The Study of “Discourse Deixis” in the Short Story “The Garden” by Elisabeth Laird 1979

1. Desla Fitria
2. Nadiya Veronica
3. Kharisma Atika Kirani
4. Eka Wahyu Nugrahani
5. Malikatul Laila

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia

Abstract
This study is about discourse deixis. The main aims of this study are: (1) to identify the forms showing the discourse deixis found in the story, and (2) to analysis the event related by discourse deixis. The data are taken from the short story “The Garden” by Elisabeth Laird (1979). The technique of collecting 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 show that: (1) the forms showing the discourse deixis are such as follow; noun phrase is the most dominant forms showing the discourse deixis found in the story with percentage of 42.857%, both of adverbial clause of time and sentence have the same percentage as the second forms which are dominant in the story with percentage of 19.047%, sub clause in the short story has a percentage of 9.523%, prepositional phrase and adverbial of place have the least percentage as forms which are found in the story with percentage of 4.761%. (2) there are 21 events found in the story and there are relations between one event and others. The researchers found that discourse deixis is not only the words this, that, those, these, and then, but discourse deixis is a linguistic indicators with many forms 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
Technique
Forms
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Introduction

Deixis are a form of language which can be in the form of words or other functions that have specific cases or functions outside language (Putrayasa, 2014: 38). In this case, a form of language is categorized as deixis when the reference depends on who the speaker is and depends on the time and place where the word is spoken. The phenomenon of deixis is the clearest way to describe the relationship between language and context. Deixis is divided into six types, namely persona deixis, place deixis, pointer deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis, according to the combined opinion of Nababan (1987) and Purwo (1984) put forward by Putrayasa (2014: 43). However, in this study, only one type of deixis is discussed, namely discourse deixis. In everyday life, the use of deixis is often found in various situations, such as in conversations, newspapers, and works of fiction. One of them can be found in the novel, where there are dialogues between characters that contain many deictic words and can be analyzed in the study. In the novel, there are words that require more interpretation to understand the context of the conversation and when the event occurred.

Deixis is words whose references always change depending on the context. The discussion of deixis has a pragmatic meaning because deixis is part of pragmatics. Deixis is the only clear way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structure of language itself. Deixis consists of five kinds, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

Discourse is defined as the meaning embodied in the text, according to systemic functional linguistics (Prof. Amrin Saragih, M.A., Ph.D and Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.). Because the meaning or understanding of discourse is closely related to the text in the definition, the term text itself needs to be defined. Text is any language unit or linguistic form that is functional in context. Thus, discourse can be realized. The explanation explicitly states that discourse is intricately linked to text. In current conversations about linguistic organization beyond the sentence level, certain linguists have inclined towards utilizing the terms discourse and text interchangeably. Halliday (2004), for instance, has employed both expressions synonymously. Hence, according to some authorities, discourse is equivalent to text.

The Deixis study is a way to show the special characteristics of language, which can only be explained by the meaning shown by speakers and influenced by conversation (Cahyono, 2002:217). Deixis is a semantic phenomenon contained in words or reference constructions that can be interpreted according to the conversational situation and refers to something outside the language, such as appearing words, pronouns, etc. The phenomenon of deixis is the clearest way to describe the relationship between language and context in the structure of the language itself. Deixis is the identification of the meaning of a language, which can only be known when it is in a language event because it is influenced by the context of the situation the speaker is talking about. Therefore, deixis is the center of
language orientation, and the meaning of deixis can only be known if we pay attention to "who, where, and when" the words are spoken.

In this study, researchers are interested in finding deixis, especially in the discourse deixis in the short story The Garden by Elisabeth Laird (1979). Elizabeth Laird (born 1943) is an English writer of children's literature in the genres of travel and fiction. She is also known for the many folk tales she collected from the Ethiopian region. Her books have been translated into at least twenty languages.

Method

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The researchers use qualitative descriptive methods to analyze the discourse deixis in the short story "The Garden" by Elizabeth Laird (1979). According to Moleong (2010: 6), descriptive qualitative research is research that explains the understanding of phenomena, behaviors, perceptions, motivations, and actions of research subjects as a whole and how to describe the results. results in the form of words and sentences. As explained by Punch (1998:29), qualitative research does not use numerical data. He also said that research questions and methods will be more general at the outset and become more focused as the research progresses.

Results

After researchers analyzed the source of the data in “The Garden” story text, researchers found that there were 21 discourse deixis linking one with the other. In this section, the researchers identified categories that referred to the discourse deixis, and explained the relation between one and the other that is found in the story.

1.1.1 It was six o’clock
Categorized: sentence
This sentence refers to the first event by showing time. The time was at evening after the girl work and didn’t like the work and in the rush to go home.

1.1.2 At home
Categorized: prepositional phrase
This phrase refers to the second event by showing place or location. The place is at the girl’s home (I). This is related with the first event when she is come home after work at six o’clock.

1.1.3 Today
Categorized: Adverbial of time
This word refers to the third event by showing time. The time was at evening after she have an argument with her father. This is related with the second event when she came home, her father had an argument with her and he went out form home. After that her neighbor came to her home and she talk with her neighbor.

1.1.4 The next day
Categorized: sub clause
This clause refers to the fourth event by showing time. The time was after the third event happened. This happened at evening after work and she want to go to Old George’s garden. This event related with the second event when her neighbor have a chat with her, Old George advised her to come to his garden the next day.
1.1.5 Every evening
Categorized: Adverbial of time
This phrase refers to the fifth event by showing the time. The time explains the woman's habit of taking care of the garden with her neighbor, Old George. This event related with fourth event, after she meet with old George in his garden.

1.1.6 Month passed
Categorized: sentence
This sentence refers to the sixth event by showing the time. The time happens after his father got mad at "I" and "I" became friends with Old George and build garden in the balcony with him. This event related with fifth event after gardening habit was formed.

1.1.7 One day
Categorized: noun phrase
This phrase refers to the seventh event by showing the time when the seventh event happened. This event happens before her father supper time. When George is sick, the girl (I) makes food and takes it with her. However, George had died. Indicates an incident that occurred on an unexpected day in the past.

1.1.8 My father came home late that night
Categorized: sentence
This sentence refers to the eighth event by showing time. This happened after Old George died and the girl came home and have another argument with her father until she had enough. This time corresponds to the seventh event of the late night after Old George died.

1.1.9 It was dark outside
Categorized: Sentence
This sentence refers to the ninth event by showing time. When the girl (I) leaves the house at night, where the streets are quiet and there are no people there. This event related with eight event at the same night after she had a fight with her father.

1.1.10 Some hours later
Categorized: Noun phrase
This phrase refers to the tenth event by showing time. “I” decided to leave her house and walk outside at night. After a few hours, morning came, and people started going to work. Indicates that there is a time lag of several hours between the previous event & the next event.

1.1.11 Then
Categorized: Adverbial of time
This word refers to the eleventh event by showing time. After the girl falls asleep on the bus, someone touches her arm and wakes her up. This is related with the tenth event in the morning after she left her house.

1.1.12 Now
Categorized: Adverbial of time
This word refers to the twelfth event by showing time. In this case, it shows that while the girl is sitting in a cafe after buying bread & tea, she has little money and is hungry. She realized that she had to find a job and soon get information about work.
for Mrs. Jack from the waiter. This event have connection with the eleventh event after she got off from the bus in the morning and feeling hungry.

1.1.13 One day
Categorized: noun phrase
This phrase refers to the thirteenth event by showing time. While the girl is working on the new greenhouse, Harry, the son of Mrs. Jack, approach her. Denotes an event that happened on an unspecified day in the past in the story. This event related with the twelfth event after the girl accepted to work at Mrs. Jack’s greenhouse.

1.1.14 After that day
Categorized: sub clause
This clause refers to the fourteenth event by showing time. Shows changes in interactions and relationships between the girl and Harry after the incident from thirteenth event. The phrase shows a change in Harry's behavior after the incident where the speaker rejected Harry’s presence and touch and expressed his discomfort with men in general.

1.1.15 One day
Categorized: noun phrase
This phrase refers to the fifteenth event by showing time. After having an unpleasant experience with Harry, the girl wanted to forget him & her father by creating something beautiful. Indicates an event or events that happened on a specific day in the past.

1.1.16 Next day
Categorized: noun phrase
This phrase refers to the sixteenth event by showing time. Shows the events that occur the next day in which the speaker gets up early and picks some of the best flowers from her garden, then takes them to town to be sold. This event happen one day after the fifteenth event.

1.1.17 On the corner of the street
Categorized: Adverbial of place
This clause refers to the seventeenth event by showing place or location. When the girl (I) left the flower shop, he walked quickly to avoid meeting his father. And not long after, at the end of the road the girl (I) met an old and very thin beggar who turned out to be his father. This event happen at the same day as the sixteenth event.

1.1.18 The next day
Categorized: noun phrase
This phrase refers to the eighteenth event by showing time. The time was happen after the seventeenth event after the girl reconciled with her father and she decides to write a letter to Mrs. Jack, her employer to let her know that the girl can no longer work for her.

1.1.19 One evening
Categorized: noun phrase
This phrase refers to the nineteenth event by showing time. The event shows where the girl lives life as usual, but there is someone knocking on the door, that is Mrs. Jack’s son, Harry, arrives bringing flowers from his mother’s garden.
1.1.20 Every week
Categorized: noun phrase
This phrase refers to the twentieth event by showing time. This time shows after Harry came home to visit the girl. This event happened after sudden visit from Harry at the nineteenth event.

1.1.21 One day
Categorized: noun phrase
This phrase refers to the twenty first event by showing time. This time showed after Harry often visited the girl at the twentieth event. This event happened while she was watering the plants and Harry proposed to the girl.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Forms of Discourse Deixis</th>
<th>Utterance Samples</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>It was six o’clock</td>
<td>Linked with the first event by showing time.</td>
<td>19,047%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Month passed</td>
<td>Linked with the sixth event by showing time.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>My father came home late that night</td>
<td>Linked with the eighth event by showing time.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It was dark outside</td>
<td>Linked with the ninth event by showing time.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Prepositional phrase</td>
<td>At home</td>
<td>Linked with the second event by showing place or location.</td>
<td>4,761%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Adverbial of time</td>
<td>Today</td>
<td>Linked with the third event by showing time.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Every evening</td>
<td>Linked with the fifth event by showing time.</td>
<td>19,047%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Then</td>
<td>Linked with the eleventh event by showing time.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Now</td>
<td>Linked with the twelfth event by showing time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Adverbial of place</td>
<td>On the corner of the street</td>
<td>Linked with the seventeenth event by showing place or location.</td>
<td>4,761%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Noun Phrase</td>
<td>One day</td>
<td>Linked with the seventh event by showing time.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Some hours later</td>
<td></td>
<td>Linked with the tenth event by showing time.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>One day</td>
<td></td>
<td>Linked with the thirteenth event by showing time.</td>
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<td>One day</td>
<td></td>
<td>Linked with the fifteenth event by showing time.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Next day</td>
<td></td>
<td>Linked with the sixteenth event by showing time.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The next day</td>
<td></td>
<td>Linked with the eighteenth event by showing time.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>One evening</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One day</td>
<td></td>
<td>Linked with the twenty first event by showing time.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.</th>
<th>Sub clause</th>
<th>The next day</th>
<th>Linked with the fourth event by showing time.</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>After that day</td>
<td></td>
<td>Linked with the fourteenth event by showing time.</td>
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</table>

### Discussion

Based on the analysis of the data and the findings presented above, it has been determined that there are 21 events found in the story, and there are 21 discourse deixis with 6 kinds of categorized; sentence, prepositional phrase, adverbial of place, adverbial of time, sub clause, noun phrase, also there are relations 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
categorized 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.

After identifying the data analysis for the short story "The Garden", the researcher was able to draw several findings that answered all the questions in this study: The following forms, which display the percentage of discourse deixis contained in the story:

- Sentence = 4 data (19,047%)
- Prepositional phrase = 1 data (4,761%)
- Adverbial of time = 4 data (19,047%)
- Adverbial of place = 1 data (4,761%)
- Noun phrase = 9 data (42,857%)
- Sub clause = 2 data (9,523%)

The results above indicated that the noun phrase is the most prevalent form, demonstrating the discourse deixis present in the story; the adverbial clauses of time and place, which both have the same percentage as the second forms that are dominant in the story; the subclause, which is in third place in terms of percentage results; and the prepositional phrase, which has the least percentage as forms present in the story. There are 21 events in the story, one of which is related to other events by indicating the time and place or location.

**Conclusion**

1) The researchers discovered that discourse deixis extends beyond the simple words "this," "that," "those," "these," and "then." Instead, it encompasses a variety of linguistic cues that link a preceding event to a subsequent event, establishing a relationship between different aspects of the discourse.

2) One crucial conclusion drawn by the researchers is that all the data and findings from this study align with Evelyn Hatch's theory of discourse deixis (1992). According to this theory, which claims that discourse deixis is the process of keeping track of references in a discourse as it develops using expressions or pointers to substantial passages of discourse that are contained within the discourse itself.

**Acknowledgment**

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**References**


