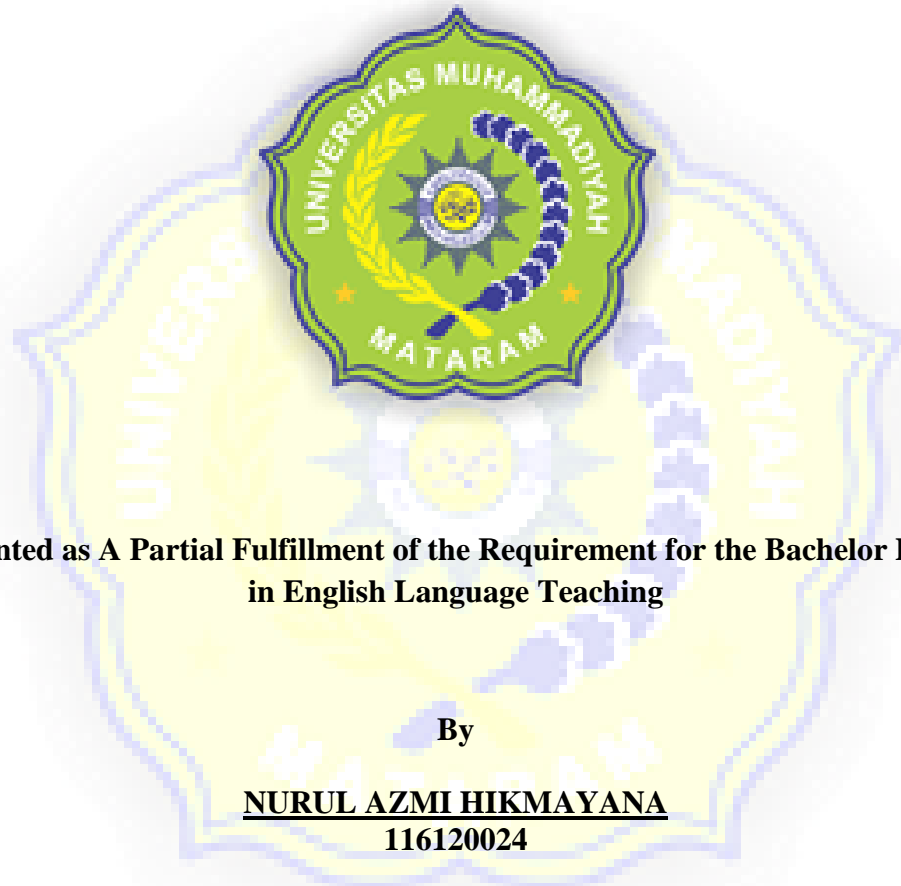**AN ANALYSIS TYPES OF DEIXIS IN NOVEL "CATHARSIS"**

BY ANASTASIA AEMILIA

A THESIS

Presented as A Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Bachelor Degree in English Language Teaching

By

NURUL AZMI HIKMAYANA
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MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM
MATARAM
2020

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**AN ANALYSIS TYPES OF DEIXIS IN NOVEL CATHARSIS
BY ANASTASIA AEMILIA**

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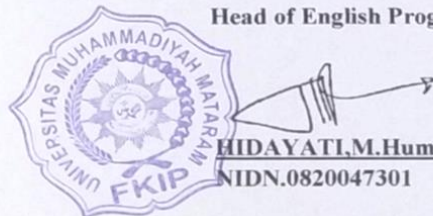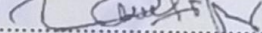The Board of Examiners Committee

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MOTTO

"Wasting time is worse than death, because death separate you from the temporary world. Wasting time separate you from Allah"

-Hadith Imam bin Al Qayim-
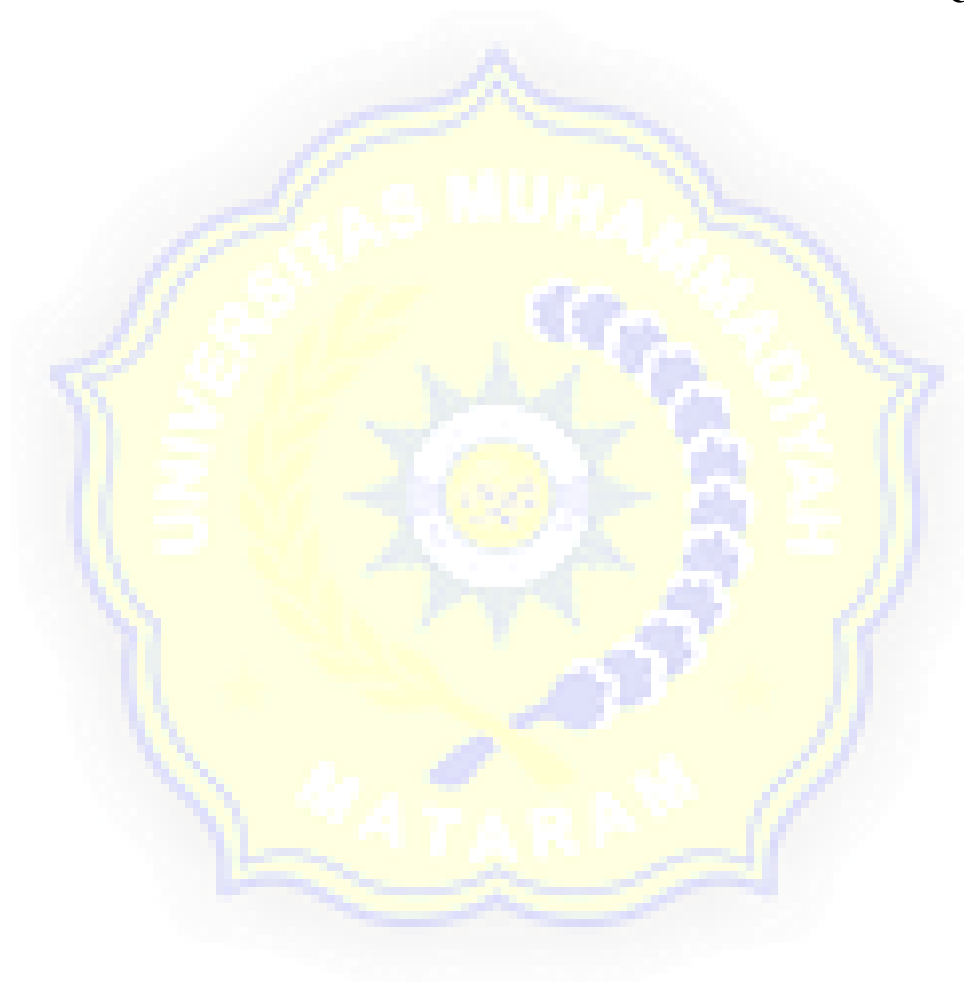
DEDICATION

Researcher dedicates this thesis to:

1. Her beloved father (M. Saleh Al-Habbsy) and mother (Misnawati) who always support emotionally and materially with prayer, love, and patience, without you support I do nothing.

2. Her beloved sisters (Yaya Hidayah Ramadhani and Yayu Rizki Amalia) who always support me.

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The researcher would like to express my thanks to:

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Hopefully your truly kindness will be replied by Allah SWT and this research is benefit for the readers, Aamiin.

Mataram,   July 2020
The researcher

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Hikmayana, Nurul Azmi. 2020.*"AN ANALYSIS TYPES OF DEIXIS IN NOVEL "CATHARSIS" BY ANASTASIA AEMILIA"*. English Education Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

ABSTRACT

A word is said to be deixis if the referent moves or changes, depending on who is the speaker and depending on when and where the word is spoken and will make different meanings too. Therefore, the aims of this research are to know what the types of deixis are and to identify the reference of those deixis from the utterance that used in the novel "Catharsis" by Anastasia Aemilia. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative method because the researcher collected the data used an analysis and draw the conclusion from the analysis. The results of this research are the researcher has been found 3 types of deixis; they are person deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis. 1). Person deixis are; *I, you, your, me, she, he, him, her, they, we, us, them, our, their, my, Doctor, honey, sweetheart and darling,* and the reference of person deixis are; *Tara, Alfons, Bara, Tari, Arif, Sasi, Ello, Heru, Jerry, Irene, Johandi family, officers, Martin, Andita, Moses,* etc. 2). Temporal deixis are; *now, later, this, few minutes, next week, the night, other day, that night, earlier in the evening, long time ago,* etc and the reference of temporal deixis are; *Time of Tara interviews by the officer, Time after Bara treated Tari, Time of Arif and Sasi going to Jakarta, Time of Alfons and Tara talk, Time of the party attended by Moses, Time after Heru saw Moses came home,* etc. 3). Spatial deixis are; *Here, there, this room, going to, this, nowhere, my room, my house,* etc, and the reference of spatial deixis are; *The place of picture Martin and Andita, Tara's room, Ello's hand, Arif's position, Surrounding environment, Moses's house, Tara's school, Bandung, Alfons place, Wooden chest, Jakarta, Beside of Ello, In front of Ello's house, Hospital, Outside of Police station, Letter in Tara's hand, Police station, hotel for Tara, the wooden-chats of Alfons,* etc.

Key word: Deixis, novel Catharsis by Anastasia Aemilia.

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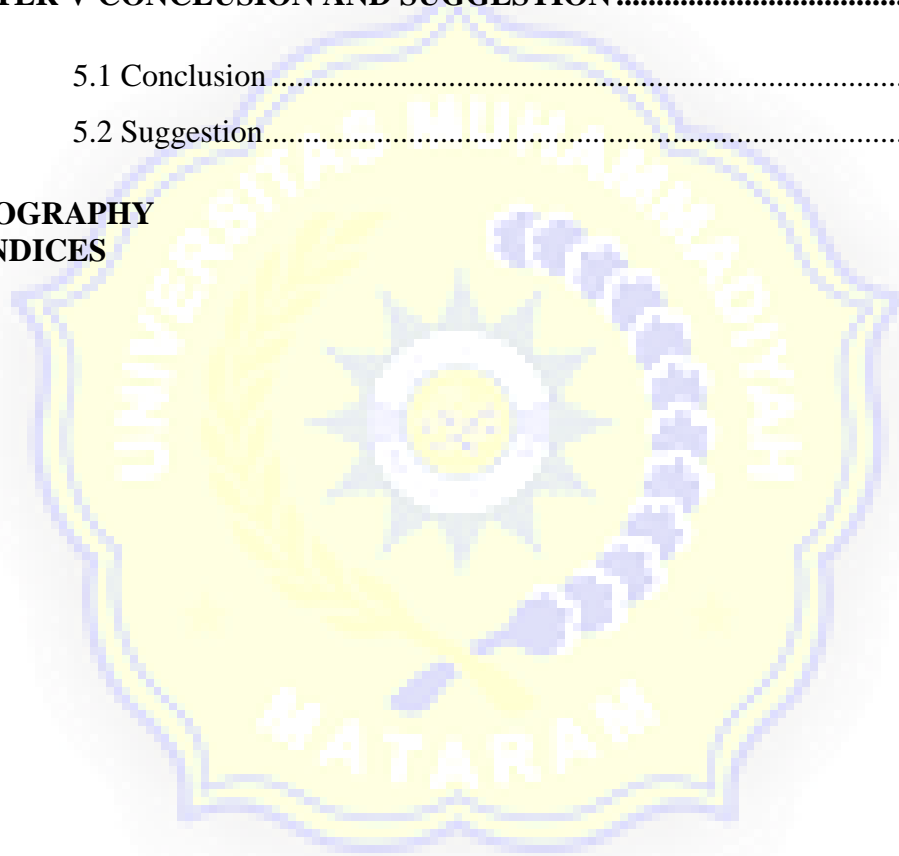
ABSTRAK

Sebuah kata dikatakan sebagai deiksis jika rujukannya bergerak atau berubah, tergantung pada siapa penuturnya dan tergantung pada kapan dan di mana kata itu diucapkan dan akan membuat arti yang berbeda juga. Oleh karena itu, tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apa saja jenis-jenis deiksis dan mengidentifikasi referensi deiksis-deiksis tersebut dari tuturan yang digunakan dalam novel "Catharsis" karya Anastasia Aemilia. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif karena pengumpulan data yang dilakukan peneliti menggunakan analisis dan menarik kesimpulan dari hasil analisis. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah peneliti telah menemukan 3 jenis deiksis; mereka adalah deiksis persona, deiksis temporal, dan deiksis spasial. 1). Deiksis orang adalah; Saya, Anda, Anda, saya, dia, dia, dia, dia, mereka, kita, kita, mereka, kita, mereka, saya, Dokter, madu, kekasih dan kekasih, dan referensi dari deiksis person adalah; Tara, Alfons, Bara, Tari, Arif, Sasi, Ello, Heru, Jerry, Irene, Keluarga Johandi, Petugas, Martin, Andita, Moses, dll 2). Deiksis temporal adalah; sekarang, nanti, ini, beberapa menit, minggu depan, malam, hari lain, malam itu, lebih awal di malam hari, dahulu kala, dll dan referensi dari deiksis temporal adalah; Waktu wawancara Tara oleh petugas, Waktu setelah Bara berobat Tari, Waktu Arif dan Sasi ke Jakarta, Waktu Alfons dan Tara ngobrol, Waktu pesta yang dihadiri Musa, Waktu setelah Heru melihat Musa pulang, dll. 3) . Deiksis spasial adalah; Di sini, di sana, ruangan ini, pergi ke, ini, di mana pun, kamar saya, rumah saya, dll, dan referensi dari deiksis spasial adalah; Tempat berfoto Martin dan Andita, Kamar Tara, Tangan Ello, Posisi Arif, Lingkungan Sekitar, Rumah Musa, Sekolah Tara, Bandung, Tempat Alfons, Peti Kayu, Jakarta, Di Samping Ello, Di Depan Rumah Ello, Rumah Sakit, Di Luar Kantor polisi, Surat di tangan Tara, Kantor polisi, hotel untuk Tara, obrolan kayu Alfons, dll.

Kata kunci: Deixis, novel Catharsis karya Anastasia Aemilia.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, and definition of key terms which are related to the topic of research.

1.1 Background of the Study

One kind of Indonesian literary work that is impacted by English is novel. Nurgiyantoro (2010;10) said the novel is a work of fiction built by builder elements, namely the intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The novel is also be interpreted as a form of prose essay contains a series of stories a person's life with others around her by accentuating the character and nature of the perpetrators. The novel is not only in the form of telling a story as the concept in literary works, but the novel also contains a deixis that is part of the story.

According to Wagiman (2008;66) deixis is closely related to how to programmatic the characteristics of utterances or speech conversations related to the interpretation of the speech, which is very dependent on the context of the speech itself. The use of deixis can be found in two languages, spoken and written. Spoken language or directly language can be described pragmatically with the situation of the speaker and interlocutor, while written or indirect language is seen through description of author. Concrete forms of written language can be realized in literary works prose, such as fairy tales, folklore, short stories and novel.

In this research, the researcher focused on analyzing about spoken text which is realized in written text of the clauses of the utterances in the novel "Catharsis" by Anastasia Aemilia. Catharsis novel is the first novel written by Anastasia Aemilia, the genre of this novel is mystery novel. Mystery novels are a genre usually involving a mysterious death or a crime to be solved. Often with a closed circle of suspects, each suspect is usually provided with a credible motive and a reasonable opportunity for committed the crime. Catharsis novel has its own attraction that can be seen from its title "Catharsis" based on the understanding of the KBBI, Catharsis is an emotional relief after experiencing tension and inner conflict effect of a dramatic act. This is based on the Psychiatric experience by the primary character in the story, namely the character Tara.

There are some researches about deixis that has been studied in a different object. The first research conducted by, Iksan Haryanto, 2008, the title is Pragmatic Analysis of Deixis in Jane Austen's Novel Pride and Prejudice. The result of the research shows that 1). There are three types of personal deixis, namely, first personal deixis, second personal deixis, and third personal deixis, 2). There are three kinds of referents in personal deixis, namely, the referent, which refers to the first person, the referent, which refers to the second person, and the referent, which refers to the third person.

The second research, Dwi Setyawati, 2013, the title is The Analysis of Deixis of the Novel "Emma" by Jane Austen. The result of the research shows the kinds of

person deixis found in the novel "Emma" by Jane Austen are I, me, you, he, him, she, her, it, we, us, they, and them. Then, the spatial deixis and temporal deixis found in the novel "Emma" by Jane Austen respectively are here and there, and now, last night, this morning, the evening, soon, yesterday, today, next summer, every day, a week tomorrow, four years ago, three days ago, and the last four years. Furthermore, the discourse deixis found in the novel "Emma" by Jane Austen are this, that, those and these.

From the previous study above the research was interested in analyzing types of deixis and the reference of deixis in novel Catharsis by Anastasia Aemilia, so the the researcher wrote the thesis entitled **An Analysis of Deixis Types in the Novel Catharsis by Anastasia Aemilia.**

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background above, this research discusses the following question as follows:

a. What are the types of deixis found in the novel "Catharsis" by Anastasia Aemilia?

b. What are the reference of those deixis that used in the novel "Catharsis" by Anastasia Aemilia?

1.3 The Purpose of the Study

Based on research question, the purpose of the research are as follows:

a. To know what the types of deixis in the novel "Catharsis" by Anastasia Aemilia.

b. To identify the reference of those deixis that used in the novel "Catharsis" by Anastasia Aemilia.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of the research focuses on following points:

a. The object of this research is novel "Catharsis" by Anastasia Aemilia

b. The researcher focuses to analyze the types of deixis according to Buhler (2011;67) state person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis in novel "Catharsis" by Anastasia Aemilia.

c. The researcher focuses to analyze the reference of those deixis that used in the novel "Catharsis" by Anastasia Aemilia.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The significance are expected from this study are not only theoretically but also practically.

1. Theoretically

The result of the study is expected to give contribution to develop the study an analysis on pragmatics study related to utterance of conversation in novel. The researcher expected this research give new knowledge and understanding about types of deixis.

2. Practically

a. The result of the research may help the student in mastering pragmatics, especially deixis in pragmatics.

b. This research also expected to understand how to use in a literary work especially a novel, it will make easy to the reader to find out the contents of the literary work.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misinterpretation, the researcher describes the terms used in this study, as follows:

a. Analysis

The analysis is the process of breaking up a concept, preposition, linguistic complex, or fact into its simple or ultimate constituents (Robert Audi, 2002).

b. Pragmatics

Liu (2007;6) pragmatics is the study of people's comprehension and production of linguistic action in context. The problem of the speaker's point of view is how to produce an utterance that will make the result, such a scope of pragmatics; it is included in learning about deixis.

c. Deixis

Wagiman (2008;66) deixis is closely related to how to programmatic the characteristics of utterances or speech conversations related to the interpretation of the speech, which is very dependent on the context of the speech itself.

According to Buhler (2011;67) stated that there are three main types of deixis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

d. Reference

Reference is an act in which a speaker, or writer uses a linguistic form to enable a listener, or reader to identify something (Yule, 1996;12). Reference is the identity of the particular thing or class of things being referred to. They classify reference into two types, they are exophoric reference and endophoric reference (Halliday and Hasan, 1976;31).

e. Novel

Nurgiyantoro (2010;10) said the novel is a work of fiction built by builder elements, namely the intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The novel is also be interpreted as a form of prose essay contains a series of stories a person's life with others around her by accentuating the character and nature of the perpetrators. Novel "Catharsis" using psychological theory, namely Keep disorder.

In this case, the researcher focused to analyzing types of deixis and reference types of deixis in novel Catharsis by Anastasia Aemilia.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Researcher explains some theories which are applied as the foundation for the study. This chapter explicates definition of pragmatics, definition of deixis, types of deixis, definition of novel, types of novels and previous study.

2.1 Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a linguistics branch that maintains the use of context in understanding and produces speech. According to Liu (2007;6) pragmatics is the study of people's comprehension and production of linguistic action in context. Refers to this statement, pragmatics is linguistics that studies the use of language associated with the context of its use. The form of language use is usually influenced by a number of factors which are referred to as determinants, for example factors of who the speaker is and what is the purpose of the conversation, the problem what was said and the situation on the speaker when speaking.

Fasold (2006;137) stated that pragmatics is the study of the use of context to make inference about meaning. The theory of deixis is a part of pragmatics and a part of what has been called linguistics performance. Refers to this statement, pragmatics is the study of language in its use as well as the meanings produced by sentences that can be known by looking at the context in which the speech occurs. Then, we can find out the meaning desired by the speaker by paying attention to the context surrounding the speech event.

Based on the definition of the expert that have been described, the researcher assumes that pragmatics is a study in connection with situations of speech in a system of communication or general study of how the context influences the speaker in interpreting the meaning of a sentence. Study regarding the use of language influenced by these determinants is one of the pragmatics studies, namely deixis.

2.2 Definition of Deixis

According to Wagiman (2008;66) says deixis word occurs in utterance meaning. This refers to this statement that a word is deixis if the referent moves or changes, depending on who is the speaker and hearer, depending on when the word is spoken and will have a different meaning.

Harford and Brendan (1994;63) state that a deixis word is one of which takes some element of its meaning from the situation (the speaker, the addressee, the time and place) of the utterance in which used. Refers to this statement deixis is lexical and grammatical contextual information that points to a particular thing, whether an object, place, or time, for example, he, here, now. The three expressions give orders to designate certain contexts so that the meaning of utterances can be understood clearly.

Based on the definition of the experts that have been described, the researcher assumes a word is said to be deixis if the referent moves or changes, depending on who is the speaker and depending on when and where the word is spoken and will make different meanings too.

2.3   Types of Deixis

2.3.1 Types of Deixis According to Buhler (2011;67) :

1.   Person (Pronominal Deixis)

Person deixis deals with the correct identification of the grammatical persons used to refer to the speaker and the addressee. Examples of person deixis may consist of:

a.   Personal Pronouns.

In every language, there is a first-person pronoun and a second-person pronoun. The first person is used by the speaker as a means of referring to him/herself, and the second-person is used to refer to the addressee or the audience. In many languages (not all of them), we notice the presence of the third-person pronoun, which is used to refer to entities different from the speaker and the addressee. Since these pronouns are not directly involved in the utterance, they are not considered deixis.

Example:

-   <u>He</u> is an intelligent man.

-   Boys were someone <u>you</u> felt <u>you</u> knew and wanted to know better.

b.   Gender

In many languages, pronouns are also marked for gender. As far as English is concerned, there is gender distinction only in the third person singular "he/she." In other languages, gender can be realized in the first and second pronouns too.

Example:

- <u>She</u> said to be very beautiful by people who should to know.

- <u>He</u> was a blonde, spiritless man, anemic, and faintly handsome.

c. Vocatives

Vocatives are a word or phrase used to address a reader or listener directly, usually in the form of title or term of endearment. Vocatives are noun phrases used to address someone.

Example: -. Thank you so much, <u>Madame</u>.

2. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis use to point to a location (here, there, close to). In every languages, the speaker sets up a frame of reference around himself, so there is always a division of space around him, and of course, there is a division of time relative to his utterance. The most frequent words that carry deictic characteristics are the demonstrative pronouns, respectively, this/that and these/ those. This kind of deixis is known as spatial or space deixis. Other expressions that belong to this category are the adverbs here/there and some uses of the

prepositions in/on (in the classroom, on the chair). Spatial deixis also implies some proximal or distal interpretations. For instance, here/this/these locate something near to the speaker. Anyway, we still cannot denote the complete meaning of the utterance because here might refer to every kind of area, being this room, a city, or a country. On the other hand, there/that/those locate something far from the speaker.

Example:

- I've got a nice place here, he said, his eyes flashing about restlessly.
- She's going to spend lots of weekends out this summer.

3. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis use to point a time (now, then, next week, tomorrow). As witnessed in the previous examples, there is a general trend that notions of space develop into notions of time. In English, temporal deixis is expressed by adverbs of time and tense markers on the verb. There are two tenses in English that are morphologically marked on verbs. They are the present and the past to refer to events taking place in the future, English uses modal verbs, will or shall, and the phrasal modal is going to.

Example:

- Jordan is going to play in the tournament tomorrow.
- I am going to fix everything, just the way it was before.

2.3.2 Types of Deixis According to Levinson (1983;54) stated :

1. Person Deixis

   Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns for the first person (I), second person (you), and third person (he, she, or it).

   Example:

   - What were <u>you</u> looking at?

   - <u>She</u> needs time to recover.

   - <u>He</u> is handsome

2. Time Deixis

   Time deixis is the kind of deixis that indicate about the time or pointing the time via language. The following examples are all deixis expressions of time: Now, then, today, yesterday, next April, etc.

   Example:

   - I fell off my bike <u>yesterday</u>

3. Place Deixis

   Place deixis concerns the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the speech event as simply, place or spatial deixis refers to indicate the location of the speaker or location that that are showed by the speaker (this, here, that, there).

   Example:

- He lived <u>there</u> last month.

4. Discourse Deixis

   Discourse deixis unfolds in time, it seems natural that time-deictic words can be used to refer or indicate to the portions of the discourse, such as that can be seen in utterance: last week and next Thursday, we have in the last paragraph and in the next chapter. But not only time-deictic, place-deictic also can re-use in discourse deixis, such as demonstrated by words this and that.

   Example:

   - I bet you haven't heard <u>this</u> story.

   - <u>That</u> was the funniest story I've ever heard

5. Social Deixis

   Social deixis concerns to the aspect of sentences in which reflect or establish or are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs (sir, mum, friend, student, etc.)

   Example:

   - You needn't call me that. <u>Madam</u> will do.

2.3.3 Types of Deixis According to Yule (1996:10-14):

1. Person Deixis

Personal deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivering. (I, You, We, They, He, She, It, His).

Example:

- <u>We</u> have to trust in our dream.

- <u>You</u> can make a lot of money and pay lower tax rates then somebody who make a lot less.

2. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of the participant of the speech event. In this case there are two kinds of distance that can indicate the reference of place deixis, called proximal and distal (this, here, that, there, come, go).

Example:

- I'm writing to say I'm having to marvelous time <u>here</u>.

- Look at <u>this</u> book

3. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed) examples are all deixis expressions of time: now, then, today, yesterday etc.

Example:

- I live here <u>now</u>

- Yuli will go to beach <u>tomorrow</u>.

2.4 Definition of Reference

According to Yule (1996:17) reference is an act in which a speaker, or writer uses a linguistic form to enable a listener, or reader to identify something. The word linguistic forms can be called as referring expression which can be proper nouns, noun phrase or definite (The author, the island, the singer), indefinite (a man, a women, a cat), and pronouns (it, he, her, they). Noun phrase, proper noun is called primary referring expression. While pronoun are termed secondary referring expression (Kreidler, 1998:130). From the example above it can be seen that referring expression is a piece of   language, a noun phrase, that is used in an utterance and is linked to something outside language, some living or dead, or imaginary entity or concept or group of entity or concept (Kreidler, 1998:130).

Halliday and Hasan (1976:31) also argue that reference is the identity of the particular thing or class of things that is being referred to. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:33), in textual cohesion in English, he classify reference into two types, they are exophoric reference and endophoric reference. Exophoric reference can be called as situational, while endophoric as a textual. Exophoric reference is looks outside the text to the situation in which the text occurs for the identity of the item being referred to. Whereas, endophoric is the use of a

word or phrase to refer to something either preceding it or following it within a text or discourse. Brown and Yule (1983:192) said that Endophoric relations are of two kinds: those which look back in the text for their interpretation, which Halliday & Hasan call anaphoric relations, and those which look forward in the text for their interpretation, which are called cataphoric relations.

2.4.1   Type of Reference

Moreover, Anaphora is a process of continuing to identify exactly the same entity as denoted by the antecedent (Yule, 1996:23). Or it can said that the use of word to introduce someone or something already mention. For example: **An old man** was limping towards us. **He** slowly came into view. From the example above explained that **He** refers back to **An Old Man**. While, Cataphora is the use of a word (typically a pronoun) to introduce someone or something that is more fully identified later (Yule,1996:127). For example: **He** slowly came into view. **An old man** was limping towards us.   Whereas, from example above we can see that He refers back to **An old Man**.

2.5   Definition of Novel

Nurgiyantoro (2010;10) novel is a work of fiction built by builder elements, namely the intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The novel is also be interpreted as a form of prose essay contains a series of stories a person's life with others around her by accentuating the character and nature of the perpetrators.

Refers to this statement, novel is a long prose essay that contains a series of stories of a person's life with those around him and replaces the character and nature of each person. The outline of this novel tells of a case of serial killings involving wooden toolboxes, and the meaning of the word "Catharsis" comes from the Greek language, which means cleansing or purification. Therefore, the researcher was analyzed the deixis in this novel and this novel is a mystery genre. There was a hidden meanings conveyed by each utterance in the conversation of each character in this novel. This research was analyzed what types of deixis and reference are used in the conversation in novel Catharsis.

2.5.1 Types of Novels

According to Scott Francis (2009) stated there are seventh types of novel, such as: westerns, romances, mystery, science fiction, fantasy, horror, and action fiction.

1. Westerns

    Westerns novel is shaped and driven by the main characteristic of the genre: the setting in the American West during the second half of the nineteenth century. While not all Westerns novel are necessarily set during this time period, they all involve elements of the period and rely on the characteristics of the American frontier era, like cowboys, pioneers, and Native Americans. The characters, settings, and themes of westerns novel are highly specific and belong exclusively to the Westerns genre.

2. Romance

Romance novels of the present day have some things in common with "romances" of the past: the idea of romantic love as an end goal, the occasional scandal, intense emotions at the center of it all. Today's romances, however, are more specifically focused on telling a story of a romantic or sexual story between characters. They often follow highly specific structures and are all but required to have an optimistic or "happy" resolution. Romance is currently the most popular novel genre in the United States.

3. Mystery

Mystery novels are a genre usually involving a mysterious death or a crime to be solved. Often with a closed circle of suspects, each suspect is usually provided with a credible motive and a reasonable opportunity for committing the crime. Some of the best-known novels of all time fall into the mystery genre, including the *Nancy Drew* and *Hardy Boys* series, [Sir Arthur Conan Doyles](#) *Sherlock Holmes* novels, and [Aghata Christie's](#) novels. Christie's *And Then There Were None* is the world's best-selling mystery novel.

4. Science Fiction

Science fiction is a modern genre, though writers in antiquity sometimes dealt with themes common to modern science fiction, their stories made no attempt at scientific and technological plausibility, the feature that distinguishes science fiction from earlier speculative writings and other contemporary speculative genres such as fantasy and horror. The genre formally emerged in the West, where the social transformations wrought by the Industrial

Revolution first led writers and intellectual to extrapolate the future impact of technology.

5. Fantasy

Fantasy is a genre of speculative fiction set in a fictional universe, often inspired by real-world myth and folklore, Its come from oral traditions, which then became literature and drama. From the twentieth century, it has expanded further into various media, including film, television, graphic novels, manga, and video games.

Fantasy is distinguished from the genres of science fiction and horror by the absence of scientific or macabre themes, respectively, though these genres overlap. In popular culture, the fantasy genre predominantly features settings of a medieval nature. In its broadest sense, however, fantasy consists of works by many writers, artists, filmmakers, and musicians from ancient myths and legends to many recent and popular works.

6. Horror

Horror novels are occasionally combined with other genres, most often with mystery or science fiction. The defining characteristic is that these novels are often designed to induce a sense of fear, suspense, or psychological horror in the reader. Early versions of this genre included *The Count of Monte Cristo*

(a revenge thriller) and *Heart of Darkness* (a psychological/horror thriller). More contemporary examples might be the novels of Stephen King.

7. Action Fiction

Action fiction is a form of genre fiction whose subject matter is characterized by an emphasis on exciting action sequences. This does not always mean they exclude character development or story-telling. Action fiction is related to other forms of fiction, including action films, action games, and analogous media in other formats such as manga and anime. It includes martial arts action, extreme sports action, car chases and vehicles, suspense action, an action-comedy, with each focusing in more detail on its own type and flavor of action. It is usually possible to tell from the creative style of an action sequence, the emphasis of an entire work, so that, for example, the style of a combat sequence will indicate whether the entire work can be classified as an action-adventure or a martial work. Action is mainly defined by a central focus on any kind of exciting movement.

2.4.2   Synopsis of Novel "Catharsis" by Anastasia Aemilia

Pain is there to protect you. Eighteen-year-old Tara was found in a wooden chest, while the rest of her family was murdered. She can't remember what happened. The police try to find the killer through severely traumatized Tara with the help of her psychiatrist. When the truth unraveled, the mystery grows deeper: Are you really a

survivor or everyone else was trying to survive from you? One of the exceptional Indonesian psychological thrillers, Catharsis, explores the mysteries of memory, the past and dark secrets in the family.

Anastasia Aemilia, author of the Catharsis novel was born in Jakarta on January 9, 1987. She works as an editor and translator at Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Catharsis is the first novel. His short story "Thirty Something" was included

2.6   Previous Studies

There are some researches about deixis that has been studied in a different object, as follows:

The first research conducted by Dwi Setyawati (2013). The title "The Analysis of Deixis of The Novel Emma by Jane Austen". English Major. State Institute of Islamic Studies. This research is purposed to find the types of deixis (person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and discourse deixis) and describe the use of deixis in the utterances used in the novel "Emma" by Jane Ausen. It is qualitative research. Where the writer applies three stages; the first, reading the novel "Emma" by Jane Austen, the second, collecting the data from the utterances which are found in the novel "Emma" by Jane Austen, and the third, classifying all the data from the utterances that contain deixis and those which do not. By using descriptive analysis as technique of data analysis, there are four types of deixis found in the novel "Emma" by Jane Austen, i.e., 195 person deixis (63, 2%), 32 spatial person deixis

(10, 4%), 42 temporal deixis (13, 6%), and 40 discourse deixis (12, 9%). Meanwhile, the kinds of person deixis found in the novel "Emma" by Jane Austen are I, me, you, he, him, she, her, it, we, us, they, and them. Then, the spatial deixis and temporal deixis found in the novel "Emma" by Jane Austen respectively are here and there, and now, last night, this morning, the evening, soon, yesterday, today, next summer, every day, a week tomorrow, four years ago, three days ago, and the last four years. Furthermore, the discourse deixis found in the novel "Emma" by Jane Austen are this, that, those and these.

In the first research the researcher focused to analyzing about types of deixis in novel Emma by Jane Austen according to Levinson (1983;53), while this research focuses to analyzing types of deixis in novel Catharsis by Anastasia Aemilia according to Buhler (2011;67).

The second research conduct by Iksan Haryanto (2008) the title "Pragmatic analysis of deixis in Jane Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice" Unpublished. Teacher Training and Education. The purposes of this research are to classify the types of personal deixis, to describe the referent of personal deixis, and to classify the functions of personal deixis that is used in Jane Austen's Novel Pride and Prejudice'. The object of the research is personal deixis. The writer takes the data from the personal pronoun found in Jane Austen's Novel Pride and Prejudice'. In collecting the data, the writer uses the documentation method. The technique for getting the data are

reading and observing the novel, finding the data, putting the sign, and making a checklist on it, taking the data and presenting them in the data display. In classifying the types of personal deixis, the writer uses Yule's theory about types of personal deixis. Then, in describing the referent of personal deixis, the writer employs reported speech theory by Hurford and Brendan. The result of the research shows that 1.There are three types of personal deixis, namely, first personal deixis, second personal deixis, and third personal deixis. 2. There are three kinds of referents in personal deixis, namely, the referent which refers to the first person, the referent, which refers to the second person, and the referent, which refers to the third person.

The second research about Pragmatic analysis of deixis in novel "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen and classifying the types of personal deixis, the researcher uses Yule's (1996;10-14) theory about types of personal deixis, while this research focuses to analyze all the types of deixis in novel Catharsis by Anastasia Aemilia according to Buhler (2011;67).

Therefore, from the previous research before, the researcher can get the benefit from them. Some theories from other experts, which implied reference of deixis especially in the novel. The first research, she focused to analyzing about the types of deixis in novel Emma by Jane Austen and the second research only about types of personal deixis according to Levinson (1983;53) theory. But, the researcher wrote the

thesis about types of deixis based on Buhler's (2011;67) theory in Catharsis Novel by

Anastasia Aemilia, so, it can be said that this research is still appropriate to discuss.
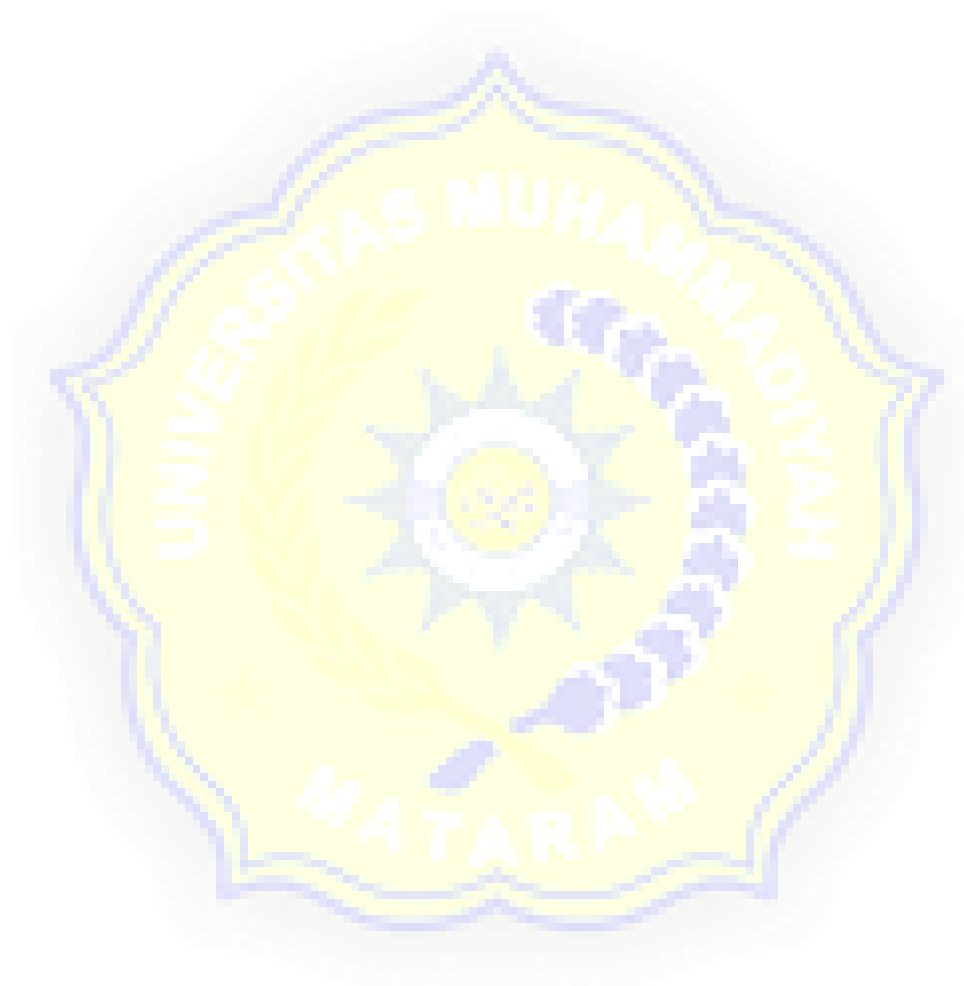
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter elaborates methodology which is applied for the research. It covers research design, the data collection method, the object of the research, the technique of analysis data.

3.1 Research Design

According to Yin (2011;7) stated qualitative research explains the features that it describes to understand a given research problem. The researcher analyzes the types of deixis and reference types of deixis in novel "Catharsis" by Anastasia Aemilia. The type of the study is descriptive qualitative research. The research was finding the types of all deixis and reference types of deixis in the novel. The data obtained from all the utterance in the novel. The research was finding the types of deixis and reference types of deixis in novel Catharsis by Anastasia Aemilia.

3.2 The Data Collecting Method

The researcher applied the descriptive qualitative method in this research. This called as descriptive because the researcher collected the data, make an analysis, and draw the conclusion from the analysis. According to Santana (2007;5) states that qualitative method is the form of the study from various empiric materials, such as the case study, personal experience, introspective admission, life story, interview,

artefact, the text and cultural production observation, history, interactional and any visual text. The data of the research are collected by doing the following steps:

1. Reading

   The researcher reads the novel Catharsis by Anastasia Aemilia.

2. Collecting

   The researcher collected the data from the utterances which are found in the novel Catharsis by Anastasia Aemilia.

3. Classifying

   The researcher classified all the data into the utterances contain types of deixis and reference of deixis.

3.3 The Object of The Research

The object of this research is types of deixis and reference of deixis analysis in novel "Catharsis" by Anastasia Aemilia according to Buhler (2011;67).

3.4 The Technique of Analysis Data

According to Lexy J. Moleong (2010;248) to analyze the data, the researcher uses the following steps:

1. Reading the novel Catharsis by Anastasia Aemilia repeatedly.

2. Identify types of deixis and referents of deixis used in the utterances by the characters in novel Catharsis by Anastasia Aemilia.

3. Classify the use of deixis by the characters into types of deixis according to Buhler (2011;67), namely: person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

4. Analyzing the referents of those deixis that used in the novel Catharsis by Anastasia Aemilia.

5. Giving the Conclusion after the data has been analyzed.