

Pragmatic Analysis on Deixis to Short Story of “What the Old Man Does is Always Right”

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ABSTRACT

Language is a system to communicate with people around us. One branch of language is pragmatic. Pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning. Contextual meaning is getting from language use or relation of language and context. Deixis is one of study in pragmatic learn about the relation of language and context. Deixis or deictic expression is an expression to indicate to the participant, time, place, discourse and social status. The aims of this research are to found types of deixis and the dominant type used in “What the old man does is always right” written by Hans Christian Andersen in 1930. The story was taken from the internet website of http://hca.gilead.org.il/old_man.html. The source of data is that short story and the data is the word in that story point to types of deixis. This research used Levinson theory in categorized types of deixis. Types of deixis based on Levinson theory are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. This research used descriptive qualitative method because the data analyzed in word form and explain the data descriptively. The data analyzed step are read the whole text, classified and analyzed based on the theory. The findings of this research are short story used five types of deixis and the dominant type used is person deixis (77.95%). The other types of deixis are time deixis (4.41%), place deixis (4.04%), discourse deixis (9.92%), and social deixis (3.68%). Deixis or deictic expression needed to have more understanding in read short story “What the old man does is always right”.

Keywords: *Pragmatic, Deixis, short story.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool of communication of people in society. Language is as the tool of communication that has the essential part in making communication (Herman and Silalahi, 2020; Thao and Herman, 2020). Besides that, people use language for share any ideas, share opinion, share feeling and also to understand of what the speaker want from what she/he speak using language. People use language in spoken language and written language. In short, language is used to converse amongst community, and it stands for the character and manners of community itself (Herman and Pardede, 2020:137). Language and context of language use is one of important things that should be understood in communication. One of study learn about language is pragmatics. Pragmatic is a study about meaning. According to Fleming and Slotta (2018), Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic that investigates the ways language is tied to the context in which it is used. Hence, Yule (1996) as cited Herman (2015) defined that pragmatic is the study of relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms (Sinaga et al, 2020; Thao et al, 2020). The context is an important thing in pragmatic study because context is the background knowledge assumed to be shared by the speaker and hearer and which contributes to the hearer’s interpretation of what the speaker means by giving an utterance (Sihombing et al, 2021). It means that the meaning of the sentence and utterance depend to the context. In other word, pragmatic is contextual meaning. Misunderstanding in communication happen when the listener did not look to the

context of who, where, and when of the utterances are uttered. Misunderstanding also happen when read a story, novel, article, etc. The author of the story made an expression word which difficult to understand the word. In understand a story, its importance to know the case in the story, who utters the utterance, when the utterance is utter, and where the utterance is utter. The theory which relate to the pointing who, where and when the utterance uttered is Deixis. For college student in English department who study pragmatic is familiar to hear deixis while to other people who are not study about pragmatic will not familiar with deixis even though often uses the term of deixis in spoken or written language. According to Yule (2010), Deixis which is used to point to things and people are called person deixis, word and phrase used to point to a location are called spatial deixis and those used to point to a time are called temporal deixis. Hence, deixis is pointing location, identification of people, objects, events, process, and activities which is being talked about or referred to, in relation to the time, when the speakers says the utterance and when the hearer hear it (Simanjuntak et al, 2021:99). Deixis is also call as deictic expression. In other word to make the more understanding about the definition of deixis or deictic expression, deixis is the word that point to the person, time and location/situation of the speaker say in written or spoken language.

Researcher chooses story to analyze because now a days the teenagers like to spend their time in reading story. Then, Story is the best choice in analyze types of deixis because there are character and context which will be main point in this research. The story is jokes story. Also, story has a message for reader and open reader's mind to act as a good human for other people. The short story that the researcher used is the story written by Hans Christian Anderson with entitles "What the old man does is always right". The story tells about the countryman swop his horse with rotten apple. The limitation of this research is researcher focuses on the types of deixis in short story "What the old man does is always right". There are 5 types of deixis analyzed in short story of What the old man does is always right based on Levinson theory. They are (1) personal deixis, (2) place deixis and (3) time deixis, (4) discourse deixis and (5) social deixis. The statement problem of this research is what types of deixis and what dominant types found in short story "What the old man does is always right" and the objectives of this research are to found the types of deixis and the dominant deixis found in short story "What the old man does is always right".

METHOD

The aim of this research is to found the types of deixis and the dominant types of deixis in story of What the old man does is always right. This research is using qualitative research and descriptive method in analyze the data because the data is in word form and analyze descriptively not in number form. Ary et al. (2010:29) point out that qualitative research focuses on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables (Purba and Herman, 2020; Butarbutar et al, 2020:5). Bodgan and Taylor (1975) state that human being's written or spoken word and their observable behaviors are the example of descriptive data. The research used content analysis as method in this research design because content analysis is a research methodology or a procedure of systematic analysis of content text (words, phrase, statements, communication, documents, etc.) (Hutabarat et al, 2020:145). This research analyzed whole

the text to find the types of deixis used based on Levinson theory descriptively.

The subject of this research is What the old man does is always right. The story was written by Hans Christian Anderson. The story published on 1930. The story contains 1.814 words. The story was taken from the internet website of http://hca.gilead.org.il/old_man.html. The object of the research is all of deixis or deictic expression in short story “What the old man does is always right” by Hans Christian Andersen. All the deixis or deictic expression indicates to person, time, place, discourse and social be the data in this research.

Technique of Data Collection and Analysis

Data is the main point in the research to get the objective of this research. Researcher collected the data by following the steps. First, search from the internet the short story “What the old man does is always right”. Second, read carefully and do for many times to get understanding the story. Third, take one by one of deixis or deictic expression in short story “What the old man does is always right”. And the last is organizing all the deixis or deictic expression which got from the short story “What the old man does is always right” into table. After collecting the data from the short story “What the old man does is always right”, the researcher analyzed the data by followed the steps. First, researcher collects all the data that include to deixis or deictic expression in story “What the old man does is always right”. Second, researcher classified the deictic expression as a data based on their criteria. Third, researcher analyzed the data based on Levinson’s theory on categorizing the types of deixis, namely; person deixis, place deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. Fourth, researcher interpreted the deictic expression refers to. Fifth, researcher calculated the dominant types of deixis used in story “What the old man does is always right” Last, describe and explaining the result.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In data analysis, researcher put the data include analyzing based on levinson theory in types of deixis. Researcher found five types of deixis in short story of what the old man does is right. They are Person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The data analyzed below:

Person Deixis

The function of person deixis is the deictic word indicate or point person. Person deixis divided into three categories namely first person (60), second person(31), and third person(121).

Table 1. Person Deixis Expressions in the Short Story

Title	Personal deictic expression		
	First person	Second person	Third person
What the old man does is right	I (36), My (3), me (6), we (11), us (2), our (2)	You (30), yours (1).	She(17), her (12), he (23), his (12), him (4) they (13), them (3), themselves (1), it (36)
Total	60	31	121

First Person

First person is a reference deictic that refers to the speaker in singular or plural pronoun. First person in short story what the old man does is right found 60 data deictic word. Reference analyzed for 3 data include to first person that can be seen in short story what the old man does is right.

Data 1:

"Shall we have a word together? A horse, *I* suppose, is worth more than a cow, but that don't matter. *I* should make more out of the cow, shall we swop?"

Deictic expression : I

Analysis :

The deictic word of *I* is the person deixis in the text because I is the speaker. The deictic word of *I* is first person categories. The deictic word of *I* in the story refer to the old man.

Data 2:

"Shall *we* have a word together? A horse, I suppose, is worth more than a cow, but that don't matter. I should make more out of the cow, shall we swop?"

Deictic expression : We

Analysis :

The deictic word of *We* categorized in first person. The deictic word of *We* is the plural pronoun. *We* in the text refers to the old man and the man with cow.

Data 3

"I'd like to own that one," thought the countryman, "it wouldn't want for grazing on our bit of ditch, and in winter one could take it indoors. After all, it would be more the thing for *us* to keep a sheep than a cow. Shall we swop?"

Deictic expression : Us

Analysis :

The deictic word of *Us* categorized in first person. *Us* is plural pronoun in first person. After read whole the text, the deictic expression *Us* refers to the old man and the wife of the old man.

Second Person

Second person deixis is the listener or who have communication with the speaker. From the table.1, second person deixis found in short story what the old man does is right by Hans Christian Andersen are 31 deictic expressions. Reference analyzed 3 data of second person deixis below.

Data 4:

"That's a heavy chap you've got there," said the countryman. "He's got fat and feathers too; he'd look well tethered out by our pond, and be something for mother to save scraps for. She's often said, 'If only we had a goose', and now she can have one, and she shall have it: will *you* swop? I'll give you the sheep for the goose and thank you too."

Deictic expression : You

Analysis :

Deictic word of *You* categorized into second person. After read all the whole text *You* in the text above

refers to the man who have goose.

Data 5:

"Well, what'll you give me?" said the man.

Deictic expression : You

Analysis :

In the sentence above, the word You categorized as second person because you is the listener of the speaker. After read whole text, word you refers to the old man.

Data 6:

"Then shall we really have a Michaelmas goose this year? Dear old man, you're always thinking of something to please me; it really is a nice idea of *yours*. The goose can be on a tether and get ever so fat by Michaelmas."

Deictic expression : Yours

Analysis :

In the text above, the word yours categorized into second person because yours is the possessive pronoun of you. The word of Yours in the text refers to nice idea of the old man.

Third Person

Third person is indicate to the person neither in speaker nor addresser of the utterance in communication. Third person found in short story what the old man does is always right contain 121 deictic expression. Researcher analyze 3 deictic expression of third person below.

Data 7

So *she* tied his necktie, for that at least she understood better than he did.

Deictic expression : She

Analysis :

In the sentence above, the word she categorized into third person. After read all whole text, she refers to the countryman's wife.

Data 8

Soon *he* went with his cow.

Deictic expression : He

Analysis :

In sentence above, the word he categorized into third person. after read all whole text, he refers to the countryman.

Data 9

She's often said, 'If only we had a goose', and now she can have one, and she shall have *it*: will you swop?

Deictic expression : It

Analysis :

In sentence above, the word it categorized into third person. after read whole the text, it refer to goose.

Place Deixis

Place deixis encoding to the spatial of the location or the location of the speaker and the listener with something. Place deixis found in short story of what the old man does is right is there and here. The data of place deixis are below and including to the analysis:

Table 2. Place Deixis Expressions in the Short Story

Title	Place deixis
What the old man does is always right	There (6), Here (3), this (1), that one(1)
Total	11

Data 10:

"That you'll understand better than me, old man," said his wife. "It's market day in town; just you ride *there* and get the price of the horse or make some other good bargain.

Deictic expression : There

Analysis :

The word There above categorized into place deixis because indicate to the spatial or the location. The word there above refers to market.

Data 11:

He sorely wanted a dram and a bit of bread, and *here* he was close to the inn, and there he meant to go in.

Deictic expression : Here

Analysis :

The word here above was categorized into place deixis because indicate the space of the location of the speaker with one place he want to go. The word Here refers to a spatial of the speaker with the inn.

Data 12:

But the ostler was coming out, and met him in the doorway, carrying a sack chock-full of something. "What have you got there?" asked the countryman.

Deictic expression : There

Analysis :

The word of There above was categorized into place deixis because indicate to the place. After all the whole text, the word There above referred to market.

Time Deixis

Time deixis encode to the time or when the speaker utter or do something. Time deixis that found in short story what the old man does is right by hans Christian Andersen are 11 deictic expressions. The data of time deixis and the analysis of the deictic expression are below:

Table 3. Time Deixis Expressions in the Short Story

Title	Time Deixis
What the old man does is right	Last year (1), now (9), The sun was burning hot (1), this time (1).
Total	12

Data 13

I shall certainly have to rise by my own endeavors from a bricklayer's laborer, or as a carpenter's apprentice—a lad wearing a paper cap, although I *now* wear a silk hat.

Deictic expression : Now

Analysis :

The word Now categorized into time deixis because it is an adverb of time. The word of Now refers to in time the old man wear silk hat.

Data 14

Last year we hadn't but one apple on the old tree by the peat-house.

Deictic expression : Last year

Analysis :

The word last year categorized into time deixis because it is an adverb of time or indicates to year. The word last year refers to the past year when the story happened.

Data 15

The sun was burning hot, and there were no clouds.

Deictic expression : The sun was burning hot

Analysis :

The sentence the sun was burning hot categorized into time deixis because the sentence refers to the time or refers to afternoon.

Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis point or indicate to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance.

Researcher found 27 deictic word of discourse deixis and analyzed the data below:

Table 4. Discourse Deixis Expressions in the Short Story

Title	Discourse deixis
What the old man does is always right	That (27)
Total	27

Data 16

"Yes, but I swopped off the cow for a sheep." "That's even better, for certain," said his wife, "you're

always so thoughtful.

Deictic expression : That

Analysis :

The word of That above indicate to discourse deixis. The word of that refer to the preceding portion. That in the word is explained about swopped off the cow for a sheep.

Data 17

"That you'll understand better than me, old man," said his wife.

Deictic expression : That

Analysis :

The word of that above categorized to discourse deixis. The word of that is referring to the proceeding portion. That in the sentence is explained about choosing which better to sell the horse, or exchange it for something or another.

Data 18

"Yes, that's not a bad idea." So they swopped

Deictic expression : That

Analysis :

The word of that above categorized to discourse deixis. The word of that is referring to the proceeding portion. That in the sentence is explained about do swop with other man.

Social Deixis

Social deixis encode to the status social of the speaker with the listener. Researcher found 10 deictic expression in story what the old man do is always right by Hans Christian Andersen. The data and the analysis of the data are below:

Table 5. Social Deixis Expressions in the Short Story

Title	Social deixis
What the old man does is always right	Mother (6), Father (3), God (1)
Total	10

Data 19

"He's got fat and feathers too; he'd look well tethered out by our pond, and be something for mother to save scraps for.

Deictic expression : Mother

Analysis :

The word mother indicate social deixis because a relational of the speaker and the addresser in context. Mother is referring to the name to call the countryman's wife.

Data 20

"Thank God for the milk!" said his wife. "Now we can have milk to cook with, and butter and cheese on the table. That was a splendid swop."

Deictic expression : God

Analysis :

The word God indicates social deixis. The word God refers to the God for the speaker and the addresser.

After conducting the analysis to the data in the previous point, the researcher had some finding as listed in the following table below.

Table 6. List of Pragmatic Deixis Expressions used in the Short Story

No	Type of deixis	Total deictic expression	Percentage
1	Person deixis	212	77,95%
2	Place deixis	11	4,04%
3	Time deixis	12	4,41%
4	Discourse deixis	27	9,92%
5	Social deixis	10	3,68%
Total		272	100%

From the table, there are five types of deixis found in “What the old man does is always right”, they are Person deixis contain 212 (77,95%) deictic expression, place deixis contain 11 (4,04%) deictic expression, time deixis 12 (4,41%) deictic expression, discourse deixis 27 (9,92%) and social deixis 10 (3,68%) deictic expression. It can be conclude that the dominant type of deixis is Person deixis.

Discussion

The reader gets difficulties in understanding some word relating to the deixis or deictic word. Understanding the context of the story is the best way to understand the deictic word was refer to. From the analysis of the short story “What the old man does is always right” by Hans Christian Andersen, researcher five types of deixis according to Levinson theory, namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Person deixis categorized into three categories namely first person, second deixis and third deixis. Person deixis indicate to person. Person deixis found 212 deictic expressions include first person, second person and third person. First person includes I (36), my (3), me (6), we (11), us (2), our (2), second person include you (30), yours (1) and third person include she (17), her (12), he (23), his (12), him (4) they (13), them (3), themselves (1), it (36). Place deixis indicate to place or spatial of the speaker and the addresser. Place deixis that found are there (6), Here (3), this (1), that one (1). Time deixis indicate to time when the story happens. Time deixis that found are Last year (1), now (9), The sun was burning hot (1), this time (1). Discourse deixis that found are That (27). Social deixis that found are Mother (6), Father (3), God (1). From the data, the dominant type of deixis based on Levinson theory is person deixis. There are 212 person deixis found. Third person is the dominant

categories of person deixis found in short story “What the old man does is always right”.

CONCLUSION

Deixis is one of study relate to the language and context. It can help the listener or reader to understand the speaker or writer meaning. Deixis also call as deictic expression. The deictic expression that use is indicates to who, when and where the utterance utter, indicate to discourse and social status. From the finding above, researcher conclude that the short story “What the old man does is always right” written by Hans Christian Andersen used all types of deixis based on Levinson theory. The dominant type found in “What the old man does is always right” is person deixis (77.94%) contain 3 categories; they are first person, second person and third person. The most used in it is third person deixis. The other type of deixis found in that story is place deixis (4.04%), (4.41%), (9.92%), (3,68%). In the study of deixis, the context of the utterance is needed to understand the meaning of the word in utterances.

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