Religion and Tradition in Modern Turkey as Reflected in Orhan Pamuk's Snow Novel: An Analysis of Social Deixis

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Abstract

The current study is dedicated to analyse the types of social deixis in Orhan Pamuk's Snow Novel.Snow is a novel translated from the original Turkish-language novel entitled Kar. The reseacher is interested in the novel because it is telling about the clash of traditions, religion and modernization happening in Turkey In analysing the object of the study, the researcher applied deixis theory introduced by C.J. Fillmore which concerned with social types of deixis. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, which describes the phenomena that occur in the novel through the language spoken by the participants based on the context. The researcher undertook three steps in collecting the data, (1) reading the whole chapters of the Snow novel thoroughly to find the data that spread out within the novel and also to fully understand the context of the story, (2) making a list of the deictic expressions that spread out throughout the novel, (3) the researcher collected the data into the table and classified the data based on the social deixis type. As a result, the researcher found 40 forms of deictic expression within five types of social deixis. The data that have been collected from the source of data will be analyzed in several stages as follows, (1) analyzing the deictic expressions in Snow novel, (2) classifying the data based on each kind of social deixis, (3) explaining the meaning of each kind of social deixis, (4) concluding. Out of five, only one type of social deixis used frquently by the author, i.e., 'polite'. This is due to most of the participants do not have close relationship with each other.

Keywords: Religion; Tradition; Social Deixis; Novel.

A. Introduction

Language is an arbitrary system of sound symbols used by social beings groups to collaborate, communicate, and identify themselves (Kridalaksana, 1983). Language develops with the changing times. According to Chaer, language cannot be separated from the possibility of changes that can occur anytime (1995: 7). Another definition of language as explained by Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina (2004: 11-14), that language is a system in the form of sound, arbitrary, productive, dynamic, diverse, and human. It is clear that language plays an important role in social life. Humans have different communication depending on the purpose, context, and situation. Context in utterance is useful to know the intention of the speaker. A study of the speaker's meaning is called pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a study of language use actually and it includes a discussion of presuppositions, speech acts, conversational implicature, and deixis. As stated by Yule (1996:1), pragmatic is the study of how communicated well, but not just seeing what the speakers are saying. The use of pragmatic language depends on the things that are in the act of communication, namely the interlocutor, the purpose of the speaker, the problem being discussed, and the situation. According to Levinson (1983: 9), pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context which is regulated or encoded in the structure of language. In other words, Pragmatic is a linguistic branch that studies the relationship between context and language in understanding the speaker's utterance. There are many branches of pragmatics, one of them is deixis.

Lyons (1997: 637) defines that "deixis is the location and identification of people, events, objects, processes, and the activities being talked about, or referred to, depending on the time and the place when the speakers said or the recipient heard it". It means that a word called deictic if the referent is removable and changeable depending on when and where the utterance occurs and depending on who is talking or the speaker. Contextual information grammatically pointing to specific terms such as objects, places, or time which the interpretation of speaker utterance depends on the analysis of the context utterance is called deixis. Deixis is defined as an expression

tied to the context. As stated by Levinson (1983:68) deixis is divided into 5 types including: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. In person deixis, it devided into 3 point, first person deixis contains *(I)*, second person deixis contains *(you)*, third person deixis contains *(He, She, It)*. The place deixis contains the place or the location of the speech event *(this and that, here and there)*. Time deixis concerns the time of the speech event *(now, then, today, tomorrow, tonight, yesterday, next…, last…)*. Discourse deixis is the use of that and this. Social deixis concerns the words to call the hearer or the addrese *(Lord, Dad, Mom, David…)*. Fillmore (1971: 76) states that social deixis concerned with parts of sentences that reflect specific realities of the social circumstance in which the utterance happened. The certain reality of the social situation in which the utterance happened showed the social difference between the speaker and the partner. Fillmore created language information on social deixis, they are person marking, speech level, the various names, titles, and kinships between participants, the various in which linguistic performances can count as social acts, and the various in which linguistic performances can accompany other social acts. Here is an example of the deictic expression found in the novel:

Sheikh : "May God bless you for accepting my invitation, I saw you in my dream. It was snowing."
Ka   : "I saw you in my dream, **Your Excellency**. I came here to find happiness." (2005: 95)

This conversation takes place in Sheikh Saadettin's hut which was frequented by many people who enjoyed listening to the sheik's lectures to ease the burden on their hearts. It was the first time Ka met Sheikh Saadettin. The word "Your Excellency" is included in honorific speech form in social deixis. The honorific speech he has spoken to his speaking partner indicates a distant social relationship between participants because the speaker uses honorable words against his speaking partner.

The studies about deixis have been conducted by many previous researchers, one of them is conducted by Eka Gita Dewanti

(2014). This research used qualitative method. The study analyzed of social deixis on Dee's *Perahu Kertas* Novel. The researcher used social deixis words found on Dee's *Perahu Kertas* Novel, while the data source of this research is on Dee's *Perahu Kertas* Novel. While, this research used Orhan Pamuk's *Snow* Novel as the data source and the social deixis words in Orhan Pamuk's *Snow* Novel as the data. This research focuses on the social deictic through the utterances by the participants.

The research problem that formulated by the researcher in this research are: 1) what are the types of social deixis used in Orhan Pamuk's *Snow* novel? And 2) what is the most dominant type of social deixis used in Orhan Pamuk's *Snow* novel?

The objectives of the study concern the research question. They are: 1) to describe the types of social deixis that are used in the *Snow* novel and 2) to describe the most dominant type of social deixis used in Orhan Pamuk's *Snow* novel.

B. Method

The theory applied in this research is social deixis introduced by Fillmore C. J. The researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method in this research. The data source of this research is the deictic expression found in the conversations between the participants in the *Snow* novel written by Orhan Pamuk. In collecting the data, the researcher undertook three steps as follows. The first step is reading the whole chapters of the *Snow* novel thoroughly to find the data that spread out within the novel to fully understand the context of the story.

The second step is making a list of the deictic expressions that spread out throughout the novel. Further to the third stage, the researcher collected the data into the table and classified the data based on the social deixis type. The data that have been collected from the source of data will be analyzed in several stages as follows. 1) analyzing the deictic expressions in *Snow* novel, 2) classifying the data based on each kind of social deixis, 3) explaining the meaning of each kind of social deixis, 4) concluding.

C. Result

The researcher analyzes the data and finds five of social deixis types as created by Fillmore, they are person marking, speech level, the various names, titles, and kinships between participants, the various in which linguistic performances can count as social acts, and the various in which linguistic performances can accompany other social acts. To answer the research questions, the researcher analyzes the data as follow:

This is an example of the polite speech form found in the conversation between the police and Ka.

Police: "**Ka Bey**, please don't be afraid, we're from police headquarters. Please get in, and we'll drive you back to the hotel." (2005: 352)

The conversation above takes place at Halitpasa street after Ka went to the apartment where Blue was hiding. The word "Ka Bey" in the conversation above is spoken by a man who claimed to be a policeman. The word "Ka Bey" is included in the polite form in social deixis. The polite speech he refers to Ka indicates a distant social relationship between participants because the speaker uses the word "Bey" which is usually used as a salute to members of the government or important people.

Data

1) Addresser: the policeman
2) Addressee: Ka
3) Context: takes place at Halitpasa street after Ka went to the apartment where Blue was hiding.
4) Goals: convinced Ka to come with the policeman with the guarantee that he would take Ka to the hotel.
5) Utterance
   Police: "**Ka Bey**, please don't be afraid, we're from police headquarters. Please get in, and we'll drive you back to the hotel." (2005: 352)
6) Analysis
   From the data above, the policeman as the addresser calls Ka uses the word "Bey" which is usually used as a salute to

members of the government or important people. The word "Ka Bey" is included in the polite form in social deixis. The polite speech he refers to Ka indicates a distant social relationship between participants.

Based on the analysis of data, the researcher explains the result of social deixis frequency on the table bellows:

Table 1. Types of Social Deixis in The *Snow* Novel.

No	Type of social deixis	Form of deictic expression	Quantity
1.	The Devices for Person Marking, a. Familiar Person Marking	Hande Ka Kadife	4 times 2 times 24 times
	b. Polite Person Marking (Family name or last name)	Muhtar Serdar Funda Eser Kadife Hanim	2 times 2 times 1 time 2 times
2.	The Various Ways of Separating Speech Levels a. Plain	Hande Ka Kadife	4 times 2 times 24 times
	b. Polite	Muhtar Serdar Ka Bey Madam Miss Sir	2 times 2 times 1 time 2 times 1 time 36 times
	c. Honorific	Professor Nuri Yilmaz Your Excellency	1 time 3 times
3.	The various ways in which names, title, and kinship a. Names	Atheist Europeans Germans Kurdish	8 times 3 times 1 time 1 time

		Muslim	2 times
		Turk	1 time
	b. Titles	Journalist	1 time
		Poet	1 time
		Teacher	1 time
		Professor Nuri Yilmaz	1time
	c. Kinships	Daddy	4 times
		Darling	9 times
		Daughter	1 time
		Father	11 times
		Little Kadife	1 time
		My child	2 times
		My darling girl	1 time
		My lamb	1 time
		My son	1 time
4.	The various ways in which linguistic performances can count as social acts		
	a. Insults	Shameless atheist	1 time
	b. Greetings	I knew you were coming	1 time
	c. Expressions of gratitude	Thank you	1 time
5.	The ways in which linguistic performances can accompany other social acts	There you go	-

The studies about deixis have been conducted by many previous researches. One of them is conducted by Eka Gita Dewanti (2014). This research used the theory of social deixis by Fillmore. This study analyzed of social deixis in Dee's *Perahu Kertas* Novel. The researcher used social deixis expressions found on Dee's *Perahu Kertas* Novel as the data. In this study, the writer found 59 social deixis expressions that were categorized into six categories. While, this research used the deictic expressions from the *Snow* novel written by Orhan Pamuk as the data. This research uses the social deixis theory by Fillmore, C. J. In this research, the researcher continues to analyze the data based on each type of social deixis. There are five types of social deixis from Fillmore theory, that are person marking, speech levels, the various ways in which names,

titles, and kinship terms according to the relationship among the speaker, the various ways in which linguistic performances can count as social acts, the various in which linguistic performances can accompany other social acts.

The researcher found 40 forms of data in the Snow novel that happened 169 times where the conversation happened since the researcher observes the novel. The researcher found 7 forms on the first type of social deixis that is the device of person marking that happened 37 times. The device for person marking divided into two categories. The first category is familiar person marking has 5 forms of data that happened 34 times. The second category is polite person marking has 2 forms of data that happened 3 times. On the second type of social deixis, the researcher found 11 forms of the various ways of separating speech levels that happened 78 times. This type divided into three categories. The device for person marking and the various ways of separating speech levels has the same number of data, because various ways of separating speech levels can be seen from the pronoun or person marking. The first is plain speech has 5 forms of data that happened 34 times. The second is polite speech has 4 forms of data that happened 40 times. The third is honorifics speech has 2 forms of data that happened 4 times. For the third type of social deixis, the researcher found 19 forms of the various ways in which names, titles, and kinship that happened 51 times. The first category has 6 forms of data that happened 16 times. The second category has 4 forms of data that happened 4 times. The third category has 9 forms of data that happened 31 times. The fourth type of social deixis is the various ways in which linguistic performances can count as social acts, the researcher found 3 forms that happened 3 times. The various ways in which linguistic performances can count as social acts divided into three categories. The first category called insults has 1 form of data that happened1 time. The second category greetings that found 1 form of data that happened 1 time. For the third category, expression of gratitude, the researcher found 1 form of data that happened 1 time. The researcher can't find the ways in which linguistic performances can accompany other social acts, such as the 'There you go' in this research.

D. Conclusion

The research found 40 forms of deictic expression. The social deixis is divided into five types but the researcher could not find the data in the last type which is the ways in which linguistic performances can accompany other social acts. The researcher found 7 forms on the first type of social deixis that is the device of person marking that happened 37 times. The device for person marking divided into two categories they are familiar person marking that has 5 forms of data and the polite person marking that has 2 forms of data. On the second type of social deixis, the researcher found 11 forms of the various ways of separating speech levels that happened 78 times. This type divided into three categories, they are plain speech that has 5 forms of data, polite speech that has 4 forms of data, and honorifics speech has 2 forms of data. For the third type of social deixis, the researcher found 19 forms of the various ways in which names, titles, and kinship that happened 51 times. The first category that is names has 6 forms of data, titles has 4 forms of data, and kinship has 9 forms of data. The fourth type of social deixis is the various ways in which linguistic performances can count as social acts, the researcher found 3 forms that happened 3 times. The various ways in which linguistic performances can count as social acts divided into three categories, they are insults that has 1 form of data, greetings that found 1 form of data, and expression of gratitude that found 1 form of data.

The polite category from the various ways of separating speech level is the dominant type of social deixis found in this novel because most of the participants who are presented in this novel do not have a special relationship with each other. Besides, in this novel, more stories are told through narration than indirect conversations between participants.

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