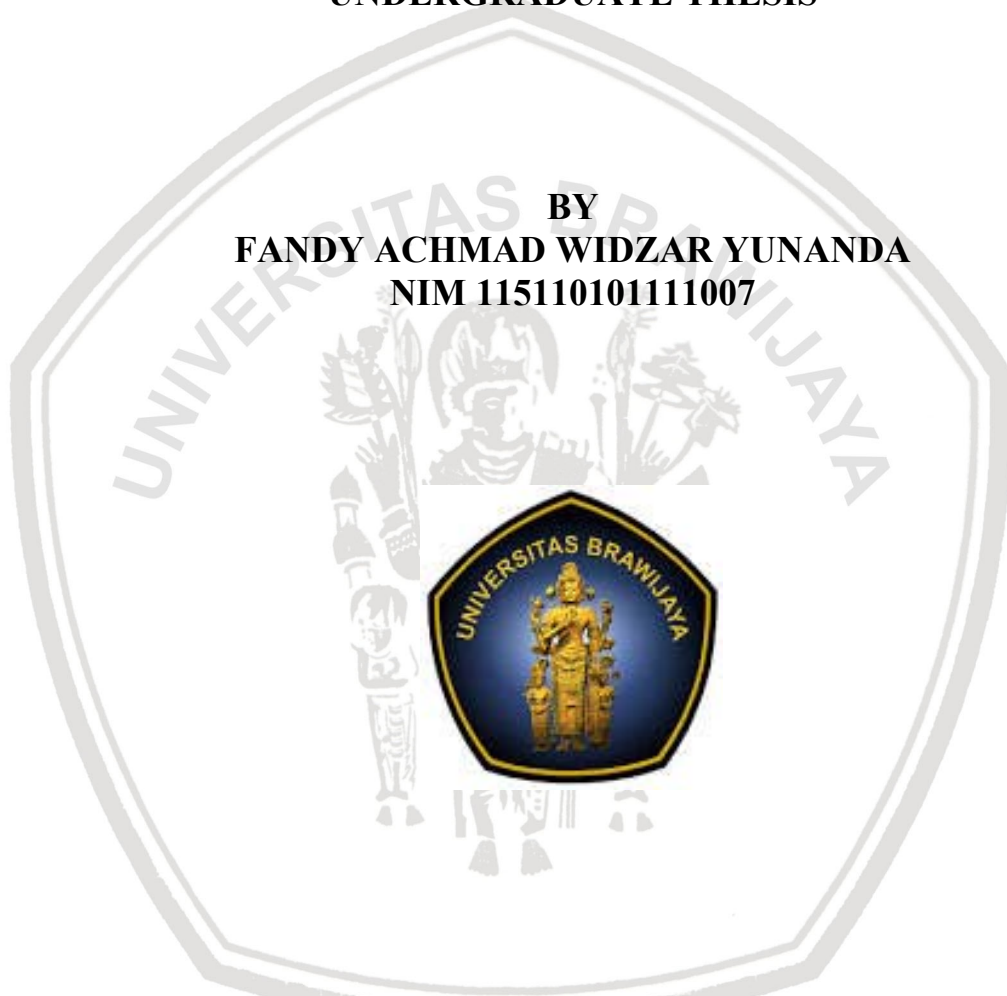


**CONTRASTIVE STUDY ON DEIXIS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN EQUIVALENTS OF A *DESCENT*
INTO *MAELSTORM* SHORT STORY**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**BY
FANDY ACHMAD WIDZAR YUNANDA
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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2018**

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AND INDONESIAN EQUIVALENTS OF A *DESCENT INTO MAELSTROM*
SHORT STORY**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

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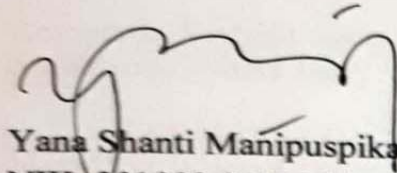
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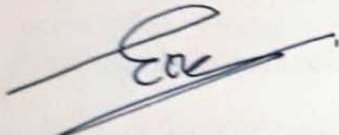
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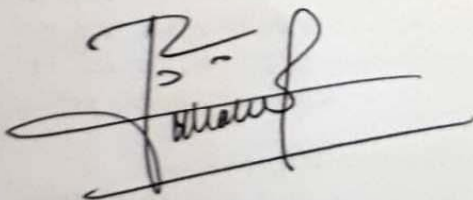
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ABSTRACT

Yunanda, Fandy Achmad Widzar. 2018. **Contrastive Study on Deixis Difference Between English and Indonesia Version of “A Descent into Maelstorm” Short Story**. Study program of English, Departement of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Eni Maharsi

Keyword: English Deixis, Indonesian Deixis, Type of Deixis, “A Descent into Maelstorm” Short Story

Deixis is an expression of pointing or indicating something in a language. By using deixis people were able to refer or indicate to something while they were having a conversation. The researcher conducted a study about the deixis used in “A Descent into Maelstorm” Short story. There are three problems to be solved in the study, namely: (1) the types of deixis found in the English version of “A Descent into Maelstorm” short story (2) the equivalent of deixis found in the translated Indonesian version of “A Descent into Maelstorm” short story. (3) the reference of the deitic expression found in both the English and Indonesian version in “A Descent into Maelstorm” short story.

This study used qualitative approach to clearly describe the data found from the analysis. Descriptive data in document analysis is applied in this research to analyze the script of “A Descent into Maelstorm” short story written by Edgar Allan Poe.

In this research, from the English version the researcher found 83 person deixis, 39 discourse deixis, 24 place deixis, 17 time deixis and no social deixis. Meanwhile from the translated version the researcher found 83 person deixis, 52 demonstrative deixis, 22 place deixis, 15 discourse deixis, 11 time deixis and 1 social deixis. The most frequently used deixis in both version was person deixis. In this short story, Person deixis was mostly used in this short story to emphasize the characters role in the event which occur in this short story. The least used deixis is social deixis which in the story is only used to relate the relationship among human. After conducting this research, the researcher found out that even though the amount of deixis found in the original English version were different from the amounts of deixis used in the translated Indonesian version of the short story, the deitic expressions used in both version were addressed to the same reference.

The researcher suggest the next researcher to compare and analyze the data by using only one type of deixis so that the reader and researcher can understand better about the use of deitic expression across different language. Also, the next researcher should analyze types of deixis from another written literature.

ABSTRAK

Yunanda, Fandy Achmad Widzar. 2018. **Studi Kontrastif Perbedaan Antara Deiksis Versi Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia dalam cerita pendek “A Descent into Maelstorm”**. Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Eni Maharsi

Kata kunci: Deiksis Inggris, Deixis Indonesia, Tipe Deiksis, “A Descent into Maelstrom”

Deiksis adalah suatu ekspresi untuk menunjuk kepada sesuatu didalam suatu bahasa. Peneliti meneliti tentang deiksis yang terdapat dalam cerita pendek berjudul "A Descent into Maelstorm". Dalam studi ini, terdapat tiga masalah yang akan dipecahkan antara lain: (1) jenis deiksis yang ditemukan dalam versi bahasa Inggris dari cerita pendek “A Descent into Maelstorm” (2) jenis deiksis yang ditemukan dalam versi terjemahan dari cerita pendek tersebut. (3) referensi dari deixis yang ditemukan dari cerita pendek “A Descent into Maelstorm” versi bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk memaparkan secara jelas data yang ditemukan dari hasil analisis. Dokumen analisis diaplikasikan dalam penelitian ini untuk menganalisa teks dari cerita pendek berjudul “A Descent into Maelstorm” yang ditulis oleh Edgar Allan Poe.

Dalam penelitian ini, dari versi bahasa Inggris peneliti menemukan 83 deiksis persona, 39 deiksis wacana, 24 deiksis tempat, 17 deiksis waktu dan tidak ada deiksis sosial. Sementara itu dari versi terjemahan peneliti menemukan 83 deiksis persona, 52 deixis penunjuk, 22 deiksis tempat, 15 deixis wacana, 11 deiksis waktu dan 1 deiksis sosial. Deiksis yang paling sering digunakan adalah deiksis persona, sedangkan deiksis yang paling jarang digunakan adalah deiksis social. .Peneliti menemukan bahwa meskipun jumlah deiksis yang ditemukan dalam versi bahasa Inggris asli berbeda dari jumlah deiksis yang digunakan dalam versi terjemahan cerita pendek bahasa Indonesia, deiksis yang digunakan dalam kedua versi tersebut tetap ditujukan kepada referensi yang sama.

Peneliti menyarankan peneliti berikutnya untuk melakukan penelitian serupa, tetapi dengan lingkup yang lebih dalam dengan hanya menggunakan satu jenis deiksis sehingga pembaca serta peneliti dapat memahami lebih baik tentang penggunaan ekspresi deitik di berbagai bahasa.

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This thesis is especially dedicated first for the writer himself and also for the writer’s beloved family and friends who has given support and also prayers every single day. The writer hopes that this thesis can be useful for the readers to give better understanding at the deitic expressions and their reference found in written English and Indonesian literature. Also, to serve as a previous study for the next researcher.

Malang, 11 Juli 2018

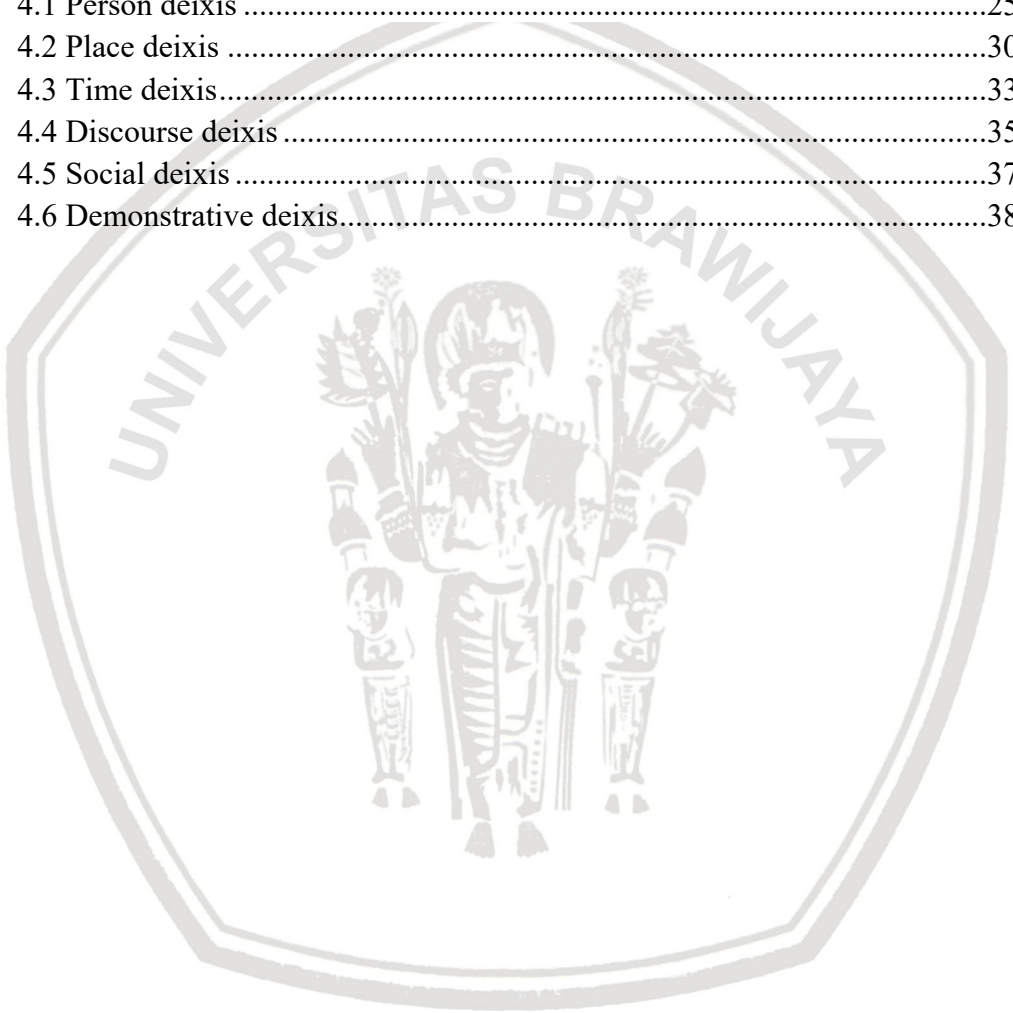
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background, problems, objective of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the study

In human life, conversation is very important. Human have to interact to each other in order to survive this world, because as a social creature, they needed the presence of other people, they needed each other to fulfill the needs of their daily life. In order to communicate to each other, human needed some kind of tool to connect to each other called language. According to Wibowo (2001, p.3) Language is a system of symbol that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by said tool) which are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communicating by a group of human beings to give birth to feelings and thoughts. It can be concluded that by using language, people were able to show their thoughts and feeling to others.

In each region on the world, there were various types of language. Each region had its own form of language which is only understandable among themselves. People who used another language often encountered a barrier where they could not understand when someone is speaking using foreign language, resulting they could not understand what the speaker said and thoughts. To avoid this challenge, people needed

some kind of tool to enable them to speak to people with different languages. According to Newmark (1981, p.7) Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. In other words by using this tool called translation people will be able to understand what foreign people said and write by processing the language and craft it into their own language. Since this study used an English and translated Bahasa Indonesia version of short story, researcher only focus on both languages. Below are some example of the text from the short story in both version:

Example in English: We have now reached the summit of the loftiest crag

Translated into: *Saat ini kami telah tiba di puncak tebing paling tinggi*

From the example above we can see that the form is different, however the meaning remained the same.

In studying the uniqueness of language, there was a study of language called Linguistic. According to Kridalaksana (2001) Linguistic is a science of grammar which concerns about how the language is formed. Linguistic is divided into two branch which is macro and micro linguistic. Based on Kridalaksana in Kentjono (1990, p.11) microlinguistics referred to the branches or fields of linguistics which studies language based only on the language itself; the study of language from internal side of the language. In microlinguistics there were field branches such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Furthermore, according to Lyons as

quoted by Kridalaksana in Kentjono (1990, p.11), macrolinguistics is the classification of linguistics that studies language in relation to factors outside of the language. In macrolinguistics it dealt with psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, neurolinguistics, discourse analysis, computational linguistics, applied linguistics. This researcher dealt with pragmatics which is included in micro linguistic.

In pragmatics, there were many expressions which can be used to make various message and meaning. One of the expression was pointing or indicating expression which is called Deixis in pragmatics. Moore (2001) states that deixis is 'verbal pointing' that is indicating or pointing something by using language. As a tool for communication, deixis is mainly used in a conversation to refer to something. However, in different language, the deixis that were used also different. In this study, the researcher will talk about Deixis in Indonesian and also in English. According to Levinson (1983, p.62) there were five types of deixis mainly used in English, they are : Person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis meanwhile according to Purwo (1984) in Bahasa Indonesia there were 6 types of deixis : *Deiksis persona*, *deiksis tempat*, *deiksis waktu*, *deiksis wacana*, *deiksis social* and *deiksis penunjuk*. In this research, researcher tried to compare the deixis between Indonesia and English from a short story which is written in multi language.

In this research, researcher tried to analyze deitic expression which used in the short story of A Descent into Maelstorm. The researcher decided to analyze it because the story of A Descent into Maelstorm is a short story that contains many educational

elements. The story is about A Norwegian fisherman who told a tourist how he was caught during a storm in a maelström three years earlier and how he survived his ordeal. This story contained a good moral value that we should never give up to oncoming obstacles in our life, we have to keep fighting and never give up on what life gives us. Also, this story was one of the story which was written by Edgar Allan Poe in 1841, a very famous writer in the history of English literature. Having considered these, the researcher then chose this short story to be analyzed as the object of this research. In this research researcher analyzed the deitic expression used in both Indonesian and English version of A Descent into Maelstorm short story.

In conducting this research, the researcher used two previous studies. The first is from Rosdiana's (2013) thesis entitled "A Pragmatics study on Deixis in The Sport Articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper" and the second previous study is from Pradana's (2015) thesis entitled "A Study of Deixis in Madurese of Bermi Dialect in Probolinggo". The researcher chose these previous studies because the topic of the research were the same with this research, both of this previous studies conduct research on the types of deixis used in written article and the deixis used in the interview with people on Bermi Dialect. However, the researcher found out that from both of this research, the previous researcher conduct the research only from one language. Having considered this, the researcher decided to conduct deixis research on both English and Indonesian. Moreover In Rosdiana's (2013) she couldn't find the use of discourse and social deixis. After seeing this, the researcher considered to analyze

every types of deixis found from a narrative text. Meanwhile in Pradana's (2015) thesis, he found that the most frequently used deixis was time deixis which was different from this research where the most used deixis was person deixis. This difference object, method and finding from both the first and the second previous studies showed the important gap showing the difference of this research from the previous studies. For further comparison and difference on finding, refer to the discussion part in chapter 4.

After conducting this research, researcher hope that this research could provide information to the society of how deixis were used in a narrative text. Also, to provide the comparison of the deixis used in both English and Indonesia language so people could distinct which deitic expression used in the original English version and the equivalent of deitic expression used in the Indonesian translated version. Moreover, the researcher hope that this research would serve as the reference to help the next researcher to further study about the deixis in a Narrative text.

1.1 Problems of the Study

Based on background of the study, researcher wanted to search for the answer of the following questions.

1. What are the English deitic expression found in the short story entitled "A Descent into Maelstorm"?

2. What are the Indonesian equivalents deictic expression found in the short story entitled “A Descent into Maelstorm”?
3. What are the references of deictic expressions found in A Descent into Maelstorm?

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study is to answer the question that has been formulated in the problem formulation as follows:

1. To know the English deictic expression used in the short story entitled “A Descent into Maelstorm”.
2. To know the Indonesian equivalents of deictic expression used in the short story entitled “A Descent into Maelstorm”.
3. To find the references of those deictic expressions which are found in A Descent into Maelstrom short story.

1.3 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Deictic Expression** is a word or phrase (such as *this, that, these, those, now, then*) that points to the time, place, or situation in which a speaker is speaking.
2. **Reference** is an act by which a speaker (or writer) uses language to enable a listener (or reader) to identify something (Yule, 2010, p.131)

3. A **Descent into Maelstorm** is a short story was written by Edgar Allan Poe in 1841 which tells about the struggle of a fisherman to overcome a storm and live to tell the story the other day.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, researcher reviewed some theories related to the study. They are Pragmatics, contrastive approach and Deixis. The researcher related those theories to the focus of study

2.1 Pragmatics

Yule (2010, p. 127) stated that pragmatic deal with meaning made by the speaker. When people say something, they usually use implicit meaning to deliver the message of the conversation. The speaker and interlocutor must be able to comprehend the context of the conversation. How to understand an utterance does not only need a comprehending about the literal meaning, but we need to comprehend what the speaker mean.

Levinson (1983, p.27), added that pragmatics is the study of deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and aspects of discourse structure. In this research, the researcher focused on deixis study to investigate the difference of Deixis in Indonesia and English language.

2.2 Contrastive approach

According to Haryono (2011, p.1) contrastive analysis compares structure or two languages (Native Language and Target Language) to find out similarities and

differences. Structures can be in the forms of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic, and even cultures. Contrastive analysis can be used to improve the quality of teaching target language.

The contractive analysis hypothesis stressed the interfering effects of the first language on second language learning, and claimed in its strong from, that second language is primarily, if not exclusively, a process of acquiring whatever items are different from the first language (Sujoko,1989: 1) So, contractive analysis is a procedure for comparing of two languages to show the differences and similarities.

From the definition above, it can be stated that the contrastive analysis is compare two things concering with linguistics points. Contrastive analysis is comparing the structure of native and the second language, arranging the teaching material in giving the subject to the learner.

2.3 Deixis in English

Levinson (1983, p.54), stated that the phenomenon of deixis is the single most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves. The term is borrowed from the Greek word for pointing or indicating, and has as prototypical or focal exemplars the use of demonstratives. Levinson (1983, p.55) also explains that deixis belongs within the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of language and the contexts in which they are used.

2.3.1 Types of English Deixis

Levinson (1983, p.62) developed the definition about types of deixis into 5 types: they are person deixis, place deixis, time dixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis which are explained below.

1. Person deixis

It deals with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question delivered

Levinson (1983, p.62) divides the category of personal into three, they are:

a. First person:

First person deixis is the grammaticallization of the speaker's reference to himself. The deictic expressions for first person are (I, we, and possessive my, mine, our, and ours)

b. Second person

Second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. The deictic expression for second person are (you and yours)

c. Third person

It is pointing to a persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees.

Lyons (1977a, p.638, as cited in Levinson 1983, p.69), adds that it is important to note that third person is quite unlike first or second person, it does not refer

to persons who involved or participated in the speech event. the deictic expression for third person are(he, she, they, and it).

2. Place deixis

Levinson (1983, p.79) stated that place or space deixis concerns for the specification of locations to anchorage points in the speech event and typically the speaker, and there are two basic ways of referring objects by describing or naming them on the one hand and by locating them on the other. Alternatively, they can be deictically specified to the location of participants at the time of speaking. There are a proximal (close to the speaker) such as (this, and these), and a distal (sometime close to the addressee) such as (that, and those). Each may be used either as a pronoun or in a combination with noun.

Grundy (1995) added that there are three degrees of proximity is by no means uncommon, with some languages distinguishing proximity to the speaker and to the addressee. They are: here (proximal), there (distal), where (and the archaic hither, hence, thither, thence, wither, whence), left, right, up, down, above, below, in front, behind, come, go, bring, and take. For example:

How'd you get in here? (Susinskiene 2013, p. 183)

From the example above “here” is an adverb of place used in referring to the place where the speaker and the addressee were having conversation.

Briefly, place deixis is an expression used to show the location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event.

3. Time deixis.

Levinson (1983, p.62) states that time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or written message inscribe). It is commonly grammaticallized in English deictic adverbs of time like (now and then, yesterday, tomorrow, next month, and next year).

Example:

We will go tomorrow.

Levinson (1983, p.62)

Tomorrow refer to time deixis

4. Discourse deixis.

Levinson (1983, p.85) states that discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expression within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). Discourse deixis has to do with keep tracking of reference in the unfolding discourse. It is where reference is being made to the current discourse. Discourse deixis is joined in place deixis because the term is the same “this-that”, “here-there”

Example:

A : The song that I heard last night was interesting.

B : Yes, I like this one

Levinson (1983, p.85)

In the first example, the word that refers to the song which B gave to A. then, the second example, this word refers to the song that A and B were talking about.

5. Social deixis

Levinson (1983, p.63) state that social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participants-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referents.

Levinson also adds that there are two basic kinds of social deixis information that seems to be encoded in language around the world. They are:

Relational social deixis

Absolute social deixis

Relational social deixis is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. In English, relational social deixis may be a lexical items (e.g. my husband, teacher, cousin, etc)

Absolute social deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. For examples: your highness, Mr. President, your majesty, etc.

2.4 Deixis in Indonesian

According to Agustina (1995) deixis is word or phrase that refer to a word or phrase that had been used or given. Purwo (1984) explain that a word can be a deictic if the reference moved or changed depends on who's talking and the place where the conversation takes place.

2.4.1 Types of Indonesian Deixis

According to Purwo (1984) there are 6 types of deixis. They are *deixis persona, tempat, waktu, wacana, sosial, and penunjuk*. (Translated freely as person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, social deixis and demonstrative deixis).

1. Person deixis

There are three types of person deixis in Indonesia. The first is first person which refers to the speaker himself such as *saya, aku, kami*, and *kita*. The second one is second person which refers to the addressee such as *kamu, engkau, anda*, and *kalian*. The last one is third person which refers to neither the speaker nor the

addressee such as *dia*, *ia*, *beliau*, *-nya*, and *mereka*. Here are some example of person deixis in Indonesia and the equivalent in English :

1. Mengapa hanya saya yang diberi tugas berat seperti ini?

Translated into:

Why is it just me who is given such a heavy task?

2. Saya melihat mereka di pasar kemarin.

Translated into:

I saw them in the market yesterday

2. Place deixis

In Indonesia, people will differ the use of *di sini* (*here*), *di situ* (*there*) and *di sana* (*there*). It is because *disini* refers to a place near the speaker, *disitu* refers to a place which is far from the speaker, and *disana* refers to a place that is not close to the speaker and also the addressee. Purwo (1984) also state another types of place deixis such as *dekat*, *jauh*, *tinggi*, *pendek*, *kanan*, *kiri*, and *di depan*.

Here are some example:

1. Tempat itu terlalu jauh baginya, meskipun bagimu tidak.

Translated into:

The place is too far for him, though not for you.

2. *Duduklah bersamaku di sini.*

Translated into:

Sit with me here.

3. Time deixis

Time deixis is stating or giving shape to a temporal space from the time when the conversation takes place. In Indonesia, the example of this deixis are *kemarin*, *lusa*, *besok*, *bulan ini*, *minggu ini*, and *pada suatu hari*. Here are the example :

1. *Gaji bulan ini tidak seberapa yang diterimanya.*

Translated into:

This month's salary is not too much

2. *Saya tidak dapat menolong Anda sekarang ini.*

Translated into:

I can't help you right now

3. Discourse deixis

Discourse deixis refers to some specific parts in a text which has been given or still develop. Discourse deixis marked by anaphora and cataphora. A referent is anaphora if it refers to something which has been stated before. Here are the example of discourse deixis which is anaphora :

Wati belum mendapatkan pekerjaan, padahal dia sudah diwisuda dua tahun yang lalu.

Translated into:

Wati has not got a job yet, even though she was graduated two years ago.

In the example above, the referent is an anaphora because the deitic expression “she” refers to something that had been stated before. In this example the deitic expression “she” refers to “Wati” the subject of the sentence.

A referent is a cataphora if it refer to something that will be spoken and never stated before. Here are the example of it :

Di sini, digubuk tua ini mayat itu ditemukan.

Translated into:

Here in this old hut, the corpse was found.

In this example the referent is cataphora because the deitic expression “here” refer to something that will be mentioned later. In this example the deitic expression “here” refers to “in this old hut”.

5. Social deixis

Social deixis is stating or showing different social characteristic between a speaker and his adreesee or a writer with his reader in a text. The example of social deixis is the use of words *mati*, *meninggal*, *wafat* and *mangkat* to refer to a condition that someone is dead. Each of these words are used differently. Just as the use of word *tunasusila* instead of *pelacur*, *tunawisma* instead of *gelandangan*

which is an euphemism. *Deixis social in Indonesia can also used with honorifics system. For example in stating personal pronoun such as kau, kamu, dia, and mereka, also the use of “sapaan” and “penggunaan gelar”. Here are the example of social deixis :*

1. *Apakah saya bisa menemui Bapak hari ini?*
2. *Saya harap Pak Haji berkenan memenuhi undangan saya.*

6. Demonstrative deixis

In indonesia, we use demonstrative words *ini* to refer to something which is near the speaker and *itu* to refer to something which is far from the speaker. “something” refers not only for things but also situation. Here are the example :

1. *Masalah ini harus kita selesaikan segera.*
2. *Ketika peristiwa itu terjadi, saya masih kecil.*
3. *Saat ini saya belum bisa ngomong.*

2.5. Previous Studies

The first previous study is from Rosdiana’s (2013) thesis entitled “A Pragmatics Study on Deixis in The Sport Articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper”. In her thesis, she tried to analyze and classify the deitic expression found in written articles from the Jakarta Post newspaper. In her research, she used Levinson’s (1983) theory and found 73 sentences containing deixis of the total sentences containing these deixis, person

deixis in 40 sentences, place deixis in 10 sentences and time deixis in 23 sentences. The result more or less the same with this research where person deixis was the most frequently used type of deixis. However, in her research she didn't found social and discourse deixis. Moreover, in her study she only tried to find the type of deixis used, while this research tried to find the equivalent of the deitic expression used in Indonesian translated version.

The second previous study is from Pradana's (2015) thesis entitled "A Study of Deixis in Madurese of Bermi Dialect in Probolinggo" in his thesis, he tried to find the types of deixis as well as the referent from his interview with 20 respondent which is the people who spoke madurese dialect and lived in Bermi Village, Probolinggo. In his research, he used Levinson's (1983) theory to classify the types of deixis found in the utterance. As the result he found 43 time deixis, 22 place deixis, 9 social deixis, 9 discourse deixis and 4 person deixis. The result of this research is different from this previous study. In this research the most frequently used deixis type was Person deixis with 83 data, while in the previous study the most frequent used deixis was time deixis. In the previous study, time deixis was frequently spoken by the people in Bermi Village to indicate the time when the respondents were answering the question which is being interviewed. Meanwhile, in this research the most frequently used deixis was person deixis to indicate the participant related in the story. Since this short story is a narrative story, it is important for the writer to emphasize the person deixis so it is clear to whom the events in the story were related to, resulting better understanding in the story.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter described the type of research, data collection and data analysis that was used in this study.

3.1 Research Design

Research methods used in this study is a qualitative approach, research method which produces descriptive data in the form of words or utterance from the people in which their behaviour can be analyzed. (Bogdan & Taylor, 1975). Then the type of research used in this study is document analysis since the object of research is a short story. According to Ary et al (2006) content or document analysis is a research method applied in written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material.

3.2 Data Source

The data of this research were the deitic expressions that found in the first 12 paragraph from the script of A Descent into Maelstrom written by Edgar Allan Poe. The researcher limit the data source to the first 12 paragraph to avoid data saturation and avoiding excessive unnecessary data considering from 12 paragraph the researcher already found 200 data in sum from both the original and the translated version. Moreover, the researcher had already found every types of deixis from 12 paragraph

only. The researcher chose A Descent into Maelstrom short story as the object since there is no previous studies which conducts a research on narrative short story from old English literature. Moreover, the short story has a good moral value in life that whenever we encountered an obstacle in our live, we should never quit and always try to find a way to get out of the trouble.

3.3 Data Collection

This research used documentary note taking by collecting the data from the script of A Descent into Maelstrom story.

The steps of collecting the data were as follows:

1. Searching the text in the internet for the English version
2. Reading the text both the English and Indonesian version
3. Highlighting the word that contain deixis.

3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, researcher then analyzed the data. The researcher evaluated the sentences in order to find the answer to the problem of the study. Thus, the researcher analyzed the data based on the following steps:

1. The researcher thoroughly read and selected all the sentences from the short story.

2. The researcher selected the sentences that contain deitic expression from the short story.
3. The researcher categorized the data, for English version based on the theory of Levinson (1983) and for Indonesian Version based on the theory from Purwo (1984). Furthermore the researcher categorized the data by using several tables to make it easier for the researcher to analyse the data.

Table 3.1 Deixis in English sentences

No.	Sentences	Type of Deixis				
		Person (Pr)	Place (P)	Time (T)	Discourse (D)	Social (S)
Total						

Table 3.2 Deixis in Indonesian sentences

No.	Sentences	Type of Deixis					
		Person (Pr)	Place (P)	Time (T)	Discourse (D)	Social (S)	Penunjuk (Pn)
Total							

4. The researcher put the data in a table of comparison to make it easier to analyze the data. Then the researcher compared the sentence from both English version and the translated version as well as finding the reference of the deitic expression used

Table 3.3 Deixis in English and Deixis in Indonesian

No.	English	No.	Indonesian

5. Finally, the researcher made conclusion as a result of the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings of deixis that is used in “A Descent into Maelstrom” short story written by Edgar Allan Poe and the discussion.

4.1 Findings

In this part, the researcher presented the result of the research. The data sources of this research were “A Descent into Maelstrom” short story written by Edgar Allan Poe and the translated Indonesian version entitled “*Mengarungi Badai Maelstrom*” translated by Maggie Tiojakin. In this research, the researcher tried to find the Deixis used in both English and translated version of the short story. The researcher used Levinson’s (1983) theory for the English version consisting of; person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. For the translated version the researcher decided to use Purwo’s (1984) theory consisting of; *deiksis persona*, *deiksis tempat*, *deiksis waktu*, *deiksis wacana*, *deiksis social* and *deiksis penunjuk*. The researcher then classified the sentences based on the type of deixis and then put them in a table. The researcher found 100 sentences in both English and Indonesian version which contained at least one deitic expression and used them as the data. Furthermore, the complete table is presented in appendix 1 for the English version, and in appendix 2 for the Indonesian version.

In data analysis, the researcher presented the data which has been classified before in the tables. The researcher then presented the data based on the types of deixis categories and then compared them to the equivalence of data from the Indonesian version. After presenting the data from both the English and Indonesian version, the researcher then tried to find the reference of the deitic expression. The analysis of the data were presented based on each type of deixis as follows:

4.1.1 Person Deixis

This part presents the table and comparison of Person deixis used in both version of the short story, followed by the data analysis. To avoid data saturation the researcher only analysed each type of deitic expression once.

Table 4.1 Person Deixis

Da tum	English	Da tum	Indonesian
1.	The ways of God in Nature, as in Providence, are not as <u>our</u> ways; nor are the models that <u>we</u> frame any way commensurate to the vastness, profundity, and unsearchableness of His works	1.	Cara Tuhan dalam Alam, seperti di providence, bukanlah cara <u>kita</u> ; juga bukan model yang <u>kita</u> bingkai dengan cara apa pun yang sepadan dengan kedalaman, kebesaran, dan ketidakmampuan <u>kita</u> dalam melakukan pencarian terhadap karya- Nya
2.	<u>We</u> had now reached the summit of the loftiest crag	2.	Saat ini <u>kami</u> telah tiba di puncak tebing paling tinggi
5.	<u>You</u> suppose <u>me</u> a very old man—but <u>I</u> am not.	5.	<u>Kau</u> kira <u>aku</u> adalah laki-laki renta, tapi <u>aku</u> sungguh tidak seperti itu

12.	It was long before <u>I</u> could reason <u>myself</u> into sufficient courage to sit up and look out into the distance.	12.	Butuh waktu cukup lama bagiku untuk bisa kembali berada di sisi pria tua itu dan melemparkan pandangan jauh kedepan.
41.	“Between Lofoden and Moskoe,” <u>he</u> says, “the depth of the water is between thirty-six and forty fathoms	43.	“Antara Lofoden dan Moskoe,” tulis Jonas di bukunya, “air laut berada pada kedalaman antara tujuh puluh sampai tujuh puluh lima meter
99.	Such a hurricane as then blew it is folly to attempt describing. The oldest seaman in Norway never experienced any thing like <u>it</u> .	99.	percuma rasanya bagiku untuk menggambarkan padamu bagaimana bentuk badai yang menyerang <u>kami</u> . Pelaut tertua di Norwegia pun tak pernah melihat badai sedahsyat <u>itu</u>

In this category, the researcher found 83 data containing person deixis in both version of the short story. According to Levinson (1983) person deixis deals with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance is delivered.

From datum 1, the researcher found two person deitic expressions “our” and “we”. The first deitic expression “our” is defined as first person possessive deixis since the sentence contain first person possessive pronoun “our” that was used as the subject of the sentence. It is equivalent to the use of “*kita*” in Indonesia which is also a first person pronoun and served as a subject to the sentence. Both deitic expression “our” and “*kita*” refers to people in general. The next deitic expression is “we”, it is defined as first person deixis since the sentence contain first person pronoun “we” that was used as the subject of the sentence. It is equivalent to the use of “*kita*” in Indonesian

which was also a first person pronoun and served as a subject of the sentence. Both deitic expression “we” and “*kita*” refers to human in general.

From 2, the researcher found one person deitic expression “we”. This deitic expression “we” is defined as first person deixis since the sentence contain first person pronoun “we” that is used as the subject of the sentence. It is equivalent to the use of “*kita*” in Indonesian which is also a first person pronoun used as a subject to the sentence. Both deitic expression “we” and “*kita*” refers to the main character and the old man.

From datum 5, the researcher found three person deitic expression “You”, “me” and “I”. The first deitic expression “you” is defined as second person deixis since the sentence contains second person pronoun “You” that is used as the subject of the sentence. It is equivalent to the use of “*kau*” which is also a second person pronoun which served as the subject of the sentence. Both deitic expression “you” and “*kau*” refers to the main character “I” in this story. The next deitic expression found in this sentence is “me” which is defined as first person deixis because the sentence contains first person pronoun “me” that is used as the object of the sentence. It is equivalent to the use of “*aku*” which is also a first person pronoun which served as the object of the sentence. Both deitic expression “me” and “*aku*” in this sentence refers to the old man. The third deitic expression is “I” which is defined as first person deixis because the sentence contains first person pronoun “I” that is used as the subject in this sentence. It is equivalent to the the use of “*aku*” which is also a first person pronoun which served

as the subject in the sentence. Both deitic expression “I” and “aku” in this sentence refers to the old man.

From datum 12, the researcher found two person deitic expression “I” and “myself”. The first deitic expression “I” is defined as first person deixis since the sentence contains first person pronoun “I” that is used as the subject in the sentence above. The next deitic expression “myself” is defined as first person deixis since the sentence contains first person reflexive pronoun “myself” which refers back to the subject of the sentence. It is notable that in this sentence, the English sentence contains two deitic expression. However, the translated version contained only one deitic expression “-ku” due to the translator altered the translation, therefore the reflexive pronoun “myself” is omitted. In this sentence all of the deitic expression refers to the main character “I”.

From English datum 41, the researcher found one deitic expression “he”. This deitic expression “he” is defined as third person deixis since the sentence contains third person pronoun “he” that is used as the subject. In the translated version however, the translator stated the name directly and emphasized the book as the object by adding third person pronoun “-nya”. Therefore the deitic expression in source language is different from the translated version. In the English version the use of deitic expression “he” refers to Jonas Ramus, the writer of the book which contains information about the moskoe-strom. While in the translated Indonesian version in datum 43 the deitic expression “-nya” refers to the book that Jonas Ramus wrote.

From datum 99, the researcher found one deitic expression “it”. The deitic expression “it” is defined as third person deixis since the sentence contains third person pronoun “it” that is used as the object in the sentence which refers to the storm. However, in the translated version, the researcher found 3 person deixis “-ku”, “-mu” and “kami”. The first deitic expression “-ku” in “bagiku” which is a first person deixis because it contains first person pronoun “-ku” from “aku” which is used as a subject in the sentence referring to the main character. The second deitic expression “-mu” in “padamu” which is a second person deixis because it contains second person pronoun “-mu” from “kamu” which served as the object and refers to the old man. The third deitic expression “kami” is a first person deixis because in the sentence it contains first person pronoun “kami” which served as the object in the sentence referring to the old man and his brother. The difference of both datum were possibly caused by the altering of translation by the translator. In the source language the sentence only has one pronoun which made the meaning hard to be understand. Therefore, the translator use more person deixis in order to make it clear who the addressee were. Thus, the meaning of the translation became more understandable.

4.1.2 Place Deixis

This part presents the table and comparison of place deixis used in both version of the short story, followed by the data analysis.

Table 4.2 Place Deixis

Da tum	English	Da tum	Indonesian
13	“You must get over these fancies,” said the guide, “for I have brought you <u>here</u> that you might have the best possible view of the scene of that event I mentioned—and to tell you the whole story with the spot just under your eye.”	13	“Kau harus bisa mengatasi rasa takutmu,” kata pria tua yang memanduku. “Kau kubawa <u>kemari</u> agar kau bisa melihat jelas tempat cerita yang kualami terjadi.
15	The mountain upon whose top we sit is <u>Helseggen</u> , the Cloudy.	16	Tempat kita duduk sekarang adalah <u>puncak dari gunung Helseggen</u> , atau yang biasa disebut sebagai Gunung Berawan.
18	To the <u>right</u> and <u>left</u> , as far as the eye could reach, there lay outstretched, like ramparts of the world, lines of horridly black and beetling cliff, whose character of gloom was but the more forcibly illustrated by the surf which reared high up against its white and ghastly crest, howling and shrieking forever.	19	Panorama indah dan sunyi yang bahkan tidak bisa dibayangkan oleh manusia mana pun. Sejauh mata memandang, di sebelah <u>kanan</u> dan <u>kiri</u> perairan, terdapat jajaran bukit hitam dan suram yang terhampar bak deretan benteng dunia, sementara ombak terus bergulung tinggi dan pecah dalam buih putih diatasnya
19	Just <u>opposite</u> the promontory upon whose apex we were placed, and at a distance of some five or six miles out at sea, there was visible a small, bleak-looking island; or, more properly, its position was discernible through the wilderness of surge in which it was enveloped.	20	Tepat di <u>depan</u> tebing yang kami duduki, sekitar tujuh atau delapan kilometer jauhnya ditengah laut, kami melihat sebuah pulau kecil dan gelap; atau lebih akuratnya, kami bisa mendeteksi keberadaan pulau itu lewat debur ombak yang mengelilinginya.
56	Looking <u>down</u> from this pinnacle upon the howling Phlegethon <u>below</u> , I could not help smiling at the simplicity with which the honest Jonas Ramus records,	57	Sambil menatap ke <u>bawah</u> , ke arah raungan perairan laut lepas, aku tersenyum mengingat penjabaran Jonas yang sungguh sederhana tentang sesuatu yang sulit dipercaya

In this category, the researcher found 24 data containing place deixis in the English version and for the translated version, the researcher only found 22 data. According to Levinson (1983) place deixis deals with the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech events.

From datum 13, the researcher found deitic expression “here” which is an adverb to indicate a place. This is defined as a place deixis (deictically) because the adverb “here” is relative to the location from where the utterance is produced. Here in this sentence refers to the cliff where the old man and the main character took a seat and stare at the sea. In Indonesian it is equivalent with the use of “*kemari*” which also used to refer to the location where they sat and gazed at the sea.

From the English datum 15 equivalent to Indonesian datum 16, “Helseggen” is an adverb of place. This is defined as place deixis (non-deitically) because the word “Helseggen” is not relative to a location. However, it is the name of the spatial location itself. “Helseggen” is the name of the cliff where the old man and the main character sat and staring at the sea and both of them were sitting at top of it. It is equivalent in Indonesia with the use of the “puncak dari Gunung Helseggen” which refers to the spatial location “puncak” in English it is equivalent to the use of word “top” which indicated that the referred place is at the top of the mountain itself.

From English datum 18, the use of directive word “left” and “right” were used as the deitic expression to indicate the directive location from where the speaker

location is. Therefore, it is defined as place deixis (deitically) because these words is relative to the location from where the speaker is. From this sentence “left” and “right” refers to direction either to the left or right of the speaker’s sight, where he could see the view below him. It is equivalent with the use of directive words “*kanan*” and “*kiri*” in Indonesian datum 19 which also refers to the directive sight from where the speaker is speaking.

From the English datum 19 in the table, directive word “opposite” is used as deitic expression to indicate the directive location from where the speaker location is. Therefore, it is defined as place deixis (deitically) because these words is relative to the location from where the speaker is. In this sentence “opposite” refer to the front direction of location from the cliff where the old man and the main character is sitting. It is equivalent with the use of directive word “*di depan*” as seen in Indonesian datum 20 which also refers to the directive location from where the speaker is speaking.

From the English datum 56 in the table above, directive word “below” is used as the deitic expression to indicate the directive location from where the speaker location is. Therefore, it is defined as place deixis (deitically) because these words is relative to the location from where the speaker is. In this sentence “below” refer to the sea below from the location of the main character and the old man. It is equivalent with the use of directive word “*bawah*” as seen in Indonesian datum 57 which also refers to the sea below them.

4.1.3 Time Deixis

This part presents the table and comparison of time deixis used in both version of the short story, followed by the data analysis.

Table 4.3 Time Deixis

Da tum	English	Da tum	Indonesian
3	" <u>Not long ago</u> ," said he at length, "and I could have guided you on this route as well as the youngest of my sons	3	" <u>Beberapa waktu lalu</u> ," ujarnya tiba-tiba, Aku bisa memandumu, juga putra-putraku, untuk menelusuri rute ini
4	but, <u>about three years past</u> , there happened to me an event such as never happened to mortal man—or at least such as no man ever survived to tell of—and the six hours of deadly terror which I then endured have broken me up body and soul	4	Tapi <u>sekitar tiga tahun lalu</u> , sesuatu terjadi pada diriku yang sebelumnya tidak pernah terjadi pada manusia mana pun-ya, setidaknya aku belum pernah mendengar siapapun bercerita tentang kejadian yang sama dan terror yang menderaku selama enam jam telah mematahkan tubuh dan jiwaku sekaligus.
16	<u>Now</u> raise yourself up a little higher—hold on to the grass if you feel giddy—so—and look out, beyond the belt of vapor beneath us, into the sea."	17	<u>Sekarang</u> , angkat tubuhmu sedikit lebih tinggi – berpeganglah pada rerumputan jika kau merasa gemetar – dan – sudah, lihat saja, jauh melewati sabuk uap dibawah kita kearah lautan lepas."
25	We had now been <u>about ten minutes</u> upon the top of Helseggen, to which we had ascended from the interior of Lofoden, so that we had caught no glimpse of the sea until it had burst upon us from the summit.	26	<u>Sudah sepuluh menit</u> kami berada di puncak Gunung Helseggen, yang kami daki lari dalam Distrik Lofoden, dan oleh sebab itu kami tidak bisa melihat kearah laut sampai kami tiba di puncak gunung.
86	"It is now <u>within a few days of three years</u> since what I am going to tell you occurred.	85	Nah, kejadian yang akan kuceritakan padamu terjadi <u>sekitar tiga tahun dan beberapa hari lalu</u>

In this category, the researcher found 17 data containing time deixis in the English version and for the translated version, the researcher only found 11 data. The number of data found were different because the translator mostly altered the sentences which resulted in some of the deitic expression were omitted from the original version. Levinson (1983) stated that time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or written).

From datum 3 In English version, “not long ago” is a deitic expression to indicate time. It refers to the time span where the old man could have taken the main character as well as his sons to explore the route to the cliff of Helseggen. In Indonesian, the translator used “*beberapa waktu lalu*” which also refers to the time span where the old man could have taken his son and the main character to explore the route not long ago.

In datum 4 In English version, “about three years past” is a deitic expression to indicate time. In Indonesian, the deitic expression used is “*sekitar tiga tahun lalu*”. Both of this deitic expression refers to time where in a specific event the old man and his brother encountered the maelstrom for the first time which almost took their life.

As seen from English datum 16 and Indonesian datum 17, In english version, adverb “now” is a deitic expression to indicate time, it is equivalent to “*Sekarang*” seen

in Indonesian datum 17 which in both version they were used to refer to the time which the old man spoke to the main character and asked the main character to lift his body.

In the English datum 25 “about ten minutes” is a deitic expression to indicate time. Equivalent to “*sudah sepuluh menit*” in the translated version datum 26 in which both refers to the ten minutes time span from where the old man and the main character began to sit on the top of Helseggen.

In the English version in datum 86, “within a few days of three years” is a deitic expression to indicate time. It is equivalent to “*sekitar tiga tahun dan beberapa hari lalu*” as seen in Indonesian datum 85. Both of these deitic expression refers to the time when the old man and his brother encounter the maelstrom, which then changed his life forever.

4.1.4 Discourse Deixis

This part presents the table and comparison of discourse deixis used in both version of the short story, followed by the data analysis.

Table 4.4 Discourse Deixis

Da tum	English	Da tum	Indonesian
34	The edge of the whirl was represented by a broad belt of gleaming spray; but no particle of <u>this</u> slipped into the mouth of the terrific funnel, whose interior, as far as the eye could fathom	34	Tepian lingkaran ini terbentuk oleh kilauan cipratan air laut yang panjang seperti sabuk; meski tak ada sedikit pun dari cipratan air <u>itu</u> yang jatuh ke dalam mulut pusaran air.

	it, was a smooth, shining, and jet-black wall of water		
36	“ <u>This</u> ,” said I at length, to the old man—“ <u>this</u> can be nothing else than the great whirlpool of the Maelström.	38	“ <u>Ini</u> ,” kataku pada si pria tua – “ <u>Ini</u> pasti yang di maksud dengan pusaran air raksasa Maelström.”
51	<u>This</u> stream is regulated by the flux and reflux of the sea—it being constantly high and low water every six hours.	52	Arus <u>ini</u> dikontrol oleh pasang-surut laut – karenanya setiap enam jam terjadi pergantian kedalaman air.

In this category, the researcher found 39 data containing discourse deixis in the English version and for the translated version, the researcher only found 15 data. The number of data found were different because the translator mostly altered the sentences which resulted in some of the deitic expression were omitted from the original version. Levinson (1983) states that discourse, or text deixis concerns the use of expression within some utterance (including the utterance itself).

From datum 34, the researcher found one discourse deitic expression “this”. It is used to indicate a portion of the text. In the English version, “this” is used to refer to refer to the portion of the text which has been stated before. In this sentence, “this” refer to the the spray of sea water which has been mentioned before. In Indonesian, it is equivalent with the use of “itu” which also refer to the spray of sea water.

From the English version as seen in datum 36, the researcher found two discourse deitic expression “this” and “this”. This word are used to refer to the portion of the text that will be stated later (cataphora). This cataphor refers to the portion of the text which was stated after the deitic expression “this” and in this sentence it refers to

the great whirlpool of the Maelstorm. In the translated version as seen in datum 38 these deitic expression were translated into “*ini*”. In the translated version, it is also a cataphora where “*ini*” refers to “*pusaran air raksasa Maelstorm*”.

In the English version in datum 51, “this” is a deitic expression to indicate a portion of the sentence. In this sentence, the word “this” refers to the condition of the harsh stream which had been explained before in the previous sentence. It is equivalent with the use of word “*ini*” as seen in Indonesian datum 52 which also refers to the portion of the text before.

4.1.5 Social Deixis

This part presents the table and comparison of social deixis used in both version of the short story, followed by the data analysis.

Table 4.5 Social Deixis

Da Tum	English	Da tum	Indonesian
65	“You have had a good look at the whirl now,” said the old man, “and if you creep round this crag, so as to get in its lee, and deaden the roar of the water	66	sekarang kau sudah melihat sendiri pusaran badai itu,” kata si pria tua, “dan <u>jika kau sudi</u> merangkak ke belakang tebing, kita bisa bicara tanpa gangguan suara badai, maka akan kuceritakan padamu tentang sesuatu yang membuatmu percaya aku tahu lebih banyak tentang fenomena ini.”

In this category, the researcher found no data containing social deixis in the English version and for the translated version, the researcher found 1 data. According to Levinson (1983) social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant roles, particularly aspect of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee or speaker and some referent.

From English datum 65, the English version did not contain any social deixis. However, in the translated version as seen in datum 66, the sentence contain phrase “*jika kau sudi*” which is more polite than the source phrase “if you creep”. This phrase indicates the social relation between the old man and the main character where the old man thinks that if he asked something to the new visitor he should be more polite. Moreover, the old man is just an ordinary poor old man from the village. The old man use it to ask kindly for the visitor (main character) to move to behind the cliff so that he could tell the story better without disruption.

4.1.6 Demonstrative Deixis

This part presents the table and comparison of deixis penunjuk used in translated version of the short story, followed by the data analysis.

Table 4.6 Demonstrative Deixis

No.	English	No.	Indonesian
7	Do you know I can scarcely look over this little cliff without getting	7	Apakah kau tahu bahwa memandang tebing kecil <u>ini</u> saja membuatku bergetar?

	giddy?”		
44	the noise being heard several leagues off, and the vortices or pits are of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and carried down to the bottom, and there beat to pieces against the rocks;	46	Suara <u>itu</u> bisa didengar berkilo-kilometer jauhnya, sementara pusaran air yang berputar dahsyat memiliki kedalaman tak tertanggung hingga jika ada kapal yang tersedot ke sana maka mustahil baginya untuk melepaskan diri.

In this category, the researcher found 52 data containing demonstrative deixis in the translated version. According to Purwo (1984) in Indonesia demonstrative words “*ini*” and “*itu*” to refer to something, not only “something” but also situation. “*ini*” to refer to something which is near the speaker and “*itu*” to refer to something far away from the speaker.

From datum 7, the researcher found one demonstrative word “*ini*” to refer to something close from the speaker. “*ini*” in the sentence refer to the location where the main character standing on the cliff. However, in the English version the demonstrative word “*ini*” is equivalent to the determiner “this” which in this context classified as place deixis.

From Indonesian datum 46, the researcher found one demonstrative word “*itu*” to refer to something far away from the speaker. “*itu*” in the sentence refer to the the sound which is heard from very far away, supported by the phrase “*bisa didengar berkilo-kilometer jauhnya*”. This deitic expression have no equivalent in the English version and the original version only used definite article “The” before the subject.

4.2 Discussion

In this research, the researcher discussed how deitic expressions are used in the written source of “A Descent into Maelstorm” short story written by Edgar Allan Poe. The researcher used the translated Indonesian version of the story translated by Maggie Tiojakin as the comparison to the data source. The researcher mainly used Deixis theory proposed by Levinson (1983) which classify deixis into five types which were person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and also social deixis. For the translated Indonesian version of the short story, the researcher used Purwo (1984) theory which classify deixis in Bahasa Indonesia into six types which were *deiksis persona*, *deiksis tempat*, *deiksis waktu*, *deiksis wacana*, *deiksis social* and *deiksis penunjuk*. In this research the researcher used descriptive qualitative method that used the first 12 paragraphs of the short story to avoid data saturation, avoiding the amount of excessive and repeated data which will not contribute more to this research.

After the researcher analyzed the data with Levinson's (1983) and Purwo's (1984) theory, the researcher found the types of deixis as follows; in the English version the researcher found 83 person deixis, 39 discourse deixis, 24 place deixis, 17 time deixis and no social deixis. Meanwhile, in the translated version the researcher found 83 person deixis, 52 demonstrative deixis, 22 place deixis, 15 discourse deixis, 11 time deixis and 1 social deixis.

In this research it is worth noting that the number of datum presented in the table were different, it is because sometimes the translator altered the translation which changed the structure of the sentences which then omitted the deitic expression from the original version. For example from the third paragraph of the story, the original sentence was:

The “little cliff,” upon whose edge he had so carelessly thrown himself down to rest that the weightier portion of his body hung over it, while he was only kept from falling by the tenure of his elbow on its extreme and slippery edge—this “little cliff” arose, a sheer unobstructed precipice of black shining rock, some fifteen or sixteen hundred feet from the world of crags beneath us.

It is translated into:

(1) “*tebing kecil*” yang dimaksudnya adalah gunung yang berdiri gagah setinggi lima ratus meter dari permukaan tanah, dan terbuat dari bebatuan hitam mengkilat. (2) Ia dengan santai duduk beristirahat di tepi “*tebing kecil*” tersebut sementara bagian tubuh lainnya dibiarkan menggantung bebas. (3) Satu-satunya alasan dia tidak terjatuh dari sana adalah karena siku tangannya bersandar kuat pada sudut tebing yang licin dan curam.

From the example above it is clear that in the original version, the excerpt is written in only one sentence. However, the translator altered the structure of the original sentence and rewrite it into three different sentence. Seeing this fact, the researcher classify the original sentence as one data only, whereas from the translated version the researcher classify it into 3 datum because each of the translated data consist at least one deitic expression.

Seeing the example above, it is also worth noted that the number of data found in this research were not equivalent in discourse and time deixis where the amount of

data discrepancies found is very high. This happened because the translator frequently altered the translation of the short story from the original source where she changed the structure of the sentences, causing not only datum number difference, but also causing the deitic expression to be omitted from the original source.

The different amount of deixis found under discourse deixis were also caused by the different theory proposed by Levinson (1983) and Purwo (1984). According to Levinson, the use of demonstrative word “this” and “that” served as the deitic expression for discourse deixis or place deixis depends on the context. While according to Purwo (1984), the use of demonstrative word “this” or “*ini*” and “that” or “*itu*” in Bahasa Indonesia served as the deitic expression for demonstrative deixis (or *deiksis penunjuk*). The difference can be spotted for example from datum 7, the researcher found one demonstrative word “*ini*” to refer to something close from the speaker. “*ini*” in the sentence refer to the location where the main character standing on the cliff. However, in the English version the demonstrative word “*ini*” is equivalent to the determiner “this” which in this context classified as place deixis. Another example can be seen from datum 34 (see the appendix), from this sentence researcher found that the use of demonstrative word “this” in “but no particle of this slipped the mouth of the terrific funnel” in this sentence the deitic word “this” is classified into discourse deixis because it refers to the portion of the text that had been mentioned before and in this sentence “this” refers to the particle that was caused by the edge of the whirl. However, in the translated version datum 34 it is translated into “*meski tak ada sedikit pun dari*

cipratan air itu yang jatuh ke dalam mulut pusaran air” in the translated version the demonstrative word “this (or *itu*)” belong to demonstrative deixis which refers to something that is far from the speaker, thus it is no longer belong to discourse deixis in Indonesian. Seeing this example, this later caused the different number of place deixis and discourse deixis found between the original and the translated version.

Using the English version as the source of comparison, the researcher found that the most frequently used type of deixis in “A Descent into Maelstorm” short story by Edgar Allan Poe is person deixis with the total of 83 data, which is equivalent to the person deixis used in the translated version for 83 data in total. According to Levinson (1983) person deixis deals with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance is delivered. For example in datum 2 “We had now reached the summit of the loftiest crag.” The researcher found one deitic expression “we” which is a plural first person deixis compared to datum 2 “*Saat ini kami telah tiba di puncak tebing paling tinggi*” here the researcher found one deitic expression “*kami*” which is also a plural first person deixis. Both of the deitic expression refers to the same addressee which in this context refers to the old man and the main character of the short story.

The second most frequently used type of deixis was discourse deixis. Discourse deixis often used to refers to some portion of discourse that contains that utterance or text. For example in datum 36 “This,” said I at length, to the old man—“this can be nothing else than the great whirlpool of the Maelström.” The researcher found one

deitic expression “this” which is used two times in this sentence compared to datum 38 in the translated version “*Ini*,” *kataku pada si pria tua* – “*Ini* *pasti yang di maksud dengan pusaran air raksasa Maelström*.” The researcher found one deitic expression “*ini*” which is used two times in the sentence. Both of This deitic expression were used to refer to the portion of the text that will be stated later (cataphora). This cataphor refers to the portion of the text which was stated after the deitic expression “this” and in this sentence it refers to the great whirlpool of the Maelstorm. Equivalent to the use of “*ini*” to refer to “*pusaran air raksasa*” which will be stated later in the sentence.

The third most frequently used type of deixis was place deixis. Place deixis refer to the spatial location relative to the location of the participants in the speech event. For example in datum 13 “You must get over these fancies,” said the guide, “for I have brought you here that you might have the best possible view of the scene of that event I mentioned—and to tell you the whole story with the spot just under your eye.” The researcher found one deitic expression “here” compared to “*Kau harus bisa mengatasi rasa takutmu*,” *kata pria tua yang memanduku*. “*Kau kubawa kemari agar kau bisa melihat jelas tempat cerita yang kualami terjadi*.” The researcher found one deitic expression “*kemari*”. Both of this deitic expression refers to location where the speech event takes place, which in this context, the location is the summit of Helseggen cliff.

The fourth most frequently used type of deixis was time deixis. Time deixis refer to the time at which the utterance was spoke. For example in datum 16 “Now raise

yourself up a little higher—hold on to the grass if you feel giddy—so—and look out, beyond the belt of vapor beneath us, into the sea.” The researcher found one deitic expression “Now” compared to datum 17 “*Sekarang, angkat tubuhmu sedikit lebih tinggi – berpeganglah pada rerumputan jika kau merasa gemetar – dan – sudah, lihat saja, jauh melewati sabuk uap dibawah kita kearah lautan lepas.*” The researcher found one deitic expression “*sekarang*” from the datum above. Both of this deitic expression refer to the time when the utterance is spoken, which in this context, it refers to the present time when the old man asked the main character to lift his body.

The least frequent type of deixis used in the short story was social deixis. Social deixis refer to the social role of the participant to the addressee. As we can see from English datum 65, the English version did not contain any social deixis. However, in the translated version as seen in datum 66, the sentence contain phrase “*jika kau sudi*” which is more polite than the source phrase “if you creep”. This phrase indicates the social relation between the old man and the main character where the old man thinks that if he asked something to the new visitor he should be more polite. Moreover, the old man is just an ordinary poor old man from the village. The old man use it to ask kindly for the visitor (main character) to move to behind the cliff so that he could tell the story better without disruption.

It is worth noting that in Bahasa Indonesia, there is one more type of deixis which is demonstrative deixis. According to Purwo (1984) in Bahasa Indonesia demonstrative word “*ini*” can be used to refer to something or a situation near from

the speaker. Meanwhile, demonstrative word “*itu*” is used to refer something that is farther from the speaker. For example in datum 7 “Do you know I can scarcely look over this little cliff without getting giddy?” compared to datum 7 “*Apakah kau tahu bahwa memandang tebing kecil ini saja membuatku bergetar?*” from this sentence the researcher found deitic expression “*ini*” which refers to the location where the speech event took place. By using Purwo’s (1984) theory the use of this demonstrative word “*ini*” belongs to the type of demonstrative deixis. However, in the English version the equivalent of this deitic expression is the use of “this” which also refers to the location of the speech event, but it is classified as place deixis.

During conducted this research, the researcher used two previous study as the guidance. The researcher selected these previous study because both of them were using Levinson’s theory, therefore it is easier for the researcher to compare the result of this research with them. The first previous study is from Rosdiana’s (2013) thesis entitled “A Pragmatics Study on Deixis in The Sport Articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper”. In her thesis, she tried to analyze and classify the deitic expression found in written articles from the Jakarta Post newspaper. In her research, she used Levinson’s (1983) theory and found 73 sentences containing deixis of the total sentences containing these deixis, person deixis in 40 sentences, place deixis in 10 sentences and time deixis in 23 sentences. The result more or less the same with this research where person deixis was the most frequently used type of deixis. However, in her research no social and discourse deixis were found. Moreover, in her study she only

tried to find the type of deixis used, while this research tried to find the equivalent of the deitic expression used in Indonesian translated version.

The second previous study is from Pradana's (2015) thesis entitled "A Study of Deixis in Madurese of Bermi Dialect in Probolinggo" in his thesis, he tried to find the types of deixis as well as the referent from his interview with 20 respondent which is the people who spoke madurese dialect and lived in Bermi Village, Probolinggo. In his research, he used Levinson's (1983) theory to classify the types of deixis found in the utterance. As the result he found 43 time deixis, 22 place deixis, 9 social deixis, 9 discourse deixis and 4 person deixis. The result of this research is different from this previous study. In this research the most frequently used deixis type was Person deixis with 83 data, while in the previous study the most frequent used deixis was time deixis. In the previous study, time deixis was frequently spoken by the people in Bermi Village to indicate the time when the respondents were answering the question which is being interviewed. Meanwhile, in this research the most frequently used deixis was person deixis to indicate the participant related in the story. Since this short story is a narrative story, it is important for the writer to emphasize the person deixis so it is clear to whom the events in the story were related to, resulting better understanding in the story.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher would like to review the result of analysis and discussion. Suggestion for the next researcher is also included in this chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

This research entitled “Study on Deixis Difference between English and Indonesia Version of A Descent into Maelstorm Short Story Written by Edgar Allan Poe” focused on the sentences from short story entitled “A Descent into Maelstorm” that contained five types of deixis for the English version and six types of deixis for the translated Indonesian version. Sentences that contain deitic expression from the short story as the data were described by using three problems of the study. First, the type of English deitic expression found in the short story. Second, the equivalence of Indonesian deitic expression found in the short story. Third, the references of each deixis found from the short story.

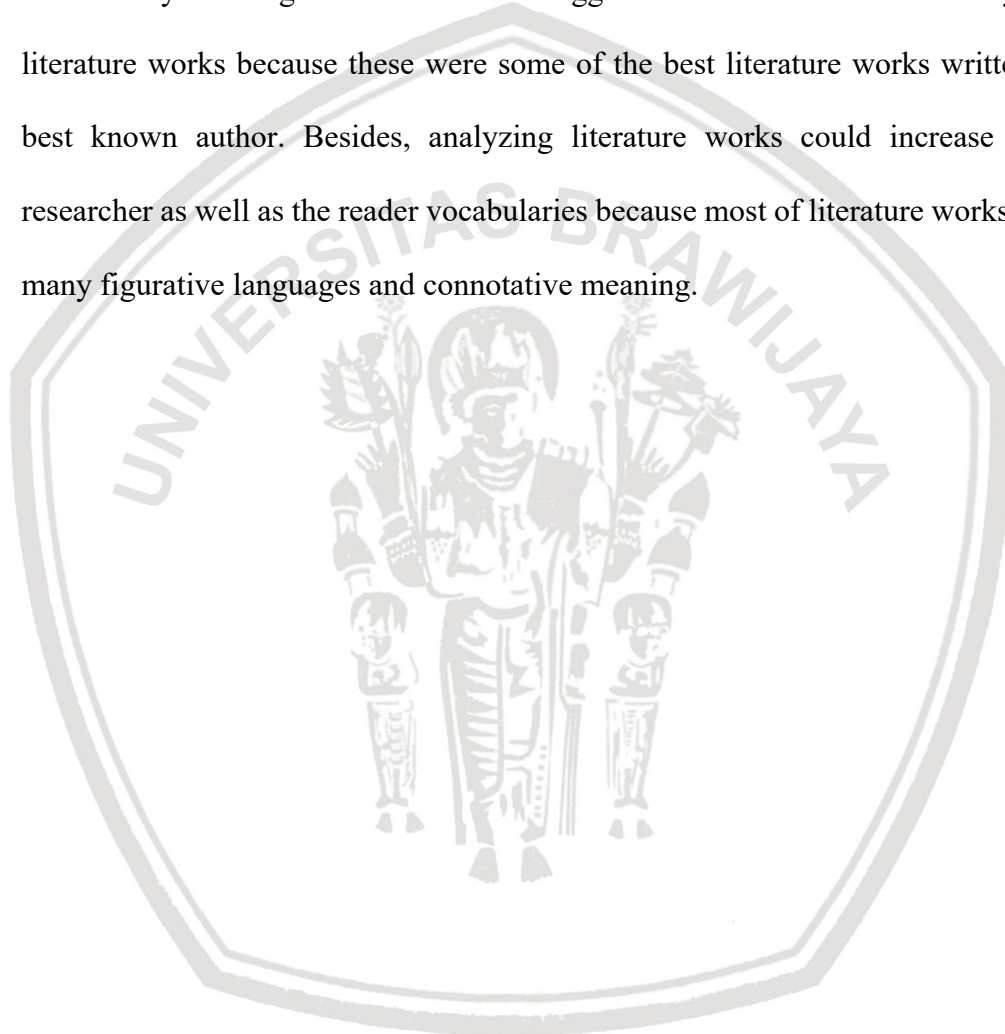
Based on the analysis on chapter IV, from the English version the researcher found 83 person deixis, 39 discourse deixis, 24 place deixis, 17 time deixis and no social deixis. Meanwhile from the translated version, the researcher found 83 person deixis, 52 demonstrative deixis, 22 place deixis, 15 discourse deixis, 11 time deixis and 2 social deixis. In this research the researcher used the English version as the main

comparison point. Therefore it can be concluded that the type of deixis which was frequently used was person deixis. Person deixis was mostly used in this short story to emphasize the characters role in the event which occur in this short story. Discourse deixis was used to re explain the portion of previous sentences to make it clear. Place deixis was mostly used to the location in which the events take place, most of the time it refers to the geographical location of the sea underneath the old man and the main character to make it easier to explain where the Maelstorm happened. Time deixis was used to refer to an event three years ago when the old man encountered the Maelstorm. The least used is social deixis which in the story is only used to relate the relationship between human in general and God.

5.2 Suggestion

After the research is finished, the researcher suggest the next researcher to conduct similar research, but with deeper scope to compare and analyze the data by using only one type of deixis. It needs to be considered because as researcher finished the research, the researcher felt that if every types of deixis were analyzed, the data found would be too excessive in total and the data will be saturated. Seeing the fact that from only 12 paragraph the researcher already found every types of deixis and there were a total of 200 data which made this research took so many times to be finished and the data is saturated. Therefore, researcher suggest that the next researcher to choose only one or two types of deixis and analyzed it deeper by relating the deixis found with the structure of sentence, not just to find the references.

It is also recommended for the next researcher to analyze types of deixis from another written literature, like prose, poetry or another written literature from another famous English writer such as : Othello, Macbeth, or Romeo Juliet written by William Shakespeare or from Maya Angelou's poem Phenomenal Woman, Still I Rise, or Touched by An Angel. The researcher suggest the next researcher to analyze these literature works because these were some of the best literature works written by the best known author. Besides, analyzing literature works could increase the next researcher as well as the reader vocabularies because most of literature works contains many figurative languages and connotative meaning.



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