

Deixis Analysis in The Legend of Tangkuban Perahu Story

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Abstract

This research would like to implement deixis. Deixis is the study of deictic or indexical statements in language dialogues, prologues, and monologues like you, now, today. This research aims to identify the types of deixis used in the legend of Tangkuban Perahu Story and realize the dominant types of deixis contained in the story of Tangkuban Perahu. The writer focuses on three types of deixis: Personal Deixis, Spatial Deixis, and Temporal Deixis based on Cruse's theory. This research used qualitative research. The steps to analyze data are finding the story from the internet, reading the story, determining the data based on the three kinds of deixis above, then calculating the appearance of each type of deixis used in the short story of the Tangkuban Perahu, and describing and explaining. The result of this research finding reveals kinds of deixis in the legend of Tangkuban Perahu story: personal deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Based on the discussion, the most frequent came was personal deixis, with 96 or 91% deictic words, the second is Temporal deixis with eight or 7% deictic words, and Spatial deixis with two or 2 % deictic words.

Keywords: Deixis; Type of Deixis; Story

INTRODUCTION

Communication needs language, sometimes the speaker's words to the listener are unclear. In English, it can occasionally be challenging for the listener to comprehend who, what, when, and where the speaker is referring. The communication issue may arise in this circumstance. Herman and Pardede (2020) the communication will learn whether the aim of the language used is due to the circumstances or situation of the narrator and the speech a whole. These elements are often communicated in pragmatics terms. Levinson (1983:21) cited in Sasmita & Hardinah (2018) explains that the study of links between language and context, which are fundamental to any account of language understanding, is known as pragmatics. Besides, Ondondo (2015) in Liawati, Rizkiani, and Jamaludin (2020) understanding communication and how it works is the basis of humankind. For this reason, learning languages are what you need to do to acquire the language itself. Languages are also composed of two types, spoken language, and written language.

Deixis originates from the Greek word 'deiktikos' which means to point or show. The that among the most fundamental things we perform utterances referred to as is deixis, a specific tenancy. Deixis is the study of deictic or indexical expressions in the language. Regarding deixis, Elizabeth (2002) in Anggara (2007) adds that deixis has a pointing mechanism for context-sensitive words. We need to know who is speaking, listening, and what the words mean when we use these deictic words. It implies that deixis aids in the comprehension of language in communication. Linguistic dialogues, prologues, and monologues are studied for indexical expressions. As stated by Levinson (1983: 54) Cited in Audi (2015) Deictic expressions are grammatical features tied directly to the circumstances of utterance. As Yule (1996:9) cited in Sasmita and Hardiah (2018) claims that deixis is making a message using words. And Putri,

Budiarsa, and Sudana (2018) also stated that according to Yule (1996:9), deictic expression, also known as indexical, is the name given to this indicator. Deixis is concerned with how different languages represent aspect of speech or the context of speech events. Deixis word is the word that can be interpreted based on the speaker's utterance. Deixis can be categorized into five different categories: personal, geographical (or place), temporal (or time), discourse related, and social Cruse (2000) as cited in Nasution, Setiadi and Ilza (2018). Besides, Yule in Wibowo & Naulfar (2018) argues the following three main kinds of deixis; person, spatial, and temporal deixis. The writer focuses on analyzing three main kinds of deixis in this research, they are Personal deixis, Place deixis, and time of deixis. According to Cruse (2000) in Anggara (2017), person deixis is concerned with the role of the participants, with the speaker acting as the first person, the addressee as the second person, and other participants male or female and neither speaker or hearer as the third participant. Furthermore, according to Yule mentioned in Abdullah (2015), she gives the concept of a tripartite deixis system: speaker (I), receiver (you), and other from the perspective of deixis (he, she, it). In several languages, known pronoun system are similar, such as in English, where first person pronouns (I, we), second person pronouns (you), and third person pronouns (them) are used (he, she, it).

According to Levinson (1985, p.79) cited in Pangaribuan, Manik, Pasaribu (2015), the articulation of place deixis necessitates contextual information regarding the utterance's location. The specification of places relative to anchorage points in speech events is known as place or space deixis. Bühler (2011) cited in Purba (2015), defines spatial deixis indicates a location (here, there, close to). The words that most often carry a deictic nature are the hint pronouns, *this/ that* and *these/ those*. This kind of deixis is known as spatial or space deixis. Other expressions that fall into this category are the *here/ there* qualifier and some relational uses of the word *in/ on*. Spatial deixis suggests some proximal or distal interpretations. For example, *here/ this/ these* locate something near to the speaker. Temporal deixis is called as a temporal adverb and used to characterize time, whether it is now, tomorrow, yesterday, or the day after tomorrow. The time corresponding through the speaker's utterance and the moment the speaker's voice is heard (the hearers' "now") is indicated by temporal deixis employing temporal form. Time Deixis encodes the moment a statement was made, or a message was inscribed in writing (Levinson, 1983, p.62) in Kusumaningrum (2016). Levinson then argues that time adverbs like *now, then, and yesterday* is commonly used to grammaticalize the time deixis. So, it can be concluded that deixis has three main types namely person deixis, spatial or place deixis, and temporal or time deixis. Person deixis is a type of deixis related to the first, second, and third persons, both the deixis person is the type of deixis related to the first, second, and third persons, both speakers, and listeners. And also, we must understand the role of speakers and the source of speech. Spatial deixis is a type of deixis used to indicate the location (here, there, close to), an adverb (adverbs *here/ there*), and suggest a distal or proximal interpretation. *Here/ this/ these* enable the speaker to find nearby objects. Deixis time is used to describe the relative time at which the discussion or conversation occur. Several words include deixis time, that is: now, yesterday, tomorrow, today, months, afternoon.

This research would you like analysis deixis in a short story. Short stories have never achieved the prominence that long fiction. The main aspects of the plot are dealt with in the short stories. All of these parts work together to create a coherent story. Theme, plot, place, character, and point of view (Anderson, 1993 cited in Lugina & Suprijadi 2019). The short story is a fictional literary form of art. Because they rely on fantasy stories, such as fairy tales, short stories might be classified as fiction.

Klarer (1998) in Lugina & Suprijadi (2019) said the origins of short stories may be tracked to ancients’ times, and in the story, myth, and fairy tales are among the oldest sorts of literary representations, “texts” that were mostly passed down orally. The study of short stories as part of literary work is fascinating despite the numerous quick moves. With the limited number of people, and the paucity of space and time as a setting, it can be fully realized. Many short stories have been studied, and the analysis is usually focused on the story’s unique qualities. Because examining something that grows too near to part of human existence, such as a narrative, will be more engaging, this research focuses on studying the legend of Tangkuban Perahu's story. The information was found on the internet by Indoindians (2017). The story can be told as a part of the conversation. In addition, the writer assumes that the tale of Tangkuban Perahu's story contains several deixis terms and their meaning. Contains The writer of this study intends to look at deixis in the legend of Tangkuban Perahu's story since it contains deictic words and is well-known in Indonesia. The study’s goal is to determine what form of deixis is present in the Tangkuban Perahu legend, as well as what deixis is prominent in the legend.

METHOD

The data was analyzed using a qualitative method, which does not include counting numbers. The process was carried out using the descriptive qualitative method because the characteristics of phenomena and the data were analyzed using explanation rather than numerical values. Litosseliti (2010) cited in Asyari (2017), structures and patterns, as well as how something is, are the focus of qualitative study. Qualitative research is inductive, meaning it is based on the findings of our investigation the author used these steps when gathering data for study. Firstly, the writer chosed the story of The Legend of Tangkuban Perahu's story on the internet. Secondly, the writer read the story, several times to get the story in detail. Thirdly, the writer analyzed the story. The writer analyzed the data as follow:

1. First, the writer determined several expressions of words included in deictic Expression.
2. Second, the writer classifies deictic expressions that have been Determined.
3. Third, the writer analyzed the data based on Yule theories about deixis type, namely: deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.
4. Next, the writer calculated the appearance of each type of deixis used in the short story of the Tangkuban Perahu.
5. Finally, explain the finding.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The writer analyzed the deixis contained in the story of legend Tangkuban Perahu. The writer focuses on three types of deixis they are Personal deixis, Place deixis, and Temporal deixis based on Cruse theory. As a result of this research, the finding of deixis on the table below:

Table 1. The Finding of Personal Deixis

No	Type of Personal Deixis	Number of Word
1	I	4
2	You	1
3	They	6
4	He	20
5	She	19
6	His	20

7	Him	13
8	They	6
9	Their	2
10	Your	2
11	My	1
12	Them	2
	Total	96

Table 2. The Finding of Spatial Deixis

No	Type of Spatial Deixis	Number of Word
1	Beside	1
2	There	1
	Total	2

Table 3. The Finding of Temporal Deixis

No	Type of Temporal Deixis	Number of Word
1	One night	1
2	A year later	1
3	Every day	1
4	One day	1
5	Several days later	1
6	The next morning	1
7	Next day	1
8	Over the time	1
	Total	8

Table 4. Deixis which Contained

No	Type of Deixis	Number of Word
1	Personal Deixis	96
2	Spatial Deixis	2
3	Temporal Deixis	8

Based on the results above, it can be seen that the most dominant deixis in this story is personal deixis, which is 96 words.

Discussion

After conducting the research, the writer explains the finding of the results. The writer focuses on three main types of deixis in an analysis based on Yule theories in Wibowo & Naulfar (2018). Based on the data, found that the dominant deixis in the legend of Tangkuban Perahu Story firstly is personal deixis. There are 96 personal deixis, that represented by the word I, You, They, He, She, His, Him, Their, Your, My, Them. It also is shown that personal deixis appears in almost every dialogue of the story. Secondly is Spatial deixis represented by the word there and besides, and the third is Temporal deixis, that represented by the word one night, A year later, Every day, One day, Several day later, The next morning, Next day, and over the time.

1. Personal deixis

There are three types of personal deixis that found in the story, the first-person deixis, second person deixis, and the third person deixis. The writer found 96 words that belong to personal deixis, 2 words as first-person deixis (I, and my), and 2 words as second person deixis (You, and your). And 8 words as third-person deixis (He/him/his/She/Her/They/them/their), that corresponds to Cruse theories in Anggara (2017) which is mentioned in table.1. The writer found a total of 96 personal deixis data from the story of the legend of Tangkuban Perahu.

2. Spatial deixis

As can be seen in the table above, the writer discovered two words that in the legend of Tangkuban Perahu's story that suggest spatial, which is the use of the word "there" and "beside". The data found are following the Cruse theory in Anggara (2017) in table 2. The writer found a total of 2 words of spatial deixis data from the story of the legend of Tangkuban Perahu.

3. Temporal deixis

The writer found 8 words from the data of temporal deixis, that is one night, a year later, Every day, One day, Several days later, The next morning, Next day, and Over the time. ". The data found are following the Cruse theory in Anggara (2017) in table 3. The writer found a total of 8 words of temporal deixis data from the story of the legend of Tangkuban Perahu.

CONCLUSION

Finally, the writer to sum up that the legendary story of Tangkuban Perahu employs a wide range of deixis, personal deixis that emerge in every story. Three kinds of personal deixis are used: deixis written in the first, second, and third person. In history, there have been several sorts of spatial and temporal deixis. As a result, elements of personal pronouns, tenses, direction, and vocabulary that connect utterances to the relationship of time, space, time, who, where, and when to talk using deixis. Alternatively, you may try to figure out what the references mean.

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