surrounding them in their early childhood and speak it until the rest of their life. No other creature in the world except human use language to communicate with others. The language change over time, whether speakers desire change or not.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, knowledge of language is important. Alternatively, language is also called of communication. In communication is consider talk contexts and speaker purpose. In this case, to more understand the contexts and speaker purpose we can study about pragmatics.

Pragmatic is inspecting correlation between form, meaning, and context used.<sup>2</sup> It means that people study pragmatics to use a language in many ways, creat meaning and make sense what is said in spesifik

<sup>1</sup> Vedrana Mihalicek and Christin Wilson. *Language Files: Materials for an introduction to language and Linguistics*. Colombus, The Ohio State University Press, 2011. P. 5

<sup>2</sup> Muhammad M. Hum. *Metode Penelitian Bahasa*, (Jogjakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media. 2011), P 145

circumstance. Pragmatic is not only focus in an analyze something that has expressed but also focus on something to communicate with others. It is important in conversations daily life. Be sides that, pragmatics is the part of linguistics to study the meaning of context. The context of language obtainable from instrument that used in pragmatics, such as deixis.

One of some aspects language studied in pragmatics is deixis. Deixis is deal with connections between discourse and the situation in which discourse is used.<sup>3</sup> It means deixis is a reference to word meaning or sentences and also an indicate about the situation in which it always moves or changes depending on the context. The word deixis has meaning to show and to indicate an expression language which refer directly that used by a speaker or writer to identify something, this is called deictic. Based on this expression, there are three kinds of deixis including the person deixis, time deixis and place deixis.

In this study, the researcher will focus about deixis on pragmatics, especially about personal deixis in the novel of *King Solomon's Mines* by Henry Rider haggard. Personal deixis is realized with personal pronouns. There are three parts of personal deixis. There are first person, second person, and the last is third person. In conversation, the speaker as a first person use word "I", directly, the listener as a second person what they have heard about the speaker's utterance. Therefore, a second person uses the

<sup>3</sup> Jan Renkema. *Discourse Studis An Introductory Textbook*. Amsterdam /Philadelphia. John Benjamin Publishing Company. 1993. P. 76

word “You”, and could be talking about a third person uses the word “he”, or “she”.

Personal deixis has a purpose to make the interpretation process of some words or utterances in the context of conversations or reading books. The use of personal deixis is to penetrate in natural language both oral and written. If the personal deixis is not be used in conversation or in reading a book, it will be confused to the reader or hearer. And it might appear to the reader or the hearer some misunderstanding of the personal deixis. Therefore, the use of personal deixis in utterances is very important. Especially, in the novel “King Solomon’s Mines” by Henry Rider Haggard.

The novel “King Solomon’s Mines” by Henry Rider Haggard tells about an adventurer, his name is Allan Quatermain. Allan Quatermain will write his adventure tale with his friends in the past to his son, Harry who is studying at the hospital in London to be a doctor. Allan’s friends are Sir Henry Curtis and Captain Good. They met on the boat when Allan has hunted an elephant. In his adventure, Allan said to his new friends, Sir Henry Curtis and Captain John Good. Then, Sir Henry Curtis retains Allan Quatermain to guide their expedition to find Sir Henry's lost brother, who had disappeared into the jungle to discover the legendary diamond mines of King Solomon. The name of Sir Henry’s brother is George Neville. Allan Quatermain as the captain in this adventure for the missing George Neville. “King Solomon” himself is a good and rich person who is popular for his wisdom and his wealth.

How to do this research, the researcher will give an example to analyze the personal deixis:

*“Paula will get a surprize from **her** father, but **she** must study hard to be a winner in dance competition to get **it**.”*

In the example above, the word **“Paula”** as the subject (S) in the sentence. **“She”**, **“Her...”**, and **“It”** belongs to the singular third person. **“She”** as the subject (S), **“Her...”** as the Direct Object (D.O), and **“It”** as the Indirect Object (I.O) in the sentence. But the word **“It”** is not personal pronoun. Because the reference is not to person. **“It”** will be a third person and has position in the sentence if refers to person. Therefore, the pronouns above have a function as a personal pronoun.

The example above shows the use of personal deixis that always changes and complex. Such as the word **“She”** in the sentence above, **“...she must study hard...”** and **“her father”** refers to **“Paula.”** The reference is Cataphora. **“...it”** is talking about something, refers to **“a surprize”**. That is the complexity of personal deixis. Several readers can create misinterpretation about that. And the researcher will devide the analysis of personal deixis according to the personal deixis' catagories.

For that reason, the researcher is interested to analyze in focusing on personal deixis. The researcher is embittered by how many types of personal deixis that are used in this novel. Therefore, the researcher is interested in focusing **“PERSONAL DEIXIS IN HENRY RIDER**

HAGGARD'S NOVEL "KING SOLOMON'S MINES" by using Pragmatics theory.

## B. Problems of the Study

Based on the statement in the background of the study above, the researcher finds the problems of this study. They are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of personal deixis used in the Henry Rider Haggard's Novel "King Solomon's Mines?"
2. What positions in the sentences occupied by personal deixis used in the Henry Rider Haggard's Novel "King Solomon's Mines?"
3. What kinds of references used by the personal deixis in the Henry Rider Haggard's Novel "King Solomon's Mines?"

## C. Objectives of the Study

The objective of this research is to find the answer or conclusion the researcher wants to get after research activity is completely done. In line with the research problems, there are some objectives in this research:

1. To identify the types of personal deixis used in the Henry Rider Haggard's Novel "King Solomon's Mines."
2. To classify the positions in the sentences occupied by personal deixis used in the Henry Rider Haggard's Novel "King Solomon's Mines."
3. To describe kinds of references used by the personal deixis in the Henry Rider Haggard's Novel "King Solomon's Mines."

#### D. Significance of the Study

Studying Henry Rider Haggard's Novel "King Solomon's mines" is expected to be useful. Practically, the result of this study will develop the student's knowledge to study language. Moreover, the students can get knowledge about deixis. The result of the study will also give more information to the reader about personal deixis used in Henry Rider Haggard's Novel "King Solomon's Mines."

This study is expected to give more information to the next researchers who want to discuss similar ideas. Moreover, the result of this study can add the ability of linguistics study, especially deixis study in pragmatic.

#### E. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The researcher studied the types of personal deixis, their position in sentences, and their references in *King Solomon's Mines'* novel.

There are many aspects studied in pragmatics. However in this research, the researcher studied the deixis, especially personal deixis in *King Solomon's Mines'* novel. Apart from identifying personal deixis, this study also investigated positions that are occupied by the deixis. The last focus in this study is the reference of those personal deixis.

## F. Definition of Key Terms

From the research problem above, this study focuses on personal deixis that are used in the Henry Rider Haggard's novel "King Solomon's Mines" by using pragmatics theory. In order to avoid misunderstanding about the types, positions, and kinds of references by personal deixis are used in this study, some related terms are needed to be defined. There are Pragmatics, Deixis, Personal deixis, and Reference.

**Pragmatics** : Pragmatics is interpretation of language that use the people to know meaning and context what they said in spesific around them. Besides that, pragmatics focus on explanation or analysis something that is not only what is say but also focus in communication's context. Communication is also need an expression to more understand between the speaker and hearer. This expression can be studied in deixis.

**Deixis** : Deixis is a part of pragmatics that has connection with an expression and certain word or sentence that changes because of the context. The change of context in a sentence is often caused by the change of situation including personal deixis, time deixis and place deixis.

**Personal Deixis** : Personal deixis consists of first person, second person, and third person, which are distinguished into singular

and plural person. It is also distinguished based on the function in the sentence. As subject and object personal pronouns, as a subject in a possessive personal pronoun, as an object in a possessive personal pronoun, as a subject in a possessive adjective personal pronoun, as an object in a possessive adjective personal pronoun, and as a reflexive personal pronoun.

**Noun Phrase** : noun phrase typically function as subject, direct object, subject complements, and object complements.<sup>4</sup>

**Reference** : is the act of referring to preceding and following elements, deals with a semantics relationship.



<sup>4</sup> Lynn M. Berk. *English Syntax from Word to Discourse*. New York. Oxford University Press. 1999. P 55