

Pragmatics Study On Deixis Analysis In Narrative Texts In A Textbook of SMP Nasima Semarang

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Abstract—Deixis is a branch of pragmatics field. It needs to be learnt by the learners. By learning deixis, they will be able to use deictic words properly. Therefore, the aids used by the learners should support them in their learning activities. This research aims to investigate the deictic words which used in narrative texts in a textbook. This research also analyzed their interpretation and the contribution of the dominant deictic word used. This research was a descriptive qualitative research. The source of the data was three narrative texts which adopted from a textbook of SMP Nasima Semarang. In analyzing the texts the researcher employed the deixis theory suggested by Stephen C Levinson (1983). There are five types of deixis such as person, time, place, social and discourse deixis. The findings revealed all types of deixis are used in the texts. The total occurrences of deictic words used in among texts are 96 occurrences. The dominant deictic word used in among texts is 'he'. It is a kind of person deixis especially third person deixis. It is because commonly narrative text is talk about retelling someone else story. In short, each type has their own roles in written or spoken languages.

Keywords: pragmatics, deixis, narrative text, textbook

I. INTRODUCTION

In daily life, there are many social interactions doing by the people. Of course, communication is as one of them. In doing communication, language becomes main tool employed. Sometimes, the goal of communication is not reach well. Hence, to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpreting between the speaker and the hearer, people need learn about language. There are some fields of learning language, one of them is pragmatics. Pragmatics is known as a field of study which discuss about the meaning of the language in its context. As Levinson (1983, p. 9) pragmatics is a study in those relationships between the language and context which encoded in the language structure. Furthermore, it can be defined as meaning in use or meaning in its context (Thomas, 1995, p.1). There are many parts in pragmatics scope. They are deixis, speech act, conversational implicature, conversational structure, and politeness strategies. Meanwhile, this research focused on deixis.

Deixis becomes an important part to be learnt, because it has function for pointing the

specific person or thing (e.g object, events, activities, etc) which being talked in our speech events or communication. By knowing deixis, we will be able to point the addresses properly. Levinson (1983, p.54) stated that deixis is a term which came from the Greek word which has function to indicate or point some grammatical features directly in a circumstances utterance. He also summarized that deixis essentially concerns with the ways in which languages encode the context of utterance or speech events, thus also concerns in the interpretation of utterances which depends on the analysis in its utterance context. Additionally, Yule (1996, p.9) also defined deixis which means pointing via language. Deixis has the important role in communication. Deixis also called as indexical which has functions as it is relevant to determinate the propositional meaning of utterance (Lyons, 1995, p.303). It occurs in our utterance unconsciously. It is used in particular words based on its classification in the relationship between the words and the reality. It is known as deictic expression.

Relating to the deictic words which is for represented the types of deixis references. According to Levinson (1983) there are five types of deixis, such as: (1) person deixis, it refers to the categories of person grammatically, it includes in pronoun which speaker, hearer, and other entities relevant to the discourse are referred to. It divided into three parts, they are first person (I, me, etc), second person (you, your, yours) and third person (she, they, etc). (2) Time deixis, it refers to the categories of the time at when the speaker is producing the utterance and also can be referred the particular moment. For instance: now, yesterday, etc. (3) Place deixis, it refers to the specification of locations to points in the speech event. For instance: here, in the school, etc. (4) Social deixis, it refers to the aspects influenced by certain reality of the social status in the speech events occur. For instance: Prof, Sir, etc. (5) Discourse deixis, it refers to the use of expressions within some utterance to some portion of the discourse and it contains. For instance: that, this, etc.

Regarding to the deixis as important role in a speech event or communication, it invited some researchers conducted the research by investigating

the phenomena about deixis. Ekowati and Sofwan (2014), conducted a study on deixis which aims to investigate the deictic words in the conversation texts and describe the interpretation in its context. It is a qualitative study which the conversation text was taken from an English textbook of senior high school level. The findings showed that the dominant deixis used in the conversation text was person deixis. It referred to describe person in the reality. Meanwhile, the investigation of deixis is also can be used in song which is, in education field, sometimes used as a material. Some research conduct to analyze types of deixis used in a song. Abdulameer (2019), conducted a research which aims to identify the occurrences of deixis in the religious text, investigating the most dominant deixis used in the text and how it can affected the hearer. The findings showed that the deixis used in 219 times. The dominant deixis used is person deixis. It is being the reason why the hearer affected, because *he* refers to God. Anggara (2016) found that the most dominant deixis used in *keroncong* (a kind of Javanese song) was personal deixis which shows people interaction. Nasution, et al (2018) found that all types of deixis were used in Ed Sheeran's *Divide*. Then, Thao & Herman (2020); Sitorus & Herman (2019) found that there are only three deixis used in English song. The use of personal pronoun in presidential campaign speeches of Barack Obama and Mitt Romney which showed the positive identity of the candidates and their speeches became more eligible in representing their opportunity to get the presidential position (Putri & Kurniawan, 2015). The last previous research was conducted in analyzing personal deixis in a religious book entitled *Shahih Al-Bukhari Hadith: In the Book of As-Salat* in English translation. It was found that the most dominant person deixis used in the book is third pronoun specifically in the word *he* which referred to Prophet Muhammad SAW (Pratiwi, 2018).

In this research the researcher analyze the deixis appeared in three narrative texts which adopted from a textbook of SMP Nasima Semarang in grade IX entitled *English Conversation for Youngsters (ECY)*. Narrative text is a common genre of text which being a topic to be learnt in Junior High School students. The aim of this research is to find out the deictic words which used in the texts and its interpretation. It is important to know the reason for the most dominant deixis used in among texts, to know its essential value and to know its contribution. The beneficial of this research is to provide and enrichment the knowledge of the deixis existence in the aids of the learning material in the school. Besides, through this research, the researcher assumed that the findings will contribute to the increment of discourse analysis scope specifically in the analysis of deixis in narrative text and also to invite the students' linguistic awareness specified in English subject.

Based on the background of the research, the researcher formulates the questions of the problems that will be answered in the following session. They are mentioned as follows:

1. What are the types of deixis appearing in among narrative texts at the textbook of SMP Nasima Semarang?
2. What is the most dominant types of deixis appearing in among narrative texts at the textbook of SMP Nasima Semarang?
3. What is the interpretation of the most dominant types of deixis in among narrative texts at the textbook of SMP Nasima Semarang?

II. METHOD

To conduct this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. The source data of this research is three narrative texts adopted by a textbook for junior high school level entitled '*English Conversation for Youngsters (ECY)*'. There are three narrative texts analyzed, they are entitled: *The Dog and the Rooster* (Text 1), *The Prince and His Best Friends* (Text 2), and *The Rabbit and the Wolf* (Text 3)" that presented in the textbook. *English Conversation for Youngsters (ECY)* is an English organization in SMP Nasima Semarang which conducts conversation classes for each grade of this school. These classes are expected to help the communicative competence of the students in English. Each material is written by the teachers and graded based on the level of communicative competence from basic to the advance level.

Meanwhile, in analyzing the data, the researcher used pragmatics field rules as the approach in analyzing the discourse. That is deixis theory which suggested by Stephen C Levinson (1983). It is seen in the appearing of some deictic words. In the process of analyzing the data, the researcher did several steps. First, the researchers analyze each text as the deixis rules carefully. Then find some question like classification types of deixis appeared, which the dominant appeared and analyze more the reasons why it can be the dominant one. The last, the researcher describes the results found by explaining in the following discussion and findings part. The whole of data explained and described in narration form.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section is discussing about the result of the research. After analyzing the data, the researcher found some deictic words used in among narrative texts. The result found by employing the theory of Stephen C Levinson (1983) which stated that there are five types of deixis. In the texts, almost all types of deixis appeared. To show some of them, this paper also provide some representation from each text.

3.1 Person Deixis

- a. First person, this category only used in the Text 3 which deictic word 'me', it used twice. The sentences such as:
 "Show **me** the stone."
 "Now let **me** be sure about this....."
- b. Second person, this category only used in the Text 1 and Text 3. Both of the texts used one of the deictic words categorized in the second person that is 'you'. In the Text 1, it used once. Meanwhile, in the Text 3, it used twice. The representative of them as follows:
 "...but **you** must first ..." (Text 1)
 "....., when **you** found him,...." (Text 3)
- c. Third person, this category appeared in among three texts. In the Text 1, it used 11 times which the deictic words such as *he, him, it, they* and *their*. In the Text 2, it used 16 times which the deictic words such as *him, his, him, it,* and *them*. Meanwhile, in the Text 3, it used 20 times which the deictic words such as *him, his, him, it, they* and *them*. The representative of them can be seen in the following sentences:
 "**They** walked till **it** was dark,....." (Text 1)
 "... **he** quietly made up a plan ...(Text 2)
 "**It** is not fair, **you** can ask". (Text 3)

3.2 Time Deixis

Time deixis is used in among three texts. In the Text 1, it used twice which the deictic expression such as *one day* and *in the next morning*. On the other hand, in the Text 2, it used 3 times which the deictic words such as *once upon a time, one day,* and *early at dawn*. Last, in the Text 3, it used 4 times which the deictic word such as *one day, then and now*. The representative of them as follows:
 "As the sunrise **in the next morning**, the rooster crowed..." (Text 1)
 "**One day**, The Prince, Peter Piper, and Franklin Greedy were walking" (Text 2)
 "**Now** let me be sure about this" (Text 3)

3.3 Place Deixis

This deixis also appeared in among three texts. In the Text 1, it used 5 times which deictic expression such as *in the forest, at the foot of big tree, on a branch high up in the tree, in a tree* and *at the base of the tree*. In the Text 2, it used 3 times which the deictic words such as *the forest, near an old house* and *inside the house*. Then, in the Text 3, it used 6 times, which the deictic words such as *in the forest, on his back, of the wolf's back, in his mouth, on the wolf's back,* and *on his back*. The representative of them as follows:
 "...a dog and a rooster went for a walk **in the forest**." (Text 1)
 "... three boys were trapped **inside the house**." (Text 2)

"...stone had fallen **on his back**" (Text 3)

3.4 Social Deixis

This deixis only used in the Text 1 and Text 2. In the Text 1, it used once which the deictic word is *the clever rooster*. On the other hand, in the Text 2, it used 12 times which the deictic words such as *young prince* and *the prince*. The representative of them can be seen in the following sentences:
 "**The clever rooster** answered in a sweet voice,....." (Text 1)
 "**The Prince** decided not to surrender....." (Text 2)

3.5 Discourse Deixis

This deixis also used in among three texts. In the Text 1, it used twice which the deictic words such as *this* and *that*. Then, in the Text 2, it used twich which the deictic word is only *that*. Last, in the Text 3, it used 3 times which the deictic words namely *this* and *that*. The representative of them as follows:
 "**This** woke up a fox..." (Text 1)
 "... the window **that** Peter Piper..." (Text 2)
 "**Now** let me be sure about **this**," (Text 3)

From the result of the research above, all of the findings above can be presented in the table 1 as follows:

Table 1. Calculation of Deixis Types in among Narrative Texts

No	Text	Occurrences of Deixis						
		Person			Time	Place	Social	Discourse
		1st	2nd	3rd				
1.	Text 1	0	1	1	2	5	1	2
2.	Text 2	0	0	1	3	3	13	2
3.	Text 3	2	2	2	4	6	0	3
Total		2	3	4	9	14	14	7

Based on the table above can be summarized that the total occurrences of person deixis is 52 times, which divided into three parts. They are first person deixis namely twice, second person is 3 times and the third person is 47 times. The second type is time deixis which there are 9 times of occurrences. Meanwhile, the place deixis used in 14 times. Next, the social deixis used in 14 times. The last type is discourse deixis, which used in 7 times. Thus, it can be concluded that the

dominant types of deixis used in among three texts is person deixis. Then, the dominant deictic word used in among three texts is categorized in third person. The calculation of the third person used in the texts can be seen in the Table 2 as follows:

Table 2. The Frequency of Deictic Words

No.	Deictic word	Frequency of references
1.	He	20
2.	His	7
3.	Him	7
4.	It	5
5.	They	5
6.	Them	2
7.	Their	1

Finally, from the table above can be conclude that the most dominant deictic word used in among three texts is ‘he’ which used in 20 times. This result also relate to the relevant research which conducted by Ekowati & Sofwan (2014), Anggara (2016), Thao & Herman (2020), Sitorus & Herman (2019), Pratiwi (2018), and Abdulameer (2019). In their researches, the person deixis also as the phenomenon of deixis which investigated. Meanwhile, the dominant deictic word found by this research also same as the result of the research which conducted by Pratiwi (2018). She found that ‘he’ which referred to Prophet Muhammad SAW. Then, Abdulameer (2019), also found ‘he’ as the most dominant deictic word used. ‘He’ refers to God, which make the hearer affected. Meanwhile, in this research, the deictic word of ‘he’ used because the story of the text was about retelling someone else story. The stories were not sourcing by the writer of the texts. Therefore, the writer used third person as the subject or addressee. Thus, this research also found the using of ‘he’ in the other interpretations.

In short, from this research we learn about the consisting of the types of deixis and the deictic word used. Besides, we also learn that the deictic word of ‘he’ is not only defined in one corner. Thus, this research as the new findings of ‘he’ in the aids of the learning activities namely textbook which use as a module book for guiding the teaching and learning activities used by the teacher and the learners. Hence, it supposed to be as the stimulation of the students’ awareness in the deixis field.

IV. CONCLUSION

Following the findings and discussions above, it can be summarized that almost all types of deixis are used in among three texts. The dominant types appeared in the texts is person deixis, namely the deictic word ‘he’, it showed the texts is talking or retelling about someone else story. Each type of

deixis has their own function in the events. Hence, the use of those them depends on the types of written or spoken text itself. Sometimes, not all of the deixis types are used or applied in those texts. In fact, the social deixis does not use in the text. It is because the genre of the text is narrative especially fairy tale, which quite rare to apply social deixis. On the other hand, the deictic words of each type can be in many ways. Therefore, it can be as the impact in the calculation of frequently used.

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