DEIXIS IN NOVEL "THE LAST STAR" BY RICK YANCEY

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ABSTRACT

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menyelidiki kasus deixis dalam ujaran linguistik. Dalam sastra, terutama novel mengandung banyak ekspresi pemikiran manusia, ide, pendapat, dan pesan karakter dalam berbagai situasi. Deixis berkenaan dengan pengkodean banyak aspek berbeda dari keadaan di sekitar ujaran dan dalam ujaran itu sendiri. Novel berjudul "The Last Star" oleh Rick Yancey adalah literatur yang tepat untuk menganalisis deiksis karena alur ceritanya terdapat kemiripan dengan ucapan-ucapan dalam kehidupan nyata. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif yang menganalisis temuan data dengan analisis isi. Data awalnya diambil dari novel "The Last Star" oleh Rick Yancey "yang dikategorikan sebagai analisis dokumen. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti melakukan beberapa langkah: merancang, menyatukan, mempresentasikan, mengkode, menggambar kesimpulan, dan membuat kesimpulan. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah lima jenis deiksis dalam novel "The Last Star" oleh Rick Yancey. Mereka adalah 77, 2% person deixis, 7% place deixis, 4% time deixis, 9.4% discourse deixis, dan 2.4% social deixis. Ekspresi deiktik untuk person deiksis; " *I, me, mine, you, your, yours, yourself, we, our, ours, ourselves, they, them, their, themselves, he, him, his, himself, she, her, herself, it* ". Kemudian place deixis; "*there, here, inside, around go, come, take, bring* ". Yang ketiga time deixis; "*now, tomorrow, last week* and *others* . Yang keempat discourse deixis; "*this, that, well, so,* and *others*". Yang terakhir adalah social deixis; "*mother, father, sergeant, boss,* and *others*". Semua jenis ini digunakan untuk menunjuk ke referensi berdasarkan konteks berbicara. Jadi, pelajar bahasa Inggris harus memperkaya diri mereka sendiri dengan memahami jenis deiksis, fungsi deiksis, dan bagaimana deiksis digunakan dalam konteks berbicara.

Key words: Deixis, Novel "The Last Star" by Rick Yancey

A.   INTRODUCTION

Novel is a kind of new prose contained a series of one's life stories with people around him/her by highlighting the characters and demeanors of all actors. Novel contains many expressions of human thoughts, ideas, opinions, and messages presented in different situation of the characters. The thought, ideas, opinions and messages within the novel write in text form which relates to certain context.

The text and context are defined differently, but those cannot be separated from the language. Text is written form while a context as an important for the hearer or addressee to understand what the speakers meaning. Context is broad sense, it means without context the addressee difficult to understand the meaning of speaker for whom, where, when, and how the sense occurs. So, to understand the text and context someone has to have linguistics skill or specifically pragmatics skill.

As a branch of linguistic, pragmatic is a person's ability to derive meanings from specific situations, to recognize the speaker (writer) is referring to, to relate some new information to what has done, and to interpret what is said (written). In one case, a listener or reader cannot confirm the decent meaning of speaker or writer due to need to see the physical situations of its meaning. Actually, this case is related to deixis study.

Deixis is reference by means of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the (usually) extralinguistic context of utterance. The main point, wherever an utterance is expressed. Deixis always concerns with the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances the surrounding the utterances and within the utterances itself.

There are five types of deixis; person, time, spatial, discourse and social deixis. All types of deixis always found not only in our daily life but also in literature, for this case is novel. As what explained before, the novel contains expressions of human thoughts, ideas, opinions, and messages. So, the reader can be confused about meaning of all expression due to different person has different ways to draw his/her expressions.

In daily reading English literature activities, many readers are confused in discovering a referential of the utterances. For instance the alteration of participants, there is an utterance "*I* lent it to Agatha, *I*'m afraid". The context of this utterance is Agatha. A priest said to the man as a response to the man's question. As the readers, especially who use English as second language, need to see the contextual of who, what, where, and when the utterance is expressed. By understanding mental and physical proses of an utterance, there will nothing a wrong interpretation.

Back to the previous explanation, the readers' confusion will be solved if the readers know about context. The reader also will be easier to understand every meaning of expression wrote by author. For this case, the researcher focused the study on deixis in a novel entitled "The Last

Star" by the author Rick Yancey. The situation inside the novel writes as similar as real life, even though there are some fictions stories as addition. A novel is one of the appropriate objects to analyze deixis because it obtained sentences that belong to speech event.

So, from the explanation above the researcher is interested to conduct a research about deixis. The researcher tries to analyze deixis in the novel entitled "The Last Star" by Rick Yancey. The researcher carries out the research title *"Deixis in Novel "The Last Star" by Rick Yancey".*

B. THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

1. Deixis

In simply, deixis is about 'pointing via language'. Fromkin states that in all languages, the reference of certain words and expressions relies entirely on the situational context of the utterance, and can only be understood in light of these circumstances in pragmatics is called deixis (pronounced "dike-sis").[1]

Deixis in the linguists have different point of view and opinion about type of deixis. Of all linguists, the researcher decided the types of deixis based on Levinson's. There are several types of deixis as follows: person deixis, time deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

Deixis is one study of pragmatics. The idea that pragmatics was the study of aspects of language that required reference to the users of the language then led to a very natural, further restriction of the term in analytical philosophy. [2] The basic aspect of language in pragmatic is the study of deixis. Thus, deixis is aspect of natural languages talking about reference of speaker's meaning and this namely the study of deictic or indexical expressions.

An utterance is often part of a larger discourse- a conversation a formal lecture, a poem, a short story, a business letter, or a love letter, among other possibilities.[3] This shows two kinds of discourse; they are spoken and written discourses. A spoken discourse is speech action which occurs in decent places and in a period of time. A written discourse is the record of what has

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[1] Victoria Fromkin and mates, *An Introduction to a Language 9th Edition,* (Boston: Wadsworth, 2011), p. 210-211

[2] Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics (e-book),………..* p. 3

[3] Charles W. Kreidler, *Intro English Semantics (e-book)*, (London: Rouledge, 1998), p. 26-27

been spoken or it may originate for the purpose of being presented aloud, like a role or speech, or it may exist without ever having been spoken, like books, articles, etc.

2. Novel as Literature

The novel is fictions long story. Stefanie says that the novel can be defined as an extended work of prose fiction. It derives from the Italian *novella* ("little new thing"), which was a short piece of prose. It derives from the Italian *novella* ("little new thing"), which was a short piece of prose. The term denotes a prose narrative about characters and their actions in what is recognizably everyday life. [4] Novel is a long fictional narrative which accents characters' habitual, demeanors and experiences.

There are many types of novel you will encounter during studying of English literature. Some novels exhibit several qualities. A few of the most common genres are:

1. Epistolary; these novels utilize the conversation of letter writing and are among the earliest novel forms (e.g., Pamela, Dracula, The Color Purple).
2. Picaresque; this early, episodic novel form concentrates on the misadventures of a young rouge (e.g., Huckleberry Finn, Don Quixote, Tom Jones, Candide).
3. Autobiographical; this readily identifiable type is always told in the first person and allows the reader to directly interact with protagonist (e.g., David Copperfield, The Catcher in the Rye).
4. Gothic; this type of novel is concerned with macabre, supernatural and exotic (e.g., Frankenstein, Interview with a Vampire, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde).
5. Historical; this form is grounded in a real context and relies heavily on setting and factual detail (e.g., A Tale of Two Cities, War and Peace).
6. Romantic; this novel form is idealistic, imaginative, and adventuresome. The romantic hero is the cornerstone of novel, which often includes exotic locales (e.g., Wuthering Height, Madame Bovery).

   Allegorical; this type of novel is representative and symbolic. It operates on at least two levels. Its specifics correspond to another concept (e.g., Animal Farm, Lord of The Flies).[5]

3. Biography of Rick Yancey

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[4] Stefanie Lethbridge and Jarmila Mildorf, *Basic of English Studies: An Introductory Course for Students of Literary Studies in English Version 03/04 (e-book)*, (German: Universities of Tübingen, Stuttgart and Feinburg), p. 82

[5] Unknown Writer, *Understanding Prose (e-book),* (Bangalore: Rai Technology University Campus), p.8-9

Rick Yancey is an American author who has gained acclaim for his works of suspense fantasy, and science fiction aimed at young adults. He was born at Sunday November, 4th 1962 in Miami, Florida.[6] Three days later, his new parents drove 225 miles from their hometown of lake land to meet him. His parents' first impression must have been all right, because they decided to give him a home and raise him the best way they knew how. They named him John Richard, but nobody ever called him John except teachers on the first day of school and later, credit card companies and banks and people from government, like DMV clerks. They called him Rick, after the judge who arranged the adoption.

He is back in his native state with his true love and youngest son and two years old doodle named Max that he now wishes he had named Yankee or maybe Ramen. Rick taught some English classes, did some acting and directing at local community theater, even returned to ranch for a while, the swampy breeding grounds of his elaborate day dreams. His wife – who is also his best friend – told him one of his screenplays would make an excellent book and one day he decided maybe it would, so he wrote the book and called it A Burning in Homeland and for the next ten months tried to find someone to publish it. Finally, in 2001, he did. He left his job in 2004 to write fulltime. Now, rick is the author of fifteen novels and a memoir. His books have been published in over thirty languages and have earned numerous accolades and awards from around the world.[7] Rick Yancey is the author of *The 5th Wave, The Infinite Sea, The Monstrumologist, The Last Star* and others.

4. "The Last Star" Novel

The *Last Star* was published at 24th May 2016. It is about a young adult science fiction novel which sequel to *The Infinite Sea* and the third and final book of *The 5th Waves Series. The Last Star* concludes the story of 16 year old Cassiopeia "Cassie" Sullivan battling against the aliens that have invaded earth. It continues the story from where it was left off in its prequel, *The Infinite Sea.*[8]

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[6] *Rick Yancey*, accessed from *https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rick_Yancey, retrieved on* 16th October 2017

[7] *About Rick Yancey*, accessed from *www.rickyancey.com/about/*, retrieved on 21st December 2017

[8] *The Last Star*, accessed from *https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Last_Star_(novel), retrieved on* 16th October 2017

The story starts off with a flashback to when Cassie's dad was young, and he went on a school field trip to a planetarium. He amazed by a starry spectacle the administrators displayed, he decides then and there to name his future daughter Cassiopeia. The story then shifts to a priest hidden in a cavern near Urbana, waiting for winter's end with a band of survivors. A new and enhanced Ringer escapes Vosch's watchtower, but after spending 40 days in the wilderness, testing out the 12th system, she returns to Vosch, then the story continuous.

The novel is so mysterious and interesting; it can be seen from its back cover which attached hidden meanings. "The enemy is other, the enemy is us. They're down here, they're up there, and they're nowhere. They want earth, they want us to have it. They came to wipe us out, they came to save us."

C.   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researcher used qualitative descriptive as the guideline to discover the objectives. Gay and Peter state that the qualitative research typically studies many variables intensively over an extended period of time to capture the richness of context and the personal perspectives of subject based on the collecting and analysis of non-numeric data such as observations, interviews, and other more discursive sources of information.[9]

In qualitative research, there are some source can be used. Arikunto states that documentation method to search data can be taken from book, note, transcribe newspaper, magazine, agenda, etc.[10] In this case, the source of data will be used only from written form or book.

The researcher used content analysis to analyze the data, because the content analysis is one of qualitative approach which requires a significant analysis of meaning or context. Hsieh and Shannon define that content analysis as "a research method for the subjective interpretation

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[9] L.R. Gay and Peter Airasian, *Educational Research: Competences for Analysis and Application,6th Edition,* New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2000, p. 9-11

[10] Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik,* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2006, p. 231

of content of text data through the systematic classification process of coding and identifying themes or patterns.[11]

D. FINDINGS

In Levinson's deixis theory, the deixis divided into five types which all generally found in every novel, especially "The Last Star" by Rick Yancey. The deixis occurred are person, place, time, discourse and social deixis. Generally, deixis is used as 'pointing' or as an indexical of referent in the utterances. From previous explanation, it shows that each deixis has its own function in order to point to something if it is used in the utterances, especially the utterances from the related novel.

The first, person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants that is as speaker or an addressee or other referent in the speech event. There are three basics idea of person deixis; those are first, second and third person. These all are uttered by all characters for who act as a speaker or an addressee or other characters as a prior referent. The first person singular (*I, me, mine, myself*) are used to point to speaker himself/herself in the utterances, the first person plural (*we, us, our, ours* and *ourselves*) are used to point to speaker himself/herself and addressee in the utterances, the second person (*You, your, yours, yourself, yourselves*) are used to point to only the addressee as interlocutor in the utterances and then the third person (*it, she, he, her, him, his, herself, himself, they, them, their, theirs and themselves*) are used to point to other referent that is not include in the conversation but it mentioned in the utterances. In novel "The Last Star" by Rick Yancey, it shows that person deixis is referring to uncertain person depends on the context. For either speakers or addressee or other referent encodes the characters. There are several characters in the novel; they are mentioned as referential of an utterance. The characters are; Cassie, Sam or Nugget, Evan, Ben Parish or Zombie, Marika or Ringer, Constance, the cat lady, the priest, Agatha, Teacup, and the man.

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[11] Hossein Hashemnezhad, *Qualitative Content Analysis: a review articles): Journal of ELT and Applied Linguistics (JELTAL) Vol.3, Issue-1,* (Iran: EFL Departement, Islamic Azad University, 2015), p.59, accessed from *https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/,* retrieved on 16th October 2017

The second, place deixis has a close relationship with the concept of distance. The place deixis is used as the specification of location of utterances occurred; either proximal or distal. The proximal distance, the deictic expressions are *here* and some verbs with motion like *come, bring* and *take.* For the distal distance are *there* and verbs with motion like *go,* and *leave.* Other adverb that indicated place can also be place deixis, for instance *behind, inside, around* and others. These place deixis uttered by characters in the novel used for a specification of place whether refers to an object or a character's motion.

Then, like all aspects of deixis, time deixis makes ultimate reference to the participant role. The time deixis concerns in the encoding time at which the utterance is spoken by the characters or speakers. That is indicated in three time separations depends on tenses; *present time* (*now*), *future time* (*today, tomorrow, next week* and *others*) and *past time (yesterday, two days ago, six weeks ago, last years* and *others*). The appearing of time deixis in the novel is to indicate when the speech event happened or to clarify how the story line is going.

The fourth, discourse deixis has to deal with encoding of reference of unfolding discourse in which the utterance point to some portions of discourse in the utterances. It is including the utterance itself. The deictic expression for discourse deixis symbolize with *this, that, well, but, in conclusion,* and *others*. It is a referent from the character to the prior discourse uttered before.

The last, the social deixis is used to encode of destination that are relative to participant roles. In simply, it depicts the social relationship between speaker, addressee and other referent in the utterances. Social deixis concerns with the aspect of sentences that reflect by certain realities of the social situation in which the utterances occur. The deictic expression can be *boss, mother, father, sister, Mr., Mrs.* in order to clarify the relationship among characters.

The occurrences of deixis in data findings above were 527 deictic expressions in Chapter 1 of novel "The Last Star" by Rick Yancey. It fragmented to be five types of occurrences; the first is person deixis occurred 407; which in detail there were 154 or 29.2% first person deixis, 133 or 25.2% second person deixis and 120 or 22.8% third person deixis. The following deixis is 36 or 7% place deixis. Then, there were 21 or 4% time deixis and 50 or 9.4% discourse deixis. The last, there were 13 or 2.4% social deixis.

The previous researchers who concerned with deixis have discovered different result about the deixis types. The first, Fauziah found three types of deixis, those are person, spatial and

temporal deixis. Then Dinata found there are five types of deixis, they are namely; person, time, place, social and discourse deixis. The last researcher Setiawati found four types of deixis, they are; person, spatial, temporal and discourse deixis. In this study, I found that there are five types of deixis as what as Dinata discovered before, but he did not describe social deixis more detail. By following the theory of Levinson about social deixis, it has four axis to define social deictic forms. They are referent honorific, addressee honorific, bystander honorific and formality level. These four axis are necessary to analyze in order to discover referent of social deixis while it used in the speech event or utterances.

Then, the researcher has been explained the reason of deixis used inside the novel "The Last Star". Deixis is called as 'pointing via language'. It means all kinds of deixis are used in order to encode to any referents. For instance, person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants that is as speaker or an addressee or other referent in the speech event and place deixis concerns in the encoding specification of location of utterances occurred; either proximal or distal. Time deixis concerns in the encoding time at which the utterance is spoken or written. Then discourse deixis has to do with encoding of reference of unfolding discourse in which the utterance point to some portions of discourse in the utterances. The last social deixis is used to encode of destination that are relative to participant roles. Each types of deixis has its own referents in the utterance to encode, so to realize it someone has to understand the context of utterance in the speech event.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on result the occurrences of deixis in data findings above were 527 deictic expressions in Chapter 1 of novel "The Last Star" by Rick Yancey. It fragmented to be five types of occurrences; the first is person deixis occurred 407; which in detail there were 154 or 29.2% first person deixis, 133 or 25.2% second person deixis and 120 or 22.8% third person deixis. The following deixis is 36 or 7% place deixis. Then, there were 21 or 4% time deixis and 50 or 9.4% discourse deixis. The last, there were 13 or 2.4% social deixis.

Those all kinds of deixis are used to encode a referent in speech event, but each of these kinds have its own function as a referential expression. The first, person deixis concerns to encode to the participants include in the speech event. It can be either speaker or addressee or

other referents. Then, place deixis concerns to encode spatial of where the speech event occurred which is adopted concept of distance. The third, time deixis concerns to encode temporal or related time of the utterances expressed. Then discourse deixis concerns to encode prior text have been discussed or mentioned previously. The last, social deixis concerns to encode the relationship among all participants in the speech events.

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