

Personal and Demonstrative References in the Fiction Story “The Frog Prince” and Nonfiction Story “The Hero”

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Abstrak

Skripsi ini berjudul “personal dan demonstrative reference di dalam cerita fiksi berjudul “The Frog Prince” oleh Brothers Grimm dan nonfiksi “The Hero” oleh Sue Raglan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis jenis – jenis referensi yang digunakan di dalam cerita pendek fiksi dan nonfiksi dan menemukan jenis referensi personal dan demonstratif yang banyak digunakan di dalam cerita. Data dianalisis menggunakan metoda deskriptif kualitatif berdasarkan teori cohesion oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1976)). Sumber data penelitian ini diambil dari internet dalam cerita fiksi berjudul “The Frog Prince” oleh Brothers Grimm dan cerita nonfiksi berjudul “The Hero” oleh Sue Raglan.

Di dalam penelitian ini, hanya dua jenis referensi yang dianalisis yaitu referensi personal dan demonstratif. Referensi personal lebih banyak ditemukan di dalam cerita fiksi berjudul The Frog Prince. Di dalam cerita nonfiksi berjudul The Hero referensi yang lebih banyak digunakan adalah referensi demonstratif.

Kata kunci: Referensi Personal, Referensi demonstratif, cerita pendek.

1. Background of the study

Reference is a part of cohesion meaning. In semantics, reference is generally construed as the relationships between noun or pronouns and objects that are named by them. In the short stories there are many references and has many functions, such as to avoid the repetition of the word and also to make the text interesting. Reference is a participant or circumstantial element introduced at one place in the text. It has relationship between words, things, and also has relationship in meaning. The two short stories texts are interesting to analyze. It is useful to indicate the structure and how the content of the story impacts the reader’s understanding and interpretation through the texts that is used. Stories texts entitled “*The Frog Prince*” by Brothers Grimm and “*The Hero*” by Sue Raglan are chosen as a data source. Based on their function, there are two

kinds of references can be analyzing, among those: personal reference and demonstrative reference. The reason why this topic is chosen due to the fact that this topic is very interesting to discuss and it can give more knowledge about the function of reference on the texts.

2. Problems of the study

The problem based on what has been described in the background section. In this research, can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of personal and demonstrative references are used in the fiction short story entitle "*The Frog Prince*" by Brothers Grimm and nonfiction short story entitle "*The Hero*" by Sue Raglan?
2. What types of personal and demonstrative references are mostly used in the two short stories entitle "*The Frog Prince*" by Brothers Grimm and nonfiction short story entitle "*The Hero*" by Sue Raglan?

3. Aims of the study

In writing this paper, there are two specific aims to be achieved.

1. To find out the types of personal and demonstrative references in the fiction short story entitle "*The Frog Prince*" by Brothers Grimm and nonfiction short story entitle "*The Hero*" by Sue Raglan.
2. To find out what types of personal and demonstrative references that are mostly used in the two short stories "*The Frog Prince*" by Brothers Grimm and "*The Hero*" by Sue Raglan.

4. Research method

The data in this study were taken from fiction short story entitle "*The Frog Prince*" by Brothers Grimm and nonfiction short story entitle "*The Hero*" by Sue Raglan. The collecting data was done by reading and understanding carefully the short stories, finding the references in the fiction and nonfiction short story, and then note taking the stories that are related to the topic. The data was analyzed based on theory

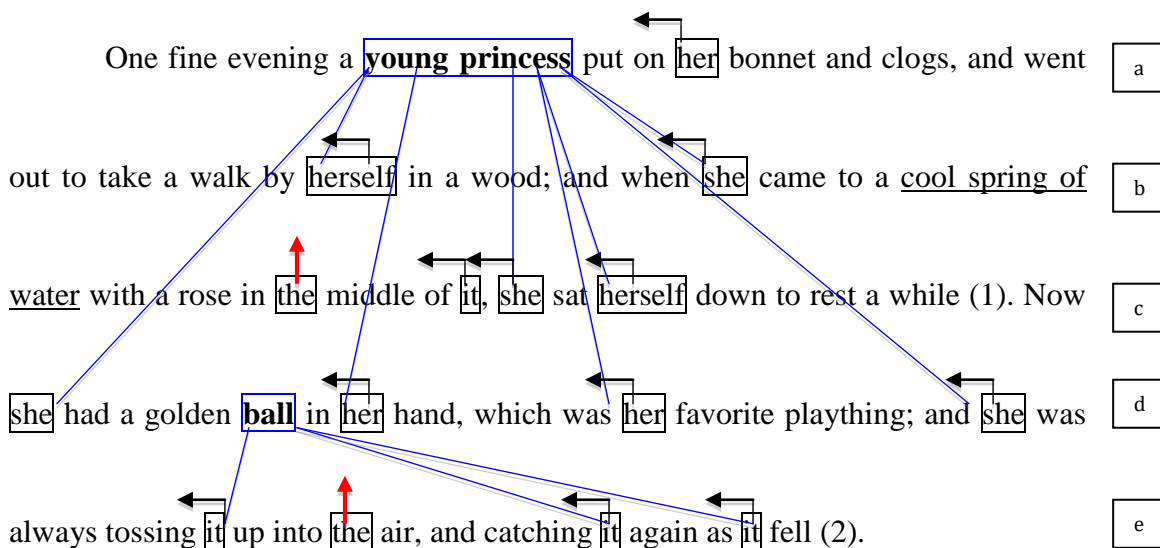
proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976) in their book entitled *Cohesion in English*. The data was analyzed by using descriptive technique. There are three steps in analyzing the data. The first step started from numbering and listing the word that contain of reference. The second step is conducted by classifying the word that contain of reference according to their characteristics. The third step is conducted by analyzing the data using the theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976) in their book entitled *Cohesion in English*. Then find out the types of references are mostly used in the short stories. This study would be done with the conclusion of the analysis and become the answer of the problem being mention above.

5. Findings and discussions

The discussions of personal and demonstrative references were describing in paragraphs. Firstly, before describing in paragraph, on each types of reference were typed in column.

1. The Frog Prince (Text 1)

Paragraph 1



In paragraph 1, there are five lines. In line *a*, reference is shown by *her*. *Her* is personal reference that belongs to possessive determiner and it classified as anaphoric reference refers to *young princess* in the preceding text.

In line *b*, are shown by two types of references, those are *herself* and *she*. The first, *herself* in line *b* is personal reference that belongs to possessive pronoun and it classified as anaphoric reference refers to *young princess* in line *a* which is standin the preceding text. The second, *she* in line *b* is personal reference that belongs to subject personal pronoun and it classified as anaphoric reference refers to *young princess* in line *a* which is standin the preceding text.

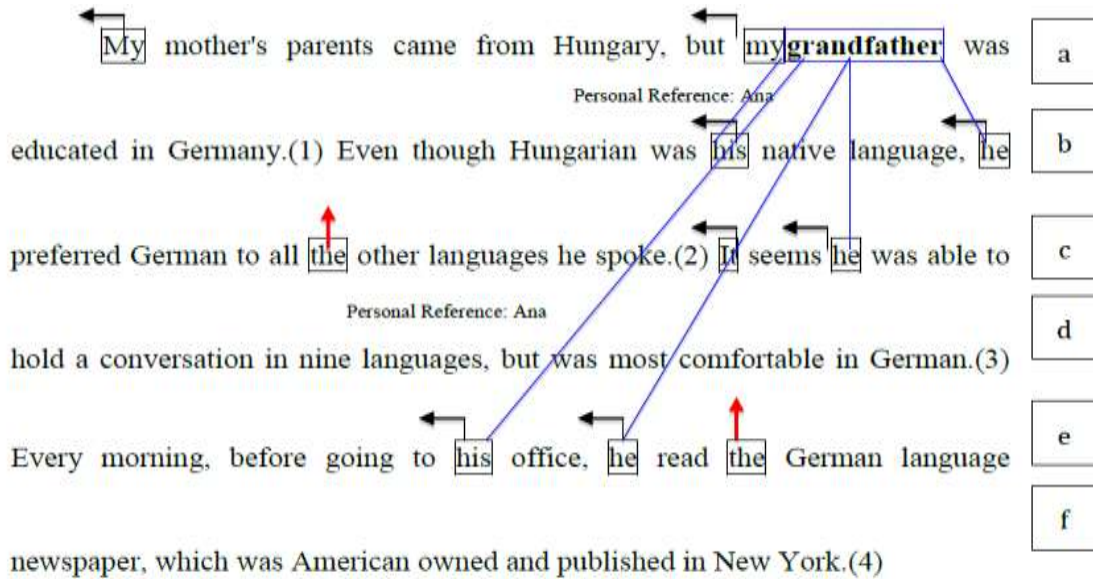
In line *c*, are shown by four types of references, those are *the*, *it*, *she*, and *herself*. The first, demonstrative reference *the* in line *c* in the quotation above has neutral function. Demonstrative reference *the* in line *c* classified into noun, because reference *the* in line *c* above has mentioned to *the middle*. Demonstrative reference *the* in line *c* categorized as exophoric reference. The second, personal reference *it* in line *c* is refer to *cool spring of water* in line *b* and classified as anaphoric reference in the preceding text. The third, *she* in line *c* is personal reference that belongs to subject personal pronoun and it classified as anaphoric reference refers to *young princess* in line *a* in the preceding text. The fourth, *herself* in line *c* is personal reference that belongs to possessive pronoun and it classified as anaphoric reference refers to *young princess* in line *a* in the preceding text.

In line *d*, are shown by three types of personal references The first, *she* in line *d* is personal reference that belongs to subject personal pronoun and it classified as anaphoric reference refers to *young princess* in line *a* in the preceding text. The second, *her* in line *d* is personal reference that belongs to possessive determiner and it classified as anaphoric reference refers to *young princess* in line *a* in the preceding text. The third, *she* in line *d* is personal reference that belongs to subject personal pronoun and it classified as anaphoric reference refers to *young princess* in line *a* in the preceding text.

In line *e*, there are three personal references *it*. Personal references *it* in line *e* in the sentence above anaphorically refers to the *ball* in line *d* in the preceding text. Demonstrative reference *the* in line *e* in the quotation above has neutral function. Demonstrative reference *the* in line *e* classified into noun, because reference *the* in line *e* above has mentioned to *the air*. Demonstrative reference *the* in line *e* categorized as exophoric reference.

2. The Hero (Text 2)

Paragraph 1



There are six lines in the paragraph 1, those are *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, and *f*. In line *a*, are shown by two personal references *my*. Personal reference *I* is changed into *my* in line *a* as a possessor determiner and has function as a modifier. These references are kind of anaphoric reference refers to the speaker “*Sue Raglan*”.

In line *b*, are shown by two types of references, those are *his* and *he*. The first, reference *he* is changed its form into *his* in line *b* form regarded to its function as modifier and its position as possessor. Personal reference *his* in line *b* is referring to *Grandfather* in line *a* in the preceding text. This reference is a kind of anaphoric one. The second, personal reference *he* in line *b* refers to *grandfather* in line *a*. Reference *he* in line *b* can be categorized as subject male in the utterance above. Reference *he* in line *b* is called as anaphoric reference.

In line *c*, are shown by three types of references, those are *the*, *it*, and *he*. Demonstrative reference *the* in line *c* in the quotation above has neutral function. Demonstrative reference *the* in line *c* classified into noun, because reference *the* in line *c* above has mentioned to the other *languages* and categorized as exophoric reference. Reference *it* in line *c* is categorized into other roles because reference *it* in line *c* above

is non generalized human and make a specific thing. Reference *it* in *line c* is called anaphoric reference because reference *it* in *line c* refers to “*the other languages he spoke*” in the preceding text. Reference *he* in *line c* can be categorized as subject male in the utterance above. Reference *he* in *line c* is called as anaphoric reference refers to *Grandfather* in *line a*.

In *line e*, are shown by three types of references, those are *his*, *he*, and *the*. The first, reference *he* is changed its form into *his* in *line e* form regarded to its function as modifier and its position as possessor. Personal reference *his* in *line e* called as anaphoric reference refers to *Grandfather* in *line a* in the preceding text. The second, personal reference *he* in *line e* refers to *grandfather* in *line a*. Reference *he* in *line e* can be categorized as subject male in the utterance above. Reference *he* in *line e* is called as anaphoric reference. The last is demonstrative reference *the* in *line e* in the quotation above has neutral function. Demonstrative reference *the* in *line e* classified into noun, because reference *the* in *line e* above has mentioned to *German Language Newspaper* and categorized as exophoric reference.

3. Type of Personal and Demonstrative Reference are mostly used in the texts

Based on analysis of types of personal and demonstrative references in the stories texts, can be noted that the types of personal and demonstrative references that are mostly frequently used is reference by the writer. The domination of reference in the story is presented by personal reference in fiction short story and demonstrative reference in nonfiction short story.

6. Conclusion

Based on the analysis and discussion in the previous chapter, the following points can be drawn as conclusion:

In the fiction short story “The Frog Prince” written by Brothers Grimm and non-fiction story “The Hero” by Sue Raglan, two types of references appear in it, namely: personal reference, and demonstrative reference. Personal and demonstrative references employed in 264 times in the fiction short story *The Frog Prince*. The types of personal and demonstrative references that are mostly used in fiction short story is *personal*

reference. Based on the nonfiction short story, personal and demonstrative references employed in 131 times in the story *The Hero*. The types of personal and demonstrative reference that are mostly used is *demonstrative reference* is occurred by 64 times.

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