

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the concept of the research. It consists of background and the brief explanations.

### 1.1 Background

Language is important to everyone because language is a media to communicate with other people in the world. Communication is the main aspect of people's daily life to create a good relationship. Language helps to deliver someone's mind to the other people because language gives us a sign of something. So the speaker has to use a good language to make the interlocutor understands what the speaker means. Sometimes, many people do not understand how to make a good language and even sometimes they do not understand or be confused how to say something.

A good language is needed to create a good communication because it can influences the interlocutor's understanding. The use of language is influenced by many factors. The background of the speaker can be a factor of using certain language. A person who comes from Javanese will use Javanese in her communication. Deictic expressions often appear in the communication because it is a basic term in the utterances. The use of deixis also is influenced by many factors and gives an impact.

Deixis is "a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances or it means 'pointing' via language" (Yule, 1996:9). Any

linguistic form used to accomplish this ‘pointing’ is called a deictic expression. He suggests that in face-to-face interaction, deictic expression can be easily understood by the people who are right there, but it may need a translation for someone who is not right there.

Based on Yule (1996), there are three types of deixis: person, temporal and spatial deixis. Person deixis is used to indicate people (‘me’, ‘you’), whereas temporal deixis is used to indicate time (‘now’, ‘then’). We can also indicate location via spatial deixis (‘here’, ‘there’). Levinson states in Nadar (2009: 55) that

*“Person deixis concerns the encoding of the participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered. Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the locations of the participants in the speech event. Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed).”*

There are some previous researches that talk about deixis. Pardillos (1995) observed about *Deixis as a Reference to an Alleged Shared Situation in Persuasive Discourse*. He investigates deixis used in advertisement. Saputra (2010) also did the research about deixis entitled *Deiksis Dalam Tuturan Anak Usia 3-5 Tahun*. She investigates types of deixis and the deictic expressions used by children in the age of 3-5 years.

Deixis can be used in every language because every language has facility to point something. Because every language has the uniqueness, so deictic expressions that appear in different language will be different too. In present research, the researcher does not analyze deictic expressions in natural language. The researcher analyzes deictic expressions in one comedian show. Recently, we

can find the use of deixis in *Opera Van Java*. Based on Wikipedia, *Opera Van Java* is an improvisation comedy show in Indonesian television station. The comedians are called the puppets even though they do not always show puppet story. They fill the event with the guidance of puppeteer. They also improvise the dialogues without a script so it looks natural. The show depends on the puppeteer guide but sometimes the puppets do a mess because they deviate the stories from the outline. The researcher chooses *Opera Van Java* because is a famous comedy show and the puppets are from different ethnic groups and the puppets use more than one language. The puppets use Javanese, Sundanese, Indonesian and English in their dialogues. Therefore, the researcher is interested to investigate the types of deixis used by the puppets in *Opera Van Java* and reasons of using the deixes.

### **1.2 Scope of the Study**

The research will be focused on the use of deixis in *Opera Van Java*. Deixis that will be analyzed are person, temporal, and spatial deixis. The data were taken in October 2011 and September 2012 by using video recorder. The researcher only chose four titles of the show in *Opera Van Java*. To know the reasons of using deixis, the researcher sees the context of the stories.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problems**

According to background above, the researcher will analyze deixis used in *Opera Van Java*. The research problems are formulated in the following research questions:

1. What types of deixis are used in *Opera Van Java*?
2. Why such deixes are used?

#### **1.4 Aims of the Study**

The study aims to investigate the types of deixis that are used in *Opera Van Java* and the types of deixis that are mostly used by the puppets. We can also know the languages that are used by them, so the researcher can find deictic expressions in various languages. The reasons of using it also will be known by seeing the contexts.

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The research is expected to make the students use the deixis correctly, so the interlocutor can understand what the speaker said. The paper is expected to be a reference about deixis especially for the next researcher. It can give more knowledge about the use of deixis in different language.

#### **1.6 Clarification of Terms**

In order to avoid misunderstanding that lead to the confusion in reading the title, the terms of the research are clarified.

- a. Deixis is a technical term for one of the most basic things we do with utterances or it means 'pointing' via language

b. *Opera Van Java* is an improvisation comedy show in Indonesian television station. The event performs puppet in modern version where they fill the event with the guidance of puppeteer and improvises without a script.

(Retrieved on 10 September 2011 at

[http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opera\\_Van\\_Java](http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opera_Van_Java))

c. Reason is cause or explanation for something that has happened or that has happened or that somebody has done (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008:366).

d. Humor is "an occurrence in a social play" (Nash, 1985 :12)

### **1.7 Organization of the Paper**

In first chapter, the researcher discusses about background, scope of the study, statement of the problems, aims of the study, significance of the study, clarification of the main terms, and organization of the paper. The next chapter deals with the theoretical framework. It explains about some literature terms that will be used as the concept of the research, such as deixis in spoken discourse, types of deixis, reasons of using the deixis, theories of humor, and previous studies. Chapter three elaborates the way of conducting the study. It also deals with the statements of the problem, method of the research, sample of story in *Opera Van Java*, data collection, and data analysis. Next chapter deals with the data representation. This chapter discusses data findings and discussions. The last chapter is divided into two parts. The first part discusses about conclusions

derived from the result of the findings and discussions. The second part discusses some suggestions for the readers and the next researchers.

