DISCOURSE DEIXIS IN “THE ELF OF THE ROSE” SHORT STORY BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN (1892)

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by:

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini adalah tentang deikis wacana. Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah; (1) mengidentifikasi indikator linguistik yang menunjukkan deiksis wacana dalam cerita, (2) mendeskripsikan hubungan antara wacana satu dengan wacana yang lain. Sumber data penelitian ini diambil dari cerita pendek “The Elf of the Rose” oleh Hans Christian Andersen (1892).


Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1) terdapat indikator linguistik yang menunjukkan deiksis wacana dalam cerita, diantaranya; prepositional phrase (38,46%) adalah indikator linguistik yang menunjukkan deiksis wacana yang paling dominan dalam cerita, sedangkan sentence (23,07%) adalah indikator linguistik kedua yang dominan dalam cerita, adverbial clause of place dan adverbial clause of time keduanya memiliki persentase yang sama (15,38%) sebagai indikator linguistik yang dominan ketiga dalam cerita, dan adverbial phrase of time (7,69%) memiliki persentase paling rendah yang menunjukkan indikator linguistik dalam cerita. (2) Terdapat 13 cerita berbingkai di dalam cerita dan terdapat hubungan antar waktu dan tempat antara cerita satu dengan cerita lainnya. Penulis menggaris bawahi bahwa deiksis wacana tidaklah hanya kata-kata this, that, those, these, dan then, tetapi deiksis wacana adalah indikator linguistik yang menghubungkan satu cerita berbingkai dengan cerita berbingkai lainnya di dalam cerita, dimana terdapat hubungan antara cerita satu dengan yang lainnya.

Kata kunci: Deiksis, Deiksis Wacana, Indikator Linguistik, Cerita Berbingkai

ABSTRACT

This study is about discourse deixis. The main aims of this study are; (1) to identify the linguistic indicators showing the discourse deixis found in the story, and (2) to describe the relation between one discourse and the other discourse. The data are taken from the short story “The Elf of the Rose” by Hans Christian Andersen (1892).

The techniques of collecting the data are observation and documentation. Technique of analyzing the data refers to the theories of; reading by Cline (2006), identifying by Golden (2017), and describing the data. The underlying theory used in this study is a theory about discourse deixis by Evelyn Hatch (1992).

The result shows that: (1) the linguistic indicators showing the discourse deixis are such as follow; prepositional phrase (38,46%) is the most dominant linguistic indicator showing the discourse deixis found in the story, while sentence (23,07%) is the second linguistic indicator which is dominant in the story. Both of adverbial clause of place and adverbial clause of time have the same percentage (15,38%) as the third linguistic indicator which is dominant in the story, and adverbial phrase of time (7,69%) has the least percentage as linguistic indicator which is found in the story. (2) There are 13 events found in the story and there are relations between one event and the others.
related by showing time and place or location. The researcher underlined that discourse deixis is not only the words *this, that, those, these,* and *then,* but discourse deixis is a linguistic indicators which is connecting one previous event and the next event, where there is a relation between one discourse and the other discourse.

**Keywords:** Deixis, Discourse Deixis, Linguistic Indicators, Folded Discourse

1. **INTRODUCTION**

   Short Story is an abbreviation of short stories. The length of story is less than 10,000 (ten thousand) words or less than ten (10) pages. Short stories can also be referred as a fictional essay that contains most of the person's life or the life also told briefly and only focuses on a character. The researcher will analyze about deixis in a short story, especially discourse deixis in The Elf of The Rose short story by Hans Christian Andersen (1892). The reason why the researchers raised concerns about discourse deixis because in the story itself shows there are some discourse deixis which has not been discussed yet by any researcher. Levinson in Hatch (1992: 219) states that discourse deixis concerns the use of expressions with in some utterance. Discourse deixis has to do with keeping the track of reference in the unfolding discourse. The use of phrases such as “In the following chapter” or pointers such as “this/that” to refer to large chunk of the discourse that are located within the discourse itself. Hatch (1922: 220) also stated that discourse deixis can be accomplished with clauses, phrases, single adverbs, or demonstratives. The deictics described can be used to point back or forward to parts of the discourse.

   According Putrayasa (2014; 38) deixis is a form of language either words or other functions as a case or a particular function beyond language. In other words, a form of language can be said to be deixis when the reference is moving or changing on who the speaker and it depends on the time and place of the word is spoken. The phenomenon of deixis is the most obvious way to describe the relationship between language and the context. By combining the opinions of Nababan (1987) and Purwo (1984) then Putrayasa (2014: 43) divides into six sections namely persona deixis, place deixis, pointing deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. However, in this study the researchers only discuss one type of deixis, that is discourse deixis. In daily life, we often encounter the use of deixis in various ways, for example in a conversation,
newspapers, and in works of fiction. One of them can be seen in works of fiction that is novel. The novel comes from the Italian "novella" which means "a story or a piece of news". In the novel there are dialogues between characters which there are many words that contain the elements of deixis, which can be analyzed in the study. In the novel there are often words that need more interpretation to understand what is the characters are talking about, where the background of events that are being discussed and when the incident actually took place.

Deixis study by Cahyono (2002: 217) is a way to refer to the specific nature of the language that can only be interpreted in the sense referred to by speakers and influenced by the conversations. Deixis is a phenomenon of semantics contained in the word or construction of reference can be interpreted in accordance with the situation of the conversation and pointing to something beyond language as the word shows, pronouns, and so on. The phenomenon of deixis is the most obvious way to describe the relationship between language and context within the structure of the language itself. New deixis can know its meaning if the note also the ‘who, where, and when’ the words are spoken. Thus, the orientation center deixis is the speaker. Thus, deixis is the identification of the meaning of a language that can only be known when it is in a language event because it is influenced by the context of the situation referred to by the speaker talks.

In the current research, the researcher is interested to find deixis mainly discourse deixis in the short story The Elf of The Rose by Hans Christian Andersen (1892). Hans Christian Andersen was a Danish author which was best remembered for his fairy tales stories. Andersen’s fairy tales have been translated into more than 125 languages, his works have become culturally embedded in the West's collective consciousness, readily accessible to children, but presenting lessons of virtue and resilience in the face of adversity for mature readers as well. Some of his most famous fairy tales include “The Emperor's New Clothes”, “The Little Mermaid”, “The Nightingale”, “The Snow Queen”, “The Ugly Duckling”, “Thumbelina”, and many others. His stories have inspired ballets, plays, and animated and live-action films. One of Copenhagen's widest and most busy boulevards is labeled “H.C. Andersens Boulevard”. The Elf of the Rose was
written by Hans Christian Andersen (1805-1875), and was translated from the Danish by M. R. James (1862-1936) as part of his Hans Andersen Forty-Two Stories (1930). The Elf of The Rose is one of seventeen fairy tales featured in this collection of stories by Hans Christian Andersen. The Elf lives inside a beautiful rose-tree in full blossom. He is such a little wee thing, that no human eye could see him. During the day he enjoys the warm sunshine, flies from flower to flower, and dances on the wings of the flying butterflies. Andersen's popularity is not limited to children, his stories express themes that transcend age and nationality. Based on the backgrounds and the definition above, this researcher carried a research entitled “DISCOURSE DEIXIS IN ‘THE ELF OF THE ROSE’ SHORT STORY BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN (1892)”

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. In this research, the researcher use descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative method often involves no statistical analysis; it is associated with hypotheses generating and developing an understanding. Moleong (1990:3) states that Qualitative research is a certain tradition in the social knowledge fundamentally depends on the observation concerning to human in their region and the phenomenon. The research data will be written in description about discourse deixis and folded discourse found in the short story “The Elf of The Rose” (1892) by Hans Christian Andersen. The underlying theory used in this study is a theory about discourse deixis by Evelyn Hatch (1992).

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Finding

After the researcher identified the data source, the researcher found that there are 13 discourse deixis which are connecting one event to the other events. In this section the researcher identified the linguistic indicators showing the discourse deixis, and describing the relation between one discourse and the other discourse which is found in the story.

3.1.1  In the midst of a garden grew a rose-tree,
Linguistic indicator: **prepositional phrase.**

This discourse deixis relates by showing place or location where the first event happened. The place or the location itself is in the middle of a rose garden near the wood, which is the elf is living on a little chamber behind the leaf of the rose.

3.1.2 *During the whole day*

Linguistic indicator: **prepositional phrase.**

This discourse deixis relates by showing time when the second event happened. The time was at day, and it still relates to the first event. The first event and the second event happened at the same time (at day) and on the same place (on the garden).

3.1.3 *The sun went down:*

Linguistic indicator: **sentence.**

This discourse deixis relates by showing time when the third event happened. The time was at evening and it relates to the second event. On the second event was told that the elf was doing its daily activity to pour the pollen from the flowers in the garden, and the elf was enjoying its work so much until the sun went down or until the evening.

3.1.4 *At the end of the garden,*

Linguistic indicator: **prepositional phrase.**

This discourse deixis relates by showing place or location where the fourth event happened. The place or the location itself is in the corner of the garden. The place or the location on this event relates to the place or the location on the third event. On the third event was told that the elf has commenced its work too late until the evening and it can not find a place to sleep.

3.1.5 *as he walked through the dark wood alone,*

Linguistic indicator: **adverbial clause of place.**

This discourse deixis relates by showing place or location where the fifth event happened. The place or the location itself is in the wood. The place or the location on this event relates to the place or the location on the fourth event. On this event described when the man was walking home through the wood, the brother of the woman came to the man and killed the man.
3.1.6  *It was the dawn of morning*

Linguistic indicator: *sentence*.

This discourse deixis relates by showing time when the sixth event happened. The time was at dawn and it relates to the fifth event. The time was at dawn when the woman’s brother arrived home, he saw his sister was sleeping on her room.

3.1.7  *The window stood open the whole day,*

Linguistic indicator: *sentence*.

This discourse deixis relates by showing time when the seventh event happened. The time was at dawn and it relates to the sixth event. On this event described that the time when the morning came, the elf flew back to the rose in the garden, but the elf went back to the woman’s room to see her condition.

3.1.8  *As soon as night came on,*

Linguistic indicator: *adverbial clause of time*.

This discourse deixis relates by showing time when the eighth event happened. The time was at dawn and it relates to the seventh event. On this event described that at the time when the night came, without knowing by her brother, the woman went to the wood where the linden tree grown there exactly just like what the elf told her.

3.1.9  *As soon as she was in her room,*

Linguistic indicator: *adverbial clause of place*.

This discourse deixis relates by showing place or location where the ninth event happened. The place or the location itself is in the woman’s room. The place or the location on this event relates to the place or the location on the eighth event. On the eighth event was told that when the night came, she found her lover’s dead body which has killed by her brother, then she went home with the dead head from her lover.

3.1.10  *Every morning*

Linguistic indicator: *adverbial phrase of time*.

This discourse deixis relates by showing time when the tenth event happened. The time was at morning and it relates to the ninth event. This event described that the time when the morning comes, the elf always
watching the woman who took care of the jasmine plant which is inside the jasmine pot there is the dead head of her lover.

3.1.11 *and flew from flower to flower,*

Linguistic indicator: **prepositional phrase.**

This discourse deixis relates by showing place or location where the eleventh event happened. The place or the location itself is in the garden near the wood. The place or the location on this event relates to the place or the location on the tenth event. This event described that the elf flew back to the garden near the wood to tell all the flowers and the little spirits there about the story of the man and the woman who tragically dead because of the woman’s brother.

3.1.12 *But during the night,*

Linguistic indicator: **prepositional phrase.**

This discourse deixis relates by showing time when the twelfth event happened. The time was at night and it relates to the eleventh event. This event described that during the night, the little spirit from the jasmine flower in the woman’s brother’s room are coming out from the jasmine petal, they spread their poisonous fragrance and then they stung the woman’s brother’s lips and killed him.

3.1.13 *When the morning came,*

Linguistic indicator: **adverbial clause of time.**

This discourse deixis relates by showing time when the thirteenth event happened. The time was at the morning and it relates to the twelfth event. On the twelfth event was told that the little spirits from the jasmine flower came out to kill the woman’s brother, this event described the time when the morning came, when the elf and the bees came to the woman’s house to kill the woman’s brother, they surprised to see that the woman’s house was already full of people, and they found that the woman’s brother has already dead.

Table 1. The relation between one discourse and the other discourses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Relation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Event 1 and event 2</td>
<td>Related by showing place or location where the first event happened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Event 2 and event 3</td>
<td>Related by showing time when the second event happened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Linguistic Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Prepositional Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Adverbial clause of place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Adverbial clause of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Adverbial phrase of time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2 Discussions

Based on the data analysis and the finding above, it is found that there are 13 events found in the story, and there are 13 discourse deixis with 5 kinds of linguistic indicators; sentence, prepositional phrase, adverbial clause of place, adverbial clause of time, and adverbial phrase of time, also there are relations showing time and place or location between one folded discourse and the others. The current study defined discourse deixis is not only marked by the words *then, this, and that,* but discourse deixis as a linguistic indicator which is connecting one event with the other event, so in one story can be found several folded discourse or event which is related between one and other.
4. CONCLUSION

After identifying the data analysis, the researcher could draw some conclusions which are answering all the problem statements of this research as follow:

1) Below are the linguistic indicators showing discourse deixis found in the story written in percentage:
   - Prepositional Phrase = 5 data (38.46%)
   - Sentence = 3 data (23.07%)
   - Adverbial clause of time = 2 data (15.38%)
   - Adverbial clause of place = 2 data (15.38%)
   - Adverbial Phrase of time = 1 data (7.69%)

The result above showed that prepositional phrase is the most dominant linguistic indicator showing the discourse deixis found in the story, while sentence is the second linguistic indicator which is dominant in the story, both of adverbial clause of place and adverbial clause of time have the same percentage as the third linguistic indicator which is dominant in the story, and adverbial phrase of time has the least percentage as linguistic indicator which is found in the story.

There are 13 events found in the story and there are relations between one event and the others related by showing time and place or location.

2) The researcher underlined that discourse deixis is not only the words this, that, those, these, and then, but discourse deixis is a linguistic indicators which is connecting one previous event and the next event, where there is a relation between one discourse and the other discourse.

3) The last but not the least conclusion is the researcher found that all of the data and the finding of this study is suitable with the theory of discourse deixis by Evelyn Hatch (1992) which is stating that discourse deixis has to do with keeping track of reference in the unfolding discourse using phrases or pointer to large chunks of the discourse that are located within the discourse itself.

REFERENCES


