

AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN THE SHORT STORY “BEAUTY AND THE BEAST”

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ABSTRACT

This study conducts an analysis of deixis within selected excerpts from *Beauty and the Beast*, aiming to explore how deixis contributes to the construction of meaning and narrative coherence in the story. Through a close examination of first-person, second-person, and third-person deixis, as well as time, place, discourse, and social deixis. The data was taken from the short story *Beauty and the Beast*. This analysis used Levinson theory in categorized types of deixis. The qualitative descriptive method was used to analyze the data. The data analyzed step were read whole text, classified and analyzed based on the theory. This study found that there were five types of deixis in the short story *Beauty and the Beast*. There is person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. This study also highlights the significance of deixis in shaping the narrative structure, character dynamics, and thematic developments within *Beauty and the Beast*, underscoring the intricate interplay between language and storytelling in literary discourse.

Keywords: Deixis, Levinson Theory, Qualitative Descriptive Method, Beauty And The Beast

ABSTRAK

Studi ini melakukan analisis deiksis dalam kutipan terpilih dari *Beauty and the Beast*, yang bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi bagaimana deiksis berkontribusi pada konstruksi makna dan koherensi narasi dalam cerita. Melalui pemeriksaan mendalam terhadap deiksis orang pertama, orang kedua, dan orang ketiga, serta deiksis waktu, tempat, wacana, dan sosial. Data diambil dari cerita pendek *Beauty and the Beast*. Analisis ini menggunakan teori Levinson dalam kategori jenis deiksis. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis data. Langkah analisis data adalah membaca keseluruhan teks, mengklasifikasikannya dan menganalisis berdasarkan teori. Penelitian ini menemukan terdapat lima jenis deiksis dalam cerpen *Beauty and the Beast*. Ada deiksis orang, deiksis tempat, deiksis waktu, deiksis wacana, dan deiksis sosial. Studi ini juga menyoroti pentingnya deiksis dalam membentuk struktur narasi, dinamika karakter, dan perkembangan tematik dalam *Beauty and the Beast*, menggarisbawahi interaksi yang rumit antara bahasa dan penceritaan dalam wacana sastra.

Kata Kunci: Deiksis, Teori Levinson, Metode Deskriptif Kualitatif, Beauty and The Beast.

INTRODUCTION

Deixis plays a significant role in shaping communication by allowing speakers to situate themselves and their listeners within a specific context. In literary discourse, deixis functions as a powerful tool for creating vivid imagery, establishing character relationships, and conveying subtle nuances of meaning. Fillmore(1980), defines deixis as the feature of language that allows speakers to refer to entities, times, and places in relation to their own

context. According to Fillmore, deixis involves the use of deictic elements that point to specific referents within a given context. The short story *Beauty and the Beast* provides an intriguing context for the analysis of deixis due to its rich narrative structure and complex character dynamics. The problem at hand revolves around identifying and examining deixis expressions used within the narrative of *Beauty and the Beast*. By delving into deixis in this renowned literary work, we aim to unravel how deixis contributes to the construction of meaning, characterization, and narrative coherence. Understanding deixis in *Beauty and the Beast* will not only deepen our comprehension of the narrative itself but also provide insights into the broader implications of deixis usage in literary discourse.

Levinson's (1983), provides a comprehensive framework for understanding deixis and its functions in discourse. Levinson conceptualizes deixis as a pragmatic phenomenon, emphasizing its reliance on contextual cues and shared knowledge between interlocutors. According to Levinson, deixis operates through a system of indexicality, where linguistic expressions gain meaning by pointing to elements in the surrounding context. Levinson identifies three primary categories of deixis: person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Person deixis concerns the identification of speech participants, including pronouns (e.g., *I*, *you*, *he/she*) and deictic expressions referring to the speaker, the addressee, or other individuals. Spatial deixis pertains to the location of objects or events in relation to the speaker and the listener, as expressed through demonstratives (e.g., *this*, *that*, *here*, *there*) and spatial adverbs. Temporal deixis involves the organization of events in time, with deictic elements indicating temporal reference points (e.g., *now*, *then*, *yesterday*, *tomorrow*). Levinson's theory of deixis provides a valuable framework for analyzing the linguistic features of "Beauty and the Beast" and elucidating how deixis contributes to the construction of narrative meaning. By applying Levinson's theoretical insights, this research aims to uncover the specific instances of deixis within the text, examine their pragmatic functions, and explore their implications for interpretation and discourse analysis.

Previous research by Satwika Putri, Senja Pratiwi, and Shanti Sari Dewi entitled *Analysis of the Deixis in Spider-Man: No Way Home Movie* in this area has emphasized the importance of deixis analysis in understanding communicative interactions within various contexts. While studies have explored deixis in literary texts and spoken discourse separately, limited attention has been given to deixis analysis specifically within the narrative framework of *Beauty and the Beast*. Therefore, this study seeks to fill this gap by building upon existing

research and applying deixis analysis to a well-known literary masterpiece, thus contributing to the broader understanding of deixis in literary discourse. This study endeavors to delve into the multifaceted phenomenon of deixis, examining its historical development, diverse forms, and critical functions in language. By addressing the implications of deixis in various pragmatics domains, this research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of how deixis shapes human communication. Additionally, this study lays the foundation for future research in deixis, highlighting its continued relevance and importance in the field of pragmatics.

METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative method. Creswell (1994) stated that qualitative method is an approach used to gain a profound understanding of complex phenomena within their natural context, by exploring the meanings attributed to those phenomena by people. The data in this study was taken from the short story *Beauty and The Beast*. In this study reading and note-taking was conducted to collect the data. Reading involves thoroughly engaging with the source material. When reading for qualitative research, it's important to do so actively and critically. This means paying attention to key themes, arguments, concepts, and evidence presented in the text. Additionally, it should consider the context in which the text was written, and the author's perspective that may be present. Note-taking is the process of recording important information or insights gleaned from the reading. Effective notetaking involves capturing key points, quotations, ideas, and any connections or patterns observed in the data. Researchers may use various methods for notetaking, such as summarizing passages, highlighting or underlining relevant sections, creating annotations or marginal notes, or jotting down thoughts and reflections.

The process of data analysis commences by scrutinizing all sentences within the acquired events, which are subsequently examined through the lens of sentence structure concepts. They are then categorized and evaluated to ascertain the prevailing trends in sentence structure usage, facilitating the derivation of research conclusions. This study uses the theory from Levinson (1983) about deixis for analysis the data. Furthermore, descriptive qualitative method was used for presenting the analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The data collected indicates that there are 42 sentences containing deixis in the short story *Beauty and the Beast*. These sentences are distributed across various sections of the story. The distribution of sentences in each section is outlined in the table below.

Table 1 List of Deixis Expressions used in the Short Story

NO	Types of Deixis	Total Deictic Expression
1	Person Deixis	68
2	Place Deixis	3
3	Time Deixis	3
4	Discourse Deixis	6
5	Social Deixis	9
Total		89

After the data collection phase, the next step involves conducting a thorough analysis of the collected data. This analysis entails examining the data in detail, identifying patterns, trends, and relationships, and interpreting the findings to draw meaningful conclusions. In the context of analyzing deixis in the short story *Beauty and the Beast*, the collected data would be scrutinized to identify instances of deixis expressions throughout the narrative. Each sentence containing deixis would be carefully examined to determine the specific type of deixis used (e.g., person, time, discourse) and how it contributes to the overall meaning and narrative structure of the story.

The analysis would also involve categorizing the deixis expressions based on their linguistic features and context within the story. For example, researchers might categorize deixis expressions based on their referents (e.g., objects, locations, characters), their function within the narrative, or their rhetorical effects.

Table 2 Data Analysis According the Deixis Found in The Short Story *Beauty and The Beast*

No	Types of Deixis	Sentences	Analysis
1.	First Person	“Father, I only need a rose plucked by your hand.”	<p>I as a person deixis because it directly refers to the speaker, who is Beauty in this context. Person deixis typically includes pronouns (such as <i>I, you, he, she, they</i>) and inflected verb forms that indicate grammatical person (such as first-person singular I).</p> <p>The analysis interprets the function of the deictic word I as indicating the speaker's identity within the discourse. By recognizing I as a form of first-person deixis, the analysis highlights how linguistic elements contribute to establishing the roles and relationships of characters within the narrative.</p>
		“ I gave you food and a bed to sleep in!”	
		“ I only want to see my father before he dies!”	
		“Please don’t die, Beast! I will live with you forever!”	
2.	Second Person	“But you must promise to return after that.”	<p>The analysis of the second-person deixis refers to linguistic elements that indicate the relationship between the speaker and the addressee or listener, with you being a common</p>

No	Types of Deixis	Sentences	Analysis
		<p>“I gave you food and a bed to sleep in! And now you are stealing my roses!”</p> <hr/> <p>“Please don’t die, Beast! I will live with you forever”</p>	<p>example. The analysis identifies you as a second-person deixis because it directly addresses the listener or addressee, which in this case is the Beast. In this exchange, Beauty addresses the Beast directly. The use of you emphasizes the direct address to the Beast, indicating that he is the intended recipient of the statement.</p> <p>By using you, Beauty establishes a direct communicative link with the Beast, attributing the actions mentioned in the dialogue directly to him. This reinforces the interpersonal dynamic between Beauty and the Beast within the narrative.</p>
3.	Third Person	<p>“He suddenly found a huge castle and went inside to find nobody”</p>	<p>The analysis identifies the word he as an instance of third-person deixis within the provided text excerpt from <i>Beauty and the Beast</i>. Third-person deixis refers to linguistic elements that refer to someone or something mentioned or understood outside the context of the current conversation, with he typically referring to a male person previously mentioned. In this case, he refers to Beauty's father, who is the subject of the sentence. This demonstrates how deixis helps establish referential clarity and coherence within the narrative.</p>
4.	Place Deixis	<p>“There was a huge table with delicious food, and he ate it all”</p>	<p>The word "there" as an example of place deixis within the provided text</p>

No	Types of Deixis	Sentences	Analysis
			excerpt from "Beauty and the Beast." Place deixis refers to linguistic elements that indicate or point to a specific location or spatial arrangement. In this context, "there" serves to locate the existence of a huge table with delicious food. This demonstrates how deixis helps establish spatial relationships and situational context within the narrative.
		"I gave you food and a bed to sleep in! And now , you are stealing my roses!"	The word now as an example of time deixis within the provided text excerpts from <i>Beauty and the Beast</i> . Time deixis refers to linguistic elements that indicate or refer to a specific point in time or temporal relationship. In these contexts, now serves to denote the present moment or a specific time frame. For example, it signifies the present moment when Beauty won't feel lonely anymore after looking at the mirror. This demonstrates how deixis helps establish temporal relationships and situational context within the narrative.
5.	Time Deixis	"Look at the mirror and you can see your family. Now you won't feel lonely anymore"	
		"I am now cured of the curse because you truly love me."	
6.	Discourse Deixis	However , the third daughter, whose name was Beauty, said, "Father, I only need a rose plucked by your hand	In this context, however functions as a discourse deixis by serving as a transitional word that signals a shift in the narrative. It introduces a contrasting or unexpected element in the story, indicating a departure from the preceding information. By using however , the speaker directs the reader's attention to the contrasting

No	Types of Deixis	Sentences	Analysis
			response of Beauty, the third daughter, to her father's offer. This discourse deixis helps maintain coherence in the narrative by guiding the interpretation of subsequent events and highlighting the significance of Beauty's statement within the ongoing conversation.
7.	Social Deixis	“ Father , I only need a rose plucked by your hand.”	In this context, Father functions as a form of social deixis, indicating the relational aspect between the speaker (Beauty) and the addressee (her father). It establishes a social relationship and hierarchy within the discourse, highlighting the familial connection and the authority of the father figure. This social deixis helps clarify the roles and dynamics between characters in the narrative, emphasizing the significance of Beauty's plea to her father for a specific request.

Discussion

Reflecting on the various forms of deixis analyzed within the excerpts from *Beauty and the Beast*, it becomes evident how these linguistic elements play crucial roles in shaping the narrative and establishing meaning within the discourse. First-person deixis, exemplified by pronouns like **I**, serves to convey the perspective and agency of the speaker, providing insight into their thoughts, desires, and experiences. In the dialogue, Beauty's use of **I** asserts her individuality and personal connection to her father, emphasizing her emotional plea for a rose. Second-person deixis, represented by pronouns such as **you**, establishes direct communication and interpersonal relationships between characters. Through addressing her father as **Father**, Beauty invokes a sense of familiarity and respect, reinforcing their familial bond and the hierarchical structure of their relationship. Third-person deixis, as seen in references like **he**,

provides clarity regarding characters mentioned but not directly involved in the conversation. By identifying Beauty's father as **he**, the narrative maintains coherence and continuity, ensuring that readers understand the actions and roles of all characters involved.

Time deixis, manifested in temporal adverbs like **now**, situates events within specific temporal frames, guiding the reader's understanding of the narrative timeline. For example, Beauty's reassurance to the Beast that she is **now cured** of the curse highlights a pivotal moment of resolution and transformation within the story. Place deixis, indicated by words like **there**, helps establish spatial relationships and settings within the narrative context. By describing the presence of a **huge table** and delicious food **there**, the narrative creates vivid imagery and sets the scene for subsequent events. Discourse deixis, including transitional words like **however**, signals shifts in the narrative structure and directs attention to contrasting or unexpected elements within the discourse. In Beauty's statement, the use of "however" introduces a contrasting perspective, highlighting the significance of her request amidst the ongoing conversation.

Finally, social deixis, demonstrated through terms like **Father**, emphasizes social roles, hierarchies, and interpersonal connections between characters. By addressing her father with reverence, Beauty reinforces the familial bond and underscores the emotional weight of her plea. So, the analysis of deixis in *Beauty and the Beast* illustrates how these linguistic devices contribute to the richness and coherence of the narrative, shaping characters, relationships, settings, and thematic developments within the story.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of deixis within selected excerpts from *Beauty and the Beast* sheds light on how linguistic elements contribute to the construction of meaning and narrative coherence in the story. Through a comprehensive examination of various deixis types, including person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis, this study reveals the intricate interplay between language and storytelling in literary discourse.

First-person deixis allows readers to delve into the perspective and agency of the speaker, providing insight into their emotions and motivations. Meanwhile, second-person deixis establishes direct communication and interpersonal relationships between characters, reinforcing familial bonds and hierarchical structures. Third-person deixis ensures clarity

regarding characters mentioned but not directly involved in the conversation, maintaining coherence and continuity in the narrative.

Time and place deixis situate events within specific temporal and spatial frames, guiding readers' understanding of the narrative timeline and creating vivid imagery. Discourse deixis signals shifts in the narrative structure, directing attention to contrasting elements within the discourse. Lastly, social deixis emphasizes social roles, hierarchies, and interpersonal connections between characters, adding depth to the narrative.

In conclusion, the analysis highlights the significance of deixis in shaping the narrative structure, character dynamics, and thematic developments within *Beauty and the Beast*. By unraveling the nuances of deixis usage, this study enhances our understanding of how linguistic devices contribute to the richness and coherence of literary discourse.

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