

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of some subchapters, namely background of study, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. Those are important to be explained because they will describe this study generally.

1.1 Background Of Study

Language plays an important role in every aspect of human life, especially in the communication world. As human beings, people need to use language to communicate, and express feeling or thoughts with others. A communication happens when the hearer can understand what the speaker says. But sometimes people do not get the point of the speaker talks because of the ambiguity of the utterances. It means that sometimes the hearer cannot define directly the meaning of words that are uttered by the speaker. It needs to be explored by the hearer.

Although language is used to communicate, sometimes the utterance delivered by the speakers to the hearers or addressee is ambiguous. In English actually, sometime hearers or addressee is difficult to understand about speakers say about whom, when, and where. This situation can make the problems of communication. Here, context plays an important for the hearers or addresses to understand what the speakers mean.

One of ambiguity in language is that a word has more than one meaning. This case almost exists in most language. For instance, in English the word “good” has a meaning *well condition of people* and a meaning *thing for get*. To understand this case, people should know the study of meaning that is semantics.

Semantics is study of meaning communication through language. The study of semantics looks at how meaning works in language, and because of this it often uses native speaker intuition about the meaning of word and phrases to base research on (Hurford, 2007). Semantics also looks at the ways in which the meaning of words can be connected to each other. It is well known as the context semantics.

The problem of communication that happens both of the speakers and hearers when the speakers and hearers get miscommunication about the meaning of words that related to the context of situation. If the hearer knows the contexts, the language can be understanding clearly about what the meaning.

The contexts an utterance is a small subpart of the universe of discourse shared by speakers and hearers, and includes facts as the topic of the conversation in shared by speakers and hearers, and includes facts as the topic of the conversation in which the utterance occurs, and also facts about the situation in which the conversation itself takes place. For example: “*when I meet my brother I was begin to talk about the big snake in the river*” (and not talk anything else) the facts of the context is the big snake (e.g. that big snake was twisted and eat the chicken)

When a topic is introduced for the first time in a conversation, it is appropriate to use indefinite article, *a*. Once something is established in the contexts of the conversations, it is appropriate to use *the*, but the definite article *the* is not the only word which indicates definiteness in English. It is well known as definiteness in semantics.

Definiteness is feature of noun phrase by a speaker to convey his assumption that the hearer will be able to identify the referent of the noun phrase, usually because it is the only thing of its kind in the context of the utterances, or because it is unique in the universe of discourse. Study of definiteness it is to know the noun phrase refers something or someone in the context in deixis semantics. For example: "*Hermia to run away to his aunt's house*", (in beautiful story form Shakespeare) the meaning on this context is refers to his aunt although Hermia will go run to his aunt's, in this context his aunt is Lysander's aunt.

According to Corbett (2006:133–135) An alternative view is that multiple realization definiteness within the same noun phrase are not determined by agreement with the noun, but are all realization of the single semantics assignment of definiteness to the noun phrase as a whole.

Deictic word is one which takes some element of its meaning directly from the context or immediate situation (i.e. the speaker, the addressee, the time and place of the utterance) of the utterance in which it is used. Deixis in semantics is a sentence that requires or common in order to someone do something in immediate situation.

Deixis is important field studies in pragmatics, semantics and linguistics. Deixis refers to the phenomenon where in understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. Words or phrases that require contextual information to convey any meaning are deictic “and furthermore” Deixis concerns the ways in which language encode features of the context of utterance and thus also concerns ways in which interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. (Levinson S. C., 1995, p. 12).

Deixis is a technical term for one of the most basic things we use in an utterance. Such as When we ask someone, *come here!*” We are using a context in the utterance, such as who is speaking to whom, what relation they have, the time or place of speaking, the gesture of the speaker and what status the interaction participants have. When someone says the word house, people will be able to imagine its physical performance even if he is not in the place of that house. Deictic expressions have their most basic uses in face to face spoken interaction where utterances are easily understood by the people present, but they may need a translation for someone not right there. Their interpretation depends on the context, the speaker, and the hearer.

Deixis concerns with encoding in many different aspects of the circumstances of the surrounding the utterances, within the utterance itself. Natural language utterances are thus ‘anchored’ directly to aspects of the context (Levinson, 1983: 55). Deixis found not only in every life, but also in literature,

for example the short story in (*A Midsummer Night's Dream*) that the story are talk the human life, about love, low, and culture.

Sometime the reader can be found the words that make confuse about the meaning. Back to the explanation before, the reader can understand about the meaning easier if the reader knows about the context. In this study, the researcher focused his research on deixis word in “*A Midsummer Night's Dream* story by William Shakespeare”, because the story occurs in daily human life, and the story is one of the appropriate objects for analyzing deixis because the sentences in the story belong to spoken english language.

In this study, the writer analayzes the deictic word in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* short story from William Shakespeare. The writer would like to know and to breakdown it to be introduce to other readers, in other to the reader know the fuction of deictic word in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* that the other sentence in the text have meaning and rever to something or someone that someone known if the other people reques to do someting in immediet situation.

In this study, the writer analyses deixis sentence in the text found in *A Midsummer Night's Dream Short Story* by William Shakespeare. the short story published by yesterday classic. These story are chosen as the source of data because I thinks they are the interest story to read.

There are some related studeis that have been conducted by other writers. One of them is a study that is conducted by Yesterday's Classic in 2006. The different of both yesterday's classic and the writer's, Yeterday's Classic was

retold the short story. The writer's try to find the deixis words that the people are difficult to know in the text refer to something. This is a new study which has a similarity in finding the difinetnees item of the deixis words but what makes this study different from the writer's study is the writer uses Yesterday Clasic theory that mention the types of deixis

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is in terested in conducting a research about deixis. The researcher would like to write the thesis intilted An analysis of deictic word in "*A Midsummer Night's dream*" retold by E. Nesbit Published in North Carolina."

1.2 Statements of Research Problems

through this reserch, the writer emerges the following question:

1. What are the types of deictic words found in A Midsummer Night's Dream Short Story by William Shakespeare?
2. What are the functions of each deictic type found in A Midsummer Night's Dream Short Story by William Shakespeare?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statements of research problem, the purpose of the study are :

1. To explain the types deictic word found in A Midsummer Night's Dream Short Story by William Shakespear

2. To explain the functions of each deictic type found in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* Short Story by William Shakespear

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study are to give contributions both theoretically and partically. Theorytically, the result of this study are expected to give understanding about difinetness semantics, context semantics, especially deixis in semantics. The writer also hopes the readers can understanding futher explanation about the term of deixis and to help other who plan or look for references about deixis.

Practically, the purpose of this study is to help people in interpreting the deixis words that have referrent meaning. This study also can become an alternative for the readers in understanding short story that have been published and distributed to public. People will not be confused when they find a referent meaning for the context in the sentence, especially, for the another readers. And the results of this study are expected to the readers can be understang the meaning of the words in this story and can be understanding the function of the deixis word in semantics theory. In the relation to the feild of literature, the researcher expcted to increease the reader's knowledge about deixis. The readers can learn the way to understand about the meaning based on the context in writen form actually in the short story. So, the readers can understand about the containt of the story.

1.5 The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is deictic word. In addition, this study focuses on the types of the deixis words and the function of deixis word why the words in deixis semantic. Furthermore, the limitation of this study is the deictic words in *A Midsummer Night's dream* by William Shakespear