

DEIXIS ANALYSIS IN THE SHORT STORY ENTITLED “THE NIGHT COME SLOWLY” BY KATE CHOPIN

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Abstract

Language is an essential aspect of our life. It is used as a communication tool among humans. Hence, human needs to learn it. Talking about language, indeed, correlates with pragmatics. Pragmatics itself is one of the studies about language. Pragmatic learned about contextual meaning. Indeed, it needs to be learned. Pragmatics itself has nine categories. However, the category that most reflects the relationship between language and its context is deixis. According to Levinson, deixis has five types, they are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The purpose of this research is to know what kinds of deixis in this short story entitled "The Night Come Slowly," written by Kate Chopin. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the deixis in this short story. The steps are collecting the data, finding the deixis, making it in the list, and then identifying and classifying the deixis into five types of deixis, and the last is analyzing the deixis. The result shows that in this short story, not all deixis is used. The discourse deixis is not used in this story. The most deixis used by the writer is person deixis, with the frequency 27 (65,86%).

Keywords: *Pragmatics, Deixis analysis, Short story*

Abstrak

Bahasa merupakan aspek penting dalam kehidupan yang digunakan sebagai alat komunikasi. Berkaitan dengan bahasa, kita perlu mengenal pragmatis. Pragmatis merupakan suatu ilmu tentang bahasa yang mempelajari makna kontekstual. Dari keenam kategori pragmatis, yang paling merefleksikan hubungan antara bahasa dan konteksnya adalah deiksis. Menurut Levinson, ada lima jenis deiksis yang meliputi deiksis orang, deiksis tempat, deiksis waktu, deiksis wacana, dan deiksis sosial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis deixis apa saja yang ditemukan dalam cerita pendek berjudul “The Night Come Slowly” yang ditulis oleh Kate Chopin. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Langkah-langkah yang dilakukan peneliti dalam penelitian ini yaitu: mengumpulkan data, mencari deixis dalam teks, kemudian dibuat dalam daftar, mengidentifikasi serta mengklarifikasi deiksis kedalam lima jenis deiksis, dan menganalisisnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua jenis deiksis digunakan yaitu deiksis wacana. Sedangkan deiksis orang merupakan paling banyak digunakan dengan frekuensi sebanyak 27 (65,86%).

Kata Kunci: *Pragmatis, Analisis deiksis, Cerita pendek*

INTRODUCTION

Language is vital in our life. Without language, we cannot share our ideas. Kusumawardani (2016) said language to express our ideas, opinions and wishes to each other. Dewi (2015) supported that language is not just a symbol because it is also used to communicate for many purposes. Thus, language itself has its function to be a communication tool to communicate with one other (Winarsih, 2009; (Kusumawardani, 2016)). Based on Wibowo & Nailufar (2018), words, symbols, numbers, body language, or even art are parts of the language. Language not only uses in the utterance but also in written text. A good language is when the word's meaning can be known from the context, so a good language must have words in an appropriate context (Winarsih, 2009). Some words, though, have meaning semantically but no specific meaning pragmatically because the reference is not constant (Utami, 2017) It means that word in one sentence can have a different meaning in another sentence with the same word. It is because the meaning

of a word can depend on the context. One of the studies about contextual meaning is pragmatics.

Pragmatics is an important thing to be learned because it is helpful in our writing. Depends on Slotta (2018) pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that investigates the ways language is tied to the context in which it is used. With pragmatics, students can make their writing shorter, more interesting, and more focused through learning pragmatic. Pragmatics itself has nine categories. The categories include speech act theory, felicity conditions, conversational implicature, the cooperative principle, conversational maxims, relevance, politeness, phatic tokens, and deixis (Moore, 2001). From these categories, the most obvious way to reflect the relationship between language and context is deixis (Dewi, 2015). The word deixis is taken from Greek which means pointing. As said before, the word can have different meanings depends on the context. Hence, it is crucial to study deixis. Word or phrase that does not have a specific meaning pragmatically because its reference is

not constant is called deictic expression (Utami, 2017). According to Levinson (1983), he divides deixis into five types. The five types of deixis are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

EFL learners need to learn about deixis because it is important to them. By studying deixis, it will be easier to describe the function of pronoun, personal, demonstrative, time, and lexical futures that connect utterances with space and time relations and help capture reference meanings that include who, where, and when the utterance is uttered (Hasanah, 2016)

Deixis can be found in any short story. A short story is a work. It is formed in writing and has details and complete utterances. It is confirmed by Winarsih (2009) that the short story has detail and complete utterance. Short stories are already deeply embedded in society. Short stories also will not be boring to read continuously because the stories are always interesting. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing deixis in the short story.

The short story always uses deixis. Dewi (2015) analyzed the deixis used in the short story entitled "The Child in the Grave," written by Hans Christian Andersen. The result showed that five kinds of deixis are used in the short story. In line with the previous research, Lugina et al., (2019) researched to analyze the types of deixis in the story entitled "The Legend of Lake Toba," the result revealed that the five types of deixis were found in that short story and the dominant types that used are personal types. Nonetheless, Lestyanada (2021) solely found three types of deixis in the short story "The Little Old Woman."

Who Lived in a Shoe" by Joseph Martin Kronheim. The three types found are personal deixis, time deixis, and place deixis.

Because deixis is essential, the researcher will analyze deixis. The researcher will analyze deixis in the short story. The previous research analyzed the deixis in the short story; the result indicated that all kinds of deixis are used in the deixis, but the other researchers found that there are

only three kinds of deixis used. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing the deixis in the short story to determine what types of deixis used in the short story entitled "The Night Come Slowly," written by Kate Chopin. The researcher selects this short story since the previous study did not analyze it. In this study, the aims are packaged in the research questions "what are the types of deixis used in the short story entitled "The Night Come Slowly"?" and "what type of deixis is used the most?".

METHOD

The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative technique in analyzing the deixis within the story entitled "The Night Come Slowly" By Kate Chopin. For the result, the researcher delineates the kinds of deixis found during this story. During this analysis, the researcher analyses all of the kinds of deixis. Then, the result described by the researcher including the types of deixis found in this short story. All five types of deixis are personal deixis, place deixis, temporal deixis, discourse

deixis, and social deixis. The research analyzed all of the sentences of this story. At first, the researcher will use documentation to collect the data by reading the story. The next step is finding the deixis and make it on the list. Then, identifying and classifying the deixis into five types of deixis and the last is an analysis of the deixis. After that, the researcher will explain the result of the deixis that found. The data collection method is a documentation method.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In the short story entitled "The Night Come Slowly" By Kate Chopin, personal deixis, place deixis, temporal deixis, and social deixis is found. It means that not all types of deixis exist in this short story. One of the types that are not found in this short story is discourse types. Here is the table of the deixis found in this short story.

Table 1: The deixis in "The Night Come Slowly"

Types of deixis	Number of words	Percentage
Person	27	65,58%
Place	1	2,44%
Times	6	14,63%
Discourse	0	0%
Social	7	17,07%
Total	41	100%

In table 1, it can be seen that person deixis is mostly used with a total percentage of 65,86%, the following type is social deixis with a total percentage of 17,07%, then, times deixis is used with the total percentage 14,63%. The type rarely used in this short story is place deixis, with a total percentage of 2,44%. In contrast, discourse deixis is not used in this short story.

A. Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983) person deixis covers the identification of the participants. Hence, that means person deixis is an utterance that appoints a person. Then, based on him, person deixis is divided into three types: first person, second person, and third person. The first-person deixis is deixis that refers to the speaker itself. According to Levinson (1983) the first-person deixis including I, me, myself, mine, we, us, our, ours, and ourselves. While the second person deixis refers to the speaker's receiver. These are you, your, yourself, and yourselves. Then, the third person deixis refers to someone else, neither the speaker nor the addressee. They

could have a far or a near distance from the speaker. The words in the third person are he, she, they, him, himself, her, and herself. The following table is a table from person deixis.

Table 2: Person deixis in "The Night Come Slowly."

Person deixis	Word	Number of words
1 st	I am	1
	My	2
	I	5
	Me	3
2 nd	-	-
3 rd	Their	3
	Someone	1
	They	6
	Them	1
	He	2
	His	1
	Him	1
Total		27

In table 2, the words *I am*, *my*, *I*, and *me* are singular first-person deixis. The words *their*, *someone*, *they*, *them*, *he*, *his*, and *him* are plural third-person deixis. From this table, it can be seen that the word *they* is mostly used. To make it clear, the researcher takes an example of two types of deixis from the story.

a) First Person Deixis

e.g., *I am losing my interest in human beings, in the significance of their lives and their actions.*

The word *I* in this sentence is the first singular person deixis because it refers to someone who lost her interest in human beings. While the word *my* in this sentence also refers to someone that lost her feel of interest, but the word *my* as possessive.

b) Third Person Deixis

e.g., *Can one of **them** talk to me like the night – the Summer night? Like the stars or the caressing wind?*

Them is a third plural pronoun because it refers to the book and the man in this sentence.

B. Place Deixis

Place deixis indicates a place. Levinson stated that the expression of place deixis requires contextual information about the place of the utterance (Wibowo & Nailufar, 2018) The words *here, there; come, go; bring, take; this*, and *that* are words that belong to place deixis. According to Yule (1996) place deixis is divided into two types. The first type is proximal, which is near a speaker—for example, *this, here*, and *distal*. While the second type is distal, which is away from the speaker, the words

are *that, there, then*. The following table is a table from place deixis.

Table 3: Place deixis in “The Night Come Slowly”

Place deixis	Word	Number of words
Proximal	there	1
Distal	-	-
Total		1

In this story, there is only proximal deixis. The proximal deixis that represents in this story is the word *there*. The word *there* is written in this sentence "The night came slowly, softly, as I lay out there under the maple tree." The word *there* in this sentence refers to the place where the person lay. It is proximal place deixis because it shows that the place is far from the person when the person says it.

C. Time Deixis

Levinson (1983) explicitly stated that time deixis is related to the encoding at temporal points of the spoken or written message (Dewi, 2015). Time deixis refers to the period. Words enclosed in time deixis are *now, today, yesterday, tomorrow, tonight, then, next weeks, last weeks*, and *this*

week. Here is the table from time deixis.

Table 4: Time deixis in “The Night Come Slowly”

Time deixis	Number of words
The night	3
Today	1
Yesterday	1
Tomorrow	1
Total	6

In the story entitled "The Night Come Slowly" By Kate Chopin, the researcher found six of the time deixis. One example is in the sentence, "A man came today with his 'Bible Class.'" The word today refers to the time when the man came.

D. Discourse Deixis

According to Levinson, discourse deixis encodes a reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located. This deixis are "this" which refers to a forthcoming portion, and "that" to a preceding portion. (Dewi, 2015). For instance, in the research conducted by Dewi (2015) about the discourse deixis, the example can be found in the sentence "I know you've already known that.". However, in the short story "The Night Come Slowly," the

researcher did not find the discourse deixis.

Social deixis an expression used to distinguish social status. According to Levinson, social deixis deals with encoding social distinctions between speaker and addressees or speaker and some referents. Levinson also divided social deixis into two types, namely relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. The examples of relational social deixis is my husband, teacher, cousin, etc., and pronouns (you, her). Besides, the examples of absolute social deixis are your highness, Mr. President, your majesty, and so on (Dewi, 2015). In this short story, the researcher found seven words of social deixis. The following table is a table from social deixis.

Table 5: Social deixis in “The Night Come Slowly”

Social deixis	Words	Number of words
Relational	Young	1
	Man	3
Absolute	Men	1
	Christ	2
Total		7

In the story, the total number of social deixis that used is seven words. The sample of the social deixis can be found in the sentence, "It was a *man*'s

voice that broke the necromancer's spell." In this sentence, the word man

CONCLUSION

Deixis is vital to learn because it reflects the correlation between the language structure and its context. According to Levinson (1983) deixis has five types, that is person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Person deixis refers to the person; it is divided into three: first-person deixis, second-person deixis, and third-person deixis. Person deixis also classifies into singular and plural word. The second type is place deixis. Place deixis or temporal deixis refers to the place of the utterance. Place deixis is divided into two, namely proximal place deixis and distal place deixis. The third type is time deixis. It refers to the temporal points of the verbal or written message. Then the fourth type is discourse deixis. It is different from place deixis.

The researcher only found four types of deixis used in the short story entitled "The Night Come Slowly," written by Kate Chopin, person, place,

refers to the social characteristic differences.

times, and social deixis. The dominant type used in this short story is person deixis.

This study still needs development in several parts of the analysis. Hence, the researcher suggests using the other object such as novel, song, or speech and may use the other theory to analyze future research. For the future researcher that wants to examine the same topic, research can take the information from this study to make a better result.

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