

DEIXIS ANALYSIS IN THE STORYBOOK “THE MAGIC PORRIDGE POT” BY ROSIE DICKINS

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Abstract

The use of simple words is important to make children quickly understand the story in children's storybooks. Therefore, the role of pragmatics in accompanying simple words is also very useful in telling stories to children. The simple words in the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins become the object of analysis in this research. Deixis's analysis in the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins is the focus of research based on the theory of Yule (1996). The method used is a qualitative method. Retrieval of data using the method of documentation. The stages of data analysis are through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data description, and conclusions. The findings of this research discuss the types of deixis and reference of deictic expressions in the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins using a deixis analysis. The conclusion of this research is that there are 29 person deixis and 6 temporal deixis, so person deixis is dominant in the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins. There are also 15 anaphoric references and 10 cataphoric references, so the anaphoric reference is dominant in the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins.

Keywords: *Deixis, Anaphoric, Cataphoric, Reference, Deictic Expression, Storybook*

INTRODUCTION

Children's storybooks are books of story that are created for children and are usually accompanied by illustrations or pictures to develop children's imagination and to attract children's attention to be interested in reading the storybooks. Because the children's vocabulary is still limited, children's storybooks use a lot of simple words so that children can more easily understand the story. Pictures in children's storybooks also help children get additional information in understanding the story. Reading children's storybooks can improve children's language skills such as strengthening vocabulary. The moral message in the story can also improve children's social skills.

One of the children's storybooks is "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins which was published in January 2008. "The Magic Porridge Pot" storybook is a retold story from the "Sweet Porridge" story by The Brothers Grimm. The storybook tells about Hannah, a girl who never had enough to eat. One day Hannah met an old woman then the old woman gave her a magic pot. The pot could make porridge just by saying the magic words. One night the magic pot was stolen by a greedy boy and a bad thing came to him.

The use of simple words that aim to make children quickly understand the story in children's storybooks is interesting to analyze, so the simple words in the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins become the object of analysis in this research. Deixis's analysis in the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins is the focus of research based on the theory of Yule (1996).

Researchers that have analyzed similar matters are Artika Putri and Made Budiarsa (2018) with the title "The Analysis of Deixis in the Novel the Fault in Our Stars by John Green" about the analysis of types of deixis and the functions of deixis in the novel "The Fault in Our Stars" by John Green.

Lenggahing Asri Dwi Eko Saputri (2018) with the title “Deixis Analysis in First Chapter of The Rainbow Troops Novel: Ten New Students by Andrea Hirata” about the analysis of the types of deixis and the deixis’ relationship between the structure of language and the context in the first Chapter of “The Rainbow Troops” Novel by Andrea Hirata. Waladdin Panggabean (2018) with the title “Deictic Expressions in Nasreddin's Selected Stories” about the analysis of the types of deixis and references of deictic expressions in the book “Nasreddin, A Man with Thousands of Ideas”. Ervina CM Simatupang, Najmah Nur Fadhillah, and Rezky Afihtul Barokah (2021) with the title “Pragmatic Analysis of Deixis in The Novel Fangirl by Rainbow Rowell” about the analysis of the types of deixis, the functions of deixis, and the factors of deixis in the novel “Fangirl” by Rainbow Rowell. Wiwiek Sundari (2021) with the title “An Analysis of Deixis in the Novel of ‘Ketika Cinta Bertasbih 1’ by Habiburrahman El-Shirazy” about the analysis of the types of deixis and the deixis usage in the novel of “Ketika Cinta Bertasbih 1” by Habiburrahman El-Shirazy.

The similarity of this research with previous research is the use of deixis analysis in the book. Meanwhile, the difference is in the results of the research object analysis. This research focuses on deixis' analysis in the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins.

In this study, the researcher discusses:

1. What types of deixis are found in the storybook “The Magic Porridge” by Rosie Dickins?
2. Which deictic expressions of each deixis type are included in anaphoric and cataphoric references in the storybook “The Magic Porridge” by Rosie Dickins?
3. What types of deixis and references of deictic expressions are the most dominant in the storybook “The Magic Porridge” by Rosie Dickins?

Review of Literature

The purpose of this research is to identify, analyze, and describe the types of deixis and reference of deictic expressions in the storybook “The Magic Porridge Pot” by Rosie Dickins.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the meaning of the speaker's utterances according to the context which has several limitations in the form of participant experience (speakers and addressees) and the participants' social knowledge (Yule, 1996: 3). In other words, the meaning of the speaker's utterances is based on the perspective of the speaker or the addressees and the context.

This research focuses on one of Pragmatic's analysis, namely Deixis. Deixis is a technique of pointing things such as person, place, and time through utterances in language (Yule, 1996: 9). Based on theory of Yule (1996), Deixis is divided into 3 types: Person Deixis, Spatial Deixis, and Temporal Deixis.

Person Deixis

Person Deixis is a type of deixis that is used to refer to someone (Yule, 1996: 132). Person Deixis is divided into three categories: First Person Deixis (I, My, Mine) as a speaker, Second Person Deixis (You, Your, Yours) as an addressee, and Third Person Deixis (He, She, It) as other participants (Yule, 1996)

Spatial Deixis

Spatial Deixis is a type of deixis that is used to refer to a place or the distance between the speaker and the addressee or object. (Yule, 1996: 134). The basic adverbs of place used in Spatial Deixis are “Here” and “There”. There are also the demonstratives (This, These, That, and Those) and the other words (In, On, At, etc.) often used as Spatial Deixis. Spatial Deixis is divided into two terms: Proximal (This, Here, Now), a location that near or closer to the speaker, and Distal (That, There, Then), a location that far from the speaker or closer to the addressee.

Temporal Deixis

Temporal Deixis is a type of deixis that is used to refer to a time when the utterance is spoken by the speaker (Yule, 1996: 135). The basic adverbs of time used in Temporal Deixis are “Now” and

“Then”. There are also the other words often used as Temporal Deixis, such as “Soon”, “Recently”, “Yesterday”, etc.

To further identify the deictic expressions in each type of deixis, this research also focuses on references of deictic expressions. According to Yule (1996), reference of deictic expressions is a technique for identifying deictic expressions. References of deixis consist of two types: Anaphoric and Cataphoric.

a. Anaphoric

Anaphoric is a technique for identifying deictic expressions that refer to something mentioned earlier.

b. Cataphoric

Cataphoric is a technique for identifying deictic expressions that refer to something mentioned later.

METHOD

The results of deixis analysis in the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins in this research use a qualitative descriptive method. A qualitative descriptive method is a method of collecting research data in the form of words or pictures (Moleong, 2005: 4). The research data in this research are types of deixis in the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins. Based on Sugiyono (2018: 476), the data collection technique in this research is carried out by the documentation method by reading the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins and then taking notes to identify the types of deixis. Based on Sugiyono (2012: 91), the data analysis technique is carried out through 4 steps: data collection, data reduction, data description, and ends with drawing conclusions along with data validation.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on data analysis, there are two types of deixis found in the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins, namely Person Deixis and Temporal Deixis. The deictic expressions of each deixis type are identified into the reference of deictic expressions: Anaphoric and Cataphoric references.

1. Person Deixis

a. First Person Deixis Singular

- *“I’d LOVE some porridge,” said Hannah.*

The pronoun "I" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of first person deixis singular as a speaker. The pronoun "I" in the sentence above refers to Hannah who is mentioned later in the sentence as the speaker of the utterance, so this reference is cataphoric.

- *“I want that pot!”. The boy waited until Hannah went to bed.*

The pronoun "I" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of first person deixis singular as a speaker. The pronoun "I" in the sentence above refers to the boy who is mentioned later in the sentence as the speaker of the utterance, so this reference is cataphoric.

- *“Stop!” cried the boy. “I’ll drown in porridge!”*

The pronoun "I" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of first person deixis singular as a speaker. The pronoun "I" in the sentence above refers to the boy who is mentioned earlier in the sentence as the speaker of the utterance, so this reference is anaphoric.

- *Hannah sniffed. “I smell porridge!” she thought.*

The pronoun "I" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of first person deixis singular as a speaker. The pronoun "I" in the sentence above refers

to Hannah who is mentioned earlier in the sentence as the speaker of the utterance, so this reference is anaphoric.

- *The greedy boy was saved. “I’ll never touch porridge again after this!”*

The pronoun "I" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of first person deixis singular as a speaker. The pronoun "I" in the sentence above refers to the greedy boy who is mentioned earlier in the sentence as the speaker of the utterance, so this reference is anaphoric.

b. Second Person Deixis Singular

- *The woman was carrying an empty pot. “Would you like some honey?” asked Hannah.*

The pronoun "You" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of second person deixis singular as an addressee. The pronoun "You" in the sentence above refers to the woman who is mentioned earlier in the sentence as the addressee of the utterance, so this reference is anaphoric.

- *“Yes please,” said the old woman. “Would you like some porridge?” “I’d LOVE some porridge,” said Hannah.*

The pronoun "You" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of second person deixis singular as an addressee. The pronoun "You" in the sentence above refers to Hannah who is mentioned later in the sentence as the addressee of the utterance, so this reference is cataphoric. The context of the sentence above is when the old woman offers porridge to Hannah.

- *“I’d LOVE some porridge,” said Hannah. “But your pot is empty.” The woman smiled. “That doesn’t matter,” she said.*

The pronoun "Your" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of second person deixis singular as an addressee. The pronoun "Your" in the sentence above refers to the woman who is mentioned later in the sentence as the addressee of the utterance, so this reference is cataphoric. The context of the sentence above is when Hannah looked into the old woman’s pot.

- *“I’d LOVE some porridge,” said Hannah. “But your pot is empty.” The woman smiled. “That doesn’t matter,” she said. “You just need to know the magic words.”*

The pronoun "You" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of second person deixis singular as an addressee. The pronoun "You" in the sentence above refers to Hannah who is mentioned earlier in the sentence as the addressee of the utterance, so this reference is anaphoric. The context of the sentence above is when the old woman told Hannah about magic words.

- *“You can keep the pot,” said the woman. “Remember the magic words and you will never be hungry again.” “Thank you!” said Hannah.*

The pronoun "You" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of second person deixis singular as an addressee. The pronoun "You" in the sentence above refers to Hannah who is mentioned later in the sentence as the addressee of the utterance, so this reference is cataphoric.

c. Third Person Deixis Singular

- *Hannah never had enough to eat. But, when she had some food, she always shared it.*

The pronoun "She" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of third person deixis singular as another participant. The pronoun "She" in

the sentence above refers to Hannah who is mentioned earlier in the sentence, so this reference is anaphoric.

- *One day, Hannah found some honey in the forest. Then she saw an old woman.*

The pronoun "She" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of third person deixis singular as another participant. The pronoun "She" in the sentence above refers to Hannah who is mentioned earlier in the sentence, so this reference is anaphoric.

- *The woman smiled. "That doesn't matter," she said.*

The pronoun "She" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of third person deixis singular as another participant. The pronoun "She" in the sentence above refers to the woman who is mentioned earlier in the sentence, so this reference is anaphoric.

- *From then on, Hannah always had plenty to eat. She had porridge for breakfast, porridge for lunch, and porridge for dinner.*

The pronoun "She" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of third person deixis singular as another participant. The pronoun "She" in the sentence above refers to Hannah who is mentioned earlier in the sentence, so this reference is anaphoric.

- *One evening, a greedy boy smelled the porridge. He followed his nose to Hannah's cottage. He saw the pot start to fill with porridge but he didn't see it stop.*

The pronoun "He" and "His" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of third person deixis singular as another participant. The pronoun "He" and "His" in the sentence above refers to a greedy boy who is mentioned earlier in the sentence, so this reference is anaphoric.

- *The boy waited until Hannah went to bed. Then he crept in, stole the pot and ran home. He couldn't wait to say the magic words.*

The pronoun "He" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of third person deixis singular as another participant. The pronoun "He" in the sentence above refers to the boy who is mentioned earlier in the sentence, so this reference is anaphoric.

- *Hannah sniffed. "I smell porridge!" she thought. She ran outside.*

The pronoun "She" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of third person deixis singular as another participant. The pronoun "She" in the sentence above refers to Hannah who is mentioned earlier in the sentence, so this reference is anaphoric.

- *The greedy boy was saved. But he had to eat a lot of porridge before he could go home.*

The pronoun "He" in the sentence above is person deixis. It is included in the category of third person deixis singular as another participant. The pronoun "He" in the sentence above refers to the greedy boy who is mentioned earlier in the sentence, so this reference is anaphoric.

- *As for Hannah, she got her pot back, and no one ever stole it again.*

The pronoun "She" and "Her" in the sentence above are person deixis. It is included in the category of third person deixis singular as another participant. The pronoun "She" and "Her" in the sentence above refers to Hannah who is mentioned earlier in the sentence, so this reference is anaphoric.

2. Temporal Deixis

- *One day, Hannah found some honey in the forest.*

The adverb "One day" in the sentence above is temporal deixis. It refers to the day that mentioned later in the sentence of the day when Hannah found some honey, so this reference is cataphoric.

- *Then she saw an old woman.*

The adverb "Then" in the sentence above is temporal deixis. It refers to the moment that mentioned later in the sentence of the moment after Hannah found some honey, so this reference is cataphoric.

- *Then it stopped.*

The adverb "Then" in the sentence above is temporal deixis. It refers to the moment that mentioned later in the sentence of the moment after the old woman said magic words, so this reference is cataphoric.

- *From then on, Hannah always had plenty to eat.*

The adverb "From then on" in the sentence above is temporal deixis. It refers to the moment that mentioned earlier about the moment when Hannah had the magic pot, so this reference is anaphoric.

- *One evening, a greedy boy smelled the porridge.*

The adverb "One evening" in the sentence above is temporal deixis. It refers to the moment that mentioned later in the sentence of the moment when a greedy boy smelled the porridge, so this reference is cataphoric.

- *Then he crept in, stole the pot and ran home.*

The adverb "Then" in the sentence above is temporal deixis. It refers to the moment that mentioned later in the sentence of the moment after the boy waited until Hannah went to bed, so this reference is cataphoric.

CONCLUSION

In this research, there are two types of deixis and two references of deictic expression found in the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins. There are 29 Person Deixis, consisting of 5 pronouns "I", 5 pronouns "You", 1 pronoun "Your", 8 pronouns "She", 7 pronouns "He", 1 pronoun "His", and 2 pronouns "Her". So, the pronoun "She" is dominant in Person Deixis. There are also 6 Temporal Deixis, consisting of 1 adverb "One day", 3 adverbs "Then", 1 adverb "From then on", and 1 adverb "One evening". So, the adverb "Then" is dominant in Temporal Deixis. Between Person Deixis and Temporal Deixis, Person Deixis is dominant in the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins. And then there are also 15 Anaphoric references and 10 Cataphoric references. So, the Anaphoric reference is dominant in the storybook "The Magic Porridge Pot" by Rosie Dickins.

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