# DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF WILKIE COLLINS'S NOVEL "THE WOMAN IN WHITE"

## **THESIS**



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#### **ABSTRACT**

Santi, E. M. (2020). *Deixis Analysis of Wilkie Collins's Novel "The Woman in White"*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd

Keywords: deixis, referent, novel "The Woman in White"

In this study, the researcher analyzed deixis used in Wilkie Collins's novel "The Woman in White". The objectives of this study are to identify types of deixis and to describe the referents of deixis used in Wilkie Collins's novel "The Woman in White". The researcher used the theory of deixis from Yule (1996) to analyze the data.

This study used a qualitative approach because the structure of the data is in the form of words found in the novel entitled "The Woman in White" by Wilkie Collins. The techniques of the collecting data in this research are underlining the words or phrases, gave codes, identified the referents of deixis. After collecting the data, the researcher categorized every word, described the referents of each deixis, and discussed the result, the last explained the conclusion.

The result shows that are three types of deixis used in Wilkie Collins's novel "The Woman in White", 667 data for personal deixis (first person, second person, third person), 31 data for temporal deixis (past time, present time, future), and 11 data for spatial deixis (proximal and distal). In the story, there is a lot of narration by Mr. Hartright that explains his feelings. So, that is the reason why personal deixis is more dominant than spatial deixis and temporal deixis. The researcher also explored the referents of deixis found in the novel. The personal deixis mainly refer to the main characters. They are Mr. Walter Hartright, Miss Marian Halcombe, Miss Fairlie, Mr. Dempter, The Schoolmaster, Jacob Postlethwaite, etc. Meanwhile, the temporal deixis words refer not only to the current time of speaker utterances but also to the past time "Last Night, Yesterday", the present time "Now, Then, Sometimes, Half an Hour", and the future "Tomorrow". Concerning the spatial deixis words, they refer to the places where the events of the storyline were taking place, such as "Here, There, This" that occurs in the city or any other place.

#### **INTISARI**

Santi, E. M. 2020. Analisis Deiksis pada Novel Wilkie Collins "The Woman in White". English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd

Keywords: deiksis, referensi, novel "The Woman in White"

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis deiksis yang digunakan dalam novel Wilkie Collins "The Woman in White". Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis deiksis dan mendeskripsikan referensi deiksis yang digunakan dalam novel Wilkie Collins "The Woman in White". Peneliti menggunakan teori tentang deiksis dari Yule (1996) untuk menganalisis data.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif karena struktur data adalah dalam bentuk kata-kata yang ditemukan dalam novel yang berjudul "The Woman in White" oleh Wilkie Collins. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini dengan menggarisbawahi kata-kata atau frase, memberi kode, mengidentifikasi referensi deixis. Setelah mengumpulkan data, peneliti mengategorikan setiap kata, mendeskripsikan referensi pada masing-masing deiksis dan mendiskusikan hasilnya, yang terakhir menjelaskan kesimpulan.

Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga jenis deiksis yang digunakan dalam novel Wilkie Collins "The Woman in White", 667 data untuk deiksis orang (orang pertama, orang kedua, orang ketiga), 31 data untuk deiksis waktu (waktu lampau, waktu sekarang, masa depan), dan 11 data untuk deiksis tempat (proksimal dan distal). Dalam cerita, ada banyak narasi yang digunakan oleh Mr. Hartright yang menjelaskan perasaannya. Jadi, itulah alasan deixis pribadi lebih dominan daripada deiksis waktu dan deiksis tempat. Peneliti mengeksplorasi referensi deixis yang ditemukan dalam novel. Deiksis orang yang mengacu pada karakter utama, mereka adalah Mr. Walter Hartright, Miss Marian Halcombe, Miss Fairlie, Mr. Dempter, The Schoolmaster, Jacob Postlethwaite, dll. Sementara itu, kata-kata deiksis waktu tidak hanya merujuk pada ucapan pembicara tetapi juga pada waktu lampau "Malam Terakhir, Kemarin", waktu sekarang "Sekarang, Lalu, Kadang-kadang, Setengah Jam", dan masa depan "Besok". Mengenai katakata deiksis tempat, mereka merujuk ke tempat-tempat dimana peristiwa alur cerita berlangsung, seperti "Disini, Disini, Ini" yang terjadi di kota atau tempat dimana alur cerita novel berlangsung.

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#### **CHAPTER I**

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the introduction of the research, and they are; background of the study, research problems, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

## 1.1 Background of the study

Deixis as one of the pragmatic studies that has a relationship between language and context, which means using language not only dominates language grammatically but also must dominate the context of language use. One important aspect of analyzing language usage is the intent of the speaker. The study of deixis is a way to find out the relationship between language and context in the structure of language itself, and can find out the meaning of a word, which must be known who, where and when the word is spoken. In other words, the results of the deixis analysis are based on the interpretation of speech based on the intent or purpose of the speaker.

According to Yule (1996, p. 9), deixis is the essential thing that is done by speech, which has the meaning of pointing via language. The deictic expression is linguistic form used to accomplish this 'pointing'. A deixis is a form of reference that was found in the context of speakers. Meanwhile, Levinson (1983, p. 53) defines deixis is "the interpret as pointing or indicating who has a prototypical or focal exemplar for demonstration use, first and second-person pronouns, specific time, tense, and place adverbs". According to Yule (1996, p. 9), deixis always

needs the context to determine the referents, deictic consists of personal deixis, such as; first deixis, second deixis, and third deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis.

Talking about deixis, it cannot be separated with the reference of deixis that refers to the speaker and listener. Throughout the preceding discussion of deixis, the use of words refers to people or things. It is relatively easy for people to do it, but it is rather difficult to explain how to do it. Reference is an action in which the speaker, or writer, uses language to facilitate the listener, or reader in identifying something (Yule, 1996, p. 17). The successful reference is certainly collaborative, with the speaker and listener having a role in thinking about what the other has in mind. Because not all deixis words has a function or meaning deixis.

Deixis is often found in many ways, for example in works of fiction. One of them can be seen in fiction, namely Novel. Novel is a prose essay that tells an event from the lives of people that contains conflict in the story. Besides, the language of the novel has a uniqueness when viewed from the types of deixis. The uses of deixis theory can make it easy to identify someone or something and can help the reader or listener in understanding what the speaker means in speech or dialogues. In the novel, there are also many dialogues between characters that contain elements of deixis, which can be analyzed in the research.

In this study, the researcher uses a novel entitled "The Woman in White" as the object of analysis. This novel tells about the dramatic story of Mr. Walter Hartright who as the main character. The reason why the researcher chooses the

novel entitled "The Woman in White" by Wilkie Collins as the primary data of this research because the novel is one of the first mystery novels that is considered the best novel genre and many readers interested in the next story of the novel (Tomalin and James, 1999). The researcher used the deixis theory from George Yule because the approach is practical, simple, and more comfortable than another method of deixis. The story in this novel contains the deictic expressions in each utterance.

In developing the original analysis, the researcher conducted this research with the four previous studies that are already published before. The first was carried out by postgraduate students at the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, who had researched deixis (Juliari, 2007). The author discussed deixis, which focused on deixis used in the Qur' ani Translation in English, the author also only focused on personal deixis. The second research was written by (Wahyudi, 2014). *The Jakarta Post Editorial* as the object of his study. In collecting the data, he used the documentation method. The result of his research, he analyzed five types of deixis that was used in *Jakarta Post Editorial*, in this study there were limits to the use of deixis in the *Jakarta Post* that focused on July 2012 editorial.

The third research was written by Dewanti (2014), it was carried out an analysis of the novel entitled *Perahu Kertas* by Dee Lestari. The author just focused on social deixis expressions and the types of social deixis expressions in the information contained in the six footnote informants bellow the pages of the novel. The fourth research was written by Hayati (2016) she analyzed the five

types of deixis and the dominant types of deixis in "The Little Mermaid" Fairy

Tale in Disney's Princess Treasury Book in the use of deixis according to

Levinson.

However, this study will be different from the four studies above. In this study, the researcher focused on three types of deixis found in the novel entitled "The Woman in White" by Wilkie Collins. The researcher analyzes the types of deixis and the referents of each deixis by using the theory of George Yule (1996).

## 1.2 Research Problems of the Study

The researcher formulates the research problem based on the explanation above, as follows:

- 1. What types of deixis are found in the novel "The Woman in White" by Wilkie Collins?
- 2. What are the referents of each deixis in the novel "The Woman in White" by Wilkie Collins?

## 1.3 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes this study could give both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretical significance means that it can provide scientific knowledge to the development of linguistics, especially that related to the deixis and pragmatics analysis in academic discourse. In practical significance, the result of the study is important to be useful for readers or students studying at university. This research hopes to provide more knowledge about the types of deixis and the

understanding of referents, which are used in any literature and provide more information about pragmatics, especially about deixis analysis.

## 1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

Deixis is one part of pragmatics that includes personal deixis they are; first person deixis, second person deixis, third person deixis, temporal deixis such as past, present, future, spatial deixis. This research focuses on the pragmatics framework. The scope of this study is to identify and analyze deixis based on Yule's (1996) theory. This research focused on "deixis" that can found in "The Woman in White" novel. The scope of this study is to identify the three types of deixis and the referent of each deixis. The researcher limits her discussion of deixis used in the novel entitled "The Woman in White" by Wilkie Collins.

## 1.5 Definition of Key Terms

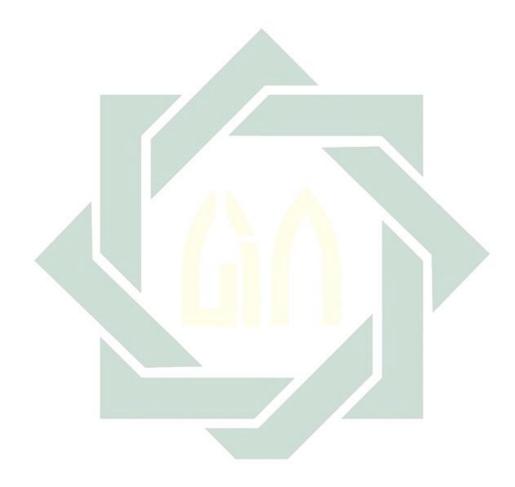
In this study, there are several critical key terms. Therefore, to avoid misinterpretation about the use of words, the researcher needs to provide a suitable meaning of the key terms, as follows:

**Deixis:** is a pointing expression to describe the relationship between language and contexts in language structure itself.

**Wilkie Collins:** is a novelist from England and the author of the first detective stories in English.

**Novel:** is literary works in the form of prose that have intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

**The Woman in White:** The Woman in White is the first mystery novel, and is considered to be the best novel in the genre of "sensation novels" (Tomalin and James, 1999).



#### **CHAPTER II**

#### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter discusses several theories related to this study. Those are the definition of deixis, types of deixis, which consist of three types: personal deixis (first, second, third), temporal deixis (past, present, future), spatial deixis (proximal and distal), and definition of reference to support the analysis.

#### 2.1 Definition of Deixis

Deixis is a word used to point to something. It is always existing in speaking or writing. One of the required fields to make it easier to learn a language is deixis. According to Yule (1996, p. 9), deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the essential things in utterance. While, Cruse (2006, p. 44) explained that decision is a Deitic term used to refer to ourselves, to others, and something in our environment. The term deixis is a variable, usually referring expressions, which indicate the time and location used by the speaker (time and place of speech). Based on the description of deixis above, the researcher concludes that deixis is a phenomenon in facilitating understanding of the meaning of words or specific phrases in speech.

## 2.2 Types of Deixis

From the explanation above, there are three types of deixis, and they are; personal deixis (first, second, third), temporal deixis (past, present, future), and spatial deixis (proximal and distal).

#### 2.2.1 Personal Deixis

Personal deixis is related to participants involved in the speech event. For example, the speaker, listener, or other participants in the speech. Nababan in Ali Barokah (2004, p. 10) personal deixis criteria are actors in the situation, such as the first person, the second person, and the third person. Thus, the first person refers to the speaker, the second person deixis refers to the recipient or audience, and the third person refers to something or someone who is not a speaker and not an audience, they are;

#### a. First Person Deixis

The first person deixis is a singular pronoun that refers to the speaker or person in the speech event, for examples; me, mine, my, myself. While a plural pronoun is a group of people or speakers in the speech event, for example, we, ours, ourselves.

#### b. Second Person Deixis

Second person deixis refers to someone who interpreted as a recipient and related to one or more listeners. For example, you, yours, yourself. In this case, it can be concluded that the second person is about the relationship between the first person and the second person in the speech event of several languages.

## c. Third Person Deixis

Third person deixis refers to something or someone who is not included as the speaker in the first person or relates to the second person. There are two varieties of a third person, namely, singular (for examples; she, her, he, him) and plural (they, them). The pronoun 'He' denotes as male, then the pronoun 'She' denotes as female.

In this case, the use of deixis requires situational information to make it easier to find the reference and their meanings for the listener. Yule (1996, p. 11) states that in English, there are potential ambiguities that can trigger the use of two different interpretations. For example, the 'We' is an exclusive (speaker plus other (s), not including the recipient), and the word 'We' is an inclusive (speaker and receiver). In this case, it can be concluded that the concept of deixis cannot be interpreted as a permanent reference.

As an expression of pointing to a personal entity, personal deixis is manifested in grammar in terms of personal pronouns. According to Purwo's book (1984:21,22,23) about pronouns, as cited by Nadar (2009, p. 58) was written in Indonesian and English. But the researcher only wrote the pronouns in English, as follows;

Table 2.1 The pronouns in English

		Person Deixis
No	Categories	English
1.	First Person Singular (as subject)	I
	First Person Singular (as object)	Me
	Possessive Adjective	Му
2.	Possessive Pronoun	Mine
	Reflexive Pronoun	Myself
	First Person Plural (as subject)	We
	First Person Plural (as object)	Us

	Possessive Adjective	Our		
	Possessive Pronoun	Ours		
	Reflexive Pronoun	Ourselves		
3.	Second Person Singular (as subject or object)	You		
	Possessive Adjective	Your		
	Possessive Pronoun	yours		
	Reflexive Pronoun	Yourself		
4.	Second Person Plural (as subject or object)	You		
	Possessive Adjective	Your		
	Possessive Pronoun	Yours		
	Reflexive Pronoun	Yourselves		
5.	Vocatives			
	Singular	Madam, Sir		
	Plural	Madams, Sirs, Friends		

From the table above, English pronouns have several forms. The definition of personal deixis can conclude that refers to someone in speech event, such as a speaker, receiver, or listener. Deixis is the first person, second person, and vocative. Meanwhile, it can be explained that the third person deixis is not directly involved in the speech event.

## 2.2.2 Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is a concern in the time of speech events. Namely, then, now, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, this week, next week, last week. These are all relative to the time when people use in communication. Additionally, there

are also proximal and distal forms in temporal deixis. The proximal "now" used to indicate the time spoken by the speaker and coincides with the speaker's sound heard in the speech event (Yule, 1996, p. 14). Meanwhile, the distal form of temporal deixis is the past tense.

According to Shofy's book entitled *Expert English Expression, Idiom*, *Slang*, tense is a change of verb in a sentence based on changes in time and the level of perfection of an event. There are sixteen sentences in English that follow the difference in time (time) and the level of perfection of an event (event). So, in English, there are various sentence patterns. While in Indonesian, it is not. Verb ins in Indonesian will not change, but only time will vary. There are four types of time, and they are; Present, past, future, past future (Shofy, 2016, p. 262).

## a. Present

The present is an activity that is true, actual in the past, present, or future, namely stating general truth. And reporting daily activities, routines, or habits (Shofy, 2016, p. 264). According to Azar (1989, p. 50), the present can also use to express future time in the sentence that concerns events that are on a definite schedule or timetable.

## b. Past

Shofy (2016, p. 268) states past is an activity or situation at a particular time in history, and an event that occurred sequentially, two activities that occur alternately. While according to Azar (1989, p. 24) past indicates an action. The situation began and ended at a particular time in history.

#### c. Future

The future is an activity that occurs in the future and will complete in the future. The future is something that decided in the past, and a willingness based on volunteers to do something that happens in the future (Shofy, 2016, p. 272,273).

## 2.2.3 Spatial Deixis

Yule (1996, p. 12) states spatial deixis shows a critical thing to remember. Physical and mental can also improve through the location of the speaker. Spatial deixis is the word that refers to the place in the speech event. Namely, 'this' and 'that' (demonstrative pronouns) and 'here' and 'there' (demonstrative adverb). While according to Kleider (1998, p. 145) the words here and This/these are locative expressions which designate space close to the speaker (proximal). There and that/those who respectively indicate entities removed or away from the speaker (distal).

## 2.3 The Definition of Reference

Talking about deixis, it cannot be separated from the use of words that refers to the people and thing. Usually, using words in the sentence is more comfortable than explaining how and what those words mean. To find out what the writer or speaker means in a sentence or speech, a listener or the reader must understand the meaning of the sentence or the statement itself, at least understand who or what the referent is. That is because referents are bound to the purpose of the speaker, for example, to identify someone or something.

Yule (1996, p. 17) defines reference is "an act in which a speaker or writer uses linguistic forms to enable a listener or reader to identify something. Reference is tied to the speaker's goals (for example, to identify something) and the speaker's belief (i.e., the listener can be expected to know that particular something) in the use of language". Moreover, Lyon (1977, p. 176) has a similar explanation about reference. He underlines that reference is an utterance dependent notion. It means that the speaker refers to the particular individual through referring expression. The researcher explains that the meaning of the reference can be seen based on the context of the sentence in each word that refers to deixis. According to Yule (1996, p. 21), context is the sentence or term that appears if it occurs in the language used.

In sum, reference is the center of speech or sentence that serves to identify someone or something and makes it easier for the reader and listener to gain an understanding of the meaning or purpose. Reference can help the researcher to explain the meaning of deixis used in the novel entitled "The Woman in White."

#### 2.4 Novel

According to Abrams (1981, p. 119), in literature, novella means a new little thing, and the word means a short story that formed in prose. In this case, it can be explained that the novel defines as a story consisting of more than one event, which contains a plot with character, themes, points of view, arrangements, and also a worldview of the characters. Novel is a long prose that contains a series of stories of a person's life by showing the character in the story.

#### 2.5 The Woman in White

This novel was written in 1860 and the fifth novel published by Wilkie Collins. This novel is the best story ever published in London in 1870. It was a sensational success and one hundred and forty years later the readers were interested in the next of novel stories (Tomalin and James, 1999). This novel tells about a young art teacher named Walter Hartright, he met a woman in white. Then, they talked together and Walter Hartright was confused by a woman, she knew all about him. Walter Hartright went to Limmeridge House to start his new job, he had two students named Laura Fairlie and Marian Halcombe who were orphan girls. Walter Hartright fell in love with his student named Laura Fairlie, who was very similar to 'The Woman in White'. Although Laura Fairlie also loved Walter Hartright, she was engaged to a baronet, Sir Percival Glyde. But Mr. Percival was only interested in the money and wanted to steal Laura Fairlie's money. Tension was increasing, but Laura Fairlie's husband was dead. Finally, Laura Fairlie and Walter Hartright together returned to get married and live happily.

#### **CHAPTER III**

#### RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the methodology of the research.

This chapter consists of research design, data collection, and the last data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

The study aims to analyze deixis used in the novel entitled "The Woman in White." This research used a qualitative approach. According to Hancock (2009, p. 6), a qualitative study focuses on the description of the data that lead to the development of new concepts or theory. Reports of experience or data, in qualitative research, there is no manipulation variable. Qualitative research is to explain features in understanding the problem that exists in the research question. Qualitative research presents data and analysis in the form of a qualitative description. The researcher used a qualitative approach because the structure of the data is in the form of words found in the novel entitled "The Woman in White" by Wilkie Collins.

#### 3.2 Data Collection

#### 3.2.1 Data and Data Source

The data were in the form of words, phrases, and sentences which include personal deixis (first, second, third), temporal deixis (past, present, future), and spatial deixis (proximal and distal). The researcher used the novel entitled "The Woman in White" to be the data source. This novel is the best genre of "sensation novels" and tells about the dramatic story. The storyline of the novel contains

many deixis, it is because there is a lot of narration by Mr. Walter Hartright that explains his feelings. And also the author explains the situation and where the events of the storyline were taking place. This is a link for pdf of the novel <a href="http://www.irishplayography.com/play.aspx?playid=30102">http://www.irishplayography.com/play.aspx?playid=30102</a>. The types of deixis and the referents of each deixis were analyzed in this study.

#### 3.2.2 Research Instrument

In this study, the main instrument is the writer herself. Based on the novel entitled "The Woman in White," the researcher analyzed types of deixis and the referents of each deixis in the novel to answer the research questions. To get an authentic data source, the researcher used an internet connection to get this novel (pdf). Then, the researcher used the book about pragmatics, especially about deixis, to support the theory of the research.

## 3.2.3 Data Collection Technique

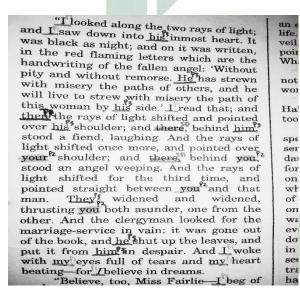
In collecting data, the researcher used the novel entitled "The Woman in White" by Wilkie Collins. The data of this study was collected by doing some steps;

- The researcher identified the words or phrases which contained deixis by underlining them.
- 2. Then, the researcher gave codes to make it easier to classify each type of deixis in the texts based on the kind of deixis.

Table 3.1 Codes of these types of deixis

Types of Deixis	Code
First Person Deixis	P1
Second Person Deixis	P2
Third Person Deixis	P3
Temporal Deixis of Past	TPa
Temporal Deixis of Present	TPr
Temporal Deixis of Future	TFu
Spatial Deixis of Proximal	SPr
Spatial Deixis of Distal	SDi

## Picture 3.1 Example of the data



3. The last, the researcher identified the referents of deixis in the novel entitled "The Woman in White" by reference theory to know the context and explained how and what those words or phrases mean in the text of the novel.

## 3.3 Data Analysis

The researcher explained the data analysis of deixis in the novel "The Woman in White," using the theory of deixis by George Yule.

- 1. The researcher categorized every word based on personal deixis (first, second, third), temporal deixis (past, present, future), spatial deixis (proximal and distal), then the researcher put the result into the table to answer the research question number 1.
- 2. The researcher described the referents of each deixis by understanding the context of the data to answer the research question number 2.
- 3. The last, the researcher discussed the result of the data analysis and explained the conclusion.

#### **CHAPTER IV**

#### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings types of deixis and the referents of each deixis in the novel entitled "The Woman in White" by Wilkie Collins. This research aims to answer the research problem.

## 4.1 Research Findings

The researcher found every utterance or sentence in the novel, they are; personal deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis. Then, the researcher categorized the types of deixis, such as; personal deixis (first person, second person, and third person), temporal deixis (past, present, and future (Shofy, 2016)), and spatial deixis (proximal and distal).

## 4.1.1 Types of Deixis

#### 4.1.1.1 Personal Deixis

Personal deixis is the role of a person or refers to the participant in the speech event. It concerns with the personal pronoun. From the data, there are many words and sentences or utterances that indicated personal deixis in the novel. The researcher presents the table to create data obtained more clearly. This table explained about the data of personal deixis, as follows;

**Table 4.1 Personal Deixis** 

No.	Word or Phrase			- Data	
140.	First Deixis	Second Deixis	Third Deixis	Data	
1	I	-	-	169	
2	Myself	-	-	6	
3	Me	-	-	40	
4	My	-	-	67	
5	We	-	-	32	
6	Us	-	-	11	
7	Our		-	9	
8	- /	You	-	69	
9	-	Your	-	22	
10	-	-	She	50	
11	- /	-	Her	46	
12	, - K	// b	Herself	2	
13	4 -	_	Не	43	
14	-	-	His	58	
15	-	-	Him	28	
16	-	-	Himself	4	
17	-	-	They	11	
	Total 667				

Based on the table above, it can be explained that the researcher got 667 data included in the personal deixis. Three types of personal deixis were found in the novel. The data are; first person deixis that refers to the speakers, such as; 169 data for 'I' as a subject pronoun, 6 data for the reflexive pronoun 'Myself', 40 data for 'Me' as an object pronoun, 67 data for 'My' as a possessive pronoun, 32 data plural pronoun 'We' and 11 data for 'Us', 9 data for the possessive adjective 'Our', second person deixis that refers to the listeners, such as; 69 data for 'You' as a singular pronoun, 22 data for possessive adjective 'Your', and the last third person deixis that refers to the listeners, such as; 46 data for the singular pronoun 'Her',

28 data for 'Him', 58 data for 'His', 50 data for 'she', 43 data for 'He', 4 data for Himself and 2 data for Herself, and 11 data for the plural pronoun 'They'.

## 4.1.1.2 Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is the word that focuses on the time when someone says something. Dealing with this, the researcher presents the table of temporal deixis to create data obtained more clearly, as follows;

**Table 4.2 Temporal Deixis** 

No.	Word or Phrase			
110.	Past	Present	Future	Data
1	Last Night	4 h - A	-	2
2	Yesterday		3	
3	-	Now		11
4	-	Then	-	10
5	-	Sometimes	-	1
6	- 1	Half an Hour	- /	1
7	-	_	Tomorrow	3
Total				

The researcher got some words that indicated the temporal deixis. Based on the table above, 31 data indicated the temporal deixis. The researcher categorized the types of temporal deixis that was found in the novel, namely: past, present, future. The data indicating past are; 2 data for 'Last Night' and 3 data for 'Yesterday' as the distal form of temporal deixis, present, they are; 1 data for 'Half an Hour', 11 data for 'now', 10 data for 'then', 1 data for 'sometimes' as the proximal form of temporal deixis, the last is future, they are; 3 data for 'tomorrow'.

## 4.1.1.3 Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis is the location or place that used people to do activity or communication in the speech. The researcher was presenting the table about spatial deixis to create data obtained more clearly. This table is the data obtained from the novel, as follows;

**Table 4.3 Spatial Deixis** 

No.	Word or I	Data	
140.	Distal	Proximal	Data
1	There	-	4
2	- /	Here	5
3		This	2
	11		

Based on the table above, the researcher gets 11 data that indicated spatial deixis. The data are demonstrative adverb of place 5 data for 'Here' as proximal form and 4 data for 'There' as distal form, and demonstrative pronouns 11 data for 'This' as proximal form. But in this novel, the use of words that indicate spatial deixis very rarely found in the sentences or utterances of the novel.

From the explanation above, there are 709 data of deixis that found in the novel. It can be seen that the most dominant in the table above is 667 data for personal deixis.

#### 4.1.2 Referent

The referent is an abbreviation, an expression, a reference that refers to a person, idea, or object. In this case, referents are known as reference words which

are used to clarify and provide additional information about texts. The researcher presents the table of referent to create data more clearly, as follows:

**Table 4.4 Referents of the Deictic Expressions** 

No.	Data	Deixis	Referents	Context
1	Data 1		Miss Halcombe	Miss Halcombe spoke 'I' to Mr. Hartright in the studio
2	Data 2	т	Mr. Hartright	Mr. Hartright spoke 'I' to Miss Halcombe in the schoolroom
3	Data 3	I	The Schoolmaster	The schoolmaster spoke 'I' to Miss Halcombe in the schoolroom
4	Data 4		Jacob Postlethwaite	Jacob Postlethwaite spoke 'I' to Miss Halcombe in the Limmeridge School
5	Data 5	Myself	Mr. Hartright	Mr. Hartright spoke 'Myself' to Miss Halcombe in the schoolroom
6	Data 6	Me	Mr. Hartright	Mr. Hartright spoke 'Me' in his narration
7	Data 7	Me	Miss Halcombe	Miss Halcombe spoke 'Me' to Mr. Dempster in the Limmeridge School
8	Data 8		Miss Halcombe	Miss Halcombe spoke 'My' to Mr. Hartright in the studio
9	Data 9	My	Mr. <mark>Hartrig</mark> ht	Mr. Hartright spoke 'My' in his narration
10	Data 10	We	M <mark>r. Hartright and M</mark> r. Hartright	Miss Halcombe spoke 'We' to Mr. Hartright in the Limmeridge House
11	Data 11	Us	Mr. Hartright and Mr. Hartright	Miss Halcombe spoke 'Us' in the churchyard
12	Data 12	Our	Mr. Hartright and Mr. Hartright	Mr. Hartright spoke 'Our' in his narration
13	Data 13		Miss Fairlie	Mr. Hartright explained his dream
14	Data 14	You	Jacob Postlethwaite	Miss Halcombe spoke 'You' to Jacob in the Limmeridge School
15	Data 15	Your	Mr. Hartright	Miss Halcombe spoke 'Your' to Mr. Hartright in the schoolroom
16	Data 16		Man	Mr. Hartright explained his dream
17	Data 17	Не	The schoolmaster	Mr. Hartright spoke 'He' to Miss Halcombe in the schoolroom
18	Data 18		Jacob Postlethwaite	The schoolmaster spoke 'He' in the Limmeridge School
19	Data 19		The clergyman	Mr. Hartright explained his dream
20	Data 20	His	Sir Percival Glyde	Miss Halcombe spoke 'His' to Mr. Hartright in the Limmeridge House
21	Data 21	Him	Sir Percival Glyde	Mr. Hartright spoke 'Him' to Miss Halcombe in the Limmeridge House
22	Data 22		Man	Mr. Hartright explained his dream
23	Data 23	Himself	Mr. Dempster	Mr. Hartright spoke 'Himself' in his narration

Next table 4.4 Referents of the Deictic Expressions

No	Data	Deixis	Referents	Context
24	Data 24	She	Miss Fairlie	Mr. Hartright spoke 'She' in his narration
25	Data 25	Sile	Miss Halcombe	Mr. Hartright spoke 'She' in his narration
26	Data 26	Her	Miss Fairlie	Mr. Hartright spoke 'Her' in his narration
27	Data 27	Herself	Miss Halcombe	Mr. Hartright spoke 'Herself' in his narration
28	Data 28	They	Man and Woman	Mr. Hartright explained his dream
29	Data 29	Last Night	Mr. Hartright dream's	Mr. Hartright explained his dream
30	Data 30	Yesterday	The boy saw a woman in white	The schoolmaster spoke 'Yesterday' in the school
31	Data 31	,,	Miss Halcombe asked about legal advice	Miss Halcombe spoke 'Now' to Mr. Hartright in the Limmeridge House
32	Data 32	Now	The feeling of Mr.  Hartright	Mr. Hartright spoke 'Now' in his narration
33	Data 33	Then	Mr Gilmore return to London	Miss Halcombe spoke 'then' to Mr.  Hartright in the Limmeridge School
34	Data 34	Sometimes	Sir Percival makes his friends anxious	Miss Halcombe spoke 'Sometimes' to Mr. Hartright in the Limmeridge House
35	Data 35	Half an Hour	Mr. Hartright engaged with the drawings	Mr. Hartright explained his narration
36	Data 36	Tomorrow	Consulting with Mr. Fairlie	Mr. Hartright spoke to Miss Halcombe in the village
37	Data 37	Here	In the studio	Miss Halcombe spoke 'Here' to Mr. Hartright
38	Data 38	Hele	Schoolroom	Miss Halcombe spoke 'Here' to the Master
39	Data 39	There	Behind Miss Fairlie	Mr. Hartright explained his dream
40	Data 40	This	In the school	The schoolmaster spoke 'This' in the Limmeridge School

The quotes below are the findings of the first person deixis uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe, Mr. Walter Hartright, Mr. Dempster, and Jacob Postlethwaite, as follows;

## Data 1:

(Cumberland. At Limmeridge House, especially in the studio, Miss Halcombe spoke to Mr. Hartright by sitting down beside him)

25

Miss Halcombe : " $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$  had hoped that all painful subjects of conversation were

exhausted between us, for today at least. But it is not to be

so...."

Mr. Hartright : "Certainly." (page 42)

The first data was uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe to Mr. Walter Hartright, it tells that she (Miss Halcombe) was angry and agitated of her sister that approached marriage. The name of her sister is Miss Fairlie. The word "I" refers to Miss Marian Halcombe that used to represent herself. It can be seen when she (Miss Halcombe) gives a little explanation about her hope and feeling. The word "I" was categorized as a singular pronoun of the first deixis.

#### Data 2:

(In the schoolroom, Mr. Hartright explained 'The Woman in White' to Miss Halcombe)

Mr. Hartright : "...<u>I</u> distrusted it as the result of some perversity in my own

imagination. But I can do so no longer...."

Miss Halcombe : "What person?" (page 49)

The second data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright to Miss Marian Halcombe. The utterance above explains about he (Mr. Hartright) explains his imagination about the fancied ghost in the churchyard. There is the word "I" refers to Mr. Walter Hartright. It can be seen in the previous conversation about a letter that was found by Miss Marian Halcombe from someone. The word "I" was classified as the singular pronoun of the first deixis.

#### Data 3:

(At Limmeridge school, the schoolmaster spoke with Miss Halcombe when she came to the schoolroom)

26

The schoolmaster: "But <u>I</u> think you had better not question the boy. The obstinate

folly of his story is beyond all belief; and you might lead him

into ignorantly"

: "Ignorantly, what?" (page 47) Miss Halcombe

The third data was uttered by the schoolmaster to Miss Marian Halcombe.

The utterance above explains the different beliefs about the existence of ghosts.

The word "I" refers to the schoolmaster that used to represent himself. It can be

seen from the conversation between Postlethwaite, the schoolmaster, and Miss

Marian Halcombe, who discussed ghosts in the school. The word "I" was

classified as a singular pronoun of first person deixis.

Data 4:

(At Night, in the Limmeridge school, Jacob Postlethwaite tell about ghosts to

Miss Halcombe)

Jacob Postlethwaite: "Eh!—but <u>I</u> saw t' ghaist,"

Miss Halcombe

: "Stuff and nonsense! You saw nothing of the kind. Ghost

indeed! What ghost——" (page 47)

The fourth data was uttered by Postlethwaite to Miss Marian Halcombe.

The sentences above explain Jacob Postlethwaite, who saw a ghost who dressed in

white, with a sad face. The word "I" refers to Postlethwaite, that used to present

himself when he has a conversation with Miss Marian Halcombe in the school.

The word "I" categorized as a first person deixis of singular pronoun.

Data 5:

(At Night, in the schoolroom, Mr. Hartright spoke with Miss Halcombe)

Mr. Hartright : "I was afraid to encourage it in **myself**. I thought it was

utterly preposterous...."

Miss Halcombe : "What person?" (page 49) The fifth data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright to Miss Marian Halcombe. In the utterance above, he (Mr. Walter) explains that fear in his imagination that disturbs his mind. The word "Myself" that refers to Mr. Walter Hartright, it can be seen from the previous conversation with Miss Marian Halcombe about the writer of an anonymous letter and fancied ghost. The word "Myself" was identified as first person deixis of the reflexive pronoun.

#### Data 6:

(In the village lay southward of the house, this quote is the uttered from Hartright's narrative)

Hartright's Narrative: "The marriage-settlement! The mere hearing of those two words stung me with a jealous despair that was poison to my higher and better instincts...." (page 45)

The sixth data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright to Miss Marian Halcombe. In utterance above is talking about the jealously between Mr. Walter Hartright to Miss Fairlie for her marriage with Sir Percival Glyde. The word "Me" refers to Mr. Walter Hartright that used to represent himself. It can be seen from the previous conversation about waiting legal advice. The word "Me" classified as the first person singular as the object pronoun.

## **Data 7:**

(At Night, in the Limmeridge school, Miss Halcombe came to asked Mr. Dempster)

Miss Halcombe : "...and I heartily wish you well through it, Mr. Dempster. In the mean time, let me explain why you see **me** here, and it is I want"

Mr. Dempster

: "I beg your pardon, Miss Halcombe" (page 47)

The seventh data was uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe to Mr. Dempster.

It explains the mysterious letter from someone given to her sister, Miss Fairlie.

The researcher found the word "Me" refers to Miss Marian Halcombe that used to

represent herself. It can be seen from the next conversation, who explained about

the letter of a woman. The word "Me" as the object pronoun and identified as the

first person deixis.

Data 8:

(Cumberland. At Limmeridge House, especially in the studio. Miss Halcombe

spoke with Mr. Hartright)

Miss Halcombe

: "...there is some underhand villainy at work to frighten

my sister about her approaching marriage..."

Mr. Hartright

: "Certainly." (page 42)

The eighth data was uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe to Mr. Walter

Hartright. The sentence above explains about some underhand villainy trying to

frighten her sister, Miss Fairlie, through a letter sent by unknown someone. The

word "My" that refers to Miss Marian Halcombe, it can be seen from the

conversation with Mr. Walter Hartright about the painful subject. The word "My"

was classified as the possessive adjective in the first person deixis.

Data 9:

(Last Night, at church when Mr. Hartright dreamed about Miss Fairlie)

Mr. Hartright

: "Last night, I dreamed about you, Miss Fairlie..."

"... And I woke with my eyes full of tears and my heart

beating—for I believe in dreams." (page 44)

The ninth data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright. The utterance above explains about believed in his (Mr. Walter) dream and his eyes filled with tears when he woke up from sleep. Because he dreamed of something so sad, the word "My" refers to Mr. Walter Hartright, it can be seen from the conversation with Miss Marian Halcombe that explain about his (Mr. Walter) dreams. The word "My" was identified as first person deixis of the possessive adjective.

#### **Data 10:**

(In the Limmeridge House, Miss Halcombe invited Mr. Hartright to leave the room)

Miss Halcombe : "let us go, Mr. Walter Hartright, at once, and do the best we

can together."

Mr. Hartright : " One of the paragraphs of the anonymous letter," (page 45)

The tenth data was uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe to Mr. Walter Hartright, it tells about the invitation from Miss Marian Halcombe to resolve the case and trying to do the best. The word "We" refers to Miss Marian Halcombe and Mr. Walter Hartright, it can be seen from the previous conversation (Miss Marian to Mr. Walter) that invite to rise and do their best. The word "We" is categorized as a subject of the first person plural.

## **Data 11:**

(In the churchyard, Miss Halcombe invited Mr. Hartright to meet again at the house)

Miss Halcombe : "You will let me know if you find anything to confirm the

idea you have just mentioned to me. Let  $\underline{\mathbf{us}}$  meet again at the

house."

Hartright's Narrative: "She left me. I descended at once to the churchyard, and crossed the stile which led directly to Mrs. Fairlie's grave." (page 49)

The eleventh data was uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe to Mr. Walter Hartright. The utterance above that explained about a request to confirm new ideas by looking at the grave of Miss Fairlie. The word "Us" refers to Mr. Walter Hartright and Miss Marian Halcombe, which can be proven from the previous conversation that explained about she (Miss Marian) did not want to go far with Mr. Walter Hartright. The word "Us" identified as the first person plural. It is also played as the plural pronoun.

#### **Data 12:**

(Cumberland. At Limmeridge, the quote below is the narrative of Mr. Hartright)

Hartright's Narrative: "I could only feel that what had passed between Miss Marian Halcombe and myself, on <u>our</u> way from the summer-house, had affected me very strangely." (page 42)

The twelfth data was uttered by Hartright's Narrative, it tells about feel that can't be hidden because of a sad love story with Miss Fairlie. The word "Our" refers to Miss Marian Halcombe and Mr. Walter Hartright. It can be seen from Hartright's narrative in the first part of the novel's story that described imagination and feeling experienced by Mr. Walter. The word "Our" was classified as a plural pronoun and as a possessive adjective of the first person deixis.

The next quotes bellow is the findings of the second person deixis that uttered by Miss Fairlie, Mr. Walter Hartright, and Mr. Dempster, as follows:

**Data 13:** 

(Last Night, at church when Mr. Hartright dreamed about Miss Fairlie)

Mr. Hartright

: "Last night, I dreamed about you, Miss Fairlie...."

"...You looked so pretty and innocent in your beautiful white silk dress and your long white lace veil that my heard felt for

you and the tears came into my eyes". (page 43)

The thirteenth data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright that explains the

dream of Mr. Walter Hartright, who met with Miss Fairlie. She is wearing a very

beautiful dress with a white lace veil and looks very pretty. So, he was moved to

tears. The word "You" refers to Miss Fairlie. The statement was proven by the

previous conversation, which explains about Hartright's dream, last night and can

be identified as second person deixis of singular pronoun.

**Data 14:** 

(At Night, in the Limmeridge school, Miss Halcombe spoke with Jacob

Postlethwaite)

Miss Halcombe

: "You foolish boy,"

Jacob Postlethwaite: "Eh!—but I saw t' ghaist," (page 47)

The fourteenth data was uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe to Jacob

Postlethwaite. The utterance above explains her anger to Mr. Dampter, who said

nonsense about the ghost at school. The word "You" refers to Jacob Postlethwaite

as a listener, it can be proven in the next conversation that says the name of Mr.

Dempster. Then, explains her feelings of annoyance, because he (Dempster)

always say ghosts. Here, the word "You" can be identified as the second person

deixis of singular.

#### **Data 15:**

(In the schoolroom, Miss Halcombe spoke with Mr. Hartright about his reasons)

Miss Halcombe : "I suppose you had **your** reasons, Mr. Hartright, for

concealing that suspicion from me till this moment?"

Mr. Hartright : "I was afraid to encourage it in myself, I thought it was

utterly preposterous...." (page 49)

The fifteenth data was uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe to Mr. Walter Hartright. The utterance above talks about suspicion of Mr. Walter Hartright and ask the reason about the fancied ghost in the churchyard and the writer of the anonymous letter. The word "Your" refers to Mr. Walter Hartright, which has been mentioned in the utterance above. The word "Your" was categorized as a possessive adjective of the second person deixis.

Then, the next is the findings the third person deixis that followed by sentences or utterances, as follows;

#### **Data 16:**

(Last Night, at church when Mr. Harright explained about his dream)

Mr. Hartright : "After a time, there walked towards us, down the aisle of the

church, a man and a woman..."

"...He was neither tall, nor short—he was a little below the

middle size...." (page 43)

The sixteenth data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright. The utterance above is talking about his (Mr. Walter) dream when describing the Man who was marrying Miss Fairlie. The word "He" that refers to the Man, it can be seen in the previous explanation which Mr. Walter explains there are a man and a woman who is in the church on his (Mr. Walter) dream. The word "He" categorized as a subject pronoun of the third singular pronoun.

#### **Data 17:**

(In the schoolroom, Mr. Hartright spoke with Miss Halcombe)

Mr. Hartright : "The schoolmaster unconsciously told you. When **he** spoke

of the figue that the boy saw in the churchyard he called it 'a

woman in white."

Miss Halcombe : "Not Anne Catherick!" (page 49)

The seventeenth data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright to Miss Halcombe. It explains the conversation from the schoolmaster told of the boy who saw a woman in white. Suspected she was Anne Catherick. The word "He" refers to the schoolmaster, which calls the schoolmaster in her (Miss Marian) statement. The word "He" was identified as a subject pronoun of the third singular pronoun.

#### **Data 18:**

(In the Limmeridge school, the schoolmaster spoke with the pupils in tenses situation)

The schoolmaster : "... You all see Jacob Postlethwaite standing up on the stool there in disgrace. He has been punished, not because he said

he saw a ghost last night...." (page 46)

The eighteenth data was uttered by the schoolmaster to explains about the man named Jacob Postlethwaite. He was being punished because he was proud and stubborn in saying that he saw ghosts in the school. The word "He" refers to Jacob Postlethwaite, it can be seen from the previous explanation that uttered by schoolmaster to the boy, which tell about ghost out in the school. The word "He" is categorized as a subject in the third person deixis of the singular pronoun.

**Data 19:** 

(Last Night, at church especially in altar-table when Mr. Hartright explained about

his dream)

Mr. Hartright : "...I on one side of the altar-table, and the clergyman, with

his surplice and <u>his</u> prayer-book, on the other." (page 43)

The nineteenth data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright. The utterance

above explained about his dream with Miss Fairlie, at the time Mr. Walter

Hartright in the church and saw the clergyman there. The word "His" refers to the

clergyman. It can be seen from uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright, who explained

about his dream, which has been explained in the utterance above. The word "His"

was categorized as the possessive adjective in the third singular pronoun.

Data 20:

(At Morning, in the Limmeridge house, Miss Halcombe explained about her

sister's marriage engagement to Mr. Hartright)

Miss Halcombe : "...One of Sir Percival Glyde's objects in coming here, on

Monday, is to fix the period of his marriage, which has

hitherto been left quite unsettled...."

Mr. Hartright : "Does Miss Fairlie know of that wish?" (page 45)

The twentieth data was uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe to Mr.

Hartright. It explains marriage engagement will be done by Sir Percival Glyde and

Miss Fairlie, precisely on Monday, which is left restless. The researcher found the

word "His" that refers to Sir Percival Glyde. It can be seen from the utterance

above. The word "His" was classified as the third singular pronoun and as a

possessive adjective.

**Data 21:** 

(At Morning, in the Limmeridge House, Mr. Hartright spoke with Miss Halcombe

about Sir Percival's name)

Mr. Hartright : "...Sir Percival Glyde's name is not mentioned, I know—

but does that description at all resemble him?"

Miss Halcombe : "Accurately," (page 45)

The twenty first data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright to Miss Marian Halcombe. The utterance above explains about an anonymous letter in which one of the paragraphs resembles the description of Sir Percival Glyde. The researcher found the word "Him" in the utterance that refers to Sir Percival Glyde. It can be proven from the utterance above. The word "Him" is identified as the third

**Data 22:** 

singular pronoun.

(Last Night, at church when Mr. Hartright explained about his dream)

Mr. Hartright : "...nearer to the man standing at the altar with you, till they

touched his breast. The two rays sprang in arches like two

rainbows, between me and **him**...." (page 43)

The twenty second data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright, it talks about

his (Mr. Walter) dream, and he saw tears look like the rays of two arched

rainbows, between him and the man, it can be seen in the previous conversation

that explains about the dream of Mr. Walter. The word "Him" refers to the Man.

The word "Him" was categorized as third person deixis of the singular pronoun.

**Data 23:** 

(In the schoolroom, this quote bellow is the uttered from Hartright's Narrative)

Hartright's Narrative: "Mr. Dempster had already tried several times to speak, while Miss Halcombe was examining his pupil; and he now interposed resolutely enough to make <u>himself</u> heard." (page 48)

The twenty third data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright. The statement above is talking about Mr. Dempster, who tried to explain the ghost in the school to Miss Marian Halcombe. The researcher found the word "himself" in the utterance that refers to Mr. Dempster. It can be seen from the previous explanation in Hartright's narrative. The word "Himself" was categorized as a third person of singular pronoun.

#### **Data 24:**

(Cumberland. At Limmeridge House, this statement bellow is the Hartright's Narrative)

Hartright's Narrative: "She was engaged to be married; and her future husband was Sir Percival Glyde. A man of the rank of Baronet, and the owner of property in hamsphire." (page 42)

The twenty fourth data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright in Hartright's narrative. The statement above explains Miss Fairlie, who will marry Sir Percival Glyde, who is a wealthy man. The word "She" that refers to Miss Fairlie, it can be seen in the next explanation about wedding plan between Miss Fairlie and Sir Percival Glyde. The word "She" is classified as third person deixis of the singular pronoun.

### **Data 25:**

(At Night, in the school, Miss Halcombe spoke with Jacob Postlethwaite about ghosts)

Miss Halcombe : "She turned with an air of satirical defiance to little Jacob,

and began to question him directly."

Jacob Postlethwaite: "Yester'een, at the gloaming," (page 47)

The twenty fifth data was uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe to Jacob Postlethwaite. This utterance explains about the ghost in the school. Miss Marian Halcombe asked the naughty boy named Jacob Postlethwaite about when he saw a ghost. The word "She" that refers to Miss Marian Halcombe, it can be proven from the conversation between Jacob and Mr. Dempster. The word "She" identified as third person deixis of singular pronoun.

**Data 26:** 

(In the house, especially in Hartright's room, Mr. Hartright explained about Miss Fairly at Hartright's Narrative)

Hartright's Narrative: "On <u>her</u> head was the same simple straw hat which she had worn on the morning when we first met." (page 50)

The twenty sixth data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright. The utterance above explained the clothes that Miss Fairlie wore, as seen by Mr. Walter Hartright, for the first time and may never see her again. The word "Her" that refers to Miss Fairlie, it can be seen from the uttered Mr. Walter Hartright, when explaining about the clothes worn by Miss Fairlie. The word "Her" was categorized as third person deixis of singular pronoun.

**Data 27:** 

(Cumberland. At Limmeridge House, especially in the studio, this quote explained about Miss Halcombe at Hartright's Narrative)

Hartright's Narrative: "Her manner was angry and agitated. She caught up a chair for <u>herself</u>, before I could give her one; and sat sown in it, close at my side." (page 42)

The twenty seventh data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright. The utterance above explains about feeling angry and uneasy of Miss Marian Halcombe when entering the room. The word "Herself" refers to Miss Marian Halcombe, it can be proven from the feeling of Miss Marian Halcombe when she sat down beside him (Mr. Walter). The word "Herself" was classified as the third person deixis of singular pronoun.

### **Data 28:**

(Last Night, at church when Mr. Hartright explained about his dream)

Mr. Hartright : "...

: "...a man and a woman, coming to be married...."

"<u>They</u> were tears of pity, young lady, that Heaven blesses; and, instead of falling from my eyes like the every-day tears that we all of us shed...." (page 43)

The twenty eighth data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright. It explains the dream experienced by Mr. Walter Hartright, where there are men and women. And the woman is Miss Fairlie. In the dream, Mr. Walter Hartright was in church and saw a crying man and woman. But, the tears are different from tears normally. The tears look like two rays of light. The word "They" refers to the Man and the Woman, it can be seen from the previous explanation about his (Mr. Walter) dream. The word "They" was categorized as third person deixis and referred to the man and the woman.

In the next data, the researcher findings the temporal deixis and categorized the types of temporal deixis into; past, present, future that followed by

sentences or utterances and this data used by Mr. Walter Hartright, Miss Marian Halcombe, and schoolmaster, as follows;

### **Data 29:**

(Last Night, at church when Mr. Hartright explained about Miss Fairlie in his dream)

Mr. Hartright : "Last night, I dreamed about you, Miss Fairlie. I dreamed that I was standing inside the communication rails of a church...." (page 43)

The twenty ninth data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright. The utterance above explains he dreamed that Miss Fairlie is standing in the church. The researcher found the word "Last Night" in the statement that refers to the time that Mr. Walter Hartright dreamed about Miss Fairlie. The word "Last Night" is the temporal deixis of past time.

### **Data 30:**

(At Night, in the school, the schoolmaster spoke with Miss Halcombe about 'The Woman in White')

The schoolmaster : "...He saw, or thought he saw, a woman in white, **yesterday** evening, as he was passing the churchyard...."

Hartright's Narrative: " Although Miss Halcombe did not seem to be convinced, she evidently felt that the schoolmaster's statement...." (page 48)

The thirtieth data was uttered by the schoolmaster to Miss Marian Halcombe. The utterance above explains the boy who saw a woman dressed all in white. The boy passed the church. In this utterance, there is the word "Yesterday"

refers to the previous day when the boy saw a woman in white. The word "Yesterday" was classified as the temporal deixis of the past.

### **Data 31:**

(In the Limmeridge House, Miss Halcombe explained about legal advice to Mr. Hartright)

Miss Halcombe : "...You understand <u>now</u>, Mr. Hartright, why I speak of

waiting to take legal advice until to-morrow?"

Mr. Hartright : "If we are to find out anything," (page 45)

The thirtieth first data was uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe to Mr. Walter Hartright, the utterance above explains about the conversation between Miss Marian Halcombe and Mr. Walter in completion of the marriage of her sister named Miss Fairlie. The word "Now" refers to the time when Miss Marian Halcombe asks Mr. Walter Hartright about legal advice. The word "Now" is identified as a present time of the temporal deixis.

### **Data 32:**

(In the Limmeridge House, this sentences bellow is the Hartright's Narrative)

Hartright's Narrative: "But I have never succeeded in deceiving myself into believing it; and I must not <u>now</u> attempt to deceive others." (page 45)

The thirtieth second data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright in Hartright's narrative. The statement above is talking about Miss Fairlie's marriage that end of the marriage settlement. The researcher found the word "Now" in the utterance that refers to the time when Mr. Walter Hartrigh was expressing hate

and vague accusations. The word "Now" is categorized as the present time in the temporal deixis.

#### **Data 33:**

(In the Limmeridge House, Miss Halcombe explained about marriage settlement to Mr. Hartright)

Miss Halcombe : "...If he succeeds, Mr. Gilmore will then return to London,

taking with him his instructions for my sister's marriage

settlement...."

Mr. Hartright : "If we are to find out anything," (page 45)

The thirtieth third data was uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe to Mr. Walter Hartright. The utterance above is talking about marriage settlement between Sir Percival Glyde and Miss Fairlie. In statements, there is the word "Then" that refers to the time when Mr. Gilmore returns to London. The word "Then" is classified as a present time of the temporal deixis.

### **Data 34:**

(In the Limmeridge House, Miss Halcombe spoke with Mr. Hartright)

Miss Halcombe : "Yes, and mentioned correctly. He treats it lightly himself,

thought it sometimes makes his friends anxious about him."

Mr. Hartroght : "I suppose no whispher have ever been heard against his

character?" (page 45)

The thirtieth fourth data was uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe to Mr. Walter Hartright, it explains about sir Percival Glyde's appearance is very well known by some of his friends. The researcher found the word "Sometimes" refers to the time when Sir Percival Glide makes his friends anxious. This word "Sometimes" was categorized as a present time in the temporal deixis.

#### **Data 35:**

(Cumberland. At Limmeridge House, especially in the studio, this statement bellow is the Hartright's Narrative)

Hartright's Narrative: "I had been engaged with the drawings little more than <u>half</u> <u>an hour</u>, when there was a knock at the door." (page 42)

The thirtieth fifth data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright in Hartright's narrative. The utterance above is explained the feelings of sadness and suffering experienced by Mr. Walter Hartright when silent in his room. The word "Half an Hour" refers to the time when Mr. Walter Hartright engaged with the drawings. The word "Half an Hour" is categorized as a present time of the temporal deixis.

### **Data 36:**

(In the village, Mr. Hartright spoke with Miss Halcombe about anonymous letter)

Mr. Hartright : "...You mentioned just now the alternative of consulting

Mr. Fairlie's legal advisor to-morrow...."

Miss Halcombe : "I can only explain," (page 44)

The thirtieth sixth data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright to Miss Marian Halcombe. The utterance above describes a letter sent to Miss Fairly from someone and has the opportunity to track it. The researcher found the word "Tomorrow" refers to the next day when consulting with Mr. Fairlie, and it is categorized as a future in the temporal deixis.

The last is the findings of spatial deixis that followed by the sentences or utterances, as follows;

### **Data 37:**

(In the studio room, Miss Halcombe spoke to Mr. Hartright with anxiety)

Miss Halcombe : "...It has so agitated and alarmed her that I have had the

greatest possible difficulty in composing her spirits sufficiently to allow me to leave her romm and come

<u>here</u>...."

Mr. Hartright : "I beg your pardon, Miss Halcombe...." (page 43)

The thirtieth seventh data was uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe to Mr. Walter Hartright. The utterance above talking about her felt anxiety and sadness because having the most considerable difficulty by leaving Miss Fairlie's room and heading the studio to meet Mr. Walter Hartright. The word "Here" refers to the position that Miss Marian Halcombe in the room, Specifically, in the studio. It can be seen from the previous conversation when Miss Marian entered the room and sat down close at Mr. Walter. The word "Here" is identified as spatial deixis and categorized as a demonstrative adverb.

#### **Data 38:**

(At Night, in the schoolroom, Miss Halcombe asked a question to the master)

Miss Halcombe : "We came **here** to ask you a question, Mr. Dempster."

The master : " That wicked boy has been frightening the whole school,

Miss Halcombe, by declaring that he saw a ghost yesterday

evening," (page 47)

The thirtieth eighth data was uttered by Miss Marian Halcombe to the master. The utterance above explains about Miss Marian Halcombe and Mr. Walter Hartright come to ask Mr. Dempster about ghosts in white clothes. The word "Here" refers to the position that they in the schoolroom. It can be seen from the previous conversation when they (Miss Marian and Mr. Walter) heard the voice, it word spoken about ghosts. The word "Here" was categorized as the spatial deixis and classified as a demonstrative adverb.

**Data 39:** 

(Last Night, in the church when Mr. Hartright explained about his dream)

Mr. Hartright

: "...And the rays of light shifted once more, and pointed over your shoulder; and <u>there</u>, behind you, stood an angel

weeping...." (page 44)

The thirtieth ninth data was uttered by Mr. Walter Hartright. The sentences above talking about his dream of Miss Fairlie that there was a ray behind her shoulder. Right, an angel is weeping. The word "There" refers to the position of an angel, precisely behind Miss Fairlie, it can be proven from the next explanation about his (Mr. Walter) dream about Miss Fairlie. The word "There" is categorized as the spatial deixis and classified as a demonstrative adverb.

**Data 40:** 

(In the Limmeridge school, especially in the class, the schoolmaster spoke with the boys)

The schoolmaster

: "Now, boys,"

"...If I hear another word spoken about ghosts in **this** school, it will be the worse for all of you...." (page 46)

The fortieth data was uttered by the schoolmaster to the boys. The utterance above explains about ghosts in the school, which makes Miss Marian Halcombe angry. The word "This" that found in the utterance that refers to the school, it can be seen from the utterance above that explains schoolmaster's voice in the school. The word "This" was classified as the spatial deixis and categorized as a demonstrative pronoun.

From the explanation above, the researcher found the referents from three types of deixis in the novel that refers to people, time, place. The words that refer

to people are the main characters, the words that refer to time not only the current time of speaker but also to the past time, present time, and future. Meanwhile, the words that refer to place is in the city or any other places.

### 4.2 Discussion

In this discussion, many deictic expressions used in the novel stories. Three types of deixis are applied, namely; personal deixis (first person, second person, third person), temporal deixis (past, present, future), and spatial deixis (proximal and distal) in the novel "The Woman in White" by Wilkie Collins. The researcher found 709 data and the most dominant types of deixis appear in the data is personal deixis. The researcher also found that Mr. Walter Hartright, Miss Marian Halcombe, Miss Fairlie, Mr. Dempter, The Schoolmaster, Jacob Postlethwaite, used personal deixis that used in their dialog such as singular form "I, Myself, Me, My", and plural form "We, Us, Our, You, Your, She, Her, Herself, He, His, Him, Himself, They".

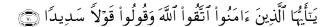
In the story novel, temporal deixis focuses on the time in which an utterance is spoken, such as the past time "Last Night, Yesterday", the present time "Now, Then, Sometimes, Half an Hour", and the future "Tomorrow". The last is spatial deixis that focus on the location of the participants in the speech event, such as the proximal "Here, This", and the distal "There".

In another research, types of deixis also found, for example, Dewanti (2014) in her thesis "Fillmore's Social Deixis Found on Dee's Perahu Kertas Novel" found types of social deixis. The writer found 59 data of social deixis, then the writer categorized into six categories. The most dominant of social deixis is

the honorific category in which 21 data in the novel. Another research about types of deixis was coming from Hayati (2016) in her thesis "An Analysis of Deixis in The Little Mermaid Fairy Tale of Disney's Princess Treasury Book" found five types of deixis. The writer used theory from Levinson (1983). In this result, person deixis was dominant with 55,5% or 107 data.

The result of the previous studies is different from this research. This research used theory from George Yule (1996). Then, the researcher categorized types of deixis, they are: personal deixis (first, second, third), temporal deixis (past, present, future), and spatial deixis (proximal and distal). The researcher found all types of deixis and categorized them in the novel. This present study shows that the dominant types of deixis are personal deixis, it is because in the novel "The Woman in White" by Wilkie Collins tells about the dramatic story and there is a lot of narration by Mr. Walter Hartright that explain his feelings.

Reading this novel will make the reader confused because there is a lot of dialogue that is not mentioned who the character of the speaker. Besides, the storyline contains many deixis. The reader must read this novel carefully so that the referents are correct. Deixis can make it easier to understand the context in sentences or utterances so that the deixis itself can be described as a form of reference, statement, and to interpret sentences or utterances that are appropriate to the context. On the other hand, the proposition that a person who believes in Allah must be honest in every word, wherever and whenever, as described in Q.S. Al-Ahzab:70, as follows;



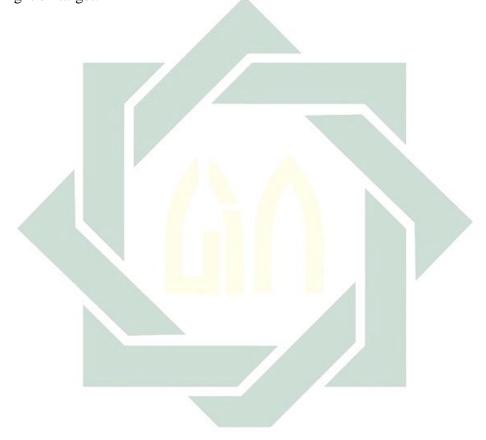
"O you who have believed, fear Allah and speak words of appropriate justice." (Qur'an 33:70)

In verse above, it explains the command to be devoted to Allah and to say the right thing and words according to the target. Because it is not only correct but should be regarding the goal, and it is essential to keep verbal, to be honest. Being a reasonable person means the words and actions are in harmony. Never make up lies or manipulates facts, what is said based on reality. To avoid accidental mistakes or not. The truest of words are soft and smooth speech when talking with others and words that contain advice and cues.

In general, communication is verbal, which is easily understood by both parties. Communication has an essential role in human life, which includes individuals, groups, or organizations. Therefore, there is a need for good, honest, and right words to the target. Likewise, the use of deixis in everyday life. Deixis is linguistics that studies the meaning of speakers, while still paying attention to the context. Because the context is a description that can support or add clarity to the reference in condition, the meaning of a deictic expression can obtain through context. The existence of deixis can show the relationship between language and context, which can see through the speaker, where the words were spoken, when the words were spoken.

From the explanation above, deixis is very influential in daily life, especially when communicating. The use of deixis that is not appropriate to the context or situation will lead to the wrong meaning so that the speaker and listener will feel confused with what the speaker said to the listener. The understanding of

deixis and referents is beneficial to make it easier to understand the words, sentences, or utterances in communication and avoid misunderstanding between people. And can provide benefits for daily life that shows how the speaker communicates well. Precisely and easily understood by the listener so that it can be right on target.



#### **CHAPTER V**

#### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the last part of the research. The researcher provides a conclusion based on the findings in the data analysis and suggestion to provide insight to the next researchers who are interested in analyzing deixis in the future.

## 5.1 Conclusion

In this study, there are three types of deixis and their referents found in "The Woman in White" novel. The three types of deixis are personal deixis including first, second, and third persons, temporal deixis including past, present, future times, and spatial deixis including proximal and distal places. Based on the results presented in the previous chapters, the deixis that often appears in the novel stories is personal deixis. In the story, there is a lot of narration by Mr. Hartright that explains his feelings. So, that is the reason why personal deixis is more dominant than spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Besides, the purpose of using deixis is to make it easier to interpret and understand the utterances in the speech events or stories that are bound by the context of where and when the utterances occur.

The result shows that are three types of deixis used in Wilkie Collins's novel "The Woman in White" 667 data for personal deixis (first person, second person, third person), 31 data for temporal deixis (past time, present time, future), and 11 data for spatial deixis (proximal and distal). Furthermore, the referents from three types of deixis found in the novel are pointing to people, time, and

place. The words that refer to people are "I, Myself, Me, My, We, Us, Our, You, Your, She, Her, Herself, He, His, Him, Himself, They" which refer to the main characters, they are; Mr. Walter Hartright, Miss Marian Halcombe, Miss Fairlie, Mr. Dempter, The Schoolmaster, Jacob Postlethwaite, etc. Meanwhile, the temporal deixis words refer not only to the current time of speaker utterances but also to the past time "Last Night, Yesterday", the present time "Now, Then, Sometimes, Half an Hour", and the future "Tomorrow". Concerning the spatial deixis words, they refer to the places where the events of the storyline were taking place, such as the proximal "Here, This", and the distal "There" that occurs in the city or any other places.

# **5.2 Suggestion**

The researcher suggests that the next researchers who are attracted to doing further research in this theory to use these findings as a first step in researching deixis related to other linguistics areas and to analyze data sources or another novel by Wilkie Collins or other authors. Then, the researcher hopes that the next researcher can better understand about this theory by using references from books, websites, libraries, theses or others, because this research is far from perfect.

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