

**CRITICAL STUDY ON COMPARISON BETWEEN REFERENCE AND
PERSONAL DEIXIS IN FAIRY TALES STORY
BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

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The researcher,



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CRITICAL STUDY ON COMPARISON BETWEEN REFERENCE AND PERSONAL DEIXIS IN FAIRY TALES STORY BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini fokus dalam perbandingan antara referensi dan diksis personal di dalam dongeng oleh Hans Christian Andersen's. Tujuan dari penelitian adalah untuk mengidentifikasi makna kata ganti yang menunjukkan referensi dengan diksis personal dan menjelaskan perbandingan yang digunakan antara referensi dengan diksis personal yang ditemukan cerita dongeng. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif karena penulis ingin untuk menjelaskan perbandingan antara referensi dan diksis personal. Data untuk yang dianalisis berupa teks dan tuturan yang termasuk dalam kata ganti referensi dan diksis personal yang ditemukan dalam cerita dongeng terutama cerita "*The Tinderbox (1835)*". Penulis menggunakan dokumentasi dan metode observasi untuk mengumpulkan data. Untuk menganalisis penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan teori diksis oleh Levinson (1983) dan menggunakan teori tentang *cohesion* oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1976). Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, penulis menemukan bahwa kata ganti referensi, ada 276 referensi *anaphoric*, 30 referensi *cataphoric*, dan 11 diksis personal di dalam cerita *The Tinderbox (1835)* oleh Hans Christian Andersen. Selain itu, penulis menemukan bahwa kata ganti "*He*" memiliki kejadian tertinggi (18,66%) dibandingkan kata ganti lainnya, sedangkan kata ganti "*We*" dan "*Our*" memiliki kejadian terendah (0,32%). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa kata ganti "*He*" sebagai "Tentara" memiliki arti penting yang lebih penting daripada yang lain, karena cerita *Tinderbox* oleh Hans Christian Andersen sebagian besar memperkenalkan "Pahlawan" yang menunjukkan "Tentara".

Kata Kunci: perbandinga, referensi, diksis personal, dongeng, Hans Christian Andersen.

ABSTRACT

This research focus on comparison between reference and personal deixis in fairy tales story by Hans Christian Andersen's. The objectives of the research are to identify the meaning of pronoun which shows reference with personal deixis and to explain the comparison in use between references with personal deixis which are found in the tale story. The type of this study is descriptive qualitative research because it describes the comparison between reference and personal deixis. The data to analyze are text and utterances including the pronoun of reference and personal deixis in found the fairy tale story especially the story of *The Tinder Box (1835)*. The writer uses documentation and observation method in collecting the data. To analyze this research, the writer uses the theory of deixis stated by Levinson (1983) and uses the theory of cohesion stated by Halliday and Hasan (1976).

Based on the result of the data analysis, the writer found that the pronouns of reference, are 276 anaphoric reference, 30 cataphoric reference, and 11 person deixis in the story of *The Tinderbox* (1835) by Hans Christian Andersen's. Moreover, the writer found that the pronoun "He" has the highest occurrence (18,66%), while the pronoun "We" and "Our" have the lowest occurrence (0,32%). It can be concluded that the pronoun "He" with reference to "Soldier" has significant meaning more important than other pronouns, because the story of *The Tinderbox* by Hans Christian Andersen's had mostly presented the "Hero" who was referred to "Soldier".

Keyword: comparison, reference, person deixis, fairy tales, Hans Christian Andersen's.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the main instrument of communication that makes people cooperate. People believe that language is very important in daily life, because in the presence of language we can communicate and interact well. The communication with other people can be in the form of oral such in speech and written form such in short story. Nowadays, short story is the favorite book that most of people want to read. The function is to entertain the reader about the story of fairy tale or the whole world of kingdom story. Short story can be read by children, teenagers, and adults.

In this research, the writer does not discuss about literary works, but within those literary works like short story from Hans Christian Andersen's, the writer can explore their linguistics aspects related to the use discourse analysis approach. In linguistics, Crystal (2208:148) defines discourse analysis as a continuous stretch of (especially spoken) language larger than a sentence, often constituting a coherent unit, such as a sermon, argument, joke, or narrative

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:6) cohesion is divisible into two types that are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. In grammatical cohesion there are four kinds, there are: substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and reference. While, the types of lexical cohesion are reiteration and collocation. Matthews (1997:89) stated that deixis is the way in which the reference of certain elements in a sentence is determined in relation to specific speaker and addressee, specific time and place of utterance. Levinson 1983 in Hatch (1992:209) stated

there are five types of deixis: personal deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

This research focuses to analyze all use of pronouns especially as reference and personal deixis. The data of this research was taken from fairy tales story by Hans Christian Andersen's entitled *The Tinderbox* (1835). The researcher chooses fairy tales story because it is very interesting to examine and research in more detail. Its description will help to understand the context of the texts. So, it will be important to describe the grammatical cohesion especially reference and personal deixis.

The objectives of the study are (1) to identify the meaning of pronouns which show reference and personal deixis in fairy tales story by Hans Christian Andersen's and (2) to explain the comparison in use between reference and personal deixis in fairy tales story by Hans Christian Andersen's.

The writer will show previous study that has been done to prove the originality of this research. Fatkhunrohmah (2013) in her study entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Personal Deixis in Iron Lady Movie Manuscript*. The objectives of the study are to describing the types of personal deixis and finding the reference of personal deixis. The object to be analyzed is personal deixis in the form of words. The data taken from *Iron Lady Movie* manuscript. The type of the research is descriptive qualitative research and this research uses documentation method to get the data. In finding out the reference of personal deixis, she employs reported speech theory by Hurford and Brendan. The research finding of the study shows that there are three types of personal deixis, second personal deixis, and third personal deixis and there kinds of the reference on *Iron Lady Movie* include that reference that refers to first person, the reference which refers to second person, and the reference which refers to third person. Another study is by Rahma (2016) entitled *Grammatical Cohesion in the Short Story "Tanya's Reunion" Byvalarie Flournoy*. The objectives of the study there are to identity the types of grammatical cohesion and to determine how often grammatical cohesion occur in the short story "*Tanya's Reunion*". This study using Halliday and Hasan theory and also used descriptive qualitative method. She wants to get detailed

understanding about grammatical cohesion and the most to determine how often grammatical cohesion occur in the short story.

There are several theory which are related to this study. Nunan (1993:20) stated that discourse analysis also studies these texts forming device. According to Nunan (1993:21) there are six linguistics elements in discourse analysis, there are cohesion, information structure, “given and “new” information, theme and rheme, genre, and propositional analysis.

According Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) the concept of cohesion is a semantic one, it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as text. Cohesion divide into two types that are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Halliday and Hasan (1976), they identified five different types of cohesion they are: (1) Reference is commonly constructed as an act in which a speaker, or writer, uses linguistic form to enable a listener, to identify something (2) The distinction between substitution and reference is that substitution as a relation in the wording rather than in the meaning (3) Ellipsis is the omission of a word or part of a sentence. It is related to substitution. The different lies in that ellipsis is described as “substitution by zero” (4) Conjunction is rather different in nature from the other cohesive relation, from both reference, on the one hand, and substitution and ellipsis on the other, and (5) Lexical cohesion deals with connections based on the word used but not deal with grammatical and semantic connections.

The notion of what deixis is relatively uncontroversial among the linguists. According to Lyons (1977:637) defined of deixis is the location and identification of person, objects, event, processes and activities being talked about or referred to in relation to the spatiotemporal context created and sustained by the act of utterance and the participation in it, typically of a single speaker and at least one addressee. Levinson (1983:62) identified five major types of deictic markers: person, place, time, discourse, and social. (1) Person deixis is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person, it may be argued that we need to develop an independent pragmatic framework of possible participant roles, so that we can then see how, and to what extent, these roles are grammatical in different

language, Levinson (1983:68), (2) Temporal refers to time relative to the time of speaking English, for example uses now, then, yesterday, today, and tomorrow, (3) Spatial refers to how language show the relationship between space and the location of the participant in the discourse, (4) Discourse or text deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself) Levinson (1983:85), (5) Social deixis is used to code social relationship between speakers and addressee or audience.

This is example of short story by Hans Christian's Andersen that represented as reference and personal deixis:

"What would I do deep down under that tree?" the soldier wanted to know

"Why can't I see her? Where's my tinderbox?" He struck a light and, zip!

Based on the example above, it is a direct speech which use the same pronoun, but it has a different meaning. The pronoun **I** (1) refers cataphorically to the "Soldier", because it refers to the noun "Soldier" that was introduced later on in the text. Meanwhile, the pronoun **I** (2) as actor that action of see her, because the pronoun **He** (2) as actor who performs process as material, so doing to see her performed by dissent actor.

Based on the phenomena above, the writer will conduct research paper entitled *Critical Study on Comparison between Reference and Personal Deixis in Fairy Tales Story by Hans Christian Andersen's*.

2. METHOD

Type of this study is descriptive qualitative. The objectives of this research is to describe the comparison between reference and personal deixis, and to identify the meaning of pronouns which show reference and personal deixis. The object of this research is concern with type on comparing between reference and personal deixis of fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersen's. The data of this research focuses on the reference and personal deixis especially of the all pronouns that are used in the story. In collecting the data, the writer uses

documentation and observation methods. The reason why the writer use documentation method in collecting the data that the writer gets the data. In the analyzing the data, the writer analyzed the data using theory of cohesion stated by Halliday and Hasan (1976) and using theory of deixis stated by Levinson (1983).

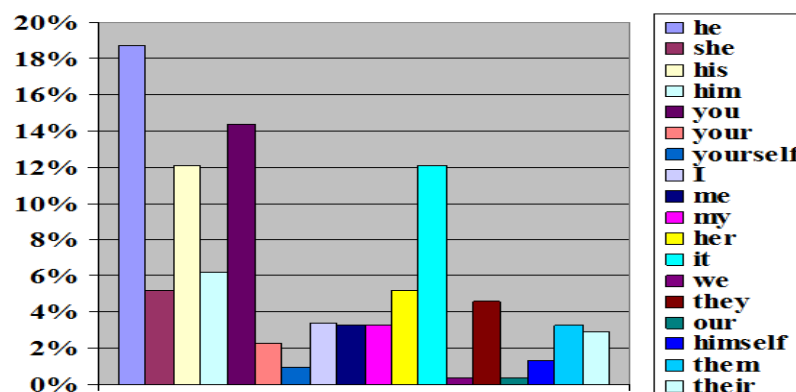
3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The finding are to answer the research questions, first to identify the meaning of pronouns which show the reference and personal deixis, and the second to explain the comparison in use between reference and personal deixis in fairy tales especially the story of “The Tinder Box (1835)” by Hans Christian Andersen’s. After gathering the utterances containing the pronouns, the writer found 306 pronouns of reference, there are anaphoric reference 276 pronouns, consist: the pronouns He (57), His (37), It (35), You (33), Him (18), Her (16), She (14), They (13), My (10), Them (10), I (8), Their (8), Me (6), Your (3), Yourself (2), Our (1), and We (1). Then, the cataphoric reference 30 pronouns, consist: the pronouns You (11), Your (4), Me (4), I (3), She (2), It (2), Him (1), Yourself (1), They (1), and Their (1). Meanwhile, the writer just found 11 pronoun of personal deixis. To get the percentage of the pronouns, the writer calculate in a way:

$$\% = \frac{\text{Total of each pronouns}}{\text{Total of all pronouns}} \times 100\%$$

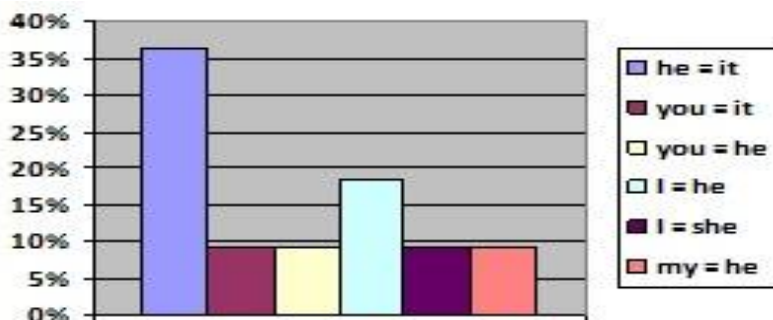
The analysis of the data includes the diagram of data and the description based on Reference and Personal Deixis in each data:

The Pronouns Reference in the Story of The Tinderbox (1835) by Hans Christian Andersen’s:



The pronouns **He** can be found in lines (2nd, 3rd, 44th, 46th, 47th, 52nd, 53rd, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 70th, 71st, 77th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 91st, 92nd, 94th, 96th, 97th, 99th, 100th, 105th, 117th, 138th, 141st, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 157th, and 158th), the pronouns **His** can be found in lines (2nd, 46th, 52nd, 63rd, 64th, 71st, 78th, 81st, 93rd, 96th, 97th, 98th, 100th, 108th, 110th, 138th, 143rd, 144th, 147th, 157th, 159th, and 166th), the pronouns **You** can be found in lines (5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22nd, 24th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 35th, 36th, and 85th), the pronoun **Him** can be found in lines (45th, 70th, 76th, 82nd, 83rd, 94th, 95th, 98th, 99th, 110th, 111th, 141st, 143rd, and 144th), the pronouns **I** can be found in lines (38th, 69th, 114th, 149th, and 150th), the pronouns **Me** can be found in lines (41st, 67th, 75th, and 150th), the pronouns **Himself** can be found in lines (43rd, 57th, 97th, and 127th), the pronouns **Your** can be found in lines (29th and 93rd), the pronouns **Yourself** can be found in lines (11th and 15th), and the pronouns **My** can be found in lines (75th and 150th) refers anaphorically to the **Soldier**. The reason why “He, His, You, Him, I, Me, Himself, Your, Yourself, and My” above is anaphoric reference because it refers to the noun “Soldier” that was introduced earlier on in the text.

Based on the analysis of data finding above, the writer can observe that focus on comparing reference and personal deixis in story The Tinderbox by Hans Christian Andersen’s be found 306 of pronouns that consist 276 utterance anaphoric reference, 30 utterance cataphoric reference, and 11 utterance personal deixis. The reference Soldier here has highest occurrence, this is because the pronoun Soldier often appear on each paragraph than other characters. From the analysis of reference, the pronoun “He” as anaphoric reference has a lot (57) than another pronoun and the pronoun “You” as cataphoric reference also has a lot (11) than another pronoun



The Person Deixis in the Story of The Tinderbox (1835)

Data from table 2 no. 4.b

*“Why can't **I** see her? Where's my tinderbox?” **He** struck a light and, zip! Came the dog with eyes as big as saucers.”*

(The text of story can be seen in Appendix line 111th)

Speaker: Soldier

Listener: Himself

From the conversation above, there are two personal deixis there are **I** and **He**. Both of them have same meaning because the pronoun **He** as an actor who performs process as material, while the pronoun **I** here also as an actor who performs action of see her, so doing to see her performed by dissent actor. Based on Levinson's theory, the pronoun **I** can be categorized as first personal deixis, while the pronoun **He** can be categorized as third personal deixis. The pronoun **I** and **He** refers to the speaker, he is Soldier and indicated as subject pronoun.

Data from table 2 no. 5

*“When she saw them disappear into a large house, **she** thought, “Now **I** know where it is,””*

(The text of story can be seen in Appendix line 125th)

From the conversation above, there are two personal deixis the words **I** and **She**. Both of them have same meaning because the pronoun **She** as an actor who performs process as mental, while the pronoun **I** as actor who performs action of it, so sensing to know where it is performed by dissent actor. Based on Levinson's theory, the pronoun **I** can be categorized as first personal deixis, while the pronoun **She** can be categorized as third personal deixis. The pronoun **I** and **She** refers to the speaker, she is Old Lady and indicated as subject pronoun.

Then, from the analysis of personal deixis from this research, developing Levinson, the researcher theory found that the pronoun “He” that should be used to third person male singular can have similar meaning as the pronoun “It” refer to the “Dog”. Then, the pronoun “I” in analysis of reference as first person singular, but the analysis of person deixis the pronoun “I” can change into third person male or female singular. Based on diagram above, the pronoun “He” that have

similar meaning as the pronoun “It” has the highest occurrence than another pronoun.

This research is different from previous study, because the research of previous study just focus on the analysis deixis and describe the reference meaning of deixis, but this research focuses on comparing reference and personal deixis. The data source that used in previous study above is novel and this research used fairy tale. In this research used theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) and Levinson (1983).

4. CONCLUSION

Having conducted the analysis and discussed the findings, the researcher can draw some conclusions. From the finding of pronouns reference, there are anaphoric reference 276 utterance namely, He (57 utterance), His (37 utterance), It (35 utterance), You (33 utterance), Him (18 utterance), Her (16 utterance), She (14 utterance), They (13 utterance), My (10 utterance), Them (10 utterance), I (8 utterance), Their (8 utterance), Me (6 utterance), Your (3 utterance), Yourself (2utterance), Our (1 utterance), and We (1 utterance). Then cataphoric reference 30 utterance, namely You (11 utterance), Your (4 utterance), Me (4 utterance), I (3 utterance), She (2utterance), It (2utterance), Him (1utterance), Yourself (1 utterance), They (1 utterance), and Their (1utterance). It can be concluded that anaphoric reference the most dominant then cataphoric reference. Then, to analyze the pronoun of personal deixis uses Levinson (1983) theory and this analysis also suitable with it. From the finding, there 11 utterances that conclude personal deixis

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