

# I. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the Problem

Linguistic is the scientific of language or the scientific investigation of language (Kridalaksana, 2007). Linguistic aspect is Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, and Sociolinguistics likewise with Psycholinguistics (Rachmawati, 2014). In Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi Lampung Utara, Pragmatics as one of the material studied in the “Introduction to Linguistics” course. Pragmatics has five branches of study, namely deixis, implicature, presuppositions, speech acts or language acts, and discourse structure.

Deixis is ‘a way of referring to something that is closely related to the speaker’s context’. Thus, there are references that ‘come from the speaker’, ‘close to the speaker’ and ‘far from the speaker’. There are three type of deixis, namely space deixis, person deixis, and time deixis. These three types of deixis depend on the interpretation of the speaker and speech partner, or writer and reader, who are in the same context (Kushartanti, 2007). Deixis is material studied from pragmatic studies and pragmatics comes from linguistic studies.

The study of deixis aims to explain how language structure and context interact with one another (Putri, 2018). Deixis is one of the fields of pragmatics in the branch of linguistics which is alligene with the fields phonology, morphology and syntax. If phonology, morphology and syntax study the structure of language internally, deixis examines functions of

language use external (extralinguistic), that is examine the function of linguistic units which is used in communicate. Communication that constructed by the speaker and the opponent talk will walk the talk it's appropriate if they understand good use of language deixically. Deixis is a phenomenon that describes the relationship between language users in the context of language structure (Santo, 2015).

Deixis comes in three varieties. Specifically, deixis for people, times, and places. The interpretations of communication participants who are in the same setting determine the validity of these three sorts of deixis. Apart from that, deixis is a way to refer to certain essences using language as a medium and the meaning can be understood by referring to the speaker and being influenced by the conversation situation (Sunarwan, 2014).

A literary work is not regardless of the markers deixis. One of the functions of deixis very important is his ability to act as speech interpretation tool. In this case, clear deixis will be lead the reader to understand the idea they want conveyed by the author accurately. On the other had, vagu deixis may provide an inaccurate interpretation (Santo, 2015).

Novel is fiction book. A novel, according to the big Indonesian Dictionary, is a lengthy prose essay that tells a series of stories about a person's life and the people in it, emphasizing the traits and character of the offender. on the other hand, a novel is a literary tale that has been

constructed with adequate length and a particular level of complexity, according to Encyclopedia Britannica (2015).

Literary works, especially novels, are one of the objects of linguistic study because they use language codes. The language codes used are something unique, and it is impossible to understand them well without understanding the proper concept of language because the language in the novel is more abstract and more formal (Santo, 2015)

The plural of novellus, nonella, is the Italian word from which the word novel is derived. The novella itself is essentially an expanded anecdote, akin to those found in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century Italian Classical Decameron. There are extrinsic and intrinsic components that support a novel (<https://www.kompas.com/skola/read/2020/04/170000369/novel-pengertian-element-dan-ciri-cirinya>).

In this scientific paper what will be discussed is in Mary Shelley's novel "*Frankenstein*". This *Frankenstein* novel is also known by another title namely *The Modern Prometheus*. This *Frankenstein* novel was written as a work in a gothic style. Mary Shelley first wrote this *Frankenstein* novel when she was 18 years old and finished writing this work after she was 19 years old. Mary published his first work in 1818 in London without the author's name, then published the second edition again in 1831 complete with the author's name. In the information found in this novel has inspired writers, theater directors, film directors, people attending halloween and masquerade balls. One critic described the work as "the most creative and possible work of romanticism of the last two hundred

years.” This information was obtained from ( [https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frankenstein\(novel\)](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frankenstein(novel)) ).

The story of Victor Franenstein, a swiss scientist taught by his parents to use science to comprehend the world, is told in the novel “*Frankenstein*”. Victor Frankenstein was born in Geneva. When he was younger, he witnessed lightning strike a tree and pondered whether that was the origin of life. Is it possible for humans to make other people? The crazy character Victor Frankenstein begins to work to imitate God’s greatest creation. He makes monsters from bits and pieces of dead people. After being pieced back together by sewing, the body was given an electrical shock to resurrect it. Needless to say, despite everything he had done, the experiment got out of control.

This Frankenstein novel by Mary Shelley was adapted into a movie which was released in 1994 and this movie is a science fiction horror genere. This movie is directed by Kenneth Branagh, produser by Francis Frod Coppola, scenario by Steph Lady and Frank Darabont. This movie star Kenneth Branagh as Victor Frankenstein, Robert De Niro as Frankenstein, Helena Bonham Carter as Elizabeth Lavenza, Tom Hulce as Henry Clerval, Ian Holm as Baron Alphonse Frankenstein, Aidan Quinn as captain Robert Walton, Jhon Cleese as Doctor Waldman, Robert Hardy as Professor Krempe, and so on. The duration of this movie is 123 minutes or 2 hours 3 minutes.

The novel *Frankenstein* is one of the most revolutionary books that not many Indonesians have read. Many people think that this is just a

horror book about a monster creature that wants to kill its creator. But this is not the essence of the reading material of the novel. Frankenstein's monster first appeared in a book by Mary Shelley, Frankenstein is a creature created by Prof. Victor Frankenstein. Yes, the name comes from its creator. In her book, Mary Shelley actually provides a philosophical debate about, was creating living things the right thing to do? Going deeper, the author also provides homework for readers to think about, are humans ready to accept responsibility as creators? So of the novel, this novel is not just a horror novel about monsters who kill humans.

More than that, this novel contains philosophical questions about the nature of humanity itself. In her novel, Mary Shelley also tries to pose an ethical question, is sacrificing other creatures for the sake of science the right thing? This question still has relevance today. Is it good to use animals in the manufacture of vaccines, medicines and cosmetic products? Several important points contained in this book are what made Frankenstein a very strong piece of literature since 1818. The depth of the philosophical essence about creation and humanity in it means that this book has not lost its relevance until now. ( <https://id.quora.com/Bagaimana-isi-buku-Frankenstein-karya-Mary-Shelley> )

The novel *Frankenstein* is an essay written by Mary Shelley in the 18<sup>th</sup> century which tells about a monster that lives from various parts of the human body. It turns out that the novel *Frankenstein* was written based on a true story. *Frankenstein* tells the story of a mad doctor who creates a

monster by connecting various parts of the human body. After being given an electric current, Frankenstein's monster comes to life and causes terror in the city. The Britannica Encyclopedia says that Mary Shelley started writing the *Frankenstein* novel when she was still a teenager, supported by Mary Shelley's life experiences and the development of medical science at that time, which encouraged her to write the *Frankenstein* novel. At first it was known that Mary Shelley was the daughter of the famous philosopher Mary Wollstonecraft.

Mary Wollstonecraft is known for her thoughts and is an activist in the women's movement. In 1795, Wollstonecraft drowned in the River Thames, England. Two days later, Wollstonecraft's unconscious body was discovered by a group of carpenters who pulled his body from the water. Wollstonecraft managed to survive using resuscitation techniques, one of which was forcing air into his airway. At that time this technique was being widely disseminated by two doctors, William Hawes and Thomas Cogan. Her mother's resurrection prompted Mary Shelley to write of a monster rising from the dead.

Simultaneously with the tragedy of his mother's drowning, research into resurrecting living creatures is also being carried out intensively. The second significant effect on Mary Shelley was the recently developed area of electrophysiology. Italian scientist Luigi Galvani started examining how electricity affected animal tissue in the 1780s. In Mary Shelley's novel "*Frankenstein*". He found that the legs of a dead frog could be made to kick and twitch by inserting an electric

current from a thunderstorm or an electric machine into its nerves. Alessandro Volta, the creator of the first electric battery, and Giovanni Aldini, the scientist, joined their uncle's discoveries a few years later to conduct a series of tests and demonstrations throughout Europe. He stimulated the animals' bodies with electric currents in front of a large audience. In one of them, he played around with the head of a buffalo, causing it to quiver and open its eyes. Aldini's most famous experiment was carried out at the Royal College of Surgeons in London in January 1803. Aldini shocked the prisoner George Foster's corpse with electricity.

George Foster's body seized up once the electric current ran, causing his jaw to clench and his eyes to open. The stunned spectators concluded that the corpse appeared to be nearly alive once more. After researching these findings, Mary Shelley penned the first draft of her novel "*Frankenstein*" in 1816, giving rise to one of the most well-known science fiction tales ever. This information was obtained from ( <https://www.detik.com/edu/detikpedia/d-6848167/frankenstein-ditulis-berdasarkan-kisah-nya-loh-bagini-penjelanya>. )

The author is given freedom to express his work in the form of stylized language. This is related to the method the author wraps up his thoughts in a particular text. One of the tools which can support effectiveness communication at the discourse level is deixis. In everyday language day, a person's abilities using deixis varies indicating levels neatness of a discourse (Santo, 2015).

The writer is interest in analyzing the novel “*Frankenstein*” by Mary Shelley because first of all, this novel is the first work of the science fiction genre which inspired writers as well as film and theater directors. Apart from that, this novel criticizes the idea of progress in an era of blind search of knowledge and science without considering the moral implications. This novel also functions as a warning image about the dangers of creating life outside the natural order, that creating life with science and knowledge is dangerous both morally and socially. This novel describes the responsibilities of scientists towards their work, which is still widely discussed today.

## **1.2 Focus of the Study**

Based on the background of the problem, the focus of this study, is “analysis of deixis of the novel ‘*Frankenstein*’ by Mary Shelley”.

## **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The objective of the study is to describe the deixis of novel “*Frankenstein*” by Mary Shelley.