DEIXIS ANALYSIS IN THE SHORT STORY TITLED "LITTE BO-PEEP" BY JOSEPH MARTIN KRONHEIM

Jauza Fatin Nabillah
Universitas Tidar
E-mail: *jauzafatinnabillah@gmail.com*

Abstract
Deixis is a word or phrase that refers to a place, time or situation based on the context of a conversation. Deixis is expressed in English using personal pronouns, demonstratives, adverbs, and tenses. There are three types of deixis; they are personal deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. This study aims to discover the deixis used in the short story titled 'Little Bo-Peep' written by Joseph Martin Kronheim. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method because it analyzes the types of deixis used in the short story. The steps to analyze data are, read the short story, find deixis in the short story, analyze the deixis, and classify the types of deixis used in the short story. The results showed that there were three types of deixis, they are personal deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. The most commonly used deixis in this short story is personal deixis because there is 126 (85.7%).

Keywords: *Deixis, short story, Little Bo-Peep*

Abstrak
Deiksis adalah kata atau frase yang merujuk pada suatu tempat, waktu, atau situasi berdasarkan konteks suatu percakapan. Deixis diekspresikan dalam bahasa Inggris menggunakan personal pronouns, demonstratives, adverbs, dan tenses. Terdapat tiga jenis deiksis, yaitu deiksis personal, deiksis waktu, dan deiksis tempat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui deiksis yang digunakan dalam cerpen (cerita pendek) berjudul 'Little Bo-Peep' karangan Joseph Martin Kronheim. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif karena menganalisis jenis-jenis deiksis yang digunakan dalam cerpen. Langkah-langkah untuk menganalisis data adalah dengan membaca cerpen, mencari deiksis dalam cerpen, menganalisis deiksis, dan mengelompokkan jenis deiksis yang digunakan dalam cerpen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga jenis deiksis, yaitu deiksis personal, deiksis waktu, dan deiksis tempat. Deiksis yang paling sering digunakan dalam cerita pendek ini adalah deiksis personal karena jumlahnya 126 (85,7%).

Kata Kunci: *Deiksis, cerita pendek, Little Bo-Peep*

INTRODUCTION

Language is something that is needed in aspects of human activities. One of them is as a communication tool and also the delivery of particular intentions for specific purposes. Language has various uses for its users, both in the form of spoken language or written language. According to Harmer (2007), speaking is the ability to speak fluently. It requires knowledge about language features and the ability to process information and language on the spot, while Quianthy (1990) has defined speech as a process of transmitting ideas and information verbally in various situations.

According to White (1986: 10), writing is the process of expressing ideas, information, knowledge, or experience and understanding writing to obtain knowledge or some information to be shared and studied. In addition, Tarigan (1994: 3) has stated that writing is an activity to produce or draw graphic symbols represented by people to read the graphic symbols presented. People will understand the graphic symbols that are presented if they understand and understand the language and graphics. Like Tarigan, Ramelan (1992: 14) has also stated that writing is a representation or symbol of language.

Deixis is a branch of linguistics, namely Pragmatics. The word 'deixis' comes from the Greek Deiktitos, which means "direct appointment." According to Saragih (2006), deixis is a linguistic unit (sound, word, phrase, clause) with reference or meaning determined by context regarding the use of language. Furthermore, Alwi (1993) states that deixis is a semantic phenomenon interpreted about the speaker's situation. Lyons (1977) has stated that deixis can be interpreted as the location and identification of people, objects, events, processes, or activities being discussed or referred to about the dimensions of space and time when spoken by the speaker the one being spoken.

Based on several opinions, it can be concluded that every word arranged in a work of language is not arbitrarily arranged. It needs a deictic expression. Deictic expressions are words or

phrases that show different meanings of those words in various situations. Deictic expressions are essential and involve the relationship between the structure of language and the context in which they are used. A situation that is expressed in a sentence has a context. This context will provide a direction about the meaning of the speaker or writer. The sentences that are strung together also have meaning and purpose in conveying purpose in the context of the place, person, and time intended.

There are three types of deixis; they are personal deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. Levinson (1983) has stated that personal deixis concerns the coding of participants in the speech program where the speech is delivered. Personal categories are divided into three categories; the first is the person it is about the grammar of the speaker reference itself, the second is person encodes the speaker reference to one or more addresses. The third person encodes the reference for the person and entity who is not the speaker or recipient of the intended speech.

Personal deixis localizes an entity concerning the speaker and/or hearer (Green, 2008). Personal deixis words belong to the subject pronoun (I, you, they, we, he, she, it), object pronoun (me, you, him, her, us, them, it), possessive adjective (my, your, his, her, our, their, its), possessive pronoun (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, and theirs) and reflexive pronoun (myself, yourself, himself, himself, ourselves, yourself, yourself, itself).

Time Deixis refers to the relative time at which the conversation or conversation takes place. According to Levinson (1983), time deixis makes the ultimate reference to participant-role, so it is essential to distinguish the moment of utterance from reception. Some words include time deixis such as now, tomorrow, yesterday, today, months, afternoon, etc.

Space or place deixis is the place relationship between the speaker and the thing in question. Levinson (1983) has stated in the Pragmatics Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech. Deixis of place can be demonstrative pronouns

like the words: 'this,' 'that,' 'these,' 'those,' and can also be seen as demonstrative adverbs that declare and show places like "here and there."

The researcher aims to analyze a short story titled 'Little Bo-Peep' by Joseph Martin Kronheim to determine the expression of deixis in it. Researchers chose to analyze short stories because many sentences are containing various types of deixis in short stories. Therefore, a story is an excellent material to analyze in finding deixis.

METHOD

This research used a descriptive qualitative method as a research method because it is considered and analyzed the types of deixis found in this story. The study aims to determine the types of deixis used in the short story titled 'Little Bo-Peep.' The data from the study was taken from a short story titled 'Little Bo-Peep,' which came from the work of Joseph Martin Kronheim and was published on the internet. The steps for analyzing data are reading the short story from 'Little Bo-Peep,' finding the deixis in the story, and then the researcher analyzed the data as follows: First, the researcher determines some word expressions in the short story that are included in deictic expressions. Second, the researcher classifies deictic expressions that have been determined based on the criteria of deixis. Third, the researcher analyzed the types of deixis; they are personal deixis, time deixis, and place deixis.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher found that the short story tends to use such types of deixis they are person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis in the short story titled 'Little Bo-Peep.' The types of deixis used diverse and have different references and meanings.

This research finds that person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis occur in the short story of 'Little Bo-Peep.'

1. Personal Deixis

The personal deixis in the short story titled 'Little Bo-Peep' can be seen in this table below:

Table 1: Number of Personal Deixis Word

Words of Personal Deixis	Total
She (27 data), They (9 data), I (8 data), You (7 data), He (5 data), It (9 data), Him (6 data), Her (21 data), Them (7 data), My (3 data), Your (1 data), His (11 data), Their (6 data), Its (4 data), Herself (1 data, Himself (1 data)	126 data

Table 1 provides data about the number of personal deixis words used in the short story. The total number of personal deixis is 126 data. The data is dominated by the word 'she' with 27 data.

There are some words in the personal deixis from the 'Little Bo-Peep'; the first word is 'she.' There are 27 data from the word 'she' in the chosen short story. The example of the sentence from the short story is "When Little Bo-Peep awoke, she found her sheep gone" 'she' here refers to the person referred to can be seen by the participant in the situation. The second word is 'they' with 9 data. The example of the sentence is "..and then they came to a stand-still, staring at their leader with very blank faces." The word 'they' refers to people whom the speaker has identified from the current situation among the speakers.

The third is 'I' with 8 data. The example of 'I' in the sentence can be seen in "I am the daughter of a King, and was a lovely Princess." The word 'I' refers to the speaker from the current situation among the speakers. The next word is 'you'; the example of the sentence is "You are lost, you are lost!". The word you here refers to the listener(s) from the current situation among the speakers. The word 'you' has 7 numbers in the analyzed data. The next word is 'he', with 5 data. The example of the sentence is "He looked so wise that Little Bo-Peep asked him whether he had seen a flock of sheep." The word 'he' refers to the person the participant can see in the situation. The next word is 'it' with the total number 9 in the data. An example of the sentence is "It was a great pity, but the Bell-wether of Bo-Peep's flock was very wild..". The

word 'it' refers to something that is referred to as a description of the feeling that the participant in the situation is feeling.

The next word is 'him' with 6 data obtained in the short story. The example of the sentence is "..and was much given to wandering far away into the wood, where of course the rest of the sheep would follow him." The word 'him' refers to the speaker's people from the ongoing situation between them. The next word is 'her' with 21 data obtained in the short story. The example of the sentence is, "She made her sit by the side of her son, who was a very ugly youth with a great red face and red hair." The word 'her' refers to someone the participant has identified in the situation. The next word is 'them' with 7 data obtained in the short story. The example of the sentence is, "The elves will play with them for this night, but in the morning every sheep will have its tail again, except the stupid Bell-wether." The word 'them' refers to the people the speaker has identified in the ongoing situation. The next word is 'my' with 3 data obtained in the

short story. The example of the sentence is, "You must then wave his tail three times over my head, and I shall resume my shape again." The word 'my' refers to the object as the singular possessive pronoun object from the ongoing conversation. The next word is 'your' with 1 data obtained in the short story. The example of the sentence is "..and I will take you to a spot where you will find your sheep, but without their tails." The word 'your' refers to a person that the speaker has identified as a singular possessive pronoun from the ongoing conversation.

The next word is 'his' with 11 data obtained in the short story. The example of the sentence is "..and did nothing but shake his head slowly and ring his bell.." The word 'his' refers to the person that the speaker has identified as a singular possessive pronoun from the ongoing conversation. The next word is 'their' with 6 data obtained in the short story. The example of the sentence is, "She met some people with hoes and rakes in their hands.." The word 'their' refers to the speaker's people as a plural

possessive pronoun from the ongoing conversation. The next word is 'its' with 4 data obtained in the short story. The example of the sentence is, "It was a great owl, which began flapping its wings with joy." The word 'its' refers to what the speaker has identified as a singular possessive pronoun from the ongoing conversation. The next word is 'herself' with 1 data obtained in the short story. The example of the sentence is, "But she did not know where to go, and gave herself up for lost.." The word 'herself' refers to the person that the speaker has identified

as a singular possessive pronoun from the ongoing conversation. The next word is 'himself' with 1 data obtained in the short story. The example of the sentence is "After this he whirled himself round like a top, shaking his head all the time, and ringing his bell." The word 'himself' refers to the person that the speaker has identified as a singular possessive pronoun from the ongoing conversation.

2. Time Deixis

The time deixis in the short story titled 'Little Bo-Peep' can be seen in this table below:

Table 2: Number of Time Deixis Word

Words of Time Deixis	Total
After (3), Now (2), Morning (2), Soon (2), Sometimes (1), Once (1), Night (1), Evening (1), First (1)	18 data

Table 2 provides data about the number of time deixis words used in the short story. The total number of time deixis is 18 data. The data is dominated by the word 'after' with the total number 3.

From the data above, we can conclude from the 'Little Bo-Peep' 11 kinds of time deixis. The first word is 'after' with 1 data obtained in the short

story. The example of the sentence is "After riding them about for some time.." The word 'after' refers to when the speaker has done an activity that is 'riding.' The next word is 'now' with total number 2 of the data. The example of the sentence is, "But the Bell-wether looked foolish enough now, and did nothing but shake his head slowly.." The word 'now' refers

to the time in a situation when the person looked foolish enough. The next word is 'morning' with a total number 2 of the data. The example of the sentence is "..but in the morning every sheep will have its tail again, except the stupid Bell-wether.." The word 'morning' refers to the period. The next word is 'soon' with a total number 2 of the data. The example of the sentence is, "Very soon the rest of the flock began to dance and caper too." The word 'soon' refers to a moment in a short time of the situation.

The next word is 'sometimes' with a total number 1 of the data. The example of the sentence is "..she sometimes met with misfortunes that made her very sad." The word 'sometimes' refers to an occasional moment that the speaker identified in the situation. The next word is 'once' with a total number 1 of the data. The example of the sentence is, "Once when she lost her sheep, she was very doleful indeed." The word 'once' refers to one occasion or for one time only that the speaker identified in the situation. The following words is

'night' and 'evening' with total number 1 of the data. The example of 'night' and 'evening' sentences is "The elves will play with them for this night" and "One summer evening when the sun was setting.." Both the words 'night' and 'evening' refer to a period in the situation. The last word is 'first' with a total number 1 of the data. The word 'first' refers to the beginning time that the speaker identified in the situation.

3. Place deixis

The place deixis in the short story titled 'Little Bo-Peep' can be seen in this table below,

Table 3: Number of Place Deixis Word

Words of Place Deixis	Total
There (2), This (1)	3 data

Table 3 provides data about the number of place deixis words used in the short story. The total number of place deixis is 3 data. The data is dominated by the word 'there' with a total number of 2.

The first word is 'there' with a total number 2 of the data. The example of the sentence is, "It took her to a cottage were there was plenty

to eat and drink.." The word 'there' refers to a place that the speaker identified in the situation, that is a cottage. The second word is 'this' with a total number 1 of the data. The example of the sentence is "..who would come into this wood to find her lost sheep.." The word 'this' refers to a place that is wood.

The whole data of types of deixis used in "Little Bo-Peep" can be seen in table 4.

Table 4: Number of Deixis Word in 'Little Bo-Peep'

Types of Deixis	Number of Words	Percentage (%)
Personal deixis	126	85.7%
Time deixis	18	12.2%
Place deixis	3	2.1%

Table 4 provides data about the number of the whole deixis words used in the short story 'Little Bo-Peep' by Joseph Martin Kronheim is 147. The data is dominated by the personal word with a frequency of 126 (85.7%). The following is time deixis that appears 18 times (12.2%). The last is place deixis, with a frequency of 3 (2.1%.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found three types of deixis that appear in the short story "Little Bo-Peep," written by Joseph Martin Kronheim. The types are personal deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. The total number of deixis in the short story is 147. The data show that the most used in the text is personal deixis, with a percentage of 85.7%. The time deixis has a percentage of 12.2%, and the place deixis is 2.1%.

From the findings of deixis above, it can be concluded that the use of deixis provides a way for the relationship between the structure of language and the words used in making sentences that are interrelated and must be stated pragmatically and contextually.

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