CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents research findings and discussions of Deixis and Referent of each of the deixis used on Anton Chekov's *A Marriage Proposal*. The analysis of the data includes the table of data, and the analysis based on Deixis and Reference Theory in each data as follows:

4.1 Varieties of Deixis

There were five kinds of deixis that found in the A Marriage Proposal between Stepan Stepanovitch Tschubukov, Natalia Stepanovna and Ivan Vassiliyitch Lomov, they are Person Deixis, Place Deixis, Time Deixis, Discourse Deixis and Social Deixis.

After gathering the utterances containing the type of deixis, the writer found utterances in Anton Chekov's *A Marriage Proposal*. The findings can be seen in brief on the table below.

Table 4.1 The Number of Utterance of Deixis Varieties in "A Marriage Proposal" Drama by Anton Chekov

No.	Type of Deixis	Number of Utterance
1.	Person Deixis	650
2.	Place Deixis	37
3.	Time Deixis	16
4.	Discourse Deixis	3
5.	Social Deixis	32

After seen from the table above, the number of utterance of the type of deixis for each classification are as follows; person deixis 650 utterance, place

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

deixis 37 utterance, time deixis 16 utterance, discourse deixis 3 utterance, and social deixis 32 utterance.

Table 4.2 The Analysis of Deixis Varieties in "A Marriage Proposal" Drama by Anton Chekov

No.	Data Dialogue	Varieties of Deixis	Reference
1.	(going toward him and greeting him). Who is this **I** see? My dear fellow! Ivan Vassiliyitch! I'm so glad to see you! (shakes hands). But this is a surprise! How are you?	**Person deixis** **I**: First person singular	The word "I", refers to speaker **(Tschub)**
2.	You see dear Stepanovitch, pardon **me**, Stepan Stepan dearvitch I mean I am terribly nervous, as you will be so good as to see! What I mean to say you are the only one who can help me, though I don't deserve it, and and I have no right whatever to make this request of you.	**Person deixis** **Me**: First person singular	The word "me", refers to speaker **(Lomov)**
3.	oh, so so, **my** friend. Please sit down. It isn't right to forget one's neighbor. But tell **me**, why all this ceremony? Dress clothes, white gloves and all? Are you on your way to some engagement, **my** good fellow.	**Person deixis** **My**: Possessive adjective **Me**: First person singular	The word "my", refers to noun, **(Friend:Lomov)** The word "me", refers to speaker **(Tschub)**
4.	That's not the truth! They are **mine**.	**Person deixis** **Mine**: Possessive pronoun	The word "mine", refers to speaker **(Natalia)**
5.	Oh, yes, I'm blame! If I shoot or hang **myself**, remember you'll be to blame. You forced me to it! You! (Lomov appears in the doorway). There, talk to him yourself!	**Person deixis** **Myself**: Reflexive pronoun	The word "myself", refers to speaker **(Tschub)**
6.	What nonsense! The meadows belong to **us** not to you!	**Person deixis** **Us**: First person plural	The word "us", refers to more than one person or

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

			group. (Natalia and Tschub)
7.	In the first place, **our** Otkatai is pure-bred, a full-bolooded son of Saragavas and Stameskis, and as for your mongrel, nobody could ever figure out his pedigree; he's cold and ugly, and as skinny as an old hag.	**Person deixis** **Our**:Possessive adjective	The word "our", refers to more than one person or group. (Natalia and Tschub)
8.	**You** see dear Stepanovitch, pardon me, Stepan Stepan dearvitch I mean I am terribly nervous, as **you** will be so good as to see! What I mean to say **you** are the only one who can help me, though I don't deserve it, and and I have no right whatever to make this request of **you**.	**Person deixis** **You:** Second person singular	The word "You", refers to addressee or listener (Tschub)
9.	(comes running in). He's coming at once! The devil take him! Ugh! Talk to him **yourself**, I can't.	**Person deixis** **Yourself:** Reflexive pronoun	The word "yourself", refers to addressee or listener (Natalia)
10.	No, you! You haven't any manners, you are brutal! If it weren't for you, **he** wouldn't have gone!	**Person deixis** **He:** Third person singular	The word "He", refers to Lomov
11.	A swindler like that takes over a piece of property that doesn't belong to **him** and then dares to argue about **it**!	**Person deixis** **Him:** Object pronoun **It**: Object pronoun	The word "him", refers to Lomov "It" refers to the meadows
12.	No, you are mistaken, my dear Natalia Stepanovna, **they** belong to me.	**Person deixis** **They:** Third person plural	The word "they", refers to the previous conversation. the meadows

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

13.	Try to remember exactly, Ivan Vassiliyitch. Is it so long ago that you inherited **them**?	**Person deixis** **Them:** Object pronoun	The word "Them", refers to the previous conversation. the meadows
14.	My dear, dear man! I am so happy that everything is everything!(embraces and kisses him). I have wanted this to happen for so long. It has been my dearest wish! (He represses a tear). And I have always loved you, my dear fellow, as my own son! May God give you His blessing and His grace and I always wanted it to happen. But why am I standing **here** like a blockhead? I am completely dumbfounded with pleasure, completely dumbfounded. My whole being I'll call Natalia.	**Place deixis** **Here:** adverb of place used for near dictance.	The word "here" refers to the location of Tschub stand up.
15.	Immediately in a moment. **Here** is it, then: I have come to ask for the hand of your daughter,Natalia Steanovna.	**Place deixis** **Here:** adverb of place used for near dictance.	The word "Here" refers to the location of Lomov.
16.	You see, it's simply this, that (Composing himself). I have **come** to you, Stepan Stepanovitch, to trouble you with a request. It is not the first time I have had the honor of turning to you for assistance, and you have always, that is I beg your pardon, I am bit excited! I'll take a drink of water first, dear Stepan Stepanovitch. (He drinks.)	**Place deixis** **Come**: moving object	The word "come" refers to the location of Lomov's after move. (Tschub's home)
17.	Why, yes!He came **here** to make you a proposal of marriage.	**Place deixis** **Here:** adverb of place used for near distance.	The word "here" refers to the location of Lomov. (Tschub's home)
18.	Ah! It's you. papa said to go in: there was a dealer in there who'd come to	**Time deixis** **Good**	The word "Good

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

	buy something. **Good afternoon**, Ivan Vassiliyitch.	**afternoon:** written message inscribed	afternoon" refers to time after in the morning when the sun in the centre of earth.
19.	Enough, enough. (Aside). I don't know how to begin. (To Lomov). Are you going hunting **soon**?	**Time deixis** **Soon:** spans relative	The word "soon" refers to time when Natalia asks question about hunting.
20.	Immediately in a moment. Here is it, **then**: I have come to ask for the hand of your daughter, Natalia Steanovna.	**Time deixis** **Then:** the time adverb	The word "then" refers to next Lomov's purpose.
21.	It is all a matter of record, my dear Natalia Stepanovna. It is true that at once time the title to the meadows was disputed, but **now** everyone knows they belong to me. There is no room for discussion. Be so good as to listen: my aunt's grandmother put these meadows, free from all costs, into the hands of your father's grandfather's peasant for a certain time while they were making bricks for my grandmother. These people used the meadows free of cost for about forty years, living there as they would on their own property. Later, however, when,	**Time deixis** **Now:** the time adverb	The word "now" refers to at this time when Lomov speaks.
22.	But I can give them to you, because they belong to me! That is very peculiar, Ivan Vassiliyitch! Until **now** we have considered you as a good neighbor and a good friend; only **last year** we lent you our threshing machine so that we couldn't thresh until November, and **now** you treat us like thieves! You offer to give me my own land. Excuse me, but neighbor don't treat each other that way. In my	**Time deixis** **Now:** the time adverb **Last year**: **Now:** the time adverb	The word "now" refers to at this time when Natalia speaks, "last year" refers to past, and "now" refers

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

	opinion, it's a very low trick to speak frankly.		to at this time when Natalia speaks also, it is same as first statement.
23.	My reapers will be there **today**!	**Time deixis** **Today:** the time adverb	The word "today" refers to the time until 24 hours.
24.	(Excited). You see, my dear Natalia Stepanovna, its simply **this**: I have decided to ask you to listen to me of course it will be a surprise, and indeed you'll be angry, but I (Aside). How fearfully cold it is!	Discouse deixis **This:** something which is people or thing near us	The word "this" refers to Lomov's clothes is used him
25.	There's not a word of truth in **that**! My grandfather, and my great grandfather, too, knew that their estate reached back to the swamp, so that the meadows belong to us. What further discussion can there be? I can't understand it. It is really most annoying.	Discouse deixis **That:** something which is people or thing far from us	The word "that" refers to the meadow.
26.	Papa, please tell **this** gentlemen to whom the meadows belong, to us or to him?	Discouse deixis **This:** something which is people or thing near us	The word "this" refers to Lomov
27.	It is all a matter of record, my fear Natalia Stepanovna. It is true that at one time the title to the meadows was disuted, but now everyone knows they belong to me. There is no room for discussion. Be so good as to listen: my aunt's grandmother put **these** meadows, free from all costs, into the hands of your father's grandfather's peasant for a certain time while they were making bricks for my grandmother. **These** people used the	Discouse deixis **These:** something which is people or thing far from us and it is plural **These:** something which is	The word "These" refers to meadows "These" refers to people

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

	meadows free of cost for about forty years, living there as they would on their own property. Later, however, when,	people or thing far from us and it is plural	
28.	**Papa**, send the reapers into the meadows this minute!	**Social deixis** **Papa:** social status	The word "Papa" refers to Tschub
29.	**My dear lady**, if it weren't that I were suffering from palpitation of the heart and hammering of the arteries in my temples, I would deal with you very differently! (In a loud). The meadows belong to me!	**Social deixis** **My dear lady**: distance	The words "My dear lady" refer to Natalia
30.	(Going toward him and greeting him). Who is this I see? **My dear fellow**! Ivan Vassiliyitch! I'm so glad to see you! (shakes hands). But this is a surprise! How are you?	**Social deixis** **My dear fellow:** social status	The words "My dear fellow" refer to Lomov

4.1.1 Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:68-69) in Purwitasari's thesis, person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event, such as the speaker and the addressee. Generally, person deixis is known as pronoun. Here are the example of the conversation that was used by Stepan Stepanovitch Tschubukov, Natalia Stepanovna and Ivan Vassiliyitch Lomov in the "A Marriage Proposal" drama.

a. Data from table 4.2 no.1

Tschub: *(going toward him and greeting him). Who is this **I** see? **My** dear fellow! Ivan Vassiliyitch! I'm so glad to see you! (shakes hands). But this is a surprise! How are you?*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 1)

Speaker: Tschub

Listener: Lomov

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Situation: It happens in reception room. Lomov is old neighbor before Tschub move another house. Tschub is Natalia's father. It is the first times after long time no see.

Analysis:

From the sentence above, there is a word deixis that used by Tschub. It seems in the first sentence. The word "I", it refers to speaker according to Levinson the word "I" was categorized as a singular pronoun of the first person deixis. The word "I" refers to the role of person deixis in which the utterance narrated by one person. So, it is tied to the speaker of the drama named Stepan Stepanovitch Tschubukov. He was the one of the character in the *A Marriage Proposal*.

The second there was a word "My" also can categorized as possessive adjective of the first person deixis which is followed immediately by noun, they cannot stand alone. So, it seems in this sentence that the word "My" is followed by a noun "Friend".

b. Data from table 4.2 no.2

Lomov: *You see dear Stepanovitch, pardon* ***me****, Stepan Stepan dearvitch I mean I am terribly nervous, as you will be so good as to see! What I mean to say you are the only one who can help me, though I don't deserve it, and and I have no right whatever to make this request of you.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 1)

Speaker: Lomov

Listener: Tschub

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Situation: It happens in reception room. Lomov wanted to purpose Natalia, but he gets a nervous when he must meet her. So, Lomov asked to help Tschub as the only one who can help him.

Analysis:

In that sentence, there is word "Me". Based on the Levinson theory, the word "Me" can be categorized as first person deixis singular. It refers to speaker self, he is Lomov.

c. Data from table 4.2 no.3

Tschub: *oh, so so, **my** friend. Please sit down. It isn't right to forget one's neighbor. But tell **me**, why all this ceremony? Dress clothes, white gloves and all? Are you on your way to some engagement, **my** good fellow.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 1)

Speaker: Tschub

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. Tschub is surprised because Lomov uses dress clothes and white gloves like ceremony.

Analysis:

In that sentence, there are some deixis word "My" and "Me". Based on the Levinson theory, the word "My" and "Me" can be categorized as first person deixis singular. "My" is indicated as possessive adjective, it seems in the first "My" refers to noun, they cannot stand alone. So, it seems in this sentence that the word "My" is followed by a noun "Friend".

The next is the word "Me" in that sentence is an object pronoun and it also indicates that the speaker used it to pronounce speaker self.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

d. Data from table 4.2 no.4

Natalia: *That's not the truth! They are* ***mine****.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 4)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. Natalia does not believe that the meadows belong to Lomov. She just knows that the meadows belong to her and her father.

Analysis:

From the sentence above, there is a word deixis that used by Natalia. The word "Mine", it refers to speaker according to Levinson the word "Mine" was categorized as a possessive pronoun of the first person deixis. The word "Mine" refers to the role of person deixis in which the utterance for herself.

e. Data from table 4.2 no.5

Tschub: *Oh, yes, I'm blame! If I shoot or hang* ***myself****, remember you'll be to blame. You forced me to it! You! (Lomov appears in the doorway). There, talk to him yourself!*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 6)

Speaker: Tschub

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. Tschub is angry to Natalia when she wants that Lomov back to their home because she knows that Lomov will purpose her.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Analysis:

In conversation above, there is deixis "Myself". According to Levinson, the word "Myself" can be categorized as first person singular. It refers to Tschub is as the speaker.

f. Data from table 4.2 no.6

Natalia: *What nonsense! The meadows belong to **us** not to you!*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 2)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. They talk about meadow that it belonged to Lomov, but in other hand it belonged to Tschub and Natalia. When they tried to introduce each other they have problem which made them be angry.

Analysis:

In conversation above, there is deixis "We" can be categorized as first person plural. It is same as "I" and "Me" as the first person deixis, but there are differences they are "I" and "Me" as singular and "Us" as plural. It also can be indicated as a group of speaker because the word "Us" is to point their self. "Us" refers to Natalia and Tschub. It can be represented of Natalia Stepanovna and Tschub is as her father.

g. Data from table 4.2 no.7

Natalia: *In the first place, **our** Otkatai is pure-bred, a full-bolooded son of Saragavas and Stameskis, and as for your mongrel, nobody could ever figure out his pedigree; he's cold and ugly, and as skinny as an old hag.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 7)

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. They talk about their dog. Natalia argues that Lomov's dog are ugly and old hag. Whereas, they are fine after they argue about the meadows.

Analysis:

In that sentence, there is word "Our". According to Levinson, "Our" can be indicated the first plural person deixis as possessive adjective and refers to the speaker and her father, Tschub. She says that Otkatai is their dog, so she used the word "Our".

h. Data from table 4.2 no.8

Lomov: ***You*** *see dear Stepanovitch, pardon me, Stepan Stepan dearvitch I mean I am terribly nervous, as* ***you*** *will be so good as to see! What I mean to say* ***you*** *are the only one who can help me, though I don't deserve it, and I have no right whatever to make this request of* ***you****.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 1)

Speaker: Lomov

Listener: Tschub

Situation: It happens in reception room. Lomov wanted to purpose Natalia, but he gets a nervous when he must meet her. So, Lomov asked to help Tschub as the only one who can help him.

Analysis:

According to Levinson, "You" can be categorized as second person singular deixis. On that sentence, there are four words "You" that used by Ivan

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Vassiliyitch Lomov. Here, the word "You" refers to person identified as addressee, who is listener in that conversation between Lomov and Tschub.

i. Data from table 4.2 no.9

Tschub: *(comes running in). He's coming at once! The devil take him! Ugh! Talk to him* ***yourself****, I can't.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 6)

Speaker: Tschub

Listener: Natalia

Situation: It happens in reception room. Tschub was angry after his daughter and Lomov argue about the meadows until Lomov go from his home. And now, Natalia wants Lomov come back. But, Tschub will not talk to him, it's because Tschub feels shy.

Analysis:

In that sentence, there is word "Yourself". According to Levinson, "Yourself" can be indicated the second person singular deixis as reflexive pronoun. It refers to Natalia, Tschub's daughter as the addressee self.

j. Data from table 4.2 no.10

Natalia: *No, you! You haven't any manners, you are brutal! If it weren't for you,* ***he*** *wouldn't have gone!*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 6)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Tschub

Situation: It happens in reception room. Natalia says that it is all because of Tschub, he have made Lomov went from their home. She wants Lomov back to home, and then talk about a proposal of marriage.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Analysis:

According to Levinson, “He” can be categorized as third person singular deixis. On that sentence, the word “He” refers to person identified as another person who is Lomov.

k. Data from table 4.2 no.11

Natalia: *A swindler like that takes over a piece of property that doesn’t belong to* ***him*** *and then dares to argue about* ***it****!*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 5)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Tschub

Situation: It happens in reception room. Natalia was angry when she, her father and Lomov argue about meadows. She did not know if actually Lomov wanted to purpose her. Natalia know it after her father say that Lomov makes a proposal of marriage in next conversation.

Analysis:

From the sentence above, there are two o deixis terms, they are “Him” and “It”. Based on Levinson’s theory both of them identified as third singular person deixis. The word “Him” refers to Lomov, it is used to considering the gender of addressee especially for male. “Him” is indicates as object pronoun. Likewise, the word “It” refers to the meadows.

l. Data from table 4.2 no.12

Lomov: *No, you are mistaken, my dear Natalia Stepanovna,* ***they*** *belong to me.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

Speaker: Lomov

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Listener: Natalia

Situation: It happens in reception room. Lomov blames Natalia about the meadows belong to her. He always makes Natalia angry.

Analysis:

According to Levinson, “They” indicated the plural third person deixis and refers to addressee in the previous conversation. It refers to the meadows as the inherit and it is still confused belong to whom.

m. Data from table 4.2 no.13

Natalia: *Try to remember exactly, Ivan Vassiliyitch. Is it so long ago that you inherited* ***them****?*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. Natalia was still angry when she talks to Lomov about inherit. They acknowledge that the meadows belong to themselves.

Analysis:

In that sentence, there is word “Them”. According to Levinson, “Them” can be indicated the plural third person deixis as object pronoun and refers to the addressee in the previous explanation about something, it is the meadows.

4.1.2 Place Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:79) place or space deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. According to Nababan (1987: 41) in Rosmawati's International Journal of Humanities and Social Science that deixis place is giving shape location, space

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

(place) is seen from the location of the person/role in the event of language. Place deixis can be seen from the location of the people who is doing communication. Here are the examples of the utterance, as follows:

a. Data from table 4.2 no.14

Tschub: (*interrupting*). *My dear, dear man! I am so happy that everything is everything! (embraces and kisses him). I have wanted this to happen for so long. It has been my dearest wish! (He represses a tear). And I have always loved you, my dear fellow, as my own son! May God give you His blessing and His grace and I always wanted it to happen. But why am I standing* ***here*** *like a blockhead? I am completely dumbfounded with pleasure, completely dumbfounded. My whole being I'll call Natalia.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 1)

Speaker: Tschub

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. Tschub honors and loves Lomov like his own son. He accepted Lomov if he is really the purpose of marriage his daughter. Because Tschub wished this to happen for so long.

Analysis:

In the sentence above, there is word "Here". Based on Levinson's theory it can be categorized as place or spatial deixis which is it encodes the place locations relative to the location of the speaker and listener, they are Tschub and Lomov. The word "Here" also can be called as adverb of place used for near dictance. "Here" refers to the location of Tschub's stand up.

b. Data from table 4.2 no.15

Lomov: *Immediately in a moment.* ***Here*** *is it, then: I have come to ask for the hand of your daughter, Natalia Steanovna.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 1)

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Speaker: Lomov

Listener: Tschub

Situation: It happens in reception room. Lomov has purpose why he come Tschub's home. He wants to purpose Natalia Stepanovna as Tschub's daughter.

Analysis:

From the sentence above, the word "Here" is place deixis because it encodes the place locations relative to the location of the speaker and listener, they are Tschub and Lomov. The word "Here" also can be called as adverb of place used for near dictance. "Here" refers to Tschub's home, the location of they stand up.

c. Data from table 4.2 no.16

Lomov: *You see, it's simply this, that (Composing himself). I have* ***come*** *to you, Stepan Stepanovitch, to trouble you with a request. It is not the first time I have had the honor of turning to you for assistance, and you have always, that is I beg your pardon, I am bit excited! I'll take a drink of water first, dear Stepan Stepanovitch. (He drinks.)*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 1)

Speaker: Lomov

Listener: Tschub

Situation: It happens in reception room. Lomov wanted to say something to Tschub, but he is not direct what he says. Lomov is nervous, so he takes a drink of water first before talk actually. It is habit in our life when someone have another purpose, so that he or she is not to the point in speaking.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Analysis:

From the sentence above, the word “Come” is place deixis because it is related to the path taken by a moving object in relation to its source or origin and to its goal or destination. It can be seen that place deixis refers to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event. In that sentence, Lomov come to Tschub’s house. It means that Lomov have moved from the other place to Tschub’s house.

d. Data from table 4.2 no.17

Tschub: *Why, yes! He came* ***here*** *to make you a proposal of marriage.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 5)

Speaker: Tschub

Listener: Natalia

Situation: It happens in reception room. Natalia was surprised when Tschub said that actually Lomov come to their home to make Natalia a proposal of marriage.

Natalia does not suppose it after they argue about the meadows.

Analysis:

In the sentence above, there is word “Here”. Based on Levinson’s theory it can be categorized as place or spatial deixis which is it encodes the place locations relative to the location of the speaker and listener, they are Tschub and Lomov. The word “Here” also can be called as adverb of place used for near dictance. “Here” refers to the location of they talk, in Tschub’s home.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

4.1.3 Time Deixis

Levinson (1983:62) states that time deixis is reference to time relative to temporal reference point. It is important to distinguish the moment of utterance or *coding time* from the moment of reception or *receiving time.* Time deixis in English are the time adverbs "*now", "then", "soon*", and *"recently*". When time deixis interacts with calendrical unit of time, words like "*today", "tomorrow*", and "*yesterda*y" are used to locate an utterance relative to time. Time deixis can be seen from the moment and the period of the people who is doing communication. Here are the examples of the utterance, as follows:

a. Data from table 4.2 no.18

Natalia: *Ah! It's you. Papa said to go in: there was a dealer in there who'd come to buy something.* ***Good afternoon****, Ivan Vassiliyitch.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 2)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room, in the afternoon. Natalia meets Lomov after her father calls her to come. She have joke and say that there was a dealer come in and want to buy something. Natalia looks happy when she meets him.

Analysis:

On the sentence above, there is the deixis "Good Afternoon" that obtained in data. based on Levinson theory "Good Afternoon" can be categorized as temporal deixis or time deixis which is encoding of temporal point and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken or written message inscribed. This type of deixis also can be called as adverb of time. In this case

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

"Good Afternoon" can be interpreted as time after in the morning when the sun in the centre of earth. It is more than at 10 a.m.

b. Data from table 4.2 no.19

Natalia: *Enough, enough. (Aside). I don't know how to begin. (To Lomov). Are you going hunting* ***soon****?*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 6)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room, in the afternoon. Natalia dan lomov do not debate again about the meadows, now she realizes that the meadows belong to Lomov after Lomov said that he have a terrible palitation. She tried to talk different topic.

Analysis:

From the sentence above, the word "Soon" refers to time when Natalia asks question about hunting. Based on Levinson about varieties of deixis, "Soon" is included in temporal or time deixis, because it encoding of temporal point and spans relative to the time at which an utterance on the sentence.

c. Data from table 4.2 no.20

Lomov: *Immediately in a moment. Here is it,* ***then****: I have come to ask for the hand of your daughter, Natalia Steanovna.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 1)

Speaker: Lomov

Listener: Tschub

Situation: It happens in reception room. Lomov has purpose why he come Tschub's home. He wants to purpose Natalia Stepanovna as Tschub's daughter.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Analysis:

From the sentence above, the word “Then” refers to time when Lomov says about what is his purpose come to Tschub’s home. Based on Levinson about varieties of deixis, “Then” is included in temporal or time deixis, because it encoding of temporal point and spans relative to the time at which an utterance on the sentence.

d. Data from table 4.2 no.21

Lomov: *It is all a matter of record, my dear Natalia Stepanovna. It is true that at once time the title to the meadows was disputed, but* ***now*** *everyone knows they belong to me. There is no room for discussion. Be so good as to listen: my aunt’s grandmother put these meadows, free from all costs, into the hands of your father’s grandfather’s peasant for a certain time while they were making bricks for my grandmother. These people used the meadows free of cost for about forty years, living there as they would on their own property. Later, however, when,*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

Speaker: Lomov

Listener: Natalia

Situation: It happens in reception room. Lomov tried to explain more about the meadows belong to whom. It is very complicated problem because there are Lomov’s version and Natalia’s version

Analysis:

From the sentence above, the word “Now” refers to time when Lomov clarify about the meadows. Based on Levinson about varieties of deixis, “Now” is included in temporal or time deixis, because it encoding of temporal point and spans relative to the time at which an utterance on the sentence.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

e. Data from table 4.2 no.22

Natalia: *But I can give them to you, because they belong to me! That is very peculiar, Ivan Vassiliyitch! Until* ***now*** *we have considered you as a good neighbor and a good friend; only* ***last year*** *we lent you our threshing machine so that we couldn't thresh until November, and* ***now*** *you treat us like thieves! You offer to give me my own land. Excuse me, but neighbor don't treat each other that way. In my opinion, it's a very low trick to speak frankly.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. Actually, Natalia still want the meadows but she just make Lomov keeps calm. So, she says that Lomov is as a good neighbor and a good friend.

Analysis:

From the sentence above, there are three word of time deixis, they are "now" twice and "last year". The word "Now" refers to time when Natalia clarify about the meadows. Based on Levinson about varieties of deixis, "Now" is included in temporal or time deixis, because it encoding of temporal point and spans relative to the time at which an utterance on the sentence. The word "last year" is used to locate an utterance relative to time. "Now" refers to at this time when Natalia speaks, "Last year" refers to past, and "Now" refers to at this time when Natalia speaks also, it is same as first statement.

f. Data from table 4.2 no.23

Natalia: *My reapers will be there* ***today****!*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 4)

Speaker: Natalia

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. Natalia was angry to Lomov about the meadows. She will send her reapers into the meadows.

Analysis:

From the sentence above, the word "Today" refers to time when Natalia will send her reapers into the meadows. Based on Levinson about varieties of deixis, "Today" is used to locate an utterance relative to time included in temporal or time deixis, because it encoding of temporal point and spans relative to the time at which an utterance on the sentence.

4.1.4 Discourse Deixis

According to Levinson, discourse or text deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance. Here, the used of deictic word is demonstrative, they are this, that, these, those.

a. Data from table 4.2 no.24

Lomov: *(excited). You see, my dear Natalia Stepanovna, its simply* ***this****: I have decided to ask you to listen to me of course it will be a surprise, and indeed you'll be angry, but I (Aside). How fearfully cold it is!*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 2)

Speaker: Lomov

Listener: Natalia

Situation: It happens in reception room. Lomov shows his clothes to Natalia. He wants to say that he will purpose Natalia with brief story about his childhood in the next conversation.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Analysis:

In the sentence above, it seems in the word “This”. According to Levinson theory, “This” can e categorized as discouse deixis because it is about something which is people or thing near us. The word “This” has explained in previous sentence, it refers to Lomov’s clothes is used him.

b. Data from table 4.2 no.25

Natalia: *There’s not a word of truth in* ***that****! My grandfather, and my great grandfather, too, knew that their estate reached back to the swamp, so that the meadows belong to us. What further discussion can there be? I can’t understand it. It is really most annoying.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. Natalia don’t believe that the meadows belong to Lomov because she remembers that her grandmother and grandfather have estate reached back to swamp and the meadows belong to them, Natalia and her father. She annoys about the problem, so she debate with Lomov about the meadows.

Analysis:

From the sentence above, there is the word “That” is indicated as discourse deixis because it is about something which is people or thing far us. It refers to the meadows. It has explained in before sentence.

c. Data from table 4.2 no.26

Natalia: *Papa, please tell* ***this*** *gentlemen to whom the meadows belong, to us or to him?*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 4)

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Tschub

Situation: It happens in reception room. Natalia don't believe that the meadows belong to Lomov because she remembers that her grandmother and grandfather have estate reached back to swamp and the meadows belong to them, Natalia and her father. She annoys about the problem, so she debate with Lomov about the meadows.

Analysis:

In the sentence above, it seems in the word "This". According to Levinson theory, "This" can e categorized as discouse deixis because it is about something which is people or thing near us. The word "This" has explained in previous sentence, it refers to Lomov.

d. Data from table 4.2 no.27

Lomov: *It is all a matter of record, my dear Natalia Stepanovna. It is true that at once time the title to the meadows was disputed, but now everyone knows they belong to me. There is no room for discussion. Be so good as to listen: my aunt's grandmother put* ***these*** *meadows, free from all costs, into the hands of your father's grandfather's peasant for a certain time while they were making bricks for my grandmother.* ***These*** *people used the meadows free of cost for about forty years, living there as they would on their own property. Later, however, when,*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

Speaker: Lomov

Listener: Natalia

Situation: It happens in reception room. Lomov tried to explain more about the meadows belong to whom. It is very complicated problem because there are Lomov's version and Natalia's version.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Analysis:

From the sentence above, there is the word “These” is indicated as discourse deixis because it is about something which is people or thing far us and it is plural. It refers to the meadows. There are two words “These”. The first word refers to the meadows, and the second word refers to people.

4.1.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between, the participants or referents in a speech event. According to Levinson (1983:89), social deixis should set limits to those aspects of language structure that encode the social identities of participants, or the social relationship between them, or between one of them and persons and entities referred to. There are three factors that influence social deixis power, distance and social status.

a. Data from table 4.2 no.28

Natalia: ***Papa****, send the reapers into the meadows this minute!*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 5)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Tschub

Situation: It happens in reception room. Natalia was angry to Lomov because he still admits the meadows belong to him. She asked her father to send the reapers into the meadows.

Analysis:

In the sentence above, according to Levinson that the word “Papa” is social status deixis category, because it refers to the speaker and addressee’s role

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

in the society, a kinship relationship and also their age. We had known that Natalia is as Tschub's daughter, automatically Tschub is older than Natalia. So that, social deixis can be seen from the conversation when the speaker and the addressee talking, how the speaker call, how they feel close each other or the authority is had by the speaker or the addressee. The word "Papa" refers to Tschub.

b. Data from table 4.2 no.29

Lomov: ***My dear lady****, if it weren't that I were suffering from palpitation of the heart and hammering of the arteries in my temples, I would deal with you very differently! (In a loud). The meadows belong to me!*

The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 4)

Speaker: Lomov

Listener: Natalia

Situation: It happens in reception room. Natalia was angry to Lomov because he still admits the meadows belong to him. She asked her father to send the reapers into the meadows.

Analysis:

From the sentence above, there is the word "My dear lady". According to Levinson that the words "My dear lady" social deixis in distances category, here, means how the speaker and addressee feel close each other. The words "My dear lady" refer to Natalia.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

c. Data from table 4.2 no.30

Tschub: *(going toward him and greeting him). Who is this I see?* ***My dear fellow****! Ivan Vassiliyitch! I'm so glad to see you! (shakes hands). But this is a surprise! How are you?*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 1)

Speaker: Tschub

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. Lomov is old neighbor before Tschub move another house. Tschub is Natalia's father. It is the first times after long time no see.

Analysis:

In the sentence above, according to Levinson that the word "My dear fellow" is social status deixis category, because it refers to the speaker and addressee's role in the society, a kinship relationship and also their age. We had known that Tschub and Lomov are close friend and old neighbor although Lomov is than younger than Tschub. The words "My dear fellow" refer to Lomov

4.2 Varieties of References and Their Meaning

In the conversation between Stepan Stepanovitch Tschubukov, Natalia Stepanovna and Ivan Vassiliyitch Lomov in *A Marriage Proposal* Drama by Anton Chekov also consist of two varieties of reference; they are anaphora and cataphora reference.

After found out the varieties of deixis, the writer is gathering the utterances containing the varieties of reference and their meaning in *A Marriage*

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Proposal Drama by Anton Chekov. The findings can be seen in brief on the table below.

Table 4.3 The Varieties of Reference and Their Meaning in "A Marriage Proposal" Drama by Anton Chekov

No.	Data Dialogue	Anaphora/ Catahpora	Reference
1.	(going toward him and greeting him). Who is this I see? My dear fellow**! Ivan Vassiliyitch**! I'm so glad to see **you**! (shakes hands). But this is a surprise! How are you?	Anaphora reference	The word "you" refers to the addressee of this event is Ivan Vassiliyitch Lomov.
2.	**Natalia Stepanovna,** I don't need the meadows, I am only concerned with the principle. If **you** are agreeable, I beg of **you**, accept them as a gift from me!	Anaphora reference	The word "you" refers to Natalia Stepanovna.
3.	But I can give them to you, because they belong to me! That is very peculiar, **Ivan Vassiliyitch**! Until now we have considered **you** as a good neighbor and a good friend; only last year we lent you our threshing machine so that we couldn't thresh until November, and now **you** treat us like thieves! **You** offer to give me my own land. Excuse me, but neighbor don't treat each other that way. In my opinion, it's a very low trick to speak frankly.	Anaphora reference	The word "you" refers to the addressee of this event is Ivan Vassiliyitch.
4.	But, merciful heavens, **Stepan Stepanovitch**, how do **you** make that out? **You** at least might be reasonable. My aunt's grandmother gave the use of the meadows free of cost to your grandfather's peasants; the peasants lived on the land for	Anaphora reference	The word "You" refers to the addressee of this event is Stepan Stepanovitch Tschubukov.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

	forty years and used it as their own, but later when		
5.	My dear, dear man! I am so happy that everything is everything! (embraces and kisses him). I have wanted this to happen for so long. It has been my dearest wish! (He represses a tear). And I have always loved you, my dear fellow, as my own son! May God give you His blessing and His grace and I always wanted it to happen. But why am I standing **here** like a blockhead? I am completely dumbfounded with pleasure, completely dumbfounded. My whole being I'll call Natalia.	Anaphora reference	The word "here" refers to reception room in Tschub's home
6.	Smoke, do, there are the matches. Today it is beautiful and only **yesterday**, **it** rained so hard that the workmen couldn't do a stroke of work how many bricks have you cut? Think of it! I was so anxious that I had the whole field mowed, and now I'm sorry I did it, because I'm afraid the hay will rot. It would have been better if I had waited. But what on earth is this? You are in evening clothes? The latest out! Are you on your way to a ball? And you seem to be looking better, too really. Why are you dressed up so gorgeously?	Anaphora reference	The word "it" refers to yesterday
7.	Grandfather! Grandmother! Aunt! I know nothing about them. All I know is that **the meadows** belong to us, and **that** ends the matter.	Anaphora reference	The word "that" refers to the meadows
8.	You see dear **Stepanovitch**, pardon me, **Stepan Stepan dearvitch** I mean I am terribly nervous, as **you** will be so good as to see! What I mean to say **you** are the only one who can help me, though I don't deserve it, and and I have no right whatever to make this request of **you**.	Anaphora reference	The word "you" refers to Stepanovitch as Natalia's father

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

9.	(going toward him and greeting him). Who is this I see? **My** dear fellow! **Ivan Vassiliyitch**! I'm so glad to see you! (shakes hands). But this is a surprise! How are you?	Cataphora reference	The words "My dear fellow" refer to "Ivan Vassiliyitch".
10.	**You** see, it's simply this, that (Composing himself). I have come to you, **Stepan Stepanovitch**, to trouble you with a request. It is not the first time I have had the honor of turning to you for assistance, and you have always, that is I beg your pardon, I am bit excited! I'll take a drink of water first, dear Stepan Stepanovitch. (He drinks.)	Cataphora reference	The word "You" refers to the addressee, he is Stepan Stepanovitch Tschubukov
11.	Ah! It's **you**. papa said to go in: there was a dealer in there who'd come to buy something. Good afternoon, **Ivan Vassiliyitch**.	Cataphora reference	The word "you" refers to Ivan Vassiliyitch Lomov.
12.	No, either **you** are joking, or trying to lead me into a discussion. That's not at all nice! We have owned this property for nearly three hundred years, and now all at once we hear that it doesn't belong to us. **Ivan Vassiliyitch**, you will pardon me, but I really can't believe my ears. So far as I am concerned, the meadows are worth very little. In all they don't contain more than five acres and they are worth only a few hundred roubles, say three hundred, but the injustice of the thing is what affects me. Say what you will, I can't bear injustice.	Cataphora reference	The word "you" refers to Ivan Vassiliyitch Lomov.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

4.2.1 Anaphora Reference

According to Yule (1996:23), Anaphora is process of continuing to identify exactly the same entity as denoted by the antecedent. Here the example as follows;

a. Data from table 4.3 no.1

Tschub: *(going toward him and greeting him). Who is this I see? My dear fellow!* ***Ivan Vassiliyitch****! I'm so glad to see* ***you****! (shakes hands). But this is a surprise! How are you?*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 1)

Speaker: Tschub

Listener: Lomov

Situation: The sentence above is opening of drama. It happens in reception room. Lomov is old neighbor before Tschub move another house. Tschub is Natalia's father. It is the first times after long time no see.

Analysis:

According to Yule's theory that the sentence above can be categorized as anaphora reference. It is clear which is something or someone had mentioned before. Tschub had mentioned his friend name "Ivan Vassiliyitch". Then, the next sentence, he just mention "You". it can be seen that "You" refers to the addressee of this event is Ivan Vassiliyitch Lomov.

b. Data from table 4.3 no.2

Lomov: ***Natalia Stepanovna,*** *I don't need the meadows, I am only concerned with the principle. If* ***you*** *are agreeable, I beg of* ***you****, accept them as a gift from me!*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Speaker: Lomov

Listener: Natalia

Situation: It happens in reception room. Actually, Lomov still argue that the meadows belong to him, but he try to make Natalia keep calm. He says that the meadows will be given by Lomov to Natalia as a gift.

Analysis:

In the sentence above, the word "You" can be categorized as anaphora reference. It is clear which is something or someone had mentioned before. Lomov had mentioned Tschub's daughter name "Natalia Stepanovna". Then, the next sentence, he just mentions "You". It can be seen that "You" refers to the addressee of this event is Natalia Stepanovna.

c. Data from table 4.3 no.3

Natalia: *But I can give them to you, because they belong to me! That is very peculiar,* ***Ivan Vassiliyitch****! Until now we have considered* ***you*** *as a good neighbor and a good friend; only last year we lent you our threshing machine so that we couldn't thresh until November, and now* ***you*** *treat us like thieves!* ***You*** *offer to give me my own land. Excuse me, but neighbor don't treat each other that way. In my opinion, it's a very low trick to speak frankly.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. Actually, Natalia still want the meadows but she just makes Lomov keeps calm. So, she says that Lomov is as a good neighbor and a good friend

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Analysis:

From the sentence above, the word “You” can be categorized as anaphora reference. It is clear which is something or someone had mentioned before. Natalia had mentioned Tschub’s friend name “Ivan Vassiliyitch”. Then, the next sentence, she just mentions “You”. It can be seen that “You” refers to the addressee of this event is Ivan Vassiliyitch.

d. Data from table 4.3 no.4

Lomov: *But, merciful heavens,* ***Stepan Stepanovitch****, how do* ***you*** *make that out?* ***You*** *at least might be reasonable. My aunt’s grandmother gave the use of the meadows free of cost to your grandfather’s peasants; the peasants lived on the land for forty years and used it as their own, but later when*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 4)

Speaker: Lomov

Listener: Tschub

Situation: It happens in reception room. Actually, Lomov tried to explain about the meadows belong to him. He tell Tschub start from his old family until the meadows belong to him.

Analysis:

Based on Yule’s theory that the sentence above can be categorized as anaphora reference. It is clear which something is or someone had mentioned before. Lomov had mentioned his friend name “Stepan Stepanovitch”. Then, the next sentence, he just mention “You”. It can be seen that “You” refers to the addressee of this event is Stepan Stepanovitch Tschubukov.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

e. Data from table 4.3 no.5

Tschub: (*interrupting*). *My dear, dear man! I am so happy that everything is everything! (embraces and kisses him). I have wanted this to happen for so long. It has been my dearest wish! (He represses a tear). And I have always loved you, my dear fellow, as my own son! May God give you His blessing and His grace and I always wanted it to happen. But why am I standing* ***here*** *like a blockhead? I am completely dumbfounded with pleasure, completely dumbfounded. My whole being I'll call Natalia.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 1)

Speaker: Tschub

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. Tschub honors and loves Lomov like his own son. He accepted Lomov if he is really the purpose of marriage his daughter. Because Tschub wished this to happen for so long.

Analysis:

In the sentence above, there is word "Here" contains as adverb of place, which used for demonstrating such place that relatively close to the speaker. According to Yule, the word "Here" which is something or someone had mentioned before. The sentence above can be identified as anaphora place reference because "Here" refers to reception room in Tschub's home, it can be seen in scene of the drama that the first page number one until ninth page number eighty five, in number eighty six page nine, Lomov had gone to the door. So, that sentence happened in reception room.

f. Data from table 4.3 no.6

Natalia: *Smoke, do, there are the matches. Today it is beautiful and only* ***yesterday it*** *rained so hard that the workmen couldn't do a stroke of work how many bricks have you cut? Think of it! I was so anxious that I had the whole field mowed, and now I'm sorry I did it, because I'm afraid the hay will rot. It would*

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

have been better if I had waited. But what on earth is this? You are in evening clothes? The latest out! Are you on your way to a ball? And you seem to be looking better, too really. Why are you dressed up so gorgeously?

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 2)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. Natalia is courteousness when she wanted to start her conversation with Lomov. She is confused because Lomov wear evening clothes whereas there is no ceremony in her house.

Analysis:

The word "it" in the sentence above contains as time, which used for demonstrating such time that relatively close the speaker. In Yule's statement that the sentence above can be identified as anaphora reference, especially anaphora time reference which is someone or something had mentioned before. It can be seen in Natalia's statement that she stressed the word "it" refers to yesterday.

g. Data from table 4.3 no.7

Natalia: *Grandfather! Grandmother! Aunt! I know nothing about them. All I know is that* ***the meadows*** *belong to us, and* ***that*** *ends the matter.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. Natalia was angry with Lomov's statement. She is still annoyed when Lomov always said that the meadows belong to him but Natalia is consistent with her opinion that the meadows belong to her, not to Lomov.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Analysis:

In the sentence above, there is word “That” contains as refer to something. It is correlated in Yule’s that which is someone or something had mentioned before is called anaphora reference. Based on the sentence, the word “That” refers to the meadows.

h. Data from table 4.3 no.8

Lomov: *You see dear **Stepanovitch**, pardon me, **Stepan Stepan dearvitch** I mean I am terribly nervous, as **you** will be so good as to see! What I mean to say **you** are the only one who can help me, though I don’t deserve it, and and I have no right whatever to make this request of **you**.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 1)

Speaker: Lomov

Listener: Tschub

Situation: It happens in reception room. Lomov wanted to purpose Natalia, but he gets a nervous when he must meet her. So, Lomov asked to help Tschub as the only one who can help him.

Analysis:

The word “you” in the sentence above contains as distance in social deixis, which used for demonstrating such that relatively close the speaker. Distances, here, means how the speaker and addressee feel close each other. In Yule’s statement that the sentence above can be identified as anaphora reference, especially anaphora social reference which is someone or something had mentioned before. It can be seen in Lomov’s statement that he stressed the word “You” refers to Stepanovitch as Natalia’s father. He just mention Tschubukov’s name because they are closefriend, so there is no distance each other.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

4.2.2 Cataphor Reference

According to Yule (1996:23), cataphor is the use of a word (typically a pronoun) to introduce someone or something that is more fully identified later. Here the example as follows;

a. Data from table 4.3 no.9

Tschub: *(going toward him and greeting him). Who is this I see?* ***My*** *dear fellow!* ***Ivan Vassiliyitch****! I'm so glad to see you! (shakes hands). But this is a surprise! How are you?*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 1)

Speaker: Tschub

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room. Lomov is old neighbor before Tschub move another house. Tschub is Natalia's father. It is the first times after long time no see.

Analysis:

According to Yule's theory that the sentence above can be categorized as cataphora reference. It is clear which introduce someone or something that is more fully identified later. Tschub had mentioned his friend name "Ivan Vassiliyitch" later, after Tschub mentions "My dear fellow" before the reader knows that "My dear fellow" refer to "Ivan Vassiliyitch".

b. Data from table 4.3 no.10

Lomov: ***You*** *see, it's simply this, that (Composing himself). I have come to you,* ***Stepan Stepanovitch****, to trouble you with a request. It is not the first time I have had the honor of turning to you for assistance, and you have always, that is I beg your pardon, I am bit excited! I'll take a drink of water first, dear Stepan Stepanovitch. (He drinks.)*

(The text of drama can be seen in appendix, Appendix I, Page 1)

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Speaker: Lomov

Listener: Tschub

Situation: It happens in reception room. Lomov wanted to say something to Tschub, but he is not direct what he says. Lomov is nervous, so he takes a drink of water first before talk actually. It is habit in our life when someone have another purpose, so that he or she is not to the point in speaking.

Analysis:

The word "You" in the sentence above contains as cataphora reference, because it is clear which introduce someone or something that is more fully identified later. Lomov have mentioned "Stepan Stepanovitch" after the first sentence he just mention "You". So that, the word "You" refer to the addressee, he is Stepan Stepanovitch Tschubukov.

c. Data from table 4.3 no.11

Natalia: *Ah! It's* ***you****. papa said to go in: there was a dealer in there who'd come to buy something. Good afternoon,* ***Ivan Vassiliyitch****.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 2)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room, in the afternoon. Natalia meets Lomov after her father calls her to come. She have joke and say that there was a dealer come in and want to buy something. Natalia looks happy when she meets him.

Analysis:

On the sentence above can be categorized as cataphora reference. It is clear which introduce someone or something that is more fully identified later. In

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

the first sentence, Natalia just mentioned "You" and in the last sentence, she has mentioned the addressee "Ivan Vassiliyitch". So, the readers know who is called "You", it refers to Ivan Vassiliyitch Lomov.

d. Data from table 4.3 no.12

Natalia: *No, either* ***you*** *are joking, or trying to lead me into a discussion. That's not at all nice! We have owned this property for nearly three hundred years, and now all at once we hear that it doesn't belong to us.* ***Ivan Vassiliyitch****, you will pardon me, but I really can't believe my ears. So far as I am concerned, the meadows are worth very little. In all they don't contain more than five acres and they are worth only a few hundred roubles, say three hundred, but the injustice of the thing is what affects me. Say what you will, I can't bear injustice.*

(The text of drama can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

Speaker: Natalia

Listener: Lomov

Situation: It happens in reception room, in the afternoon. Natalia argues with Lomov about the meadows belong to whom. She tells that the meadows belong to her and her father. It is very confused when there are two families defend the meadows.

Analysis:

The word "you" in the sentence above contains as cataphora reference, because it is clear which introduce someone or something that is more fully identified later. In the first sentence, Natalia just mentioned "You" and in the third sentence, she has mentioned the addressee "Ivan Vassiliyitch". So, the readers know who is called "You", it refers to Ivan Vassiliyitch Lomov.

After giving the sample of data, and categorizing based on five varieties of deixis namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

deixis. And also based on the type of reference namely anaphora and cataphora reference. The writer concludes that person deixis 650 utterances, place deixis 37 utterances, time deixis 16, discourse deixis 3 utterances, and social deixis 32 utterances. While, anaphora reference 10 utterances and cataphora reference 10 utterances also.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the varieties of deixis total utterances, the person deixis is most than place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Then, social deixis utterance is littler than others. Meanwhile, the type of reference namely anaphora and cataphora reference are same total utterance.

4.3 Dicussion

In doing communication, people have different way to make other people easily to understand what we said. As a human, to avoid misunderstanding and interpreting what the speaker said, they must be knowing the context of speaker utterance is very important, so it will help us easy to understand and the message will be clearly.

Based on the analysis of data finding above, the writer can observe that the five varieties of deixis, include person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis can be essential using in dialogue of Anton Chekov's *A Marriage Proposal* drama. It is analyzed based on the theory of Levinson.

Deixis can be described as the referring expression in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the context of utterance. This dexis can be occurred in our daily life, such as this drama *A Marriage Proposal* by Anton

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Chekov, almost all of the Stepan Stepanovitch Tschubukov, Natalia Stepanovna, and Ivan Vassiliyitch Lomov's utterance can be classified five varieties of deixis which is the mostly varieties are used person deixis. In this case, person deixis also classified again into first person, second person, and third person.

In this drama text, there are three characters, they are Stepan Stepanovitch Tschubukov, Natalia Stepanovna, and Ivan Vassiliyitch Lomov. They often used the deictic expression "I" and "You". Based on Levinson theory, "I" can be classified as first person singular deixis. From the analysis above, it can be seen that the usage of the word "I" refers to participant their selves as the speakers. While, the word "You" according to Levinson it can be categorized as second person singular because it refers to the addressee.

Moreover, other types of deixis that obtained in this research are the place deixis which it showed the location of the participant in the dialogues. In this drama the deictic words that mostly used are "Here" which is indicated the place that Tschubukov's home especially in the reception room. Then, the next type of deixis that obtained are time deixis. In this drama text, they often used the deictic word "Now" which can be interpreted the present time or at this time. After that, discorse deixis also applied in this drama text but only three words that occurred. The last is social deixis and the mostly types that obtained is the word "This" which can be interpreted as refers to something near from us.

Besides that, after categorizing based on five types of deixis, we needed to know the types of reference of those deixis that occurred in the dialogues between Stepan Stepanovitch Tschubukov, Natalia Stepanovna, and Ivan Vassiliyitch

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Lomov. Reference is an act in which a speaker, or writer uses a linguistic form enable listener or reader to identify something. In this case, reference divided into two types, there are exophora and endophora. Whereas, endophora classified again into two types, they are anaphora and cataphora reference. Based on the context of dialogue, the used of the types of reference anaphora and cataphora reference are same.

Based on the analysis above, it can be conclude that deixis can be applied in our daily life. By knowing the deixis theory and the reference it can help us to avoid misunderstanding. In addition, it also helps us to separate people use a language for everything they do and with whom they are talking. From this research, the writer hopes for the next researchers who are interested in studying this theory and who are interested to observe deixis to explore more about deixis in another data sources.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id