PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN THE NOVEL FANGIRL BY RAINBOW ROWELL

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Abstract:
The purposes of this study are to analyze the types of deixis, the functions of deixis, and the factors of deixis in the novel Fangirl. The writer used qualitative descriptive method with the theory from Nazir (2013). In analyzing the data, the writer used the theories about pragmatics from Mey (1993), Leech (1983), and Yule (1996). The writer also used the theories about deixis from Cruse (2000), Levinson (1983), and Kreidler (1998). The results show (1) there are 30 data of five deixis types found in the novel Fangirl consisting: 6 data (20%) of person deixis, 4 data (13,3%) of place deixis, 7 data (23,3%) of time deixis, 7 data (23,3%) of discourse deixis, and 6 data (20%) of social deixis. (2) Deixis have different functions according to each types of deixis. They are to explain the participant role in speech acts (person deixis), to explain the relative location to the location of speaker and addressee (spatial deixis), to show the time when the speech occurs (time deixis), to show references contained in discourse of the speech acts (discourse deixis), and to show aspects of social relationship between the speaker and the addressee (social deixis). (3) The deixis factors found in the data analysis consisted of 5 factors: participant role (28.3%), usage function (51.7%), social status (3.3%), formality/informality (3.3%), and intimacy (13,3%).

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most important things in life. Language has a role as a communication tool that helps humans as social beings to exchange information, ideas and feelings by communicating with each other. Lyons (2002) stated that "Language is a tool or system of symbols designed for purpose of communication and interaction with each other". In order to be able to communicate with each other, a listener should have the ability to convey the context and the meaning of utterances spoken by a speaker. According to Hendar & Anshari (2021), a communication can proceed successfully if both participants understand each other in the communication process. To understand the context and the meaning in a speech act, it is necessary to learn about pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a part of linguistics that studies how context contributes to meaning in a speech act. According to Mey (1993), pragmatics explains how language users are able to overcome apparent ambiguity since meaning relies on the manner, place and time of an utterance. It means that pragmatics help participants of speech acts to avoid ambiguity because the meaning of utterances relies on how the utterances are spoken. Levinson (1983:9) states that, "Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language". It can be interpreted that the definition of pragmatics according to Levinson is the study of relationship that occur in the utterances between language and context. In pragmatics studies there are several discussions that become the scope of pragmatics, one of the discussions in pragmatic studies is deixis.

Deixis is an expression used to refer to something in a certain dimension by using the speaker, place, and time of the speech as the center of deixis. Deixis is divided into five types: person deixis, spatial deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis (Cruse: 2000). Deixis is often used in utterances to refer to object, place, and time. The use of deixis is a phenomenon that shows there are many utterances and expressions that have a specific meaning in each utterance and expression according to the context. Therefore, this research examines the types of deixis, the function of each deixis type and the factor of deixis found in the utterances in the novel "Fangirl" written by Rainbow Rowell. The following questions must be answered as part of this research:

a. What types of deixis used in the novel "Fangirl"?
b. What is the function of each deixis type found in the novel "Fangirl"?
c. What factors influence the use of each deixis type found in the novel "Fangirl"?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Yule (1996: 3) stated that pragmatics is a study related to meaning spoken by speaker and interpreted by listener. Yule (1996) also stated that, "Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning", which can be explained that pragmatics is an analysis related to the meaning of speaker's speech. Yule (1996) said, "Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning", which can be explained that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning contained in speech and has a certain context in it. It can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of language, meaning and context contained in an speech or utterance spoken by a speaker and interpreted by a listener.

According to Levinson's (1983) explanation, the term of deixis comes from Greek means to point or show. Levinson (1983: 54) explains that deixis is related to the use of language codes or grammatical features in the context of utterance or speech events. Deixis is also concerned with how the interpretation of speech depends on the analysis of the context in the speech. Deixis is a part of pragmatics because deixis is directly related to the relationship between the structure of language and the context of utterance. Kreidler (1998) explained that deixis shows the social relationship and social location of participant relation to other participants. Deixis is also used to find parts of text relation to other parts of text.

Cruse (2000) stated that deixis divided into five main types: person deixis, spatial dexis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social dexis. Deixis has a role to point to the meaning of words that may be different from what is seen. Each type of deixis has its own function and role in utterance. Levinson (1983) said that each type of deixis has different functions and characteristics.

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis divided into three categories: first person category as a speaker (I/me, we/us), second person category as a listener (you) and third person category as other participants (he/him, she/her, it, they/them). The function of person deixis is to explain the role of participants in the speech act when the utterance is spoken. Person deixis also used to refer to the participants involved in a conversation or speech act. (Levinson, 1983: 62; Cruse, 2000: 320).

2. Spatial Deixis

Spatial dexis is used to indicate the distance between the speaker and the listener, adverbs of place used in place deixis are here and there. Levinson (1983: 79) stated that the function of spatial deixis is to describe the distance of the location relative to the location of the speaker and listener in a speech act. The term used to distinguish the distance between the speaker and the listener in spatial deixis is divided into two term: proximal and distal. The proximal term is used to indicate a location that close to the speaker. The distal term is used to indicate a location that far from the speaker.

3. Time Deixis

According to Levinson (1983: 73), time deixis is used to explain and show the time when the utterance is spoken by the speaker. Cruse (2000: 321-322) stated that, "There are thus three major divisions of the time axis: (i) before the moment of utterance, (ii) at the time of utterance, (iii) after the time of utterance". The adverbs of time that are usually used for time deixis are now, today, yesterday, tomorrow and then.

4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis according to Cruse (2000: 323) refers to the use of the word this to indicate future discourse elements. The function of discourse deixis usually refers to a certain part of the

discourse that has been mentioned (anaphora) or the discourse that will be mentioned (cataphora). Levinson (1983: 85) stated that the function of discourse deixis is to show references to some part of the discourse itself contained in the utterance, where the utterance is taking place which also include references to the text. The form of discourse deixis that usually appears is the use of the words this and that.

5. Social Deixis

Social deixis is used to show the difference in social status between the speaker and the listener. According to Levinson (1983: 89), the function of social deixis is to show social differences, especially aspects of social relations that occur between the speaker and the listener or the speaker and other participants. The use of social deixis is also used by the speaker to show politeness and respect for the other participants.

The use of dexis in a speech act is influenced by several different factors. The use of person deixis, spatial deixis, and time deixis is influenced by two factors: participant role factors and usage function factors. The use of discourse deixis is influenced by usage function factor. The use of social deixis can be influenced by three different factors: social status, intimacy, and formality/informality.

1. Participant Role

Levinson (1989) said that the use of deixis can be influenced by participant role in a speech act. Each participant involved in the speech act always has its own role. The role of the participant in a speech act, among others, can act as a speaker who is usually known as the first person, then a second person who has a participant role as a listener, and a third person who has a role as other participants who are not speaker or listener.

2. Usage Function

Another factor that influences the use of deixis in a speech act is the usage function of each type of deixis. As already mentioned, each type of deixis has a different function according to its use. In person deixis, the function is to refer to the participants involved in a conversation or speech act, the intended participant can be in the singular (I/you/he/she) or plural (us/we/they). Spatial deixis is to explain the distance of location relative to the location of the speaker and listener in the speech act, it can be a location close to the speaker (proximal) or far from the speaker (distal). Time deixis is to show the time when the utterance is spoken by the speaker, it can be in the past, current time, or future time. Discourse deixis is to show references to some parts of the discourse itself contained in the utterance, references can appear in the discourse that has been mentioned (anaphora) or the discourse that will be mentioned (cataphora).

3. Social Status

According to Cruse (2000), the use of social deixis is influenced by three factors. The first factor that influence the use of social deixis is the difference in social status. Cruse (2000: 322) stated that "One which incontrovertibly does is where relative social status of speaker and hearer is signalled". The difference in social level (social status) between the speaker and the listener is one thing that is clearly marked and can affect the role of participants in the speech act.

4. Intimacy

The second factor that influence the use of social deixis according to Cruse (2000) is intimacy. Cruse (2000: 323) stated that ""One factor is usually described by some such term as 'social distance': tu indicates intimacy, vous indicates lack of intimacy, or distance". One of the factors that influence the use of social deixis is described by the term 'social distance', that can be called intimacy between the speaker and the listener.

5. Formality/Informality

The third factor that can influence the use of social deixis according to Cruse (2000) is formality/informality. Cruse (2000: 323) stated "The deciding factor seems to be the formality or informality of the situation". The situation of formality/informality becomes a determining factor to use social deixis in a speech act.

METHODS

This research use a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the types of deixis, the function of each type of deixis, and the factors that influence the use of each type of deixis found in the novel "Fangirl". Nazir (2013: 10) stated that qualitative descriptive method is a method used by researchers to find knowledge or theory of research at a certain time. This research collected the data with the following steps: (1) determining the novel to be studied, (2) downloading the e-book version of "Fangirl" novel, (3) reading the novel, (4) identifying the deixis contained in the novel, (5) classifying the data found in the novel, (6) analyzing the types of deixis, the function of each deixis type, and the factors that influence the use of deixis in the novel, (7) draw conclusions. In this research, the objects that will be explained and analyzed are: (1) types of deixis found in the "Fangirl" novel, (2) the function of each type of deixis found in the "Fangirl" novel, and (3) the factors that influence the use of each type of deixis found in the "Fangirl" novel.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data analysis classified into 5 types of deixis, the deixis types are person deixis, spatial deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The function of deixis classified according to the types of deixis. The factors that influence the use of deixis divided into 5 factors, the factors are participant role, usage function, social status, intimacy, and formality/informality. The data that will be analyzed are the deixis found in the novel "Fangirl" written by Rainbow Rowell. In this research, there are 30 data of deixis types found in the novel "Fangirl" which divided into: 6 data of person deixis, 4 data of place deixis, 7 data of time deixis, 7 data of discourse deixis, and 6 data of social deixis. This research found that deixis has different functions according to deixis types. Each type of deixis (person deixis, spatial deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis) in speech act is used according to their own function. In this research, there are several factors that influence the use of each deixis type. The use of Person Deixis, Spatial Deixis and Time Deixis influenced by 2 factors (participant role and usage function). The use of Discourse Deixis influenced by 1 factor (usage function). The use of Social Deixis can be influenced by 3 different factors (social status, intimacy, and formality/informality).

1. Person Deixis Using Data 3
Dad : "You know what I mean. What's up with you and your sister? You've never fought like this before."
*Cath : "**We**'re not fighting now," Cath said.*
(Fangirl: page 14)

The data above is a conversation between Cath who acts as a speaker and is addressed to Cath's father who acts as a listener. The context in the conversation above is, Cath's father asked the situation between Cath and her sister because they had never fought before, then Cath said that she and her sister were not fighting. The data above belongs to the first category of person deixis. The plural pronoun *we* that used by Cath belongs to the first category of person deixis because the plural pronoun *we* spoken by the speaker is used to refer to the two participants involved in the conversation. The two-participant addressed by the speaker were Cath and her sister named Wren.

The function of person deixis first category is to explain the role of participants in the conversation and as a reference for the speaker to herself. The plural pronoun *we* function is for the speaker's reference to herself and other participant involved in the conversation. It can be seen in the data above; the speaker uses the plural pronoun *we* which function is to show Cath reference as the speaker to refer to herself and refer to her sister named Wren as the intended participant

The use of person deixis in this data is influenced by participant role factor and usage function factor. The participant role factor can be seen from the use of pronoun *we* used by Cath. The pronoun *we* is used by Cath in the utterance to refer to herself who has the role as a speaker and another participant who acts as a third person who is neither the speaker nor the listener. The next factor is usage function of pronoun *we*. The pronoun *we* is used to refer to participants consisting of two people (plural), the intended participants are Cath and her twin sister named Wren.

2. Spatial Deixis Using Data 8
Cath : "You know I don't like parties, Wren."
Wren : "And you know what Dad says—you have to try something before you can say you don't like it."

*Cath : "Seriously? You're using Dad to get me to a frat party? I have tried parties. **There** was that one at Jesse's, with the tequila—"*
(Fangirl: page 30)

The data above is a conversation between Cath and Wren when they were having lunch together. The context in the conersation above is, Cath did not agree with her sister's invitation to go to a party and Cath said that she had been to a party held by her friend called Jesse. The use of the adverb *there* used by Cath as a speaker is included in spatial deixis because it is used to indicate the distance of the speaker's location which is far from the referred place. The term used to refer to a place far from the speaker is called distal.

The function of adverb *there* is to refer to a particular object or place that is located far from the speaker. In the data above, the use of adverb *there* is used to refer to the place intended by Cath as a speaker. The referred place was a party place by one of Cath's friends named Jesse that Cath had visited. The referred place is located far from the speaker, therefore the adverb used by the speaker is the adverb *there*.

The factors that influence the use of spatial deixis in this data are participant role factor and usage function factor. The participant role factor can be seen from the use of adverb *there* used by Cath in the utterance, it shows that Cath role is a speaker in this data, because the word *there* is used to refer to a place that has been visited by the speaker. Another factor that affects the use of spatial deixis in this data is usage function. The adverb *there* is used to refer to a location that is relatively far from the speaker (distal), the referred location is Jesse's party which the speaker had visited.

3. Time Deixis Using Data 13
*Reagan : "I have to," Reagan said. "It's part of my scholarship. I was supposed to get my own room **this year**—I was on the list—but all the residence halls are over capacity."*
(Fangirl: page 38)

The data above shows the utterance spoken by Reagan who acts as a speaker. Reagan said she should get his own room this year, because it is a part of her scholarship. The adverb of time this year used in the above data is included in the time deixis. The use of time deixis with the adverb *this year* is used by Reagan to refer to a time that is still in progress and not ended yet when adverb *this year* is spoken.

The use of adverb of time *this year* spoken by the speaker in the data above is to refer to a time that is in progress and has not ended when the speech occurs. The speaker use the adverb of time *this year* to refer to the time that still in progress and not end yet until the year change. The adverb *this year* in the data above refer to the year that Reagan is currently living as a speaker when the utterance spoken.

The factors that influence the use of time deixis in this data are participant role factor and usage function factor. The participant role factor can be seen from the use of the adverb *this year* used by Reagan in the utterance to show that Reagan has a role as a speaker in this data, because the adverb *this year* is used to refer to the time when the utterance was spoken by the speaker. Another factor that affect the use of time deixis in this data is usage function. The adverb *this year* is used to refer to a time that is still in progress and has not ended yet when the speaker used the adverb *this year* in her utterance.

4. Discourse Deixis Using Data 18
*"**This** is really nice," their dad said, looking around Pound 913 and setting a laundry basket full of shoes and books on Cath's mattress*
(Fangirl: page 12)

Cath's father who acts as a speaker use the word *this* in the data above because the word *this* function is to indicate the reference contained in the discourse that will be mentioned after the utterance is spoken by the speaker. The reference that appear in the discourse after the utterance occur is called cataphora. The reference to word *this* in the data above is *Pound 913*, which is Cath's dorm in the university.

5. Social Deixis Using Data 25
The nurses ignored them. Laura flipped through a magazine. When a doctor walked out to the waiting room, they both stood up.
*"**Mrs**. Avery?" he said, looking at Cath's mother.*

(Fangirl: page 261)

The data above is an utterance spoken by a doctor who acts as a speaker. The context in the data above is when Wren was sick and was taken to the hospital. Cath and her mother were waiting for information from the doctor who checked Wren's condition, when a doctor approached them in the waiting room. The type of deixis used in the data above is social deixis. The data above is included in social deixis because the speaker who is a doctor used the word *Mrs.* in his utterance to call the patient's family who have different social level between the doctor who acts as the speaker and the patient's family as the listener.

The function of word *Mrs.* used by the speaker in the data above is to show aspects of the social relationship that exists between the speaker who is a doctor and the listener of the speech who is a patient's family. In this data, the word *Mrs.* is also used to show the politeness shown by the doctor to patient's family. The word *Mrs.* used by the speaker is addressed to Laura (Wren's mother) who is patient's family.

The factors that influence the use of social deixis in this data are social status and formality/informality situation. The use of the word *Mrs.* by the speaker is used because the speaker has a different social level with the listener, the speaker is a doctor and the listener is the patient's family. The word *Mrs.* also used by the speaker to show politeness because the situation that occurs in this data is a formal situation.

CONCLUSION

In this research, the types of deixis divided into five types of deixis: person deixis; spatial deixis; time deixis; discourse deixis; and social deixis. There are 30 data analyzed in this research, person deixis with 6 data (20%), spatial deixis with 4 data (13.3%), time deixis with 7 data (23.3%), discourse deixis with 7 data (23.3%), and social deixis with 6 data (20%). The types of deixis that often appear in this research are time deixis and discourse deixis with each total of 7 data (23.3%).

The function of each type of deixis is different according to the analysis. Person deixis function is to explain the role of participants in a speech act and to refer to the parties involved in the speech act. Spatial deixis is used to refer to the place where the speaker refers to, which can be relatively close or far from the speaker. Time deixis is to refer to an event when the utterance is spoken and used to provide additional information about the time intended by the speaker. Discourse deixis is to show references to some parts of the discourse that have been mentioned before the utterance occurs (anaphora) and in the discourse that will be mentioned after the utterance occurs (cataphora). Social deixis has a function to explain social aspects relation, show social relations between the participants, also to show politeness.

The factor that influence the use of deixis in the analysis consist of 5 factors: participant role (28.3%), social status (3.3%) that occur between the speaker and the listener, intimacy (13.3%) between the speaker and the listener, the situation of formality/informality (3.3%) that occur when the utterance is spoken, and the usage function (51.7%) of each type of deixis in the speech act.

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