THE USE OF SOCIAL DEIXIS IN ALEXANDRE DUMAS'
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

Leonardo Berliantoro[1]; Yuli Widiana[2] ; Obat Mikael Depari[2]
[1]English Department Student, Catholic University of Widya Mandala, Madiun
[2]Lecturers at Catholic University of Widya Mandala Madiun

ABSTRACT

This study discusses the use of social deixis. It focuses on the kinds and the usage of social deixis. This research is descriptive in nature. It was conducted through the following steps: collecting, arranging, classifying, and analyzing the data. The data were obtained from a novel written by Alexandre Dumas' entitled *The Count of Monte Cristo*. The unit of analysis of this research is all of sentences containing socialdeixis. To get the sample, this research applied total sampling. Consequently, all of the data were analyzed one by one. To find out the kinds of social deixis, referential method was used. Likewise, to search the aims of usage, pragmatic equivalent method was applied. The data analysis shows that based on its kinds, social deixis found in the novel includes relational social deixis (10 items) and absolute social deixis (20 items). Among them, absolute social deixis is more frequently used than relational social deixis. While, due to its aims of usage, social deixis is applied to express politeness and respect (10 items), intimacy (5 items), and identify authority (21 items). In this case, social deixis is mostly used to identify authority.

Keywords: social deixis, relational social deixis, absolute social deixis, pragmatics

INTRODUCTION

The scientific study of language is called linguistics. One of the branches of linguistic study is pragmatics. It deals with the meaning based on the extra linguistics factors, such as context. Moreover, pragmatics also concerns with culture and society. Mey claimed that pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determined by the condition of society (2001: 6). Thus, pragmatics focuses on studying the way how people use their language in communication. Yet, the condition of such a society usually affects human language use. In other words, in pragmatics, learning the grammar or the arrangement of sentences is definitely not enough. It is very necessary to comprehend the function of language which is used by people all over the world and the condition of their society as well. Pragmatics is appropriate to be applied in this research as it deals with the meaning of such an utterance in order to distribute the speaker's intention.

Furthermore, the study of deixis is included into the scope of pragmatics. It is kind ofexpressions that are commonly used to indicate some elements, such as speech participants or speakers, the time and location of the current speech event. Yule explained that they are technically known as deictic expressions, from the Greek word deixis, which means "pointing" via language (2010: 130). Basically, the term deixis refers to a class of linguistic expressions which are often used to point out something in the immediate context. In this case, these linguistic expressions are called deictic expressions.

Social deixis is a kind of deixis which is interesting to observe. It concerns with the roles and social relationship of speech participants in a communication. The roles and social relations between speaker and addressee or hearer can be differentiated based on the kinship terms or status markers. It is supported by Jaszczolt (2002: 197) who commented that some of the grammatical devices that are used for the purpose of social deixis include pronouns of politeness, titles of addressee, kinship terms, and honorifics. It can be said that the purpose of using social deixis can be found by analyzing these grammatical devices. Literally, the aims of using social deixis are to show the social status or social class of people, to respect other people who have higher status, and to identify the familial bond.

Moreover, Levinson in Zhang divided social deixis into two basic kinds of socially deictic information that seem to be encoded in languages around the world(2013: 306). Those kinds are stated as follows:

1. Relational Social Deixis

    According to Archer, Aijmer, and Wichmann, relational expressions (such as kinship terms) are determined by speaker and referent, speaker and addressee (2012: 27). Shortly, it is a kind of social deixis which expresses familial relationship or close relationship between speaker and addressee. This kind of social deixis points out how intimate people are.

2. Absolute Social Deixis

    Traditionally, absolute social deixis is used to portray specific rank or level of social status of people in such a society. Huang clarified that absolute information in social deixis can be illustrated by forms that are reserved for authorized recipients (Your Majesty, Mr. President) (2007: 162). It is obvious that absolute social deixis reflects social rank of people in particular society. In this case, rank can refer to the status position of individuals within a hierarchically organized work group. Besides, calling the name is not the only way to address someone, but the social factors of human being or in this case, the honorific title can be used to address someone.

Moreover, context is considered as the most influencing element as it holds the pragmatic essential concept. It is the key that opens the goal meaning or the correct interpretation of an utterance pragmatically. In other words, the intended meaning of such a sentence may be determined based on the context where the sentence occurs. Mey supported this explanation by stating that context is to be understood as the continually changing surroundings, in the widest sense, that enable the participants in the communication process to interact, and in which the linguistic expression of their interaction become intelligible (2001: 39). It can be seen that it is very significant to associate context with the expressions or utterances in a communication process. It is the key to find out what the meaning of the expressions or utterances is. As a result, the whole interaction of participants becomes clearer.

Further, Bergmann divided pragmatic context into three main parts, such as linguistic context, situational context, and social context. Linguistic context has to do with what preceded a particular utterance in a discourse (2007: 270). It can be said that linguistic context deals with the study of meaning pragmatically or it is based on the extra linguistics factors. In other words, preceded utterance in such a conversation and also the context determine the meaning or message which is conveyed.The next type of context is situational context. Bergmann asserted that situational context gives information about the situation in which an utterance is uttered. Situational context allows us to refer to things in the world around us even if they have not been mentioned before in the discourse (2007: 271). It means that different situation or different context may give different information about something. The last type of context according to

Bergmann is social context.Social context includes information about social relationship between the people who are speaking and what their roles are (2007: 271). It can be seen that it holds the relationship between speaker, listener, and their existence in society. It depicts interrelationship and their roles in an environment.

Additionally, the most important component in communication is meaning. Meaning could be said as an idea or concept.People can communicate to each other or create a good conversation because they understand the idea or concept which they share to others. Lyon defined meaning as ideas or concepts that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the forms of one language to another (1995: 136). In summary, communication is built by understanding the meaning, which is spoken by speaker and understood by hearer. In this case, the speaker should be able to transfer the ideas or concepts that he wants to deliver. Then, the hearer has to catch and comprehend them.

METHOD

Research design is a guidance in conducting the research. Based on the characteristics, this research is classified as a descriptive research. According to Polit and Hungler, descriptive research refers to research studies that have as their main objective the accurate portrayal of the characteristics of persons, situations or groups (2004: 716). It implies that descriptive research is a kind of research which describes the characteristics of the data. The aims of descriptive research are to get real and accurate information of a chosen phenomenon. Besides, it can explain the phenomenon in order to get more detailed information. Hence, a descriptive research provides advantages to get right and accurate data. Therefore, the researcher applies descriptive method to conduct this research. It deals with some ways to solve the actual problems by collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data.It is also used to get an acceptable and reasonable result.

In addition, unit of analysis plays a very crucial role in conducting a research.Both of them are needed to be analyzed in order to solve the problems. Trochim claimed that the unit of analysis is the major entity that you are analyzing in your study. For instance, any of the following could be a unit of analysis in a study: individuals, groups, artifacts (books, photos, and newspapers), geographical units (town, census tract, state), social interactions (dyadic relations, divorces, arrests)(2006: 15). Unit of analysis is used in order to observe the data of research. The unit of analysis of the research is sentences which contain social deixis. The data intended are taken from a novel entitled The Count of Monte Cristo by Alexandre Dumas. Otherwise, for this research, total sampling can be applied because the data are not too large.The whole number of data can be analyzed and the result is served in this research.Thus, the researcher analyzes the whole units of analysis that is social deixis found in the novel.

In technique of data collecting, library research is applied since it deals with written forms and printed materials such as: book, novel, magazine, newspaper and et cetera as the source of data. Further, the steps to collect the data are as follows:
1) Reading the novel five times
2) Finding and giving sign to words that contain social deixis found in the novel
3) Making a list of the collected data
4) Classifying the data based on the kinds of social deixis
5) Coding the collected data
   The coding applied in this research is as the following:
   a) The first part is Arabic numeral, indicating the number of data.
   b) Arabic numeral in the second part shows the chapter of the novel.
   c) Arabic numeral in the third part indicates the page of the novel where the data exist.

For instance:

(4/1/10) "Dantes, he said, 'I shall appoint you Captain of the Pharaon for her next voyage."

The code (4/1/10) means that it is the data numbered 4 found in chapter 1 of the novel and located on the page 10.

6) Rechecking the chosen data

7) Preparing the selected data to be analyzed.

Furthermore, the most important step after collecting the entire data of research is analyzing the selected data.The data analysis area analyzed based on the problems:

1. Identifying the kinds of social deixis. Here, referential equivalent method is applied. Djajasudarma defined the referential equivalent method as a referent in which a piece of language occurs and embraces not only the subject-matter in hand but also the whole activity of the speaker or participant (1993: 60). In this case, the referent is words which are included into social deixis found in the novel. By using this technique, the kinds of social deixis are categorized, for instance:

   (3/1/9)Then explained to the owner how he, as chief officer, had taken over command of the ship after the captain died.

   The term chief officer stated in the sentence numbered (3) means a licensed member and head of the deck department of a merchant ship. Chief Officer is responsible to the captain for the safety and security of the ship. In other words, it is a higher position in a hierarchically organized work group. In the novel, the social deixis chief officer refers to Edmond Dantes. He definitely has very important duties. He must make sure that his captain is safe. Besides, he must secure the ship as well. It is obvious enough that this term is classified into absolute social deixis.

2. Describing the aims of using social deixis. In this case, pragmatic equivalent method is applied. Djajasudarma stated that pragmatic equivalent method is a method that relates language with context (1993: 60). In summary, pragmatic equivalent method is a method which connects language with context. In this case, context is an extra linguistic factor which has a very important role in language. Take a look at the following sentence:

   (11/6/20) 'Am I free then, sir?' asked Dantes joyfully.

   The term sir in this data contains social deixis. It refers to a French man named Monsieur De Villefort. Whenever Dantes talks to him, he always calls him sir. It is because Monsieur De Villefort is a French nobleman. Hence, he is from higher social class and he is respected by the people in society. Based on the context, using this deictic word to address him is considered as a polite way or respectful way of addressing people who have superior rank or status. Consequently, the purpose of using social deixis sir is to show politeness and respect other people who have higher position in social hierarchy, especially people who have been given degree of honor or prestige like Monsieur De Villefort.

3. Drawing conclusion of the research is the last step.

DISCUSSION

The most significant part of a research is analyzing the data. This chapter is divided into two sub chapters based on the formulation of the problems. The analysis here is conducted in order to figure out the kinds and purposes of using social deixis.

1. The Kinds of Social Deixis

The analysis on the kinds of social deixis is related to the characteristics of the social deixis in the novel. The kinds of social deixis intended are based on Levinson's theory, that is, relational social deixis and absolute social deixis.

1.1 Relational Social Deixis

Relational social deixis is manifested through a certain relationship between a speaker and an addressee. Furthermore, kinship terms are often applied since they illustrate personal ties or blood bond among the speech participants. In other words, the relational social deixis here reflects familial relationship. This following datum may support the explanation:

> (45/32/93) "I couldn't understand why we were running away. My father had always been an all powerful prince. It didn't seem right that he should be running away now".

The kinship term father in the sentence belongs to a relational social deixis. Traditionally, a man is called father if he already got married and had a child or children. Then, it becomes an addressing term which is used by children to call their male parent. In the novel, it refers to a man named Ali Tebelin. He is Haydee's father. Consequently, it is classified as a relational social deixis since it portrays a bond of family between him as a father and the speaker, Haydee, as his daughter.

The term which also describes the familial relationship is provided in the following datum:

> (52/36/106) "But I am not revenging myself on Colonel Fernand Mondego, nor on Fernand the Count Morcerf, but on Fernand of Marseilles, the husband of Mercedes".

The kinship term husband in the sentence numbered (52) is a relational social deixis. This

term is used to refer to a male in marital relationship. Traditionally, it has higher marital status because it is regarded as the head of family. Besides, if a woman addresses a man using this term, it means that she gets married to him and both of them are husband and wife of a family. In this case, it refers to a French man named Fernand Mondego and he is obviously Mercedes' husband.

1.2 Absolute Social Deixis

Literally, the deictic words of absolute social deixis cannot be separated from the concept of honorifics. They are often applied to show different social status, higher and lower social status, between a speaker and an addressee. This datum may clarify the discussion:

(30/23/70) "The note said: If the four thousand piastres are not in our hands by six o'clock tomorrow morning, the Viscount Albert Morcerf will be dead by seven o'clock".

The honorific title viscount means a title which is used in certain European countries, such as France for a noble of varying status, but historically it is deemed to convey a lower-middling rank. In society, viscount is only owned by someone who is appointed to assist the counts in their running of the province and also take on judicial responsibility. Besides, it can refer to local administrators who work on behalf of duke. Their roles are to administer justice, collect taxes and revenues. Here, this term refers to a young man named Albert Morcerf. He is categorized as one of French aristocrats since the title of French nobility, viscount, is attached to his name. Besides, his social rank is higher than common people or certain titles of nobility, such as baron. Hence, this term is classified as an absolute social deixis.

The deictic word which is categorized as absolute social deixis can also be seen through the sentence numbered (33):

(33/25/73) True to his promise, Albert introduced the Count of Monte Cristo to all his friends in Paris, one of whom was the State Prosecutor, Monsieur Villefort.

The honorific title, count, is a title in European countries, such as France for a noble of varying status, but historically it is considered to convey an approximate rank intermediate between the highest and lowest titles of nobility. In this case, it refers to a man named Monte Cristo. It can be said that he is an aristocrat in France. Furthermore, by having this title, he is considered as a man of great power and he has more dominant position in social hierarchy. Therefore, the title is classified as an absolute social deixis since it describes higher social status owned by nobility.

2. The Aims of Using Social Deixis

The analysis of the aims of using social deixis is related to the social context. Consequently, it also demonstrates how such a context could determine or establish the purposes of using social deixis.

2.1 Social Deixis Used to Express Politeness and Respect

The expression of respect and politeness can be portrayed through the usage of social deictic words. Besides, certain social deictic words, for instance honorific titles are usually used to show the degree of politeness. This phenomenon is exemplified clearly in this following sentence:

(48/34/99) "Do you recognize this lady as the daughter of Ali Tebelin?"

The pronoun of politeness lady is a social deixis which demonstrates politeness. Social deixis lady in the sentence numbered (48) is used to respect a woman, especially the female of the same rank as gentleman or lord. This term refers to the daughter of Prince Ali Tebelin, Pacha of Janina, named Haydee. The president of the upper house addresses her by using the term lady because she is a woman of high social class. Thus, he must behave politely towards her. Consequently, using this deictic word is considered as a respectful way of addressing women of high social class or status. Moreover, it is also used to refer to any respectable adult women.

The next datum is also aimed to demonstrate politeness and respect. It is stated as follows:

(49/34/99) "I, El Kobbir, slave merchant to his Highness the Sultan of Turkey, confirm that I have this day sold to the Count Monte Cristo, in exchange for an emerald valued at eight hundred thousand francs, the young slave named Haydee, daughter of the late Prince Ali Tebelin, Pacha of Janina".

The social deixis his highness is used to display respect towards a man of a royal family. In this case, the term refers to Mahmoud, the Sultan of Turkey. In formal way, El Kobbir, one of his subordinates, uses this term in order to honor him as a reigning monarch of Turkey. Moreover, calling him his highness is considered as a polite manner to address a superior. In brief, the purpose of using this deictic expression is to express courtesy towards him.

2.2 Social Deixis Used to Express Intimacy

Some of social deictic words related to kinship terms can be used to display how intimate the people are. Moreover, some of social deictic expressions are also applied to manifest a very high degree of solidarity and how people feel close each other. Take a look at the following datum:

(32/25/72) "Are you ill, mother? asked her son, springing towards her.
"No, I just felt a little excited at seeing for the first time the man who has saved your life."

The kinship term mother in the sentence numbered (32) is used by children to address their mother. Moreover, it can also be applied to show intimacy between a mother and children. In this case, it refers to Mercedes who is known as Albert's mother. It can be seen that Albert really loves and cares about her mother. Even, he looks so worried when something wrong happens to her. In other words, they have close relationship. Therefore, the term mother in this sentence is applied to indicate the intimate relationship between a mother and children.

Another appropriate deictic word which is related to intimate relationship between speech participants can be found in the following datum:

(41/28/82) "I've been so lucky. I have found my fortune".
"Your fortune! And how did you find that?"
"My good friend, the Count of Monte Cristo, helped me to find it"

In the sentence numbered (41), the deictic expression good friend portrays a relationship of mutual affection between two people. In this case, this term belongs to a nobleman named the Count of Monte Cristo. It can be said that he has a strong interpersonal bond with his best friend,

Benedetto. They tend to share happiness and sadness. Besides, they also express sympathy, empathy, honesty, and compassion. Thus, the social deixis good friend is used to demonstrate how intimate their friendship is.

2.3 Social Deixis Used to Identify Authority

Social deixis encodes the authority of the discourse of participants. Moreover, it is often made use of identifying participants' responsibility and duty in a certaininstitution or organization. The authority of each speech participant can be explained in detail by investigating deictic words and also the context found in the novel. The following datum describes this matter:

(7/5/17) Monsieur De Villefort, the young Assistant State of Prosecutor, was to be married to Reene.

The sentence numbered (7) illustrates the authority of Monsieur De Villefort in this society. In this case, he works in a French court of law and occupies a status as assistant State of Prosecutor. Hence, his responsibility is to investigate people who commit a crime and prosecute them. In other words, he has power to act on behalf of the state in criminal prosecutions through the state's attorney. Moreover, he must focus on maintaining the law and order in his territory and make sure no one violates the law.

(40/27/80) 'I am not begging, my fine fellow,' he said. I only wanted to speak to your master, who asked me to do something for him last week.'

In the sentence numbered (40), the title of addresseemaster is a form of address which is used by workers or servant employees to call their employer. Besides, it can be used to describe the male head of a large estate or household who employs many domestic workers. In other words, a man who holds this title is a superior or boss. Further, this term refers to a French nobleman named Edmond Dantes, the Count of Monte Cristo. He has an authority to put some people to work for him as servants or labors for instance. Then, they must make themselves available to him as requested and obey everything he says or asks. He definitely holds the power over all of his employees.

CONCLUSION

The research entitled The Use of Social Deixis in Alexandre Dumas' The Count of Monte Cristo focuses on the kinds of social deixis and the aims of using social deixis. Further, the findings in the data analysis conducted previously indicate that social deixis in terms of its kinds includes relational social deixis (10 items) and absolute social deixis (20 items). In this case, absolute social deixis is the most frequently used in the novel. Meanwhile, due to its aims, social deixis intended is used to express politeness (10 items), intimacy (5 items), and also to identify the authority (21 items). In this case, social deixis is used mostly to identify the authority of speech participants.

The result of this research is beneficial for the development of linguistics, especially pragmatics, and for the language users as well. Social deixis contributes something important in discourse analysis. Therefore, it is very helpful for the readers to figure out the purposes of language use. By understanding social deixis, the readers can find out whether such an expression is aimed to identify politeness, intimacy, or even authority of speech participants. Understanding the context may help to comprehend the aims of using social deixis and avoid misunderstanding. Thus, communication can run smoothly.

REFERENCES

Archer, Dawn, Karin Aijmer, and Anne Wichmann. 2012. Pragmatics: An AdvancedResource Book for Students. London: Routledge.

Bergmann, Anouschka (ed), Kathleen Currie Hall, and Sharon Miriam Ross. 2007. Language Files: Materials for an Introduction to Language and Linguistics. Columbus: The Ohio State University Press.

Djajasudarma, T. Fatimah. 1993. Metode Linguistik: Ancangan Metode Penelitian dan Kajian. Bandung: P.T. Eresco.

Huang, Yan. 2007. Pragmatics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Jaszczolt, K.M. 2002. Semantics and Pragmatics: Meaning in Language and Discourse. London: Longman.

Lyon, John. 1995. Language and Linguistics: An Introduction. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Mey, Jacob L. 2001. Pragmatics: An Introduction. Malden: Blackwell Publishing.

Polit, Denise F and Benadette P Hungler. 2004. Nursing Research, Principles and Methods. Philadelphia: Lippincourt.

Trochim, William M. K. 2006. The Research Methods Knowledge Base.Cincinnati: Atomic Dog Publishing.

Yule, George. 2010. The Study of Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Zhang, Yu. 2013. Pragmatic Functions of Anti Pre-Emptive Use of Person Deixis and Pre-Emptive Use of Social Deixis in Chinese. Chongqing: Southwest University.