

Language Politeness in Tere Liye's Novel *“Leaves That Feel Never Hate the Wind”* Deixis Study

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to determine the politeness of language in Tere Liye's novel "The Fallen Leaf Never Hates the Wind" with a deixis study. This research method uses the approach qualitative. The data source of this research is Tere Liye's novel "The Fallen Leaves Don't Hate the Wind". The data collection technique in this study is a literature study technique or literature study. Data collection with this library technique is done by reading, taking notes, studying, and collecting data from written sources. The results of this study were found by using person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. There are nine person deixis found in the novel, there are seven time deixis determined in the novel, and there is one place deixis found. Persona deixis users dominate in Tere Liye's novels Leaves That Never Fall Hate the Wind.

Keywords: *deixis; novel; pragmatics*

I. Introduction

Language is an arrangement of arbitrary symbols possessing an agreed-upon significance within a community. These symbols can be used and understood independent of immediate contexts, and are connected in regular ways. Naturally individual has the typical language characteristics which is influenced by the feeling, idea, emotion, situation and condition, articulation and cognition. (Ramlan, 2018)

Language occupies a position in human life. Language is a system of sound symbols used by members of certain groups, in working together and identifying themselves (Aci, 2019). Based on this, language is a tool used by the community to communicate and interact. With language, humans can grow and abstract various indications that arise in their environment. In human life can not be separated from language activities. Language activity consists of four aspects skills namely listening, speaking, writing and reading.

Efforts to describe the use of communicative language, easy to understand and reach the desired target. In this case, pragmatic research is very important to study because pragmatics is research on the relationship between linguistic forms and the consumption of those forms (Aci, 2019).

Language is a central matter in human life. This is because, as social beings, humans must relate to each other. In relationships, humans convey ideas, feelings and in the process of interaction and communication this needs to be understood so that nothing goes wrong interpretation or misunderstanding between speakers and addressees. Therefore, it is necessary to first master the nature, use, and influence of language itself in the process communication.

Communication does not take place in a social vacuum, or in the context of a particular atmosphere. Broadly speaking, the context here means all aspects beyond the people who are speaking. According to the context, it is something that becomes an explanatory facility for an intention. Without looking at the context the meaning cannot be understood. Therefore, the meaning of a new speech can be understood when it is related to the context of the speech so that communication can run easily. In communicating, speakers often use words that refer to something, which is called deixis. Deixis which is one of the fields of study of pragmatics, by (Effendi et al., 2018), is intended as a method of referring to something related to context.speaker.

As we know, the main function of language is a tool to convey messages from speakers to the interlocutor. Therefore, a description of the context must be owned by language users in interpreting speech because context can clarify an informed speech. If the speaker uses the wrong form of deixis when speaking, it will make the communication he builds falter. For example, in the sentence tomorrow this task must have been collected on my desk. In this sentence, there are words that contain deixis, both personal deixis, space deixis, and time deixis. The word tomorrow is included in the time deixis. The word tomorrow refers to the day after today or next week according to the lecture schedule. My words are personal deixis.

Pragmatics is a field of research that focuses on the meaning that is informed by speakers and writers after it is interpreted by listeners or readers (Listyarini, 2020). Pragmatics is pursuing a language which in fact also has other meanings or meanings not only from what is said by someone. When someone says something, that person may have other intentions behind his words. In other words, pragmatics can also study the intentions of the speaker and aims from what is informed by the speaker (Listyarini, 2020).

One of the fields of study of pragmatics is deixis. Deixis is a semantic indication that exists in words or constructions that can only be interpreted as references by taking into account the atmosphere of the conversation (Nur & Wahyudi, 2017). Deixis is a concept whose references change and move according to the speaker and the place of speech. The use of deixis by someone, must pay attention and master the atmosphere of the conversation. If someone does not master the atmosphere, later there will be misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener.

Pragmatics deixis is divided into three types, including:

- 1) Person deixis is deixis whose references refer to personal pronouns, both first, second, and third person pronouns.
- 2) Place deixis is deixis which refers to the space or place in language events.
- 3) Time deixis is deixis which refers to the time or time of the formation of a language event.

A speaker who is in dialogue with his interlocutor often uses words that refers both to person, time and place. The reason why the writer analyzes the deixis of the novel leaves that feel never hate the wind Tere Liye's work is a novel that describes the modern world but is on the verge of extinction. This story begins with a meeting between a patient and a doctor. The problem in this research is how is the deixis of the novel leaves that feel never hate the wind by Tere Liye. This study aims to describe the analysis of novel deixis leaves that feel never hate the wind Liye's work. The method used is descriptive qualitative.

II. Review of Literature

2.1. Definition of Deixis

The word deixis comes from the Greek, namely *deiktikos* which means "about direct appointment". In linguistics, deixis is used to describe the use of personal modifiers, demonstrative modifiers, for time and various other grammatical and lexical characteristics that connect speech with the fabric of space and time in speech acts (Ummi Kalsum, La YaniKonisi, 2019).

According to (Muhyidin, 2019), deixis is references are always changing, depending on the context. Changes in context are often caused by changes in atmosphere, such as speakers and speakers. According to (Muhyidin, 2019), Deixis is a matter or function that refers to something outside of language. Deixis is generally in the form of pronouns, interpretations, and so on which has the meaning of deixis.

(Muhyidin, 2019), stated that deixis is a semantic indication that exists in words that can only be interpreted by reference by observing the atmosphere of the conversation. A word can be said to be deixis if the referent changes depending on who is the speaker and depending on what it says.

It can be meant that deixis is a word or unit of words, phrases, or expressions whose references move or not always, depending on who is the speaker, time, and the place where the language unit is spoken. Deixis is a word or phrase that shows the pronoun of the person, object, event or activity being discussed by the speaker. According to (Kholilah, 2020) Deixis is a concept whose references change and move according to the speaker and the place of speech. The use of deixis by someone, must pay attention and master the atmosphere of the conversation. (Kholilah, 2020) said deixis is a form of language that has a pointer function in the form of a word, and others that can move depending on the context. This applies to all deixis both person (person), time (time), place (place), and social (social).

Deixis is one of the sciences of pragmatics which discusses the part of a sentence that can increase the clarity of meaning. A word in a sentence can have different meanings depending on the context of the conversation. This applies to all types of deixis, deixis persona, place, time and marker. Deixis can not only be found in a discourse, deixis can also be found in literary works. Literary work is an artificial life or literary fiction. Life in literary works is a life that has been colored by the attitude of the writing, the background education, beliefs and so on (Kholilah, 2020).

2.2. Types Deixis

According to (Ummi Kalsum, La Yani Konisi, 2019), there are five kinds of deixis, namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. The following shows the types the deixis.

a. Persona Deixis

Deixis Persona The term *persona* comes from the Latin *Persona* as a translation of the Greek word *Prosopon*, which means a mask (a mask worn by a playwright), which also means the role or character performed by the playwright. Individual deixis refers to the position of the participant in the conversation event, for example the speaker, who discussed and other entities.

Personal deixis is defined for the participant's position in language events. The position of the participants can be divided into three. The first is the first person (first persona), which is the category of the speaker's reference to himself or the group that involves him, for example me, us and us. The second is the second person (second person), which is the category of speaker's reference to a listener or who is more present with the first person, for example you, you and your brother. The third is the third person (third person) the category of reference to people who are not speakers or listeners of the speech, either present or not, for example he and them.

b. Place Deixis

Place deixis according to (Ummi Kalsum, La Yani Konisi, 2019), relates to understanding the location of the space or place used at the location where the speaker is in conversation. The place or location that becomes deixis can be seen from the location of the people who communicate in conversation activities. Place deixis and space deixis are related to specifications place relative to the anchor point in the speech event. The importance of this place specification appears in the fact that there are two basic ways of referring to objects, namely by describing or calling objects by placing them in the location.

Place deixis is giving shape to the location of space seen from the location of the actor in the speech event. Place deixis is related to the deixis of "this and that" deixis. In analyzing sentences, all parts of the sentence that refer to places are called adverbs, and words are usually preceded by the word in or at, forming a preposition. For example at home, on the bench, in the room. Such phrases do not seem to be classified as deixis because the reference is fixed, because the words house, room, bench whenever and wherever, have a fixed reference that is different from here and there. Just keep in mind that this deixis is usually preceded by in and to, to be here and there, here and there.

c. Time Deixis

According to (Ummi Kalsum, La Yani Konisi, 2019), time-related deixis is related to the temporal structure. Temporal deixis is used to find points or intervals on the time axis. There are three main divisions of the time axis, namely before the time of speech, at the time of speech and after the period of speech, (Ummi Kalsum, La Yani Konisi, 2019).

(Ummi Kalsum, La Yani Konisi, 2019), time deixis, namely the disclosure to a point or distance of time seen from the time an utterance occurs, or when a speaker speaks. The time the utterance occurs can be expressed by now or at the moment. The next time used the word tomorrow (tomorrow), the day after tomorrow, later, or later. Meanwhile, for the time before the utterance occurs, the word is used yesterday, yesterday, last week, then, or before.

2.3. Understanding Novels

The word novel comes from the Italian novella which literally means a small new thing. After that, the word is referred to as a short story in prose. Novel is one type of literary work that describes something about the life of a character, starting from the beginning born to death. It can be said that in English literature the meaning of novel is the same as romance in Indonesia and the Netherlands, on the contrary what is said as novel in the Netherlands and in Indonesia, in the Netherlands. England and America are called novelettes (short stories).

Novel is a fictitious prose story of a certain length, which depicts representative characters, motions and real-life scenes in a plot or in certain conditions. very messy or tangled (Binary Ambarita and A. W, 2018: 184). According to (Binary Ambarita and A. W, 2018: 184) a

novel is an event or experience in a story that does not describe the characteristics or actions of the actors in the story. long romance.

Novel is a long prose essay containing a series of story of a person's life with the people around him by highlighting the character and nature of each actor (KBBI). According to (Hutahaean, 2018) the novel is a written and narrative prose fiction work. Usually in the form of a story. Novels are longer (at least 40,000 words) and are more environmental than short stories, and are not limited by the structural and metrical limitations of plays or rhymes. Usually, a novel tells about the characters and their behavior in everyday life, with focuses on the odd sides of the narrative.

III. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a research process that produces descriptive data, the data collected takes the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Descriptive is a way of working that describes or describes the object of research and examines the elements contained in the object of research which can be in the form of spoken or written words from the object being observed. Therefore, qualitative descriptive is research that provides a description or description of the situation as clearly as possible without any treatment of the object under study.

The research data used to analyze person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. The data collection technique in this study is a literature study technique or literature study. Literature study or literature study is defined as a study that explores, observes, examines, and identifies knowledge. Collecting data through library research is all efforts made by researchers to collect information relevant to the topic or problem being studied. Data collection through this library study technique is done by reading, taking notes, and collecting data from written sources.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1. Persona Deixis

Personal deixis is divided into three, namely the first person, the second person, and the third person. The emergence of persona deixis is usually related to participants in a language activity. The first person form is used when the speaker refers to himself. Form The second persona is used when the speaker refers to the hearer. According to Syamsurizal (2015), the first and second personal pronoun references are exophoric. Therefore, to find out who the speaker and the interlocutor are, we must know the situation when the speech is stated. Then, the third person is used when the speaker refers to a person or thing who is neither the speaker nor the hearer.

a. First Person

The first person in Indonesian is divided into two, namely the first person in the singular form and the first person in the plural form (Alwi et al., 2008:251-252). In this study the singular first persona containing deixis is divided into three forms, namely the first persona form I, form ku-, and form -ku, while the first persona is plural form which contains deixis. found us and us. The following is an example of such data.

- 1) I decide not to go home during the holidays before the new semester starts at NUS. I just say, not a month ago already home. Three more months I also go home at the wedding them, why waste money. (Liye: 2016:132)
- 2) All of it my report via chat to him. I'm online almost every day. Waiting for him come to work and be ready in front of his desk. (Liye, 2016:73).
- 3) "Since when did Kak Danar stay away from we when you get a call?" I asked while staring sharp my brother. Dede just shook his head unconcerned. (Liye, 2016:102).

Deixis in the form of a singular first person can be seen in quotations (1, 2, and 3). My form as a free form has a bound form, namely *ku-* and *-ku*. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 54) suggest that personal pronouns in possessive relations are personal pronouns related to ownership, both free and bound forms.

b. Second Person

The second persona is divided into two, the second persona is singular and the second persona is plural. In this study, the singular second persona containing deixis is divided into two, namely the singular second persona form *you*, *you* and *-mu*. Then, the second persona of the plural which containing deixis is *your* form.

- 1) "You should wear sandals," he said, tying the makeshift bandage. I just grimaced. How can we buy sandals? (Liye, 2016:24)
- 2) "And, Dede... isn't Oom ever going with you your when burying the betta fish? Mother also will never come back like the betta fish. (Liye, 2016:63-64)
- 3) From the second floor of the biggest bookstore in this city, We can see freely the view of the bustling main street right in front of it, as well as the biggest street in this city. (Liye, 2016:8)

You form deixis is usually used by older people to younger people or by people of higher social status (Alwi, 2008:253). The *-mu* form is a variation of *your* form, there is only a difference when using the *-mu* form, and usually participants have a close relationship, regardless of age or social status.

c. Third Person

In this study, the third person singular containing deixis was found, namely the singular third person *he*, and *his*. The third person plural that contains deixis is *their* form.

- 1) He is holding my finger. Great. On the left holding Dede's shoulder. He looking at me with that look. That gaze that somehow makes you starts to believe in yourself. He calming warm smile. (Liye, 2016:19)
- 2) I'm calling his by title om, despite age his most only twenty five years old. Imitating my sister. That evening he drove us back to the cardboard house near the river on the city access road. My mother was scared and confused to see the arrival his. (Liye: 2016:26)
- 3) The workers who wear helmets don't care about the rain. They are chasing the target inauguration in six months. (Liye, 2016:9)

The singular third person deixis in the forms *he* (1) and *-nya* (2) refers to the character mentioned by the speaker, namely the Danar character. The forms *he* and *his* are used to express ownership. The form is used to change the category of a verb into a noun if it is attached to a verb, both active and passive (Alwi et al., 2008: 256).

Third person deixis their plural form in quote (3) refers to workers. In general, their form is only used for humans (Alwi, 2008: 257). Their form has no variation in shape. Their use of the third persona is used for neutral relationships, meaning not used for more respect or vice versa.

4.2. Time Deixis

Based on the results of research in the novel leaves that feel never hate the wind by Tere Liye, various words are found that are included in the deixis of time. Deixis words that can be categorized into time deixis are divided into three categories, namely 1) past tense, 2) present time, and 3) future time.

a. Past Time

Past time deixis is in the form of words like yesterday, three years ago, a month ago, earlier, and before.

- 1) And you know, when we take the same bus to go home as yesterday night, somebody it was there rebuke us. Smile. As if waiting. (Tere Liye, 2016:25)
- 2) Oh Lord! That was the first time he complimented me. And I'm really ashamed. I remember, the last time I wore clothes this good three years ago. When returning home for Eid. When dad still alive. (Liye, 2016:18)
- 3) It's got my initials on it: Q. I'm so touched. Uncomfortable feeling earlier direct fall for a moment. (Liye, 2016:103)
- 4) Two weeks later, we went to this bookstore. The biggest bookstore in our city. Going around buying school supplies. Lack of shoes, because he already buy him time on the city bus before. (Liye, 2016:29)

Yesterday's form in quote (1) is a past tense deixis because it refers to the time that happened the day before the event. Based on the context of the novel, Tania tells the readers that when Tania and Dede take the same bus to go home, Danar's character always reprimands and smiles, as if they have been waiting, even though they never talk to each other. promise to meet like yesterday's incident on the city bus.

The form of the phrase three years ago (2) in the context of this novel, the use of the phrase describes a backward plot, considering the past of the main character. Then, the previous forms (3) and earlier (4) refer to the time before the speech is delivered to the speech partner. The difference is that the word usually refers to a recent event. If you use the word first, usually a very long time has passed.

b. Present Time Deixis

Present Time Deixis Present time deixis refers to the time when the speech occurs. in this novel is marked by the words tonight and now.

- 1) Food tent stalls packed the road as far as the eye could see. Filled with young people who came two or three. The cold weather and rain made puffs of smoke from the fried rice cauldron, grilled satay stove, soto pot, vegetable chicken pan, and dozens of other types of food. Very appetizing. Honey, tonight I'm not hungry at all! (Liye, 2016:9)

On quote data (1) this night deixis refers to the time when the speech occurs. In the context of this novel, the main character as the speaker describes the situation of a Sunday night around a street full of tent stalls, filled with young people who are dating accompanied by cold weather due to rain. spatter.

c. Future Deixis

Future time deixis refers to the time after the speech occurs. The deixis found in the data in the form of words tomorrow, later, and next week.

- 1) The conversation that night turned out to be important to me. Because Dede already start it: share his feelings. Solater, the following months, I am much more comfortable to tell storiesmy feelings for him. (Liye, 2016:122)
- 2) Next week, after the storytelling class which finished earlier than usual, my mother, I and my sister went to Fantasy World. The place that had only beendream. Eveneven when my father was alive. (Liye, 2016:39)

Deixis later in the data quote (1) refers to the future because it refers to the time after the speech, but the time is uncertain. In the context of the novel, Tania shared her feelings deeply with Dede that night so that in the future it will be more comfortable when sharing feelings, there will be no feeling of silence anymore. Next week's deixis in the data quote (2) is a future time deixis because it refers to seven days after the speech is stated. In the context of the novel, Tania said that the next seven days they (Tania, Mother, and Dede) will go to a fantasy world.

4.3. Place Deixis

Based on the results of research on the novel leaves that feel never hate the wind Tere Liye's work found some space deixis. Categorized space deixis words into locative space deixis in the form of here and there.

- 1) The second floor of the city's largest bookstore. It's been more than half an hour I think I've been silent here. (Liye, 2016: 104).

Place deixis on quote (1) is marked with the word here. Place deixis generally refers to those that are close to the speaker and far from the speaker (Halliday and Hassan, 2010).1976:57).

V. Conclusion

Based on data analysis, it can be concluded that the use of persona deixis and place deixis contained in the novel leaves that feel never hate the wind by Tere Liye can be seen as follows. First, the forms of personal deixis found in the novel are first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. The most common use of personal deixis is the use of singular third person deixis. The author uses third person pronouns to make it easier to understand the story line. Second, the form of place deixis used in the novel leaves that feel never hate the wind is a place deixis here and there. The use of the word there is more dominantly used by the author. Third, the function of persona deixis contained in the novel is more directed as a sign of belonging, as object, and as object. These functions are more often used by authors. Fourth, the place deixis function contained in the novel only shows information the place.

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