CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTEPRETATIONS

This chapter will present my findings and interpretations. I will answer the statement of the problems that had been stated in chapter I. Based on the data analysis; the result can be presented as follows.

4.1 General Findings

The objective of this study is to find out the deixis in the novel "The Return Of The Native" by Thomas Hardy. To reach the objective, the utterances in the novel are gathered. Then, the relationships occurred in the utterances are analysed. There are five types of deixis, they are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.. The findings can be seen in brief on the table

below.

Table 4.4 The	Frequency of Deixi	is in The Nove	l "The Retur	n Of The Native"
by Thomas Ha	rdv			

No	Type of Deixis	Number of Utterances	Percentages		
1	Person Deixis	256	54%		
2	Place Deixis	is 32 6,			
3	Time Deixis	131	27,6%		
4	Discourse Deixis	40	8,4%		
5	Social Deixis	15	3,1%		

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As seen from the result, the percentages of types of deixis for each classification are as follows; there are 256 (54%) person deixis that has dominated the analysis of the data, 32 (6.7%) for the place deixis, 131 (27,6%) for time deixis, 40 (8,4%) for discourse deixis, and the last 15 (3,1%) sentences for the social deixis.

4.2 Types of Deixis Used in the Novel

The following discussion is about the five types of deixis in more detail.

4.2.1 Person Deixis

The form of pronouns that have found are first person singular (I, me), first singular possessive adjective (my), first person plural (we, us), first plural possessive adjective (our), second person singular (you), second singular possessive adjective (your), second person plural (yours), second plural possessive adjective (your), and vocatives.

4.2.1.1 First Person Singular (I/me)

English first person singular *I* has different form of subject and object. *I* is used for a subject. It is changed to pronoun *me* when it is used as an object. Indonesian pronoun for the first singular is translated into "*saya*", "*aku*", "*-ku*"

(from the word aku). The use of them deals with the situation. There are examples of the use of first person singular (I/me).

No	Chapter	Page	Utterances	explanation
1	2	7	' I don't know, ma'am. I was	This is uttered by the
			near Anglebury this morning.	Reddleman. Pronoun I as
			A short way out of the town, I	translated into aku as
			heard someone following me. It	Reddleman. <i>I</i> used for

	Γ			
			was miss Thomsin, as white as	subject. It is changed to
			death. " oh, Diggory Venn,	pronoun me when it is used
			pleas help me," she said. " I'm	for object. The word me is
			in trouble."	translated into aku.
2	2	8	Then we'll go to the inn	saya is used as the
			now and talk to him,' said	equivalence of I in the
			Mrs Yeobright, looking	person deixis,
			across at the lighted	the object of I, that is me is
			window.	translated into saya. The
			"Must I see him too	speaker is Thomasin.
			Aunt?' Thomsin asked.	
			'of course you must. I don't	
			trust him to tell me the truth.'	
3	6	23	'That's true, I suppose,'	The object form of <i>I</i> , that is
			Captain Vye answered. 'But	me is translated into aku.
			the Yeobrights have always	Indonesian pronoun for first
			lived in a very simple way. We	person singular is aku. It is
			never meet, because I said	used when the speaker
			something, long ago, that made	speaks to person or people
			Mrs Yeobrights angry. She has	the same age, younger, or to
			not spoken to me since"	those who already familiar.
				Captain Vye is as speaker.
4	8	32	(1) "I should have told you, I	Pronoun <i>I</i> from sentence (4)
			know,' Clym told his	is translated into aku.
			mother. But I didn't think	
			you would be pleased	
			with my plan.'	
			man pran.	

~	0	26	4D	T (7) (1 1 1)
5	9	36	"But you told me to hold on.	In sentence (5), the object
			This is the second time I	form of <i>I</i> that is <i>me</i> is
			have been hurt today.	translated into -ku. The
			Look !"	nature of each translation is
				reflected in the choice first
				person singular to target
				language. Every word of
				first person singular is
				translated into equivalent
				concepts in the target
				language to give natural of
				meaning.

4.2.1.2 First Singular Possessive adjective (my)

There are two words in Indonesian for translating "my"; they are "-ku",

(from the word "*aku*"), and "*saya*". The choice of the words depends on the speech situation. For examples:

No	Chapter	Page	Utterances	Explanation
1	10	39	"No use I suppose.' Clym's mother	It is said by Clym's
			replied, but you know my Reason".	mother. Pronoun my is
				translated into saya.
				It is pointing to Clym.
2	10	39	'That is not true, Mother.' Clym	The word my is
			replied. 'I am determined to	translated into saya. It
			start a school. Eustacia Vye is	refers to Clym who as
			an educated woman.She could	the speaker.

	help me with my work	

4.2.1.3 First Singular Possessive Pronoun (mine)

The first singular possessive pronoun *mine* is translated into *milikku, milik saya*. Unfortunately, there is not any utterance that contains the form possessive pronoun in the novel.

4.2.1.4 First Singular Reflexive Pronoun (myself)

First singular reflexive pronoun myself is translated into diriku, diri saya.

There is not example of the first singular reflexive pronoun found in the novel.

4.2.1.5 First Person Plural (we/us)

The deixis *we* has different form of subject and object in English. *We* is used for a subject. It is changed to pronoun *us* when it is used as an object. In Indonesian, the deixis *we/us* will be translated into two words; *kami* or *kita*.

The word *we/us* will always be translated into *kami* if the reference is exclusive of the addressee. On the other hand, *we/us* will be translated into *kita* if the reference is inclusive of the addressee. For the examples:

No	Chapter	Page	Utterances	Explanation
1	2	10	"Of course I do. We can go to	This sentence is uttered
			Budmouth on Monday and get	by Damon. The
			married at once".	pronoun we is used as
				kita in the sentence
				means Damon and
				Thomasin . Kita is said
				to be inclusive.

•	4	10	" Nothing? Don't you nomember	TT1 :
2	4	18	" Nothing? Don't you remember	This is uttered by
			last year, Eustacia when we	Wildeve to Eustacia .
			walked together on the	This first person
			heath? We love each other	inclusive kita is used in
			then".	each sentence as all
				people in the
				conversation are
				included.
3	2	10	"Of course dear,' said Wildeve	The deixis kami is used
			quickly. If your aunt will excuse	as the object from we. It
			us"	is us. The word us
				refers to Wildeve, and
				Thomasin.

4.2.1.6 First Plural Possessive Adjective (our)

Similar to the pronoun *we*, the first plural possessive adjective *our* will be translated into *kami* or *kita*. This case is more influenced whether the reference includes or excludes the addressee or not.

No	Chapter	Page	Utterances	Explanation
1	2	10	" Life is never like our	The sentence (1), our
			dreams,'said Wildeve with smile."	refers to exclusive of
2	5	20	" Mrs Yeobrights lokked at the	the addressee, it is
			reddleman in surprise.	translated kita.
			' I wasn't red then, you	Meanwhile, our is
			know,' Venn told her. ' But	translated into kita in
			Thomsin thought you would	sentence (2), it refers to
			object to our marriage. I	inclusive of the
			thing you may change your	addressee. Every word

mind now	Ι	have	as	of f	first	person
muchmoney as						pronoun
				plural is		1
forever.".				equivale	nt con	cepts in
				the targ	et lang	uage to
				convey	the	same
				meaning	effect	on the
				readers.		

4.2.1.7 First Plural Possessive Pronoun (ours)

Unfortunately, I did not find any data about the first plural possessive pronoun in

the novel. Hence, further observation about it cannot be done.

4.2.1.8 First Plural Reflexive Pronoun (ourselves)

In this observation, the data of first plural reflexive pronoun was not found in the

novel. So, I was not able to continue the observation.

4.2.1.9 Second Person Singular (you)

The following are examples of the use of the second person singular *you* in subject and object position and the translation into Indonesian.

No	Chapter	Page	Utterances	Explanation
1	4	19	"America?" Eustacia repeated	English pronoun you is
			slowly. 'Would I happy there? You	translated into anda,
			must give me to think, Damon".	<i>kau, kamu, or -mu</i> from
2	5	21	" have you heard the latest news,	the subject form kamu.
			Eustacia?' he asked".	Sentences (1) and (2)

				show the use <i>anda</i> . The speaker is Fudge and addressee is Prime Ministry.
3	7	28	"Nothing, Thank you,' Eustacia	the dexis you is
			replied, looking down at ground."	translated into aku. The
				nature of each
				translation is reflected
				in the choice second
				person singular to target
				language.
4	10	39	<i>"She will be no help to you,</i> ' Mrs	you as the object is
			Yeobright answered.'	translated into -mu.
				Every word of second
				person singular in the
				sentence is translated
				into equivalent concepts
				in the target language.

No	Chapter	Page	Utterances	Explanation
1	3	14	" can I kiss your hand?"	In sentence (1), the
				word your is translated
				anda. Anda used when
				the utterances are
				uttered informal
				situation of the speaker.
				Your is pointing
				Eustacia
			" Could I hold your hand before I	In sentence (2), the
			go?"	word your is translated
				anda. Anda used when
				the utterance is uttered
				informal situation. The
				deixis your is pointing
				to Eustacia.
3	3	14	"and I have changed your mind"	The second singular
				possessive adjective,
				your, is translated into
				the post posed (bound
				form) of Indonesian's
				word, -mu. It is pointing
				to Eustacia.

4.2.1.10 Second Singular Possessive Adjective (your)

4.2.1.11 Second Singular Possessive Pronoun (yours)

The second singular possessive pronoun *yours* is translated into *milikmu, milik anda*. Unfortunately, there is not any utterance that contains the form second singular possessive pronoun in the novel.

4.2.1.12 Second Singular Reflexive Pronoun (yourself)

In this observation, the data of second plural reflexive pronoun was not found in the novel. So, I was not able to continue the observation.

4.2.1.13 Second Plural Person (you)

The second plural person forms are similar with the first singular person that is *you*. Since the English second plural and singular persons have the same form that is *you*, the translators should aware whether they are in singular or in plural form. They have to notice the number of addressees. On the other hand, in Indonesian, the second person plural pronoun *you* is translated into *anda, anda sekalian,* dan *kalian.*

No	Chapter	Page	Utterances	Explanation
1	6	24	"Have you all got your	In sentences the word you is
			custumes ready,lads?	translated into anda. The categories
			One asked"	(anda and anda sekalian) are used
				at the same situations and are
				influenced with the same
				relationship between the addressee
				and the speaker. Those deixis are
				chosen when the speaker faces a lot
				of people that are needed to be
				respected and that s/he has not

		known well.

4.2.1.14 Second Plural Possessive Adjective (your)

The second plural possessive pronoun, you which is translated into kalian anda

sekalian, is not found in the novel.

4.2.1.15 Second Plural Possessive Pronoun (yours)

The second plural possessive pronoun, your which is translated into milik anda

sekalian, milik kamu sekalian is not found in the novel.

4.2.1.16 Second Plural Reflexive Pronoun (yourselves)

I did not find any data about the second plural reflexive pronoun in the novel.

Hence, further observation about it cannot be done.

4.2.1.17 Vocatives

The data of vocatives can be easily found in the novel. Most of the utterances are translated appropriately with Indonesian. But there are some loan words of English that are still used to call someone such as *Ms*, *Miss*, *Sir* and etc.

No	Chapter	Page	Utterances	Explanation
1	3	12	" you must call me Miss Vye"	The title is called by the
				speaker, Vye. miss is translated into equivalence of nyonya.
2	3	14	" <i>Goodnight then</i> <i>Eustacia.Goodbye</i> ". In a moment, Wildeve had gone.Eustacia sighed and looked down at the dying fire. She knew that Wildeve	The speaker is Wildeve and addressee is Eustacia.

			did not love her. But she did not want to stop loving him.	
3	4	19	" <i>My poor Tamsie</i> ,' he said at last. 'I must help her, I must!'	The speaker is The reddleman who is
				pointing to Tamsie. Tamsie did not translated into Indonesian.

4.2.2 Place Deixis

Place deixis is deictic reference to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event, typically the speaker. The most obvious placedeictic

terms in English are the adverbs "*here*" and "*there*" and the demonstratives "*this*" and "*that*", along with their plural forms. There are some examples about place deixis, as follows;

No	Chapter	Page	Utterances	Explanation
1	2	7	"I don't know, ma'am. I was near	The word 'was' is
			Anglebury this morning. A short	translated 'berada', it
			way out of the town, I heard	means that Thomasin as
			someone following me. It was miss	the speaker
			Thomsin, as white as death. " oh,	is moving towards the
			Diggory Venn, pleas help me," she	addressee's location.
			sauid. " I'm in trouble.'	
2	2	7	"You must be Diggory Venn, the	here which is translated
			reddleman,' Mrs Yeobright	into disini refers to the

		answered, coming nearer. I remember your father. <i>what are</i> <i>you doing here</i> , Reddleman, at this time of night?'	location near with the speaker and addressee.
3 3	14	"Have I ? Wildeve said quietly. 'I come here tonight to say goodbye".	The word come <i>here</i> which is translated <i>datang kesini</i> is to refer to the location the addressee where the speaker.

4.2.3 Time Deixis

Time deixis is reference to time relative to a temporal reference point. If tense is related to the concept that grammatically tense includes the changes of verbs morphologically and the orientation of the moment of speaking, then it can be said that in Indonesian there is no tense. The moment of speaking in Indonesian is lexically marked by the temporal determined and the adverb of time. The below are examples of time deixis:

No	Chapter	Page	Utterances	Explanation
1	2	7	"yes, she is calling me. I must go to	In sentence there is no
			her, I suppose."	additional particle or
				adverbial of time to
				indicate time reference.
				The sentence use
				simple present

				continuous tense.
2	3	12	"Now Johnny,' Eustacia said to the	The utterance in (2) the
			boy, "if you stay a little longer,	word 'll, mean will
			I'll give you a lucky sixpence.	indicate future
			I'm going for a walk, but I'll be	reference. There is
			back soon. Put a piece of wood	adverbial of time to
			on the fire every two or three	indicate time reference
			minutes. And if you hear a frog	is translated into akan.
			jump into the pool, run and tell	
			me. It's a sign of rain."	
3	4	19	"One day, I'll die here,' she said.	The utterance in this
			<mark>'I know it</mark> ".	sentence is interpreted
<				in relation to speaker
				time, that is, the day on
				which this utterance is
				future tense.
<u> </u>				1

4.2.4 Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located. As a result discourse deixis is expressed with terms that are primarily used in encoding space or time deixis as in the following examples;

No	Chapter	Page	Utterances	Explanation
1	5	21	" I have heard that before,' Mrs	this and that translated
			yeobright answered.	ini and itu are
				expressing the temporal
2	3	13	"Run this way, through the garden.	dimension of discourse.
			Hurry !"	Every sentence is
3	7	24	"That's the first night at Mrs	translated into
			Yeobright's".	equivalent concepts in
8				the target language to
				convey the same
				meaning and procedure
				the same effect on the
				readers.

4.2.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between, the participants or referents in a speech event. It gives an indication of his/her status within the social structure, and of the status the speaker gives the addressee. The use of language reinforces a social context that is acknowledged by the speaker as having an existence prior to the interaction. The choice of the words depends on the speech situation. Most language have at least two forms, an informal one when the utterance occurs between friends and a more formal one is used for showing respect to the person addressed, typically because they are older or more important than the speaker.

Simatupang (2000:77) describes that in Indonesian the word *aku* only can be used in an informal situation. The word *saya* is used in a formal situation.

For examples:

No	Chapter	Page	Utterances	Explanation
1	2	7	"I don't know, <mark>ma'am</mark> . I	The influence of power is shown
			was near Anglebury this	in the relationships between the
1			morning. A short way	speech participants are as the
			out of the town, I heard	speaker Thomsin, , and as
			someone following me.	addressee is his mother. In this
			It was miss Thomsin, as	case, the utterance used formal
			white as death. " oh,	language. In this situation, the
			Diggory Venn, please	speaker uses saya to refer to
			help me," she sauid. "	himself. The word saya, in
			I'm in trouble ".	Indonesian culture indicates that
				the speaker respect the addressee.
				The speaker cannot use aku to
				point himself otherwise he will be
				judged impolite. The relationships
				show that distance influences in
				this utterance. The relationships
				indicate that the speech
				participants have the same
				position in an insitution.

2	6	25	"I don't want money	The speech participants are
2	0	23		
			Miss,' Charley replied	between Charley as the speaker
			quickly. 'But I'll do it if	and Eustacia as the addressee. The
			you let me hold your	choice the word Anda from the
			hand in mine.	word you and saya is used to
				translate I. It means that the
				speaker wants to respect the
				addressee. It indicates that the
				power influences this sentence.
				Distance involves the
				relationships participants, they are
				strangers or do not know each
				other well, the word Anda, saya is
				used.
3	4	16	" Th <mark>ank yo</mark> u master I	The relationships between the
			must go home now".	participants are the speaker is a
				student, and the addressee is a
				teacher. The word I is translated
				into saya. The translator relies on
				speaker's position whether it is
				inclusive. Master is still translated
				Sir used to call someone. It means
				that Indonesian is still loan word
				of English. It means that 'Sir' is
				not translated into equivalent
				word in the target language. The
				strategy is using a loan word to
				convey the same meaning with
				culture of source language and
				produce the same effect on the
				produce the same effect on the

	readers. Power influences the
	relationship when a student talks
	to his teacher. Social status refers
	to the speaker is younger than the
	addressee.

Based on the result of the analysis, it can be seen some points. There are five types of deixis were found in the novel. They are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. To translate type of deixis from English into Indonesian is not easy because a translator should consider some factors such as equivalent to target language.

The analysis is regarding to person deixis. The form of pronouns that have found are first person singular (I, me), first singular possessive adjective (my), first person plural (*we*, *us*), first plural possessive adjective (*our*), second person singular (*you*), second singular possessive adjective (*your*), second person plural (*yours*), second plural possessive adjective (*your*), and vocatives.

Meanwhile, first singular possessive (*mine*), first singular reflexive pronoun (*myself*), first plural possessive (*ours*), first plural reflexive pronoun (*ourselves*), second singular possessive (*yours*), second singular reflexive pronoun (*yourself*), second plural possessive (*your*), and second plural reflexive pronoun (*yourselves*) are not found.

The equivalence of time deixis can be achieved through translating from source language into target language by giving temporal determiners and adverbial of times. The analysis of place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis showed that every word in the sentence of target language is translated into equivalent concepts in the target language to give accurate of meaning.

2.3 Discussion

- Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that there are five types of deixis which were used in The Novel "The Return Of The Native" by Thomas Hardy. It means that all types of deixis were applied in this novel. From the table 4.4 above person deixis is dominant type used with formation 256 utterances. The dominant deictic words pointing to the person in this type "it", "he" and "she". After calculating person deixis is 54 %. The second type deixis is time deixis with formation 131 utterances with percentage time deixis is 27,6%. The third deixis is this study is discourse deixis with formation 40 utterances after calculating discourse deixis is 8,4%. The fourth deixis in this study is place deixis with formation 32 utterances, after calculating place deixis is 6,7%. And the last is social deixis, it consist of 15 utterances with percentage of Social deixis becomes 3,1%.
- 2. How to analyze word or phrase which directly relates and utterance to a person, time, place, social and discourse. It concerned with the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance and the relationship between the structure of language and context in which they are being used, and deixis is the study about how to encode or grammaticalize features of the context of the

utterance or speech event, and also about the way in how to interpretation of utterances depends on analysis of the context utterance. Deixis is not a simple as it seems. Deixis shows the important meaning which is expressed by the writer to help the reader to understand the text. It means that it will be better if the reader understand deixis to discover the meaning in a text. Moreover, sometimes the readers read some discourses of the text to get the real sense of words or phrases because some words in a language cannot be interpreted directly. A deep understanding is regarded as an important information which is focused by most of the readers. The equivalence can be achieved by involving the inclusive/exclusive dimension and the familiar/non familiar dimension from source language into the target language. The equivalence of time deixis can be achieved through translating from source language into target language by giving temporal determiners and adverbial of times. The analysis of place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis showed that every word in the sentence of target language is translated into equivalent concepts in the target language to give accurate of meaning.