



DEIXIS IN STORY SNOW WHITE AND SEVEN DWARFS

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ABSTRAK

Metode penelitian menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dalam mengumpulkan dan menyeleksi data untuk penelitian. Data berdasarkan analisis teori Levinson `Objek penelitian ini adalah ucapan-ucapan yang mengandung deixis dalam cerita Putri Salju. Pertanyaan penelitian dari investigasi ini adalah jenis deixis yang ditemukan dalam film Snow White dan bagaimana deixis digunakan dalam film tersebut. Deixis adalah salah satu bentuk linguistik dalam pragmatik yang dapat membantu pembaca atau pembicara untuk memahami makna dari suatu ujaran. Dalam mempelajari deixis berarti mempelajari satu aspek bahasa alami membutuhkan referensi siapa pembicara dan pendengar, tempat dan waktu berbicara di mana kata deiktik digunakan. Banyak fenomena bahasa yang menggunakan deixis, seperti puisi, lirik, film, novel, talk show, dan juga iklan. Dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, kita selalu menemukan iklan di sekitar kita, seperti di majalah, koran, internet, radio, atau televisi. Berdasarkan temuan, dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada 5 jenis deixis yaitu deixis orang, deixis tempat, deixis waktu, deixis wacana dan deixis ucapan.

ABSTRACT

The research method uses qualitative research in collecting and selecting data for research. Data based on Levinson's theory analysis `The object of this research is utterances that contain deixis in the story of Snow White. The research question of this investigation is what kind of deixis is found in the film Snow White and how is deixis used in the film. Deixis is one of the linguistics forms in pragmatics that can help the reader or speaker to understand the meaning of an utterance. In studying deixis means learning one aspect of natural language to require the reference of who are the speaker and the hearer, the place and the time of speaking in which the deictic word used. Many language phenomena use deixis, such as poem, lyric, film, novel, talk show, and also advertisement. In our daily life, we always find advertisement around us, such as in magazine, newspaper, internet, radio, or television. Based on the findings, it us conclude that there are 5 types of deixis there are person,deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and speech deixis.

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Introduction

The concept used is Levinson's concept of deixis, Levinson (1983:152) says that deixis is a very easy way to research, the relationship between language and context or the relationship between deixis and language is reflected. Levinson divides deixis into

five types, namely person deixis, deixis place, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

Levinson (1983:65) further says that in its use, deixis is distinguished between gestural and symbolic. An indication is said to be signaling if the designation is accompanied by body movements, if the designation is not accompanied by body movements it is called symbolic.

Previous research on deixis conducted by Magfirah Thayyib on Deixis in Tae' and English (A Pragmatic Contrastive Analysis). The word deixis comes from the Greek word *deiktikos*, which means direct reference. The use of deixis has been widely applied in everyday speech and is also commonly applied in other written works (Lubis & Nasution, 2021). The knowledge of deixis itself is often overlooked by ordinary people, and they tend to be unconcerned or unaware of the existence of this deixis, starting with the distribution of the types of deixis or how it is used. "Deixis is how the language encodes the grammatical features of the context of the utterance or utterance event, and therefore the interpretation of the statement depends on the language" (Dylgeri & Kazazi, 2013).

Deixis takes several elements of its meaning from the context, such as personal, spatial, temporal, discourse, and social. Deixis is an important separate area of language research and is very important for second language learners. Deixis can be found in every day communication and text books. Deixis occurs in everyday language such as business, politics, and education. In daily conversation. In English lessons, needed a text book to understand the language.

Deixis is a reference term that can change or change depending on who the speaker is, when and where the utterance is given (Salamah, Octaviani, & Isnaini, 2021). Deixis often appears in two situations, formal and informal. Formal signs occur when a student has a conversation consisting of the singular, the first sign, the first plural, the second plural, the second plural, and the third singular. In addition to personality deixis, researchers also found space or place deixis, time deixis, language deixis, and community deixis. The reason someone uses deixis is to explain to the reader or listener the speaker, the purpose of the utterance, and the time of the utterance (Nisa, Asi, & Sari, 2020).

Research on deixis studies is rarely done by researchers, so this research is necessary so that the research results can form a literature review on the field of deixis and also the literature. Reference for other researchers and for teachers as deixis-related information and references in supporting the learning process (Jumaedah, Saleh, & Hartono, 2020). Then, in non-academic fields, the results of this study can help clear up referral misunderstandings that occur in the community.

The author reads the story Snow White and The Seven Dwarfs repeatedly to get the text and rereads it to get utterances that contain deixis. The identified data were analyzed descriptively using Levinson's (1983) theory about the types and their use in a gestural and symbolic manner. The reason the researcher chose the story of Snow White is that when reading the story the researcher found that the characters in the story used a

lot of deixis in their conversation. Therefore, the writer was interested in conducting research on deixis in the story of Snow White.

A. DEFINITION OF DEIXIS

Deixis is a branch of linguistics, namely pragmatics. The word deixis comes from the Greek *deiktios* which means "directly signifies something". A word is said to represent when the speaker moves or changes depending on where and when the word is spoken (Stenstrom, 2014). Deixis can also be understood as a word whose reference always changes depending on the context. Deixis is also a part of linguistics, a part of pragmatics, which deals with changing words or sentences through situations and contexts of sentences (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013).

According to Bambang Kaswanti Purwo's book 'Pragmatics and Language Teaching'. Words like mine, our words lost here, now. Words like these have no fixed references (Grangé, 2013). Unlike words like chair, house, paper. From whose chair, house, paper, everywhere, always refer to the same thing. But the recognition of my words here can only be known now, although it is known by whom, where and when they were spoken.

B. TYPES OF DEIXIS

Levinson (1983:62) states that semantics in English will be divided into 5 parts: personal show "personal display", place sign "place sign", time sign "time sign", space", social sign "social sign", and speech image.'speech deixis'. As Levinson's book (Practical) explains:

1. Personal semantics (Personal Deixis)

Personal semantics is concerning cryptography the participants of the speaking event within which the speech was created. the non-public class is split into 3 categories: the primary person is that the speaker's own grammatical reference, the person codes the speaker's regard to one or a lot of addresses. Third parties write references to people and entities aside from the interpreter or recipient of the statement involved. Levinson (1983: 62). ("Personal semantics is bothered with the speech participant's understanding of the speech scenario once the phrase is spoken. sort|thesort|{the kind} of non-public impression is split into 3 parts: first-person type, self-referential synchronic linguistics of the word. speaker." person is that the speaker's data of references to 1 or a lot of purpose. The person is data of the regard to that person and also the presence of the speaker and recipient of the supposed expression. access").

For example, once victimisation the primary person function word, the speaker refers to himself, the person refers to 1 or a lot of individuals addressed to a different person, whereas the person refers to somebody aside from the speaker and also the interlocutor. (Nadar F.X.:2009:56). So, victimisation personal semantics, the speaker will relate to something. It will be someone (person) or one thing (something). Personal semantics words embrace subject pronouns (I, you, we, he, she, he, she), object pronouns (I, you, she, he, she, we, you, you), possessive adjectives (mine, yours, his).

consist of. , his, we, they), possessive pronouns (I, yours, he, she, we, and she) and reflexive pronouns (I, I, I, myself, main) I, D).

For a lot of details, see the subsequent samples of personal deixis:

"He needs to urge the very best score within the final exam"

In her own words, the speaker could be a girl, though she is also relating another girl once another girl says constant factor. The word O doesn't amendment, however the reference will amendment looking on WHO pronounces it. The word he's the descriptor of the person subject function word. "He set himself on fire"

In the example higher than, there area unit 2 kinds of individual semantics. the primary is yourself, the second is yourself. These 2 words see the speaker. military intelligence is that the solely third-person kind of the topic function word, whereas the word itself refers to the sole reflexive military intelligence.

2. Time semantics (Time Deixis)

Time notation refers to the relative time of incidence of a voice communication or voice communication. Time illustration is that the main reference for the role of participants, therefore it's necessary to differentiate the instant of speaking from the instant of reception (Levinson, 1983: 73). ("Deixis time is associate idiom of democratic operate, semantics time is vital to differentiate between speak time and decision time").

Time semantics are going to be terribly straightforward to understand if the speaker and recipient understand the time of the voice communication and also the course of the voice communication and also the purpose of the voice communication. There area unit many words that embrace time semantics, including: currently, yesterday, tomorrow, today, months, afternoon, etc.

"Tomorrow is Sunday"

The word tomorrow belongs to time semantics as a result of it refers to the relevant day (Nassirtoussi, Aghabozorgi, Wah, & Ngo, 2015). From the voice communication, the time once the voice communication is mentioned is on Friday (Friday) as a result of the word tomorrow refers to weekday (Saturday).

"I saw him last week"

The word last week (next week) is enclosed within the semantics of your time, the word last week refers to a particular time once the voice communication is being mentioned.

3. Place semantics (Site Deixis)

Spatial semantics could be a spatial comparison between the speaker and also the object in question. Levinson sees in linguistics. point illustration means that spatial cryptography per the participant's position within the speech (Levinson, 1983: 62). ("Position notation relates to understanding the situation of the space or place used in order that the speaker speaks"). Place semantics will be seen victimisation demonstrative pronouns like "this" and "that", and may even be viewed as place adverbs like "here" and "there".

"Here he is"

The word "there" is associate adverb of an area familiar to the speaker and an area wherever the speaker is aware of the that means of place.

4. Social semantics

Social semantics emphasizes or shows variations in social characteristics between the topic or reference mentioned within the speech, the speaker and also the recipient, or the author and speaker (Fowler & Kress, 2018). In Levinson, Fillmore states that social deixis is bothered with aspects of sentences that replicate or outline what's determined by sure realities of the social context within which the vocalization happens (Culpeper & Haugh, 2014). ("Fillmore notes that in Levinson, social expression relates to aspects of sentence understanding that confirm or confirm the likeness of social reality within the emergence of speech acts"). Also, girls and Gentlemen, Crown choose, unearned President, etc.

There area unit forms accessible in many languages for licensed recipients, as well as restrictions on most address headers (Lampesberger, 2016). (There are variety of instances wherever language enters social relations within the kind of respect for those of high rank, as well as the restriction of nicknames like "Sir, Sir, Sir." President"). Another example of social notation is that the use of the words die, die, die, die, die to specific the state of being dead. every of those words is employed otherwise.

5. Speech Deixis

Discourse notation refers to these things to show the elements of future discourse (Fairclough & Fairclough, 2013). Discursive notation implies the use of utterances in a statement to indicate some content of oral discourse (including the use of the utterance itself)(Larrain & Haye, 2012). ("Discursive notation deals with various problems used to design discursive elements (Cruise, 2000: 323), According to Levinson (1983: 85), discursive notation concerns understanding the use of expressions in different interpretations of speech. use of the speech itself).The presentation of discourse is a reference to certain parts of the discourse that are given or developed (Agustina, 1995: 47). Speech is denoted by Deixis, Anaphora and Catafora. A reference is said to be reversed if the reference or successor refers to something already mentioned. A reference or reference is said to be a cathode if the reference refers to the object in question.

When a word that refers to a certain part of the text is used as a reference in the actual discourse, it can be called display discourse. Examples of argumentative sentences are before, first, next, next Thursday, last paragraph, and so on.If a pronoun is used to refer to a person introduced as part of a discourse, it can be included in the discourse indicator, or the pronoun can also be spoken as a joint reference.

"I was born in Indonesia and lived here all my life"

"It was a great day"

"Good story"

The word here refers to Indonesia because the speaker was born and lives in Indonesia, while the word refers to the date which then refers to the date. There is a

difference between this form of demonstration: this and this. Sometimes it is used in the main part of a speech, while it is used at the end of a speech.

Methods

This article used Qualitatif research. Qualitatif research is research that used to descriptive, describe, explain, find the qualities or features of social influence that cannot be explained, measured or described through a qualitative approach. Research used the Qualitatif approach when collecting and selecting the data for research. Defines that qualitataif research is research procedure which observed the data in written or oral from of people and behavior (Mohajan, 2018). The story of Snow White used as the research object in this occasion, because the story of Snow White is famous and many people read the story. So that, the researchers are interested how many deixis in the story.

Results and Discuss

The deixis of person found in this story are categorized into 3 categories, namely: First person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis.

1. First person deixis

First person deixis is show the speaker who is speaking. Example : I, me, myself, mine, we, us, ourselves, our, ours.

Table 1. First Person Deixis

No	Type	Word	Sentence
1	First person deixis	We	We'd better check upstairs
2	First person deixis	Our	You already cleaned up our place
3	First person deixis	I	But I have no money

- The word **we** in the sentence *We'd better check upstairs* refers to the dwarves, which denotes the speaker who is speaking.
- The word **our** in the sentence *You already cleaned up our place* also refers to the dwarves talking to Snow White.
- The word **i** in the sentence *But I have no money* refers to Snow White talking to a witch.

1. Second person deixis

Second person deixis is shows himself as a speaker but does not speak and he becomes a listener (Saputri, 2016). Example : you, yourself

Table 2. Second Person Deixis

NO	Type	Word	Sentence
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1	Second person deixis	You	Who are you ?
2	Second person deixis	You	Whatdo you know?

- a. The word **you** in the sentence *Who are you?* pointing to snow white who was the listener and the dwarf the speaker
 - b. The word **you** in the sentence *What do you know?* Pointing to the magic mirror listening to Snow White's step mother talking to her
2. Third person deixis

Third person deixis is shows people who do not take part in the story but are mentioned.

Example : he, she, they, him, himself, her, herself.

Table 3. Third Person Deixis

No	Type	Word	Sentence
1	Third person deixis	They	The next morning before they left for work.
2	Third person deixis	She	She went upstairs
3	Third person deixis	He	But she was the queen and what could he do?

- a. The word **they** in the sentence *The next morning before they left for work* Pointing at the dwarves.
- b. The word **she** in the sentence *She went upstairs* Pointing to Snow White
- c. The word he in the sentence *But she was the queen and what could he do ?* Pointing to the maid that Snow White's step mother ordered to kill her.

2. Time Deixis

Time notation refers to the relative time of occurrence of a conversation or conversation (Norris, Voids, Palen, & Voids, 2019). Time representation is the main reference for the role of participants, so it is important to distinguish the moment of speaking from the moment of reception. There are time deixis in Snow White:

Table 4. Time Deixis

No	Type	Word	Sentence
1	Time Deixis	Once upon a time	One upon a time, a princess named snow white live in castle.
2	Time Deixis	Another day	I can not wait another day.
3	Time Deixis	The next morning	The next morning, before they will left for work.
4	Time Deixis	Now	Now, She had to run away frome home.

5	Time Deixis	One day	One day,the prince happend to pass through.
6	Times Deixis	At Once	At once, Snow White eyes opened.

- 1) In first row the table,there is time deixis.”**Once upon a time**” show the time at the beginning of the story.
 - 2) In second row, there is time deixis. “ **Another day**” Show the time that the queen can not wait in another time.
 - 3) In third row, there is time deixis. “ **The next morning**”. Show the time that the seven dwarf give a information that cinderella can not open the door for the next day.
 - 4) In fourth row, there is time deixis, “ **Now**”. Show the time that cinderellah to run away frome home.
 - 5) In fifth row, there is time deixis,” **One day**”. Show the time that the price happend ti pass through.
 - 6) In sixth row, there is time deixis, “ **At once**”. Show the time that the princesss eyes opened.
3. Place Deixis

Place Deixis is Deictic reference to a lication relative to the lication of a participant in the Speech event, typically the speakers (Pratiwi, 2018). Place Deixis in Snow white and Seven Dwarves Story:

Table 5. Place Deixis

N0	Type	Word	Sentence
1	Place Deixis	in a castle	Snow White lived in a castle with her father...
2	Place Deixis	into the woods	The next day he took Snow White into the woods.
3	Place Deixis	From the cottage	Yet no sound came from the cottage,only light from the windows.
4	Place Deixis	In the royal garden	They would take long walks in the royal garden and tell each other stories,and laugh.
5	Place Deixis	The living room	After Snow White cleaned up the living room, she went upstairs.
6	Place Deixis	On the second floor	On the second floor, there were seven little beds lined up in a row, as if for children.
7	Place Deixis	Returned home	when they returned home that night.

8	Place Deixis	The kingdom	They returned to the kingdom and lived happily ever after.
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- 1) The word **castle** in the sentence *snow white lived in a castle with her father...*
 - 2) The word **Woods** in the sentence *The next day he took Snow White into the woods.*
 - 3) The word **Cottage** in the sentence *Yet no sound came from the cottage, only light from the windows.*
 - 4) The word Royal Garden in the sentence They would take long walks in the royal garden and tell each other stories, and laugh.
 - 5) The word living room in the sentence After Snow White cleaned up the living room, she went upstairs.
 - 6) The word second floor in the sentence on the second floor, there were seven little beds lined up in a row, as if for children.
 - 7) The word **home** in the sentence *when they returned home that night.*
 - 8) The word **kingdom** in the sentence *They returned to the kingdom and lived happily ever after.*
4. Social Deixis

Social deixis is the giving of forms according to social differences that refer to the role of participants, especially aspects of social relations between the speaker and the listener or the speaker with several references (Febriza, 2020). Social Deixis in Snow white and Seven drawfs Story:

Table 6. Social Deixis

NO	Type	Word	Sentence
1	Social Deixis	Majesty, princess	But Majesty, the Princess.....”
2	Social Deixis	hunterman	The Queen called for her servant, a hunterman.
3	Social Deixis	Prince	The Prince pulled open the glass coffin.
4	Social Deixis	evil Queen's	the evil Queen's spell was forever gone

- a. The word **majesty** in the sentence But Majesty, the Princess
 - b. The word **hunterman** in the sentence The Queen called for her servant, a hunterman.
 - c. The word **Prince** in the sentence The Prince pulled open the glass coffin.
 - d. The word **evil Queen's** in the sentence the evil Queen's spell was forever gone
5. Speech Deixis

Speech diexis is a reference to certain of the discourse that have been discussed or are being developed speech deixis, it, that, and this.

Table 7. Speech Deixis

NO	Type	Word	Sentence
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1	Speech deixis	It	“ It is a bad sign”
2	Speech deixis	This	“ I would not mind magic like this”
3	Speech deixis	That	“ Something is fishy around here,that’s for sure”

- 1) The word it in the sentence “It is a bad sign.”.
- 2) The word this in the sentence “I wouldn’t mind more magic like this!
- 3) The word that in the sentence Something is fishy around here, that’s for sure.

Kesimpulan

Based on the analysis of Deixis in Story snow white and seven dwarf, the researchers have found 5 types of deixis used in Story snow white and seven dwarf . Those types of deixis are *person, deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and speech deixis*. It was found that there were 3 cases of first person deixis, 2 cases of second person deixis, 3 cases third person deixis, 6 cases of times deixis, 8 cases of place deixis , 4 cases of social deixis and the last 3 cases of spech deixis . From the result of the listed explanation, it can be concluded there were found any deixis in story snow shite and seven dwarves. By using deixis, the story will be more completed and easily conveyed the message.

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