Deictic Expressions in Nasreddin's Selected Stories

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Abstract
The research discusses deictic expressions or deixis in Nasreddin’s selected stories. The research method applied in the research is qualitative research while the theory that is used in the research is the theory of deixis by Yule that is used to analyze the deictic expressions in the story book. The researcher uses qualitative research because the data of this research are limited to the words or phrases having deictic expressions in the book of Nasreddin, A Man with Thousands Ideas. The aims of this research are to identify the type of deixis and explain the references that appear in the book. The result shows that there are three types of deixis that appear in the book. The analysis also shows that anaphoric and cataphoric references are found in the story book.

Keywords: deictic expression; deixis; references; anaphoric; cataphoric
Introduction

Deictic expressions or deixis are part of pragmatics that becomes the main instrument of this research. The source of the data is the text taken from the story book of Nasreddin, A Man with Thousands of Ideas. Nasreddin Hodja was Seljuq satirical Sufi, born in Hortu Village in Sivrihisar, Eskişehir Province, present day Turkey and died in 13th century in Akshehir, near Konya, a capital of the Seljuk Sultanate of Rum, in today's Turkey. He is considered a populist philosopher and wise man, remembered for his funny stories and anecdotes. He appears in thousands of stories, sometimes witty, sometimes wise, but often, too, a fool or the butt of a joke. A Nasreddin story usually has a subtle humor and a pedagogic nature. The International Nasreddin Hodja festival is celebrated between the 5th and 10th of July in his hometown every year. The book of Nasreddin, A Man with Thousands of Ideas was published in 1995 by Kanisius. It was written by Sugeng Hariyanto.

Many people who read the story book of Nasreddin, A Man with Thousands of Ideas get different or wrong perception about the purpose or theme of the stories because they may not know who the speakers, the hearers and the time and where the speakers alter the utterances. Based on the case, the researcher is interested in knowing the deictic expressions used in the literary work, like story book entitled Nasreddin, A Man with Thousands of Ideas. The researcher assumes that deictic expressions are useful to make clear the understanding that is usually found, for instance in TOEFL test or other English language competency test.

Summary of the Stories

There are 22 stories in the story book of Nasreddin, A Man with Thousands of Ideas but the researcher just takes two samples from the story book. The first story is Before It's Late and the second story is Not Finished Yet. In the first story, Nasreddin asked his son to take some drinking water from a natural fountain. Nasreddin handed a jar to his son. After that he hit his son's face while warning him not to break the jar. One of Nasreddin's neighbors felt a pity on the boy when he knew this event. He approached Nasreddin and said that his son was a nice boy and asked Nasreddin why he hit his son. Nasreddin said that he hit his son in order not to break the jar. After that, his neighbor said to Nasreddin that he was not a wise man because he had hit his son for something that the son had not done yet. Nasreddin argued that if he hit his son after he broke the jar it would be very late and it was no use to do something late.

The second story is Not Finished Yet. In this second story, Nasreddin felt that he was already old. He thought that he would die soon. He asked for someone to make a grave for him. He promised to pay the man a certain amount of money when the work was finished. Nasreddin protested many things about
the grave but after the man finished making the grave, Nasreddin refused to pay and he argued that the grave was not complete yet because the corpse was not there yet.

**Method**

This research is intended to discuss the usage of deixis in the story book of *Nasreddin, A Man with Thousands of Ideas*. The data were taken by using documentary technique. Documentary technique means that the data are found by reading, studying, analyzing, identifying, classifying and collecting the required information related to the study. The technique for analyzing the data for the research consisted of (1) identifying deixis in the story book; (2) classifying deixis based on types; (3) counting the occurrences of each types of deixis; (4) classifying deixis based on the use and references of deixis; (5) finding the most dominant type, the use and references of deixis in the story book. As Saldana (2010:32) defines that "This documentation helps us systematically and credibly examine, extract, and construct from the complexity of living its essences and essentials in order to exist in a better word". According to Latief (2011:81) in qualitative research, the researcher collects and analyzes data simultaneously to draw a temporary conclusion and repeats the cycles several times, deciding what data needs to be collected again to verify their temporary conclusion". Strauss & Corbin (1998) underlines that the data in a qualitative research come from various sources, such as interviews, observation, documents, records, and films.

The quality of the collection and analytic processes by the researcher and primary research instrument will shape to some degrees, the style of writing the qualitative report (Saldana, 2010). The source of data represented in this study is the utterances in the book of *Nasreddin, A Man with Thousands of Ideas*.

**Theory of Deixis by Yule**

The researcher writes two theories of deixis. They are Yule’s theory and Levinson’s theory but the researcher just uses Yules’s theory to analyze deictic expressions or deixis in the story book. According Yule (2006, p.115) Deixis is used to point to things (*it, this, these boxes*) and people (*him, them, those idiots*), sometimes called person deixis. Words and phrases used to point to a location (*here, there, near that*) are examples of spatial deixis, and those used to point to a time (*now, then, last week*) are examples of temporal deixis. In addition Levinson (1983:54) strengthens "deixis relates to the way in which languages encode or grammatical features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus relates to the ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterances". Here is the example of deixis:
I’ll bring you a gift and put it here tomorrow.

From the example above, the speaker uses the word 'I' to point at himself or herself in other words, 'I' refers to the person who is currently speaking. The speaker uses the word ‘you’ to point at the intended addressee or hearer. The word ‘here’ indicates the place of speaking and ‘tomorrow’ indicates the time after the utterance is spoken. Suppose it was not directly said to certain people but it was written in a note that people find somewhere, the message will mean nothing because that person cannot get complete information of who the speaker is, when and where the exact time and place is.

It is true that pragmatic basis of place deixis is a psychological distance meaning physically close objects will tend to be treated by the speaker as psychologically close and reverse (Yule, 1996). Susilo adds that deixis is pointing out objects, places and times via language (Susilo, 2015:58). The following example can be seen below:

I was looking at this little puppy in a cage with such a sad look on its face. It was like, ‘Oh, I’m so unhappy here. Will you set me free?’

The word ‘here’ above signifies that the intended cage is not actually in the physical location near to the speaker, but it is considered near, as the speaker tries to perform the role of the puppy.

**Reference of Deixis**

Reference is a relation between one subject to the object in a sentence that acts as a mean to connect one another. It means that the reference has the connection of one word to another word. It is used by the author so that the listeners or the readers can recognize someone, something or someplace. According to Yule (1996) reference is an act in which a speaker, or writer, uses linguistic forms to enable a listener, or reader to identify something.

Yule (1996) narrates that in English, initial reference, or introductory mention, is often indefinite (‘a man’, a woman’, ‘a cat’). The definite noun phrases (‘the man’, ‘the cat, ‘the woman’) and the pronouns (‘it’, he’, ‘her’, ‘they’) are examples of subsequent reference to already introduced referent, generally known as anaphoric reference or anaphora. For example, *Peel and slice six potatoes. Put them in cold salted water.* Later he continues that the pronoun ‘it’ is used first and it is difficult to interpret until the full noun phrase is presented in the next line.

This pattern is technically known as cataphoric reference or cataphora. According to Cutting (2002:10) cataphora is reversal to anaphora.

I turned the corner and almost stopped on it. There was a large snake in the middle of the path.

The reference in the example above can be seen that it is the reversal of the antecedent-anaphoric pattern that sometimes found at the beginning of stories.
Results & Discussion

The researcher discusses the types of deixis and the references of deictic expressions or deixis in the book of *Nasreddin, A Man with Thousands of Ideas*. The researcher analyzes two of the twenty two stories in the book. There are three deixis, they are person deixis, place deixis and time deixis and there are also two references of deixis by Yule’s theory. They are anaphoric reference and cataphoric reference. The deixis and references are as follows:

*Deixis in ‘Before it’s Late’*

It was a long dry season. Most wells dry. So, Nasreddin asked his son to take some drinking water from a natural fountain. He hand a jar to his son after that he hit his son’s face and said, “Be careful, don’t break the jar!” the boy cried and left. One of his neighbors knew the event. He felt a pity on the boy. He approached Nasredin and said, “Nasreddin, your son is a nice boy, why do you hit him?” said the man. “In order not to break the jar,” Nasreddin answered. “You are not wise, Nasreddin. The jar is not broken but you have hit your son”, the man said. “You are wrong”, Nasreddin answered, “If I hit him after he breaks the jar as most people do, it would be very late”. And it was no use to do something late.

*Person Deixis*

So, Nasreddin asked his son to take some drinking water from a natural fountain.

The person deixis ‘his’ refers to the subject of the sentence, Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular third person because it refers to someone who is not identified as a speaker.

He hand a jar to his son

The person deixis ‘his’ refers to the subject ‘he’ and it is also categorized into the singular third person because it refers to someone who is not identified as a speaker.

After that he hit his son’s face and said, “Be careful, don’t break the jar!” One of his neighbors knew the event. He felt a pity on the boy.

The person deixis ‘his’ refers to the subject ‘he’ and it is also categorized into the singular third person because it refers to someone who is not identified as a speaker. The person deixis ‘his’ in the sentence ‘One of his neighbors knew the event’ refers to the subject ‘he’ and it is categorized into the singular third person because it refers to someone who is not identified as a speaker.

The person deixis ‘the’ in the sentence ‘He felt a pity on the boy’ refers to ‘his son’ in the sentence ‘So, Nasreddin asked his son to take some drinking water from a natural fountain’ and it is categorized into the singular third person because it refers to someone who is not identified as a speaker.
He approached Nasredin and said, "Nasreddin, your son is a nice boy, why do you hit him?"

The person deixis ‘your’ and ‘you’ refers to Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular third person because it refers to someone who is identified as a speaker. The person deixis ‘him’ refers to Nasreddin’s son as stated in the sentence ‘So, Nasreddin asked his son to take some drinking water from a natural fountain’ and it is categorized into the singular third person because it refers to someone who is not identified as a speaker.

You are not wise, Nasreddin.

The person deixis ‘you’ refers to Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular second person and it is identified as a speaker.

The jar is not broken but you have hit your son.

The person deixis ‘you’ and ‘your’ refers to Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular second person and it is identified as a speaker.

You are wrong, “if I hit him after he breaks the jar as most people do, it would be very late”.

The person deixis ‘you’ refers to Nasreddin’s neighbor not Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular second person and it is identified as a speaker. The person deixis ‘I’ refers to Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular first person and it is identified as a speaker. The person deixis ‘him’ refers to somebody else, he is Nasreddin’s son, not Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular third person because it refers to someone who is not identified as a speaker.

The person deixis ‘the’ for the jar, the boy, the event and the man refers to different things, the jar refers to a jar, the boy refers to Nasreddin’s son, the event refers to Nasreddin who hits his son, the man refers to Nasreddin’s neighbor and it is categorized into the definite article. It is not identified as a speaker.

The person deixis ‘it’ refers to different things, ‘it’ at the beginning of the story refers to the natural fountain and ‘it’ at the back of the story refers to the sentence ‘If I hit him after he breaks the jar as most people do, it would be very late’ and it is categorized into the demonstrative. It is not identified as a speaker.

**Place Deixis**

Place deixis points the form of space location or place which centered on person’s location. In the first story, the researcher did not find the place deixis.

**Time Deixis**

Time deixis is the time expression that is produced by the speaker or the addressee. In the first story, the word ‘it’ is a pronoun but in the sentence, it is called a time deixis because it refers later to the long dry season that points the time of the event.
After analyzing the data, the researcher got the result of deixis found in the story of ‘Before it’s Late’. They are written in the table below.

Table 1. The types of deixis in the story of ‘Before It’s Late’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Deixis</th>
<th>Person deixis</th>
<th>Place deixis</th>
<th>Time deixis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He (4 times)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It (once)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Him (2 twice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His (4 times)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (once)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (1 times)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your (twice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The (8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows that the high frequencies of deixis are person deixis 23 times, followed by once time deixis and place deixis is not found in the story. For the person deixis ‘the’ dominates the story as the singular third person. To see the percentage of each type of deixis above, here is the table below.

Table 2 The Percentage of each type of deixis in the story of Before It’s Late.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Deixis</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person deixis</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time deixis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place deixis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As stated in the table, the person deixis has the highest frequency. It is 96 %, the time deixis is 4 % and place deixis is not found in the table.

**Deixis in ‘Not finished yet’**

Nasreddin felt that he has already old. He thought that he would die soon. So, he asked for someone to make a grave for him. He promised to pay the man a certain amount of money when the work was finished. During the work, Nasreddin protested many things about the grave but at last the man finished making the grave. He asked for the money Nasreddin had promised him. Nasreddin said, “You cannot ask for the money now”. “Why? You said that you pay me as soon as I finished the grave, “asked the man. The grave is not complete yet, said Nasreddin. “What else should I do to complete it? I have done everything”, said the man angrily. “It is not complete yet because the corpse is not there yet”, answered Nasreddin.
Person Deixis

Nasreddin felt that he has already old.

The person deixis ‘he’ refers to the subject of the sentence, Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular third person because it refers to someone who is not identified as a speaker.

He thought that he would die soon.

The person deixis ‘he’ refers to the subject of the sentence, Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular third person because it refers to someone who is not identified as a speaker.

So, he asked for someone to make a grave for him.

The person deixis ‘him’ refers to the subject of the sentence, Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular third person because it refers to someone who is not identified as a speaker.

He promised to pay the man a certain amount of money when the work was finished. During the work, Nasreddin protested many things about the grave but at last the man finished making the grave.

The person deixis ‘the man’ refers to Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular third person because it refers to someone who is not identified as a speaker.

He asked for the money Nasreddin had promised him.

The person deixis ‘he’ refers to someone who made the grave, not Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular third person because it refers to someone who is not identified as a speaker. The person deixis ‘him’ refers to someone who made the grave, not Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular third person because it refers to someone who is not identified as a speaker.

Nasreddin said, “You cannot ask for the money now”.

The person deixis ‘You’ refers to someone who made the grave, not Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular second person and it refers to someone who is identified as a speaker.

“Why? You said that you pay me as soon as I finished the grave, “asked the man.

The person deixis ‘You’ refers to Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular second person and it refers to someone who is identified as a speaker. The person deixis ‘me and I’ refers to someone who made the grave, not Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular first person and it refers to someone who is identified as a speaker.

“What else should I do to complete it? I have done everything”.

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The person deixis ‘I’ refers to someone who made the grave, not Nasreddin and it is categorized into the singular first person and it refers to someone who is identified as a speaker.

**Place Deixis**

Place deixis points the form of space location or place which centered on person’s location. In the second story, the researcher found one place deixis. Here is the place deixis below:

“The grave is not complete yet. It is not complete yet because the corpse is not there yet”.

The word ‘there’ in the sentence above points a place deixis. The place deixis ‘there’ is a kind of distal place. This sentence describes the distance place from the object position. The place deixis ‘there’ refers to the grave.

**Time Deixis**

Time deixis is the time expression that is produced by the speaker or the addressee. In the first story, the researcher found one deictic marker. The sentence that points to time deixis is the following below:

“You cannot ask the money now.”

The word ‘now’ in the sentence above is a time deixis. It shows the time which is close to the time when it is stated. The word ‘now’ shows that it is happening when the time of speaking.

After analyzing the data, the researcher got the result of deixis found in the story ‘Not finished yet’. They are written in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Deixis</th>
<th>Person deixis</th>
<th>Place deixis</th>
<th>Time deixis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He (6 times)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Him (2 twice)</td>
<td>Me (once)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I (once)</td>
<td>There (once)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now (once)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                  | 12            | 1            | 1            |

The table shows that the high frequencies of deixis are person deixis 12 times, and followed by Time and place deixis each have once in the story. For the person deixis ‘he’ dominates the story as the singular third person. To see the percentage of each type of deixis above.
Table 4. The Percentage of each type of deixis in the story of Not Finished Yet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Deixis</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person deixis</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time deixis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place deixis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As stated in the table, the person deixis has the highest frequency (86%), followed by place deixis and time deixis that each has 7%).

The Reference of Deictic Expressions

The references used in the text of the story book are anaphoric and cataphoric references base on the theory that has been stated in the previous page.

Before It's Late

It was a long dry season. Most wells dry. So, Nasreddin asked his son to take some drinking water from a natural fountain. He handed a jar to his son after that he hit his son's face and said, “Be careful, don’t break the jar!” the boy cried and left. One of his neighbors knew the event. He felt a pity on the boy. He approached Nasreddin and said, “Nasreddin, your son is a nice boy, “why do you hit him?” said the man. “In order not to break the jar,” Nasreddin answered. “You are not wise, Nasreddin. The jar is not broken but you have hit your son”, the man said. “You are wrong”, Nasreddin answered, “If I hit him after he breaks the jar as most people do, it would be very late”. And it was no use to do something late.

The Reference of Deictic Expressions in ‘Before It’s Late’

It is called an anaphoric reference when the deictic word refers back to the subject or object that has been mentioned before. The anaphoric references are as follows.

So, Nasreddin asked his son to take some drinking water from a natural fountain.

Person deixis ‘he’ in the sentence above is called as anaphoric reference because the deictic word refers back to the subject that has been mentioned before, Nasreddin.

He handed a jar to his son.

Person deixis ‘his’ in the sentence above is called as anaphoric reference because the deictic word refers back to the subject ‘he’. It has been mentioned before, Nasreddin.

After that he hit his son's face and said, “Be careful, don’t break the jar!” One of his neighbors knew the event.
Person deixis ‘his’ in the sentence above is called as anaphoric reference because the deictic word refers back to the subject ‘he’ and it has been mentioned before. Meanwhile, definite article ‘the’ in the sentence is called as anaphoric reference because it refers back to the predicate and object of the sentence.

He felt a pity on the boy.

Definite article ‘the’ in the sentence is called as anaphoric reference because it refers back to the object of the sentence above.

He approached Nasreddin and said, “Nasreddin, your son is a nice boy, why do you hit him?”

Pronoun ‘your’ and ‘you’ in the sentence is called as anaphoric reference because it refers back to the subject of the sentence.

The jar is not broken but you have hit your son.

Pronoun ‘your’ in the sentence is called as anaphoric reference because it refers back to the subject ‘you’.

You are wrong, “if I hit him after he breaks the jar as most people do, it would be very late”.

Pronoun ‘it’ in the sentence is called as anaphoric reference because it refers back to the subject of the sentence ‘if I hit him…’

Not Finished Yet

Nasreddin felt that he has already old. He thought that he would die soon He asked for someone to make a grave for him. He promised to pay the man a certain amount of money when the work was finished.

During the work, Nasreddin protested many things about the grave but at last the man finished making the grave. He asked for the money Nasreddin had promised him. Nasreddin said, “You cannot ask for the money now”. “Why? You said that you pay me as soon as I finished the grave, “asked the man. The grave is not complete yet, said Nasreddin. “What else should I do to complete it? I have done everything”, said the man angrily. “It is not complete yet because the corpse is not there yet”, answered Nasreddin.

Anaphoric References in the Story ‘Not Finished Yet’

It is called an anaphoric reference when the deictic word refers back to the subject or object that has been mentioned before. The anaphoric references are as follows.

1. Person deixis ‘he’ in the sentence above is called as anaphoric reference because the deictic word refers back to the subject that has been mentioned before, Nasreddin.
2. Person deixis ‘he’ in the sentence above is called as anaphoric reference because the deictic word refers back to the subject ‘Nasreddin’. It has been mentioned before, Nasreddin.
3. Person deixis ‘him’ in the sentence above is called as anaphoric reference because the deictic word refers back to the subject ‘Nasreddin’. It has been mentioned before, Nasreddin.

4. Person deixis ‘the man’ in the sentence above is called as anaphoric reference because the deictic words refer back to the subject ‘someone who makes the grave’. It has been mentioned before, Nasreddin.

5. Pronoun ‘the work’ in the sentence above is called as anaphoric reference because the deictic words ‘the’ refers back to the sentence ‘…… make a grave ……’. It has been mentioned before.

6. Pronoun ‘the grave’ in the sentence above is called as anaphoric reference because the deictic words ‘the’ refers back to the words ‘a grave’. It has been mentioned before.

7. Pronoun ‘the money’ in the sentence above is called as anaphoric reference because the deictic words ‘the’ refers back to the words ‘a certain amount of money’. It has been mentioned before.

8. Pronoun ‘him’ in the sentence ‘He asked for the money Nasreddin had promised him’ is called as anaphoric reference because the deictic word ‘him’ refers back to the sentence that has been mentioned before.

9. Time deixis ‘now’ in the sentence “You cannot ask for the money now” is called as anaphoric reference because it refers back to the time of speaking.

10. Pronoun ‘it’ in the sentence “What else should I do to complete it?” is called as anaphoric reference because it refers back to the object of the sentence ‘the grave’.

11. Pronoun ‘there’ in the sentence is called as anaphoric reference because it refers back to the subject of the sentence ‘the grave’.

**Cataphoric Reference**

Cataphoric reference is used if the deictic expression refers later to the subject or the object of the sentence. All deictic expressions that categorized as cataphoric references found in the book will be showed and explained in the following sentence:

**Cataphoric References in the Story ‘Before It’s Late’**

It was a long dry season. Most wells dry. So, Nasreddin asked his son to take some drinking water from a natural fountain. He hand a jar to his son after that he hit his son’s face and said, “Be careful, don’t break the jar!” the boy cried and left. One of his neighbors knew the event. He felt a pity on the boy. He approached Nasredin and said, “Nasreddin, “Your son is a nice boy, why do you hit him?” said the man. “In order not to break the jar,” Nasreddin answered. “You are not wise. The jar is not broken but you have hit your son”, the man said. “You are wrong”, Nasreddin answered, “If I hit him after he breaks the jar as most people do, it would be very late”. And it was no use to do something late.
It was a long dry season.

The underlined and bold sentences above explain that pronoun "it" at the beginning of sentence is called as cataphoric reference because it refers to the long dry season that is stated later after the pronoun.

He felt a pity on the boy. He approached Nasredin and said,"Nasreddin, “Your son is a nice boy, why do you hit him?” said the man.

The bold and underlined sentences above explain that the person deixis "he" in the sentence is called as cataphoric reference because the pronoun refers to the man, Nasreddin's neighbor. It is stated later.

"You are not wise. The jar is not broken but you have hit your son”, the man said.

The bold and underlined sentences above explain that the person deixis "you" in the sentence is called as cataphoric reference because the pronoun refers to Nasreddin's neighbor. It is stated later.

"You are wrong", Nasreddin answered.

The bold and underlined sentences above explain that the person deixis "you" in the sentence is called as cataphoric reference because it refers to Nasreddin. It is stated later.

**Cataphoric References in the Story 'Not Finished Yet'**

Nasreddin felt that he has already old. He thought that he would die soon. So, he asked for someone to make a grave for him. He promised to pay the man a certain amount of money when the work was finished. During the work, Nasreddin protested many things about the grave but at last the man finished making the grave. He asked for the money Nasreddin had promised him. Nasreddin said, “You cannot ask for the money now”. “Why? You said that you pay me as soon as I finished the grave, “asked the man. The grave is not complete yet, said Nasreddin. “What else should I do to complete it? I have done everything”, said the man angrily. “It is not complete yet because the corpse is not there yet”, answered Nasreddin.

He thought that he would die soon. So, he asked for someone to make a grave for him. He promised to pay the man a certain amount of money when the work was finished. During the work, Nasreddin protested many things about the grave but at last the man finished making the grave.

The underlined and bold sentences above explain that the person deixis "he" in the sentence is called as cataphoric reference because the pronoun refers to Nasreddin that is stated later.

He asked for the money Nasreddin had promised him. Nasreddin said, “You cannot ask for the money now”. “Why? You said that you pay me as soon as I finished the grave,” asked the man.
The bold and underlined sentences above explain that the person deixis "he" in the sentence is called as cataphoric reference because the pronoun refers to the man who made Nasreddin's grave and is stated later.

"What else should I do to complete it? I have done everything," said the man angrily.

"I" in the sentence is also called as cataphoric reference because it refers to the man that is stated later.

"It is not complete yet because the corpse is not there yet," answered Nasreddin.

Pronoun ‘it’ in the sentence “It is not complete yet because the corpse is not there yet.” is called as cataphoric reference because the pronoun refers later to the corpse.

The Summary of the Anaphoric and Cataphoric References in the Story Book of ‘Nasreddin, A Man with Thousands of Ideas’

To analyze the data, the researcher needs to get the result. Here is the result of anaphoric and cataphoric references that are found in the story book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of references</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anaphoric references</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataphoric references</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above can be seen that the use of reference in the book of ‘Nasreddin, A Man with Thousands of Ideas’ is dominated by anaphoric reference and followed by cataphoric reference. The highest frequency is anaphoric reference that amounts to 19 times and cataphoric reference amounts to 9 times.

Conclusion

From the three deixis found in the story book, person deixis is mostly appeared from other deixis. Pronoun ‘he’ dominated the use of person deixis in the story book and followed by other pronouns. Pronoun ‘he’ does not only refer to one person but it refers to 3 people who get involved in the story. They are Nasreddin, Nasreddin’s son and Nasreddin’s neighbor. Meanwhile, pronoun ‘you’ refers to 2 people. They are Nasreddin and Nasreddin’s neighbor.

The time deixis that is found in the story books of ‘Nasreddin, A Man with Thousands of Ideas’ can be in the form of adverb of time, the period of season, the period of days, the period hours. From the two stories in the book, the researcher just found two time deixis, one time deixis in the first story and one
time deixis in the second story. The time deixis ‘a long dry season’ is found in ‘Before it’s late’, it is the period of season and time deixis ‘now’ is found in ‘Not Finished yet’, it is adverb of time. They are used in the book to express the certain period of time when the utterances are produced by the speaker.

Meanwhile, the place deixis that appears in in the story book can be in the in the form of adverb of place of participant in the speech event which has been shown in the context. From the two stories in the book, the researcher just found one place deixis. It is in in the second story ‘Not Finished Yet’. The place deixis is ‘there’. It is an adverb of place. It refers to ‘grave’ in the story.

The references of deictic expressions in the book are using anaphoric and cataphoric reference, after analyzing the sentences, the researcher found 19 anaphoric references and 9 cataphoric references.

After writing the research that deals with the types of deixis and references of deictic expressions in the story book, the researcher comes to conclusion that whoever reads the research will be easier to understand the story book.

References


