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Deixis Analysis in A Tale of Two Cities written by Charles Dickens

Emad Khalili[a]

[a]*MA in General Linguistics, Sistan and Baluchistan University, Iran.*

Abstract

Language is more than a sign as it can function as a tool for communication among humans. This means that language can be learned by the humans. One of the fields that study the language is pragmatics. Pragmatics can be defined as the study of contextual meaning; therefore there should be a relationship between language and the context. However, this relationship can be recognized through deixis. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the types of deixis found in the novel of "A Tale of Two Cities" written by Charles Dickens. This paper uses descriptive qualitative method, because it analyzes the types of deixis found in this novel. The method of collecting the data is documentation. According to Levinson (1983), deixis is divided into five types: person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis. The data were taken from the novel A Tale of Two Cities published by Penguin (2003). The steps to analyze the data are reading the novel, finding the deixis, and classifying the types of deixis. The result shows that the total number of deixis in this novel is 510: social deixis 164 (32%), 125 person deixis (25%), 111 time deixis (22%), 74 place deixis (14%), and 36 discourse deixis (7%). The deixis that mostly used by the writer is the social deixis with the frequency of 164 (32%).

Keywords: Deixis, Charles Dickens, pragmatics, Levinson (1983), A Tale of Two Cities.

Introduction:

Language is a main part of human's life because it functions as a tool for communication and interaction among humans hence, language is more than a sign. People can communicate and interact with each other by using language for many purposes. The existence of language among humans for communication and interaction is a natural phenomenon. This natural phenomenon can be used written and spoken. One of the linguistic areas that learn about language that can help human in using it is pragmatics. Laurence R. Horn and Gregory Ward (2006) stated that pragmatics is the study of those context dependent aspects of meaning which are systematically abstracted away from the construction of content or logical form. In the

other words, pragmatics can be defined as the study of contextual meaning. So, there must be a relationship between language and the context.

The most noticeable technique to manifest the relationship between language and context is through deixis. Deixis means pointing and has its root in Greek. In this paper, the researcher would like to analyze five types of deixis of Charles Dickens's novel "A Tale of Two Cities". These five types of deixis are person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis.

The researcher chooses to analyze a novel because in a text there must be a context that surrounds the language. Moreover, there must be deixis between the context and the language. Therefore, a novel is a good material to be analyzed in finding the deixis. In this paper, the researcher chooses the novel of "A Tale of Two Cities" by Charles Dickens because this novel is so popular. The data were taken from the novel A Tale of Two Cities published by Penguin (2003).

Deixis:

The clearest technique to manifest the relationship between the structure of language and context is through deixis. Deixis cannot be utterly recognized without the added contextual information. The term deixis refers to a classification of linguistic expressions which are used to imply elements of the situational context, included the speech participants, the time and location of the present speech event (Frei 1944; Lyons 1977, 1979; Fillmore 1982, 1997; Levinson 1983, 2004). In the structure of English language, there are many linguistic expressions that are typically called, deictics. Deictic refers to a word which the referent is unstable and variable, depending on who is the speaker, where and when it is uttered. The theory of this paper is based on the theory of Levinson (1983) which divides 5 types of deixis.

Types of Deixis:

Levinson divides five types of deixis as follows:

Person Deixis:

Person deixis belongs to semantic categories and refers to the encoding of the participants' role in speech such as speaker, addressee, and others, in which the utterance in question is delivered. It can be seen as follows:

Table 1: Person Deixis

Pronoun	Singular	Plural
First	I	We
Second	You	You
Third	She/ He/It	They

"I" is the speaker, "You" is the addressee, and "She, He, It, We, and They" are the others. Person deixis can be applied well if the participants know the role of the speakers, the situation, and the target of the utterance.

The use of person deixis may be seen from the instance like this:

Joshua finds a paper on the street that says, "Do not meet her, okay!" After opening the paper, Joshua certainly does not know who to meet.

Hence, a person deixis need to be demanded if the participants have known the role of the speakers, the situation, and the target of the utterance.

However, the examples of the person deixis can be seen as follows:

- Aslan says: "I am the king of Narnia"
- Landon says to Jammie: "You are beautiful"

***Time Deixis*:**

Levinson (1983) expressed that time deixis deals with the encoding at temporal points of the spoken or written messages. It is generally grammaticalized in deictic adverbs of time, such as "now, then, this week, this afternoon, yesterday, today, and many more". In other words, time deixis refers to an expression that point to special period when the utterances produced by the speaker. The examples of the time deixis can be seen as follows:

- This year will be a great year.
- Yesterday, they came to my house.

Place Deixis:

Place deixis deals with the encoding of certain locations relative to the interlocutors in speech. It depends on location the words uttered. It is grammaticalized in adverbs of place such as "this (these) and here" for something which is near or close to the speaker, and "that (those) and there" for something besides or close to the addressee. In the other words, place deixis is an expression served to show the location relative to the location of a participant in the speech.

The examples of place deixis can be seen as follows:

- Josh is there.
- This place is beautiful.

Discourse Deixis:

Discourse deixis encodes reference to parts of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located (Levinson, 1983). Discourse deixis is an expression served to refer to special discourse that includes the utterance or as a indication and its relations to surrounding text. The deictic phrases used by this deixis are "this" that refers to a upcoming part and "that" to a former part.

The examples of Discourse Deixis can be seen as follows:

- I know you've already known that.
- This is important, remember it!

Social Deixis:

Social deixis differs from the other kinds of deixis. Social deixis does not refer to the time, place, or person, but it refers to the social ranking and positions between the speaker and the addressee in the society using language. Levinson (1983) declared that social deixis deals with the encoding of social differences between speaker and addressee or speaker and some referents. In the other words, social deixis is an expression used to distinct social ranks and status.

Levinson (1983) adds that there are two central kinds of social deixis, they are: Relational Social Deixis and Absolute Social Deixis. Relational Social Deixis refers to some social characteristic and features of referent apart from deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. For example are lexical objects (e.g. my wife, professor, cousin, etc). Absolute Social Deixis refers to a deictic reference including no relations of the ranking or the place of the speaker and addressee. For examples: your highness, Mr. President, your majesty, etc.
The examples of social deixis can be seen as follows:
- Good day, Mommy
- Thank you, Sir

Research Method:

This research uses descriptive qualitative method, because it analyzes the types of deixis found in this novel. Subject for analysis of this paper is every sentence in the novel of "A Tale of Two Cities" written by Charles Dickens. The data were taken from the novel A Tale of Two Cities published by Penguin (2003). The steps to analyze the data are reading the novel, finding the deixis, and classifying the types of deixis.

Finding and Discussion:

Deixis Used in "A Tale of Two Cities" written by Charles Dickens:
The types of Deixis used in "A Tale of Two Cities" can be seen in table 2.

Table 2: Deixis used in "A Tale of Two Cities" written by Charles Dickens.

Types of Deixis	Number of words	Percentage (%)
Social	164	32
Person	125	25
Time	111	22
Place	74	14
Discourse	36	7
Total	510	100

Table 2 reveals that the total number of deixis found in the novel of "A Tale of Two Cities" written by Charles Dickens is 510. The deixis that mostly used in this novel is the socail deixis with the frequency of 164 (32%). The following deixis is person deixis that appears 125 times (25%). The time deixis appears with the frequency of 111 (22%) while the place deixis appears with the frequency of 74 (14%). The final deixis that appears is discourse deixis with the frequency of 36 (7%).

Person Deixis:
Person Deixis that found in this story can be seen in table 3 as follows:

Table 3: Person Deixis found in A Tale of Two Cities

Types of Person Deixis	Number of Words
I	29
You	25
He	20
She	23
We	18
They	10
Total	125

Table 3 reveals that the total number of person deixis found in the novel is 125. Thedominant prerson deixis type that is used is "I" (29). The other types of person deixis areyou (25), he (20), she (23), we (18) and they (10).
The examples of person deixis can be seen as follows:

1-You must know Tellson's Bank in London. (Book 1, Chapter 2, p. 15)
The word "you" in this sentence refers to the person must know Tellson's Bank in London.

2-She curtseyed to him (young ladies made curtseys in those days), with a pretty desire to convey to him that she felt how much older and wiser he was than she. (Book 1, Chapter 4, p. 34)
The word "she" in this sentence refers to the person curtseyed to him.

Time Deixis:
Time Deixis that found in this novel can be seen in table 4 as follows:

Table 4: Time Deixis found in A Tale of Two Cities

Types of Time Deixis	Number of Words
Day	18
Night	15
Morning	11
Evening	15
Afternoon	10
Week	16
Year	12
Now	8
Yesterday	6
Total	111

Table 4 reveals that total number of time deixis found in this novel is 111. The dominant time deixis that used in this novel is "day" with the frequency of 18. The other types of time deixis are night (15), morning (11), evening (15), afternoon (10), week (16), year (12), now (8) and yesterday (6).
The examples of time deixis can be seen as follows:

1-'She had laid her head upon my shoulder, **that night** when I was summoned out—she had a fear of my going, though I had none—and when I was brought to the North Tower they found these upon my sleeve. (Book 1, Chapter six, p. 77)
The word "that night" refers to time when I was summoned out.

2- It was a very muddy boot, and may introduce the odd circumstance connected with Mr. Cruncher's domestic economy, that, whereas he often came home after banking hours with clean boots, he often got up **next morning** to find the same boots covered with clay. (Book 2, Chapter 1, p. 93)
The word "next morning" refers to the time when he got up to find the same boots covered with clay.

Place Deixis:
Place Deixis that found in this novel can be seen in table 5 as follows:

Table 5: Place Deixis found in A Tale of Two Cities

Types of Place Deixis	Number of Words
There	19
Here	16
Those	5
That	14
These	9
This	11
Total	74

Table 5 reveals that total number of place deixis found in this novel is 74. Those place deixis are there (19), here (16), those (5), that (14), these (9) and this (11).
The examples of place deixis can be seen as follows:

1-'I wish accommodation prepared for a young lady who may come **here** at any time to-day. (Book 1, Chapter 4, p.29)
The word "here" refers to the place that is near to the speaker.

2- 'What the devil do you do in that galley **there**?' (Book 1, Chapter 5, p. 56)
The word "there" refers to the place that is far from the speaker.

Discourse Deixis:
Discourse deixis that found in this novel can be seen in table 6 as follows:

Table 6: Discourse Deixis found in A Tale of Two Cities

Types of Discourse Deixis	Number of Words
This	13
That	23
Total	36

Table 6 reveals that total number of discourse deixis found in this novel is 36. Those discourse deixis are that (23) and this (13).
The examples of discourse deixis can be seen as follows:

1-'Take that message back, and they will know that I received **this**, as well as if I wrote. Make the best of your way. Good night. (Book 1, Chapter 2, p.17)
The word "this" refers to the forthcoming portion: message.

2- Jerry started in his saddle. '**That**'s a Blazing strange answer, too,' said he, at his hoarsest. (Book 1, Chapter 2, p.15)
The word "that" refers to the preceding portion: answer.

Social Deixis:
Discourse deixis that found in this story can be seen in table 7 as follows:

Table 7: Social Deixis found in A Tale of Two Cities

Types of Social Deixis	Number of Words
Lady	37
Sir	24
Wife	13
Husband	14
Brother	27
Sister	19
Mother	10
Madam	14
President	6
Total	164

Table 7 reveals that total number of social deixis found in this novel is 164. The dominant social deixis that used in this novel is "lady" with the frequency of 37. The other types of social deixis are sir (24), wife (13), husband (14), brother (27), sister (19), mother (10), madam (14) and president (6).
The example of social deixis can be seen as follows:

1-'A young **lady**'s walking shoe,' he muttered, without looking up. 'It ought to have been finished long ago. Let it be.' (Book 2, Chapter 17, p.344)
The word "Lady" shows the degree of relationship between the speaker and the addressee.

2- 'The **wives and mothers** we have been used to see, since we were as little as this child, and much less, have not been greatly considered? (Book 3, Chapter 3, p. 475)
The words "wives and mothers" shows the degree of relationship between the speaker and the addressees.

Conclusion:

Deixis manifests the relationship between the structure of language and the context. Hence it helps users to recognize the structure of the language and the context surrounds it. The term deixis refers to a classification of linguistic expressions that are used to point to the elements of the situational context, including the speech participants, the time and location of thecurrent speech event.

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found five kinds of deixis in the novel of "A Tale of Two Cities" written by Charles Dickens. The total number of deixis in this novel is 510. The deixis that mostly used by the writer is the social deixis with the frequency of 164 (32%). The other deixis are person deixis (25%), time deixis (22%), place deixis (14%), and discourse deixis (7%).

Due to the findings of deixis, it is concluded that deixis manifests the relationship between the structure of language and the context which cannot be split and it should be communicated contextually and pragmatically.

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Emad Khalili, was born in Neyshabur, Khorasan Razavi, Iran in 1986, received his BA in English Language and Literature, Hakim Sabzevari University in Sabzevar, Khorasan Razavi, Iran in 2011 and his MA in General Linguistics, Sistan and Baluchistan University in Zahedan, Sistan and Baluchestan, Iran in 2013. His main research interest includes Pragmatics.