

# **An Analysis Spatial and Temporal Deixis in The Scorch Trials by James Dashner**

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**Abstract** The purpose of this research is to identify the types of spatial and temporal deixis used in James Dashner's novel *The Scorch Trials*. Because of the popularity of the *Maze Runner* series, the writer chose "*The Scorch Trials*" novel as the subject of analysis, and it also contains deictic words with reference meanings. As a result, the novel can be examined using a pragmatic approach, specifically George Yule's theory of deixis. Deixis is a term derived from the Greek word meaning "pointing" or "showing" and refers to the process of determining the structure and interpretation of utterances based on the time and place of occurrence, the identity of the speaker, the addressee, the objects, and events in the actual situation of utterance. Lyons claims to have (2003). The descriptive method was used in this study.

Keywords : Deixis, , Fiction, Novel, Pragmatics, Linguistics.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Malinowski (1923) divides language functions into two broad categories: pragmatic and magical. The benefit of pragmatic language learning is that it allows people to discuss the intended meanings, assumptions, purposes, goals, and types of actions (questions, etc.) that are performed when speaking.

The main disadvantage is that it is extremely difficult to consistently and objectively analyze all of these very human concepts (Yule, 1996). A text is also a unit of language that can be spoken and written. In some situations, the text is important, and the basis of meaning is choice. Any text, in any language, is meaningful because it can be linked to interactions between speakers and, ultimately, to everyday, spontaneous conversations (Halliday and Hasan, 1989).

Cohesion refers to the text's micro-level. Coherence also refers to the macro-level features of a text that aid in its overall comprehension. Deixis is one example of cohesion, where cohesion is text. Deixis is a technical term (derived from Greek) that refers to one of the most fundamental things he does in speech.

Deictic expressions are also known as index terms (Yule, 1996). According to Cruse (2001), deixis has different meanings for different people. The deictic expression can be classified into three types, according to George Yule's ideas: person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The study of descriptive or indexical representations of language instantiated in well-known categories such as a person, time, and place is known as deixis (Levinson in Horn and Ward, 2017:100). Pointing to an abstract (such as time) or concrete (such as a person) reference point is referred to as deixis. Deixis functions similarly to a reference in terms of context and appearance.

Friendship is a major theme in James Dashner's novel *The Scorch Trial*, which is why the writer chose this topic. Thomas and Minho quickly form a friendship, but they never openly discuss it; in fact, their mutual trust extends beyond surviving the Maze and the subsequent Scorch Trial. When Teresa betrayed Thomas, Minho and Newt stepped in to protect Thomas and help him adjust to daily life. The writer concludes with three statements about the problem based on the study's background. First, what kinds of spatial deixis are found in the novel? Second, what kinds of temporal deixis are found in the novel? Finally, what does the novel's spatial and temporal deixis mean? The goals of the problem statements are to analyze the different types of spatial and temporal deixis found in the novel as well as the meaning of spatial and temporal deixis found in *The Scorch Trials* novel.

## **PRAGMATIC**

According to Yule, pragmatics consists of the meaning conveyed by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the listener (or reader), the contextual meaning, how much more is said than is conveyed, and the relative importance of the speaker (or writer) (1996 :3). Pragmatics is another branch of language study that looks at how language is used for communication and how language uses comprehension based on interlingual context (Grice, 1957; 1969; 1982; 1989a). What, how, body language, and the context in which the words are generated are all examples of language skills. Practical abilities are required for communicating one's thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Pragmatics is also the study of the grammaticalized or encoded relationships between language and context in language structure (Levinson, 1983).

## DEIXIS

The essential property of deixis (the term derives from the Greek word for "pointing" or "showing") is that it determines the structure and interpretation of utterances based on the time and place of occurrence, the identity of the speaker, the addressee, the objects, and events in the actual situation of utterance (Lyons, 2003). Deixis is the study of deictic or indexical expressions in language, such as you, right now, right now. It is a type of grammatical property that manifests itself in the familiar categories of person, tense, place, and so on (Levinson, in Horn and Ward, 2007). As can be seen, George Yule and Stephen C. Levinson hold opposing views on the classification of deixis. There are three kinds of deixis in Yule: person, temporal, and spatial.

**Person Deixis** refers directly to the mentioned participating role. A referent and a receiver are neither the speaker nor the receiver. Person deixis is concerned with the coding of the role of the participant in the speech event in which the utterance in question is spoken. The first person category contains the grammatical structure of references to the speaker herself, the second person contains references to her address or addresses, and the third person contains references to persons or entities other than the speaker. are indicative because the listener requires context to identify the reference or meaning. This shows that direct language has no fixed meaning. The ambiguity in this example gives the listener a subtle opportunity to determine what is being conveyed. A direct expression derives its meaning directly from the utterance context and refers to one or more of the utterance context's roles. There is a speaker, a listener, a location, and a time. The reference is determined by who is speaking, who the speaker or listener is speaking to, the position of the speaker and listener, the length of the conversation, and what they are discussing. According to Yule, the third party is not an immediate participant in the underlying (I-thou) interaction, and the outsider is necessarily more distant (1996:11). Third-person pronouns are used to refer to the referent rather than the speaker or listener. Explaining gender differences is the correct use of pronouns. The use of third-person pronouns depends on the listener's interpretive abilities.

**Spatial Deixis** Deixis in Spatial Space Distance is associated with spatial or local denotation, which specifies the relative positions of people and things. Encoding spatial positions relative to the positions of participants in a speech event is what

place deixis is all about. It is about the spatial locations of speech. The term is commonly used in direct speech, but the direct center is not the speaker, but rather another participant in the speech event, most commonly the destination (Cruse, 2000). Because it refers to the speaker, it is classified as a proximal term. According to the author, spatial deixis is composed of three types of position-based deixis: proximal deixis, distal deixis, and projected deixis. Place deixis can refer to an object in a physically defined area close to the speaker's position. The speaker's ability to project himself into a location is referred to as spatial deixis.

**Temporal Deixis** refers to the time at which an utterance is spoken or referred to by the speaker. It differentiates between the time of speech (encoding/time) and the time of reception (reception time). It can be present, past, or now, yesterday, today, tomorrow, etc. In other words, temporal directs are closely related to adverbs of time, where they are forms of indication of time based on the speech activity performed. Yule (1983) expressed that temporal denotation deals with the encoding of a spoken or written message at a point in time. for example 1. This is a grammatical structure for tense adverbs like "now, then, this week, this afternoon, yesterday, today, and many others." Time Deixis has three main subdivisions:(1) before utterance, (2) during utterance, and (3) after utterance. for example 1. The teacher is currently teaching (present). 2. A friend came to my house yesterday (past). 3. My sister will get married next year. English has two basic tenses, the present tense, and the past tense. The present and past tenses of time series distinguish between proximal and distal tenses (Yule, 1996). The present tense is the proximal tense and the past tense is the distal tense. The past tense is always used in English in if clauses that represent events presented by the speaker. So, as a first approximation, the present can be described as "the moment at which the speaker produces the currently contained utterance". It is critical to distinguish the moment of speech (or inscription) from the moment of reception or reception time (or RT).

## **METHOD**

In this research, the writer uses qualitative methods such as participant observation and case studies to provide narrative and descriptive accounts of environments and practices (Parkinson and Drislane, 2011). Qualitative research is used in this study because the writer obtains data from novels that focus on the

meaning of utterances to communicative destinations, referring to Yule's (1996) theory of verbal types. Equipment is the equipment used by the writer to collect data in this study. The vehicle for this investigation is the documentation of James Dashner's novel *The Scorch Trials*. Reading the novel as a data source, the writer identifies key keywords in the data to collect, classify, analyze, and draw conclusions from the analyzed data. The data source for this study is James Dashner's novel *The Scorch Trials*. The writer re-read the entire story of the novel and took notes containing the cryptic words. Data selection and collection for classifying spatial and temporal descriptions. The final step is the analysis of the collected data. The writer uses descriptive techniques. The analysis steps are as follows. The writer finds the deixis species in James Dashner's novel *The Scorch Trials*. In particular, the writer analyzes spatial and temporal deixis. The writer also discovers what spatial and temporal denotation means in the use of novels.

## **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

### **FINDING**

From the novel, the writer fields 280 utterances of Spatial and temporal deixis based on the Yule's theory (1996) such as here, there, that, this of spatial and now, tomorrow, then, later, etc. The writer also writes the data code such as (**C** for chapter, **P** for page, and **L** for line) to understand the reader how to read the data write the table below:

<b>No.</b>	<b>Spatial Deixis</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
1.	Here	61
2.	There	33
3.	This	13
4.	That	8
	Total	115
<b>No.</b>	<b>Temporal Deixis</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
1.	Last night	7
2.	Yesterday	1
3.	Yesterday morning	1
4.	Couple days ago	1

5.	Couple hours ago	1
6.	Few weeks ago	2
7.	An hour ago	1
8.	Long time ago	1
9.	Soon	8
10.	Then	45
11.	Tomorrow	2
12.	Tomorrow morning	3
13.	Later	2
14.	Next time	1
15.	Next day	1
16.	Now	45
17.	Right now	4
18.	Tonight	1
19.	At night	1
	Total	128

## DISCUSSION

### Spatial Deixis

#### - Here

(C.18.P.101.L.5)

The woman Crank : “How’d you get in the Scorch? Where’d you come from? How’d you get **here**?”

He said that last word in a way that made it sound like the name of a place. “Here” is deictic word of spatial deixis mean the Scorch, categorizes as proximal term because towards the speaker’s location.

#### - There

(C.19.P.103.L.4)

Aris : “...girls instead of guys. Some of them had been **there** for two years,....”

“There” is deictic word of spatial deixis mean the Maze.

### - **This**

(C.32.P.187.L.4)

Brenda : “Jut follow me into **this** room...”

They were try to hide from the Cranks that doesn't have a nose. “This” is deictic word of spatial deixis pointing to a room, categorizes as proximal term because towards the speaker's location.

### - **That**

(C.19.P.109.L.10)

Thomas : “After going through the maze and what we just saw happen in **that** tunnel, ...”

Deictic word of spatial deixis mean the tunnel.

### **Temporal Deixis**

#### - **Last night**

(C.6.P.30.L.2)

Aris : “I don't have a clue. I swear . and there's no way that was there before **last night**. I showered, looked in the mirror. I would've seen it. And someone would've noticed it back in the Maze for sure.”

Minho keep staring at Aris tattoo and Aris as utterance indicates last night to a night that he hasn't a tattoo.

#### - **Yesterday**

(C.5.P.21.L.7)

Minho :“... There's the big common area, this room, our dorm room, and some seriously shucked doors that lead outside-where we came in from the bus **yesterday**...”

The day when they came in from the bus. Indicates to past tense. Thomas asked Minho that they have to find Teresa first.

- **Yesterday Morning**

(C.39.P.228.L.5)

Minho : “**Yesterday morning**, we kind of spread out, spying here and there . . . “

Refers the specific time of Minho and Newt spread out from the other Gladers and indicates to past tense.

- **Couple Days Ago**

(C.7.P.100.L.7)

Minho : “Just like the ones that tried to break into our building a **couple days ago?**”

Two days ago when the Gladers in the Town, indicates to past tense.

- **Couple Hours Ago**

(C.21.P.121.L.2)

Minho : “We should’ve stopped a **couple hours ago** to get some sleep. But thanks to Mr. Dessert Runner down here.”

The time when the Gladers were sleeping, indicates to past tense.

- **Few Weeks Ago**

(C.27.P.156.L.3)

Jorge : “I caught it just a **few weeks ago**, tested positive at the quarantine checkpoint - ”

Few times ago of Jorge being positive the Flare, indicates to past tense.

- **An Hour Ago**

(C.37.P.217.L.1)



Thomas : “I never could have imagined this **an hour ago.**”

One hour ago Thomas tried to think Teresa’ mind, indicates to past tense.

- **Long Time Ago**

(C.29.P.170.L.8)

Brenda : “Not much to tell - happened a **long time ago.**”

Many times ago that her parents died, indicates to past tense.

- **Soon**

(C.3.P.11.L.7)

Frypan : “Those freaks aren’t breaking through the window bars anytime **soon.**”

The time that will come not long from that moment included future tense. The loud crack was followed by a deeper crunch, and it only took three more whacks for the entire handle unit to fall to the floor.

- **Then**

(C.11.P.59.L.2)

Rat Man : “Find your way to open air, **then** head due north for one hundred miles.”

Refers to the time Rat man told to the Gladders. Before the Gladders head due north one hundred miles.

- **Tomorrow**

(C.12.P.65.L.5)

Newt : “And I need help to make sure the bloody food’s not gone before we leave **tomorrow...**”

Pointing to the day the Glader leaving the Flat Trans. Indicates to future tense.

- Tomorrow Morning

(C.11.P.59.L.3)

Rat Man : "... It officially begins **tomorrow morning** at six o'clock. . ."

The specific time for The Gladers have to start continuing their journey. Indicates to future tense.

- **Later**

(C.55.P.310.L.4)

Teresa : "We can talk about Aris and me **later** . . . "

Pointing to the time when Thomas will know about Aris, indicates to future tense.

- **Next Time**

(C.29.P.164-165.L.6)

Jorge : "... **Next time** I forget how many toes I have, I'll be sure and spend some counting time with you. ....!"

Another time for Jorge not care about the situation anymore, indicates to future tense.

- **Next Day**

(C.19.P.108.L.1)

Aris : "... Then, came Rachel, then me the **next day**, in a coma...."

The day when Aris got a coma, the day plus one Rachel has come in the Maze. Indicates future tense.

- **Now**

(C.9.P.45.L.5)

Thomas : "... Maybe they rescued us for real, got killed, and **now** we're screwed... **now** i.."

When the Gladers screwed up and messed up, it points to the present tense.

- **Right now**

(C.27.P.153.L.4)

Jorge : “I’m not the one talking **right now**. You are.”

Refers at the time the speaker said the utterances of Thomas to speak, indicates to present tense.

- **Tonight**

(C.45.P.268.L.6)

Teresa : “.... **Tonight** we’ll start heading through.”

Refers at specific time for Thomas and the Group B continuing the journey, indicates to present tense.

- **At Night**

(C.34.P.198.L.2)

Brenda : “Tempting, but no.first off, it’s too dangerous running around here **at night**...”

Refers at the specific time for Thomas and the Group B continuing the journey, indicates to present tense.

## **CONCLUSION**

In analyzing the novel, the writer also observes the gestures and pointing gazes of the characters during the conversation, intending to confirm and support the analysis of the novel. Spatial deixis used in the utterances of this novel aims to know where the utterance context of the pointed object is and how far away it is. The function of spatial deixis is to indicate the meaning of an utterance based on the speaker's own position, which includes the addressee and whether they are facing the speaker or away from the speaker. The novel's spatial deixis is as follows: The novel contains four types of spatial deixis: Here, There, That, and This.

The temporal deixis found in novel 19 types of temporal denotation found in the novel are *right now, then, tonight, yesterday, now, morning, evening, weeks ago, soon, then, tomorrow, tomorrow morning, later, next time, next day, now, right now, tonight, at night.*

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