

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

Language is a tool of social communication. It is the form of a symbol sound system that produces from every human speech. Human as a social creature needs to interact with other humans in social life. Every community in the world certainly has language. The language that they had is also various languages.

There are many languages in the world and English is one of the International languages. In the globalization era, non-English speaking countries try to make their people know, learn and master of English. Indonesia is one of the countries whose people are learning English as foreign language and try to use it in communication. English can help people to communicate with others around the world. It will support them, especially for their business. For the employee or technicians, English is very necessary to learn.

Language as a tool of communication must have a function based on the needs of a person consciously or unconsciously that use. The function of language is to convey the mutual information between family members or members of the public. In fact, the function of language is as a function for information such as news, announcements, oral instructions or written statements through the media social, print media such as newspapers,

magazines, etc. For example, in a football game, there must be one person as an emcee to guide the road of the match. That is one example of the language as an information tool. Language studied in almost all universities in the world. The scientific study of language is called linguistic.

Linguistics is not only investigated one language, like English or Indonesian only, but also learning the language in general as well. The language in the world is different. However, these languages also had a similarity in the process of forming words. Linguistics can be defined as the systematic study of the language, or described the language in all aspects, and formulated a theory on how languages work.

Linguistics is the basis for studying the language skills. Within one hour, someone can communicate with others more than four or five thousand words. While, among the benefits of linguistics, it can help in completing the tasks. For the language teacher and teacher studies, certainly it can be used to translate from one language to another language. It can be used to compile a dictionary, and guide the textbooks.

Human beings need language as their tool of communication because language as the branch of linguistic. "Semantic is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantic is the study of how language organize and express meanings." (Kreidler, 2002: 3). Furthermore, it is discussed that dimensions of meaning include reference and denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence and meaning. (Kreidler, 2002: 42).

Semantic is the study of meaning of words, phrases and sentences (Yule, 2010: 112). Semantics pertains to the meaning of utterances, or speaking meaning, whereas semantics focuses on linguistic expressions. (Jaszcolt, 2002: 1). Jaszcolt give example of expressions that are commonly used to refer to individuals (object, animals, people) in discourse. In order to avoid terminological commitments for the moment, I shall call these terms expressions used to refer. Speakers can refer by using proper nouns ('Bill'), pronouns ('he'), demonstrative pronouns ('this', 'that'), demonstrative phrases ('that man') and definite descriptions ('the man in the grey coat'). (Jaszcolt, 2002: 125). Expressions used to refer are standardly divided into two categories: that of directly referring expressions and that of expressions whose referring function is assigned to them by context of utterance.

In terms of grammar, all nouns referring to people, places, things and ideas. But, not all of them can be called an expression referring. For example, the sentence "A beagle is a breed of dog," it contains from three nouns. "Beagle", "breed", and "dog". Each one, however, refers to a class of thing, not for one particular thing, and so it does not refer to the expression. To this sentence it differently, the purpose of this sentence is to provide information on beagle dog in general situation and not to direct the reader's attention to a certain "beagle". On the other hand, in the sentence "The dog is a beagle," "dog" is a phrase that refers for certain dog shows and provide information about it.

In English, deixis can be classified into five parts, namely personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. Deixis are words, phrases, or expressions that reference the move depends who the speakers and the time and place that language has to offer. A word is said to be deixis if the reference moving or changing, depending on who the speaker and depending on the time and place of spoken words.

Thus, there is a reference to the 'a near from speakers', 'close to the speakers', and 'a far from the speakers'. Place deixis with regard to the relative location of the speaker and hearer is involved in the interaction. Place deixis bookmark expressed in words, like this, that, there, here, there, etc. Deixis related to forms of personal pronouns (personal pronouns). Personal deixis distinguished on the first, second, and third, as well as distinguished on the singular and plural. Time deixis regards to the relative timing of the speaker or writer and the hearer or reader. In Indonesian, time deixis stated by now, was, first, then, today, yesterday, tomorrow, etc. In English, deixis time supported in the verb, that is tense.

From the above explanations, the writer gives two samples of those deictic kinds which are taken from conversation books “ *Practical English conversation*” by Drs. Ahmad Izzar, M.Ag. :

“ **You**” (*Watching TV*, P. 143, L. 5)

Ruly : What are **you** watching on TV, Yudi ?

The sentence above consists of “You” word. “You” is one of the deictic components. This component identifies personal pronoun, especially for the

term of addressee. This pronoun means for the singular second person, means the meaning is “*Kamu*” not “*Anda*”. The reason is the above text performs names of person which are in the same ages because the name written as the speaker is Ruly and the questioned name is Yudi. In the above text “Yudi” name written without “Mr” word, that means between Ruly and Yudi are the same age and automatically the same social level, so the meaning of “You” above is “*Kamu*” not “*Anda*”.

“**It**” (*Watching TV*, P. 143, L. 5)

Yudi : **It**’s “Miami Vice” a police story. What kind of TV shows do you like?

“It” in this sentence as personal deictic, means third singular personal pronoun which relates to the thing (TV show) asked by speaker to the hearer of the sentence contextually and automatically the hearer understands what “It” means in the sentences, while “You” is as personal deictic which relates to the addressee of the sentence contextually and automatically the hearer understands what “You” means in the sentence.

Based on observation that the writer has studied, it was found that the communication in the three conversation text (Yudi and Ruly) are semantically, so the phenomena which is interesting to study is the external elements, in this case deixis (person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis) in the three conversation text. Therefore, the writer chooses the title of this paper : *Analysis of deictic kinds and Its functions in the three conversation texts.*

B. The Scope of the Research

The main scopes of this study are the deictic kinds and its functions which are included in the two conversation texts of Practical English Conversation Book. The sub-scopes of this study are to find whether there are deictic elements which appear in the text. The deictic elements are (1) person deixis, (2) place deixis, (3) time deixis, (4) discourse deixis, and (5) social deixis.

C. The Questions of the Research

Based on the backgrounds of the research which have been explained above, there are some questions, it appears in the research of problem as follows:

1. What kinds of deictic do exist in the two conversation texts of Practical English Conversation Book?
2. What are the functions of those deictic which exist in those two conversation texts?
3. What kinds of deictic do exist the most?

D. The Objectives of The Research

Based on the problems of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as follows:

1. This research is for knowing the kinds of deictics which exist in the two conversation texts of Practical English Conversation Book.

2. This research is for understanding those deictic functions which exist in those conversation texts.
3. This research is for finding out those deictic kinds which exists the most.

E. The Significance of the Research

The writer hopes this research paper can be useful for a language study and as a material for discussion, not only for the writer herself but also for the readers mainly who learn or at least like to learn English. The significance of the writing is described below:

1. For the writer

The writer can get more knowledge and increase the ability in English by mastering reading and understanding in translating. Besides, the writer gets a lot of information about deictic. Furthermore, the writer will be able to complete as a fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Undergraduate Program of English Department in School Foreign Language Japan Indonesia America STBA-JIA.

2. For the readers

The writer hopes this writing can help to give the readers more knowledge, and also the readers can get more information and inspiration about deictic and kinds of deictic in this paper. Furthermore, the writer hopes that this paper can be useful as another reference for the next research.

F. The Systematic of the Paper

The systematic of the paper means to present the paper in well – edited composition. And also this paper to make the writer easier in taking the understanding composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as listed below:

Chapter 1 explains about the background of the research, scope of the problem, question of the research, objectives of the research, significance of the research, and systematic of the paper.

Chapter 2 defines about the definition of deictic, kinds of deictic, definition of analysis, definition of conversation, definition of semantic and deictic.

Chapter 3 presents the setting of the research, subject of the research, object of the research, method of the research, instrument of the research, technique of data analysis, and procedure of the research.

Chapter 4 writer gives the data description, data analysis, data interpretations, and discussion. And the last chapter 5, it explains about conclusion, suggestion, bibliography and appendices. In this last chapter also, the writer gives the summary from all chapters and some suggestion for the object of the research.