

**DEIXIS IN JOHN STEINBECK'S THE CHRYSANTHEMUMS
AND OTHER STORIES**

THESIS

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTEMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

2007

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THESIS

This thesis is presented to the Dean of Faculty of Humanities and Culture of The State Islamic University of Malang in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S. S)

Advisor

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2007

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that *Akhmad Ali Rofi's* thesis entitled *Deixis in John Steinbeck's the Chrysanthemums and Other Stories* has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, 19th September, 2007

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Dedication

*This title work is dedicated:
My beloved Father and Mother in my life
Samud and Mastofa*

*My thanks also for my brother
M. Fatkhul Rouf
Your pray is my life
I love you*

*Thanks for your everything
My beloved cousin
Tutin Handayani*

*My thanks for all my teachers
Thanks for your support me
I always respect you all*

*My beloved family
Mbak Siti, cak rowi and their family
You all are my supporters*

*My Dear Attica,
I always need your support
To do my life*

*Special for my friends
Ubet, Jarot, Anang, Zainul, Atiek, Sukis and others
I can not forget you all in my life*

MOTTO

ولاتأين سوا من روح الله صلى الله عليه وآله انه لا يائس من روح الله الا القوم الكافرون

“...and never give up hope of Allah’s Mercy. Certainly no one despairs of Allah’s Mercy, except the people who disbelieve.”

طلب العلم فريضة على كل مسلم و مسلمة

“Seeking for knowledge is a must for Muslim and Muslimah”

*With science, life is easier to do
With art, life will be beautiful
With religion, life will not lost
With friendship, life will be valuable*

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All praises and thanks are dedicated to Alloh SWT, the most gracious and merciful, who has given me an inspiration, His guidance and bless in finishing this thesis. And Sholawat and Salam great hopefully remain to be poured to our prophet Muhammad SAW, who has shown the real road with his religion, that is Islam.

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Finally, I realize that this thesis still reads the constructions and suggestions from the readers in order to make it perfect and hopefully it can be useful for the readers, especially for the English Letters and Language Department.

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ABSTRACT

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Advisor : Drs. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd

Key Words : Deixis, person deixis, place deixis, time deixis novella, and novel.

Novella is a part of literary works which is included in prose format. It is a prose narrative which is longer than short story but shorter than novel. Editors often measure the novella about 15.000 words. Here, *The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories* is included in this category. To analyze this novella, the theory of deixis which is proposed by *Karl Buhler* will be used, because it provides the basic theory of how people use the language in written or spoken on the function of words, especially deixis. Beside that, in deixis there is a potential ambiguity and it is present in providing a subtle opportunity for a hearer to decide what was communicated. This study, then focus on on the deixis types, which consists of three parts, namely *place deixis*, *time-space deixis*, and *person deixis*. The research problem on deixis in John Steinbeck's *The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories* is conducted with the proposed problem: what kinds of deixis are used in this novella? And how are the deixis in this novella?

This research is classified into descriptive qualitative research because it analyzes the data descriptively based on the deixis theory. In addition, the data of this study are in the forms of utterances or words rather than numbers were not statistically analyzed. This method is chosen since it is intended to get the accurate result from analyzing the data.

Data analysis revealed some findings covering the formulated research problems. The deixis in John Steinbeck's *The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories* is in the forms of *person*, *time*, and *place deixis*. Person deixis contains of first person, second person and third person deixis that are used to identify the speaker, the addressee, and the referents. *Time deixis* is used to point the certain period of time when the speaker uttering the sentences and determine the time to do something from their utterances. In addition, *place deixis* is appeared to describe to a location relative to the location of a participant in speech event, as well as what had been shown in the context. In place deixis, a speaker can refer to something that is in vicinity or farther away. Based on those findings, it is recommended for the authors to comprehend and consider the deixis types when they write novel, short story, or novella.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The single obvious way in which the relationship between and context is reflected in the structure of language themselves through the phenomena of deixis. The term deixis is borrowed from Greek word means pointing 'via language'. Essentially, deixis concerns with the way in which language encode or grammaticalize feature of the context of utterance or speech event and thus also concerns with ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance (Levinson, 1983: 54).

Deixis is a part of discourse analysis, which studies reference. Grundy (2000: 2) states that deixis is the indexical property of a closed class consisting of demonstratives which their reference is determined in relation to point of origin of the utterance in which they occur. In addition, deixis is a reference by means of expression of which the interpretation is relative to the usual extra linguistic context of an utterance such s who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gesture of speaking, and the current location in the discourse.

Discourse analysis has become a growing interest issue. Discourse analysis is the discipline devoted to the investigation of the relationship between form and function in verbal communication. It is aimed to provide and explanatory description of systematic differences in forms and functions and the relation between them (Renkema, 1993: 3). Furthermore, Brown and Yule (1983: 9) specify the meaning of discourse analysis as the study of human language to

communicate in spoken or written form, and in particular, how addressee work in linguistics messages in order to interpret them.

The interpretation of the language used can be accomplished by knowing the discourse and the situation *where*, *who*, and *when* the utterance is uttered. The discourse and the situation can be connected. The theory which deals with the connections between them is *deixis*.

Discourse analysis includes discourse of all kinds of language use either in oral or written social connection, that is, utterances and written documents. A discourse is a social text, and the focus of discourse concerns with talk and texts as parts of social practice (Alvesson, 2000: 203). The term discourse analysis is also used mainly to the linguistic analysis naturally occurring connected spoken or written discourse.

When we want to analyze a language using discourse analysis, it should be related to the context of the utterance. Grundy (2002: 13) states that context will help us to determine the meaning of what is said. The first of this is to do an indefinite resolution when we look at the context, and particularly at three aspects of that context, which the speaker is, where and also when the utterance is uttered. In addition, Brown and Yule, (1983: 27) state that some of the most obvious linguistic elements which require contextual information for their interpretation are the deictic forms such as: *here*, *now*, *I*, *you*, *this* and *that*, in order to interpret these elements in a piece of discourse. It is necessary to know, at least who the speakers and hearers are, also the time and place of the production of the discourse.

Deixis is the indexical property of a closed class consisting of demonstrative such that their reference is determined in relation to the point of origin of the utterance in which they occur (Grundy, 2000: 272). We can also see that *deixis* is the reference by means of expression whose interpretation is relative to the (usually) extra linguistic context of the utterance, - a complete unit of talk, bounded by speaker silence such as; who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gesture of speaker, or the current location in the discourse- the instance of language use whose type can be classified on the basis of such factors as grammatical and lexical choices and their distribution.

Meanwhile, George Yule (1996: 9) states that a *deixis* is a technical term (from Greek) for one as the most basic things we do with utterance. It means pointing via language.

This study focuses on the types of dexis. This study follows Bühler's theory in Renkema (1993: 77) and in Edward Finegan (2004: 202) who divided *deixis* into three categories; namely *place deixis*, *time – space deixis*, and *person deixis*. *Person deixis* is deictic reference to the participant role of reference, such as the speaker, the addressee and referents, which are neither speakers, nor addressee, *place deixis* is deictic reference to a position of a discourse relative to the speaker's current location in the discourse. *Time deixis* is reference to time relative to a temporal reference point; typically this point is the moment of utterance. *Person deixis* terms are typically interpreted in term of profession and social status as referring to a group of people and direct name as referring to third person *deixis*. *Place deixis* terms are typically in term of the relative location of

people and a thing being indicated, while *time deixis* typically interpreted in terms of time of event. It indicates something in the immediate context. Yule (1996: 9) says that deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the basic distinction between deictic expression being 'near speaker' versus 'away from speaker'.

A research on discourse includes literature, because literature is one kind of communications. Literature is chosen in this study, for research on literature has many functions such as to enlarge and refine our understanding of life, because it is generated to incite humanity to continue living, it eases the mind of strain and feed it, means as nutrition of impulse. Literary works also expand one's sympathy, complicated one's sense of one self in the world; humiliate the instrumentally calculating forms of dominant reason in culture. Besides, study of literature offers many ways to improve literacy; it gives access to language, reading, writing, a shared culture, also one's own self.

As a branch of literature, fiction is concerning with works in which the details of the story are created from the imagination of the writer instead of being taken from fact. These works are commonly in the form of novels or short stories. The novel is a fictional prose narrative or tale presenting a picture of real life, essentially the emotional cries in the life-history of the men and women portages, (Croft and Helen, 2003: 63). "The word novel comes from the word novellas meaning new". The wider scope of the novel allows the author to create many characters which can be more deeply developed than those of the short story. Novels typically have several interconnecting story lines which can create greater

and more varied conflicts. The novel is meant to stir multiple and complex emotional reactions within the reader. While, the term short story is relatively short and normally applied to works of fiction ranging in length from one thousand words, (Kenney 1966: 103).

One of literary work is novel. Novel is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length, in which characters and actions representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity, and dates the use of the word in that sense to the mid-17th century (Grant, 1998: 52) it is assumed that human beings have told each other stories of some kinds for as long as they have had the language and the leisure to do so, but it is less certain when they began to invent fictitious tales primarily for entertainment. In addition, Bernard (1984: 70) mentioned that in the first half of the 18th century there began to appear works of prose to which we today give the name of novels. The novel form has its roots in the short tales the Elizabethans enjoyed, in French romance, in the exotic prose fictions of Aphra Behn and others, but few today except literary scholars read those works for pleasure, (Bernard, 1984: 70).

Kenney (1996: 103) states that novelette or novella is also included in prose format which has about fifteen thousand to about forty-five thousand words. It is a prose narrative which is longer than short story but shorter than novel. According to Fittswater (1966: 10) that editors often measure the novella about 15,000 words. Here, "The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories" is to be researched is classified into these categories.

Novella is one of literary work that has a form of text. The kinds of communication can be said as written language as well, for the writer communicates his or her ideas and imaginations through writing.

Therefore, there are several reasons of choosing this study. First, to analyze “The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories”, the theory deixis will be used because it provides the basic theory of how people use language in written or spoken on the functions of words, especially deixis. Beside that, there is a potential ambiguity in deixis and it provides a subtle opportunity for a hearer to decide what was communicated, (Yule: 1996, 12). So, by studying deixis, we will know more about the function of word and how people use language in written or spoken context. So, the writer chooses a novella entitled “The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories”. This story does not only introduce readers to fascinating and realistic east of the characters but also tell intriguing stories of the lives of real people.

This study has a relation to previous researchers on the same field. Choiriyah (2003) focuses her study on pragmatic study on deixis used in the Headlines of the Jawa Pos Radar Malang and Anita Wahyuningtyas studies about deixis of advertisement published in Jakarta Pos.

1.2 Problems of the Study

As mentioned on the background of the study above, this study rises at answering the following questions:

1. What kinds of deixis are used in “The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories?”

2. How are the deixis used in “The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories?”

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems mentioned above, the objectives of the study are to describe the kinds of deixis that are used in “The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories”, and also the way how the deixis are used in “The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories”.

1.3 The Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study is expected to give contribution toward building knowledge in discourse analysis, and also increase discourse aspect of knowledge especially in deixis. It can enrich discourse study focusing on deixis in literary works. This study can be an additional source of information to discourse study, especially how to analyze written text of literary work using deixis theory.

Practically, this study is expected to be useful for the students, because it provides empirical data to increase the student’s knowledge in deixis especially on three types of deixis namely person deixis, place deixis and also time deixis. This study also is expected to be useful for the teachers of discourse analysis to give other knowledge in discourse especially literary works, about deixis and its types namely *person deixis*, *place deixis*, and *time deixis*. This study is also expected to become a reference to the researchers especially on deixis, for the future researchers who are interested in doing further research in this area.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study is focused on the analysis of deixis found in “The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories” by John Steinbeck. However, the study only

analyzes three types of deixis namely *person deixis*, *place deixis* and *time deixis*. Similarly, the analysis is taken from the utterances and words in the term of the story. So, all dialogs are the object of the study.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the key term used, the writer defined some terms:

1. ***Deixis*** means to point or to indicate something in the immediate context via language. This pointing can be called deictic expression. Usually, it is interpreted by the speaker and the listener sharing the same context, but may need translation for others. Deixis is word means “to show” or “to indicate”, which used to denote those elements in language which refers directly to the situation,” (Jan Renkema, 1993: 76). The indexical property of closed class consisting of demonstrative such their reference is determined in relation to the point of origin of the utterance in which they occur (Grundy, 2000: 272).
3. ***Person deixis*** is deictic reference to the participant role of reference, such as the speaker, the addressee and referents, which are neither speakers, nor addressee.
4. ***Place deixis*** is deictic reference to a position of a discourse relative to the speaker’s current location in the discourse.
5. ***Time deixis*** is reference to time relative to a temporal reference point; typically this point is the moment of utterance.

6. *Novella* is one of literary works in the form of text. It is a prose narrative that is longer than short story but shorter than novel, and normally contains of fifteen thousand to about forty – five thousand words.
7. *Novel* is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length, in which characters and actions representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Discourse Analysis

The term 'discourse' is one of words, which is usually used in linguistics era in recent years. But the higher a word mentioned, the higher a word mentioned, the meaning of it is also unclear. People say that discourse is a language unit that is bigger than a sentence. Although, in many dictionaries wrote kinds of meaning.

There are many meanings of discourse, as Eriyanto says (2001: 2), based on the linguistic experts and dictionaries. First, Collins Concise English dictionary (1988) says that discourse is a verbal communication, utterance, conversation/ units of texts which are used by linguist to analyze a number more than one sentence. Second, Foucoult (1992: 28) says that 'discourse' is sometimes used as a field of all statements, and sometimes as a group of statements, which individualization is.

Furthermore, Eriyanto (2001: 315) says that discourse shows a text dimension that generally it is definite as context, idea, theme, topic, and so on. Here, discourse shows to what will be showed by its text. For instance, a feminist discourse about sexuality, that contents of how sexuality theme can be constructed from the feminist point of view. Or a discourse about medical science, it shows about how a discourse about medical science can be constructed also.

The term 'discourse analysis' has become the wide range topic of linguistics. Discourse analysis has been introduced from the consciousness that the problems in communication are not only the sentence use and the function of

utterances, but also from the complex inference of structured message, such as conversational exchange or written text, as quoted by Syaifullah (2002: 10). So, to analyze the larger linguistic unit of sentence, the other branch of linguistics, such as semantic, syntax, morphology, and phonology must be considered.

Furthermore, George Yule (1985: 104) says that discourse analysis is how language users interpret what other language users intended to convey. Also, when this investigation were brought and asked how we make sense of what we read texts, understand what speaker means despite what they say, recognize connected as opposed to jumbled or incoherent discourse.

Brown and Yule (1983: 9) specify the meaning of discourse analysis as the study of human language to communicate in spoken or written form, and in particular, how addressee work in linguistics messages in order to interpret them.

2.2 Text and Context

2.2.1 Text

In the linguistic, what is meant by 'text' is not than groups of letters, words, and sentences which use conventional sign system which it can reveal its intended message (Sobur, 2001: 53). In addition, sentences are always hang together and interconnected in a text. It means that sentences display some kinds of mutual dependence, they are not occurring at random. Besides, a text must be coherent as well as cohesive-that the concept and relationships expressed should relevant to each other –thus enabling us to make plausible inferences about the underlying meaning, since the meaning of text is conveyed not by single sentences but by more complex exchanges in which participant's belief and

expectation, the knowledge they share about each other and about the world and the situation in which they interact, play a crucial part.

Text is spoken language implemented into written form. It is also language users employ to convey their message to other people, since it is a set of sign which is transmitted from the sender to the receiver through then specific codes, those codes are interpreted by the receiver to arrive at the speaker's or writer's intended message (Sobur, 2001: 53). Besides, Brown and Yule (2001: 198) say that hearers and readers do not depend upon formal markers of cohesion in order to identify a text as a text. As Halliday and Hasan remark (Brown and Yule, 2001: 198) that they insist on interpreting any passage as text if there is the remotest possibility of doing so. Where language occurs contiguously in time and space, we attempt to co-interpret.

2.2.2 Context

To express something, we use are not only by saying words or sentences but also the situation and context that we must get conscious. In speech, it is accompanied by gesture, postural, and situational. While in writing, by choices in the visual coding of words and other graphical information.

It is important to note that the concept, which gives word its meaning, is only joined to the word in mind of the person who understands it. The spoken or written words are in it self, just a symbol that must have a concept attached to it by he person who speaks or writes the words. So, it is that the meaning which a word has is totally subject dependent, both from the stand point of the person who speaks or writes a word, and from the person who hears or reads it. Brown and

Yule (1983: 37) states that the context of situation is the best used as suitable schematic construct to apply to language events.

For example, if we say to a friend: *I promise I will accompany you go shopping on Sunday*. The speaker uses the sentence to refer to he speaker himself as I. another person is you, an activity (*go*); a time (*Sunday*), and a condition (*accompany*). Thus , it intentionally fixes the references of these words, which in turn means that specific conditions of words are applicable in this situation and other are not (Johnson, 2002: online: www.yahoo.com).

Sobur says (2001: 27) that there are four kinds of context in communication or in language use. Those are physical context, epistemic context, linguistic context, and social context. Physical context refers to the place where the conversation happens, the objects presented in communication and the action of language users in communication. Epistemic context is the background of knowledge shared by the writer and reader. The third is linguistic context that consists of utterances previous to the utterances under consideration in communication. The last is social context, which means the social relationship and setting of the speaker-hearer or writer-reader.

Understanding the context of situation is essential particularly for journalists to be avoided from the bias and prejudice in presenting their news to the readers for readers usually encode and decode the information differently. They will interpret and understand the information based on their behavior, knowledge, experience, and their intellectual capacity. So, by understanding the

context of situation, the writers will make their readers easier to understand their intended message.

2.3 Theory of Deixis

There are many meanings of *deixis*, one of them is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things that we do with utterances which refers to the means of an expression of which the interpretation is relative to the (usually) extra linguistic context of the utterance, such as who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gestures of the speaker, or the current location in the discourse ([http://www.sil.org/linguistic/glossaryof Linguistic terms/whatisdeixis.html](http://www.sil.org/linguistic/glossaryofLinguisticTerms/whatisdeixis.html)).

The word *deixis*, which is derived from Greek word meaning ‘to show’, is used to denote those elements in a language, which refer directly to the situation. Deictic words with a reference point, which is speaker or writer dependent and is determined by the speaker’s or writer’s position in space and time (Renkema, 1993:76).

Furthermore, Edward Finegan (2004: 201) explains that the word *deixis* comes from the Greek adjective *deiktikos* meaning ‘pointing’, indicative. *Deixis* is marking of the orientation or position of entities and events with respect to certain *points of reference*. In addition, Djajasudarma (1999: 43) states that *pointing* or *deixis* is location and identification of person, objects, and process or action that is talking or discussing about related dimension of situation and time, it is to the speaker occurs or addressee hears.

According to George Yule (1996: 9), deictic is technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means the

pointing via language. All linguistic forms used to point at something are called deictic expressions. These are among the first forms to be spoken by very young children. Deixis is used to indicate people through person deixis (*me, you*), location via spatial deixis (*here, there*) or time through temporal deixis (*now, then*). The interpretation of all these expressions depends on the speaker and listener sharing the same context. In fact, deictic expression has their most basic uses in face to face spoken interaction where utterances are easily understood by participants, but may need to be translated for those who are not present.

Levinson (1983: 54) says essentially, *deixis* concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammatical features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

Grundy (2000: 34) states that deictic center is the speaker's location at the time of utterance. It can be determined by only knowing the context. In this case, the direction in which the addressee is facing. It is also very common for a speaker to update the deictic center in more extended discourse.

Some words in a language cannot be interpreted at all unless the physical context of the speaker/ writer is known. These are the words like *here, there, this, that, now, then, yesterday*, and also as well as most pronouns such as *I, you, him, her, and them*.

Some sentences of English are virtually impossible to be understood if we do not know the four parts to be utterance able. Those are:

1. Who is speaking/ writing

2. The time place of the speaking
3. The gesture of the speaker, and
4. The current location in the discourse.

As was quoted by Yule (1996: 99) that out of context, the sentences like, “*They’ll have to do that tomorrow, because they are not here now*” is extremely vague. It contains a large numbers of deictic expressions. Those are *they, that, here, tomorrow, and now* which depend for their interpretation on the immediate physical context in which they uttered.

Furthermore, Renkema says (1993: 76) that deictic words are the words with a reference point in which the speaker or the writer depends on and it is determined by the speaker’s or the writer’s position in space and time.

2.4 Deictic Expression

According to McNeil, deictic expressions include such lexemes as:

1. Personal or possessive pronouns (*I/ you/ mine/ yours*)
2. Demonstrative pronouns (*this/ that*)
3. Other pro-forms (*so/ do*)
4. (Spatial/ temporal) adverbs (*here/ there/ now*)
5. Personal or possessive adjectives (*my/ your*)
6. Demonstrative adjectives (*this/ that*)
7. Article (*the*)

Deixis refers to the world outside a text. Reference to the context surrounding an utterance is often referred to as *primary deixis, exophoric deixis* or

simply deixis is used to point to a situation outside a text (*situational deixis*) or the speaker's and the hearer's (shared) knowledge of the world (*knowledge deixis*).

2.5 Deixis and Distance

Still on the McNeil opinion, deixis is clearly tied to the speaker's context, the most basic distinction being between near the speaker (proximal) and away from the speaker (distal).

- a. *Proximal deictic expressions* include this, here, and now.
- b. *Distal deictic expressions* include that, there, and then.

Proximal expressions are generally interpreted *I* relation to the speaker's location or deictic center. For example *now* is taken to mean some point or period in time that matches the time of speaker's utterance. When we read, "Now Barabbas was a thief" (John 18.40) we do not take the statement to mean the same as "Barabbas was now a thief" (i.e. he had become a thief, having not been so before). Rather we read it as St. John's writing, I am telling you now, that Barabbas was (not now but at the time in the past when these events happened) a thief. (McNeil, online: www.goolge.com).

2.6 Types of Deixis

This study follows Bühler's theory in Renkema (1993: 77) and Edward Finegan's theory (2004: 202) who are divided deixis into three categories:

1. *Personal deixis* is commonly conveyed through personal pronoun (*I, you, she, he, it, they, we, etc.*).
2. *Spatial deixis* refers to orientation in space (*this, that, here, there, etc.*) and
3. *Temporal/ time deixis* refers to orientation in the time (*now, then, etc.*).

2.6.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis is deictic reference to the participant role of a referent, such as neither the speaker, the addressee, nor referents that are neither speaker nor addressee. Person deixis involves the speaker (*I*) and the addressee (*You*). To learn these deictic expressions, we should have in mind that each person in conversation constantly changes from being you. This kind of deixis operates on three part division, exemplified by the pronouns for first person *I*, second person *you*, and third person *He, She, It*. According to Siquera (On line.<http://www.ufsm.br/labler/englishVIII/yulechapters/chap2pragmatics.html>), nouns for first person '*I*', second person '*You*', and third person *He, She, and It*'.

The distinction just describes involve person deixis, with the speaker (*I*) and the addressed (*You*) mentioned (Yule, 1996: 10). The simplicity of these forms disguises the complexity of their use. To learn these deictic expressions, we have to discover that each person in a conversation shifts from being '*I*' to being '*You*' constantly. Renkema (1993: 77) states person deixis clearly operates on a basic three part division, exemplified by the pronouns for first person (*I*), second person (*You*), and third person (*He, She, or It*). In many languages these deictic categories of speaker, addressee, and others are elaborated with markers of relative social status (for example, addressee with higher status versus addressee with lower status). Expressions with indicate higher status is described as honorifics. The discussion of the circumstances, which lead to the choice of one of these forms rather than another is sometimes, described as social deixis

2.6.1.1 First Person Deixis

First person deixis is grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, (Levinson, 1983: 62). While Grundy (2000: 27) says that the first person pronouns *I* and *we* and the possessive *my*, *mine*, *our* and *ours* are typically deictic.

First person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speakers, or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. For example, the following singular pronouns: *I*, *me*, *myself*, *my* and *mine*, or the following plural pronouns “*we*”, “*our*”, “*ours*”.

2.6.1.2 Second Person Deixis

Second person deixis is deictic reference to a person identified as addressee. For example: *you*, *yourself*, *your selves*, *your* and *yours*. According to Renkema (1993: 78), the manner in which the second person deixis is addressed in some languages, also provide an insight into relationship between the first and second person.

‘*You*’ is also used in English in a much wider range of social contexts than would be represented by a single second person reference term in most other languages (Grundy, 2000: 26). For example, most languages have at least two forms, an informal one for use when talking to friends and a more formal one used for showing respect to the person addressed, typically because they are older or more important than the speaker.

For examples:

- a. I invite you to go the cinema (informal situation)
- b. Can I help you, Mr. Ardy? (Formal situation)

Furthermore, Grundy (2000: 27) says that although English appears to have only one deictic address word, *you*, the use of *you all* (for example, by teachers when talking to groups of students) suggests that speakers do indeed want to make distinctions that are impossible when there is only a single form available to them.

2.6.1.3 Third Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1992: 62), third person deixis is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speaker nor addressees of the utterance in question. Third person deixis is deictic reference(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee. For examples: *he*, *she*, and *they*, the third person singular verb suffix-s.

It is supported by Gasser who claims that the third person pronouns fall into the singular group of three, *she*, *he*, and *it*, and the single plural pronoun '*they*'. Gasser adds that among the third person singular pronouns, the remaining difference has to do with gender; whether the referent is being viewed a male, female, or neither. As, Renkema (1992:78) states that in many languages person deixis could also contain other meaning elements, for example, the gender of the third person.

Meanwhile, Grundy (2000: 78) states that the third person pronouns (*he*, *she*, *it* and *they*) are not usually used deictically but rather refer anaphorically to objects or persons already mentioned in the discourse.

2.6.2 Place Deixis

Based on Lyons, as quoted by Levinson (1992: 79) states that place or space deixis concerns that the specification of locations of the speech event. The importance of location specifications in general can be measured from the fact that there seem to be two basic ways of referring to objects, by describing or naming them on the one hand by locating them on the other.

In other words, place deixis is a deictic reference to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event, typically the speaker. For example: “*here, above, over there, and left*”.

Furthermore, place deixis a deictic reference to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event. In place deixis, a speaker can refer to something that is in the vicinity or further away: *this, these* as “**proximal demonstrative**” as opposed to *that, those* as “**distal demonstrative**”. Place deixis can be realized not only by the use of demonstrative pronouns, but also by the use of adverbs of place: *here* and *there* (Renkema, 1993: 78).

In addition, Levinson (1992: 62) states that place deixis concerns with the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech event, there are **proximal** (close to speaker) and **distal** (non-proximal, sometimes close to addressee). Such distinctions are commonly encoded in demonstratives (as in English *this* vs. *that*) and in deictic adverbs of place (as in English *here* vs. *there*). In addition, proximal is typically interpreted in terms of the speaker’s location or the deictic center so that it is generally understood as

referring to some point or period in time that has the time of the speaker's utterance at its center. While, distal can simply indicate away from the speaker.

Furthermore, Edward Finegan (2004:203) states that spatial deixis is the marking of the orientation or position in space of the referent of a linguistic expression. The categories of words most commonly used to express spatial deixis are demonstratives (*this, that*) and adverbs (*here, there*). Demonstratives and adverbs of place are by no means the only categories that have spatial deictic meaning; the directional verbs *go* and *come* also carry deictic information, as do *bring* and *take*. Languages differ in terms of the number and meaning of demonstratives and adverbs of place. The demonstrative system of English distinguishes only between *this* (proximate-close to the speaker) and *that* (remote-relatively distant from the speaker). It is one of the simplest systems found. Many spatial-deixis systems have three terms. Three-term systems fall into two categories. In one category, the meanings of the terms are 'near the speaker,' 'a little distant from the speaker,' and 'far from the speaker. In another type of three-term demonstrative system, the terms have the meanings 'near the speaker,' 'near the speaker,' 'near the hearer,' and 'away from both speaker and hearer.

In considering place deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. Speaker temporarily a way from his home location will often continue to use '*here*' to mean (the physical distant) home location. Speaker also seems to be able to project his self into other locations prior to actually being in those locations, as when he says '*I will come later*' (movement to addressee's location).

2.6.3 Time Deixis

Edward Finegan (2004:204) says that a third type of deixis is temporal deixis – the orientation or position of the referent of actions and events in time. All languages may have words and phrases that are inherently marked for temporal deixis, such as the English terms *before*, *last year*, *tomorrow*, *now*, and *this evening*. In many languages temporal deixis can be marked through tense, encoded on the verb with affixes, or expressed in an independent morpheme.

According to Levinson (1992: 62), time deixis concerns with the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time in which an utterance was spoken. In addition, time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point. Typically, this point is the moment of an utterance. It is most often encoded in English in adverb such as “*now* and *then*”, and terms based around the calendar like “*yesterday*, *today*, *tomorrow*”, and the distinctions in tense ([http://www.sil.org/Linguistic/Glossary of Linguistic term/What is time deixis.html](http://www.sil.org/Linguistic/Glossary%20of%20Linguistic%20term/What%20is%20time%20deixis.html)).

Time deixis is reference to time relative to a temporal reference point. This point is typically the moment of utterance. The following examples are all deictic expression such as: *yesterday*, *today*, *tomorrow*, *now*, *then*, *this time*, *that time*, *five days ago*, *before*, *later*, *everyday*, *last week*, *next May*.

Time deixis which includes an utterance or a text always explains about two terms, proximal and distal. The proximal deictic forms in direct speech communication are a sense of being in the same context which occurs. While distal in indirect speech makes the original speech event seems more remote.

Time deixis that is included utterance or text (written text) always explains about two terms. They are proximal and distal. The interpretation of deictic expression depends on the context and the speaker's intention and they express relative distance. This expression always communicates much more than what is said. A deictic expression is an expression that has a deictic usage its basic usage; though it may also have no deictic usages.

In English one basic type of time deixis is in the choice of verb tense. Thus other languages have many different forms of the verb as different tenses; English has only two basic forms, the present and the past. The present tense is proximal form and the past tense is the distal form.

Another important time deictic is the tense system. In fact, almost every sentence makes reference to an event time. Often this event time can only be determined in relation to the time of an utterance. For instances, when Alf Ramsey, the former manager of the England football team, said repeatedly in 1965 and 1966.

England will win the world cup.

He was referring to an event which he thought would be accomplished *in 1966*. Half-a-lifetime later, it only makes sense to refer to that event with a past form such as:

England won the world cup

Or to make the utterance non-deictic by saying:

England won the world cup in 1966 (Grundy, 2000: 32).

According to the explanation above, it can be concluded that time deixis is related to temporal structures, which include two kinds, proximal and distal which are also related to time in the past and the present. Besides, interpreting the deictic expression can be seen from the context of what speaker says in expressing the utterance in which it occurs. Furthermore, in time deixis, the remote or distal form can be used to communicate not only about the distance from current time but also the distance from current reality or facts.

2.7 Previous Studies

Some students have studied the deixis from perspectives in this university. Choiriyah (2003) discussed a pragmatic on deixis used in the headlines of Jawa Pos/ Radar Malang. She found that deixis used in the headlines of Radar Malang could be divided into person deixis, place deixis, time and space deixis.

Anita Wahyuningtyas (2004) focused her study on deixis of advertisements published in Jakarta Post. She found that the deixis used in the telecommunication tools advertisement of the Jakarta Post are included in three kinds of deixis, such as: person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. The first person deixis are used when the advertisers want to show their self or the people as the producer of telecommunication tools and the speaker in addition, the second person deixis is used to indicate the reference to one or more addressee. Furthermore, the third person deixis is expressed when the advertisers want to show the people who are not the speaker or addressee. Meanwhile, the time deixis is used to point the certain period of time when the advertisers begin to give their service to the users. Furthermore, the place deixis is appeared to describe to a

location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event, as well as what have been shown in the context. In place deixis, a speaker can refer to something that is in the vicinity or further away as proximal demonstrative as opposed to distal demonstrative.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes about research method which consists of; research design, research subjects, data sources, research instrument, data collection, data analysis and Triangulation.

3.1 Research Design

This study is a descriptive, because it describes deixis found on the utterances and words in “The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories”. This research is qualitative research, because this research has soft data in the forms of utterances and words, they provide rich description and analysis of the data.

Meanwhile, this method is chosen, since it is intended to get the accurate result from analyzing the data. Ary, (1979: 295) states that descriptive research studies are designed to obtain the information concerning the current status of phenomena. They are directed toward determining the nature of a situation, as it exists at the time of the study. This study is a descriptive qualitative research which is used to analyze and interpret the data based on deixis theory with discourse analysis approach.

3.2 Research Subject

This subject of this thesis is the sentences or words which are classified and further analyzed using deixis theory in “The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories” by John Steinbeck. The utterances or words are classified and further analyzed using deixis theory.

3.3 Data Sources

The data sources in this research are taken from the novella entitled “The Chrysanthemum and Other Stories” by John Steinbeck published in Penguin Book 1995, it has fifty eight pages. It is published in the United States of America. Beside, the dialogs in “The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories” consist of many sentences and words that have possibilities to use different types of deixis.

3.4 Research Instrument

In this study, Research instrument is important to obtain the data of study. The instrument of this study is the writer himself. He spends a great deal of time by reading and understanding the novella and classifying three deixis accordance with the deixis theory.

3.5 Data Collection

The data of this research is gathered from the utterances or words in the Chrysanthemum and Other Stories. To collect the data, the following steps are done; the first step is looking for the novella by reading and understanding it. The second is selecting the data obtained from data sources to meet the nature of the research problem. The last step is analyzing the data (utterances and words) in the novella is further step.

3.6 Data Analysis

After getting the data from the novella, then the data are analyzed. In this case, there are three categories that are done. First, categorizing the data based on their time deixis, places deixis, and person deixis. Second, discussions and interpreting the data from each category based on deixis theory then explain the

reasons why it should be like that. The last is making conclusion and suggestion as the result of the analysis.

3.7 Triangulation

According to Denzin in Steinback (1989: 76) classified triangulation into triangulation of data sources which means the convergence of data from multiple data collection procedures and investigator triangulation which involves multiple research in an investigation. So the purpose of triangulation is to increase one understands of whatever being investigated.

In this study, the writer uses investigator triangulation that the writer crosses check the result of this study with other writer. Here the writer crosses check with Choiriyah who has investigated in the same field. She has investigated the study on the title *A pragmatic study on deixis used in the headlines of Jawa Pos/ Radar Malang*. She crossed check the research as follows: Firstly, she read the researcher's data classification. Secondly, she gave comments on the classification. And the last, she gave suggestions on it.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the analysis of the data is done in line with the formulated research question. It consists of two parts: research finding and discussion.

4.1 Research Findings

This section presents the analysis of three novellas in “The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories. The data were analyzed descriptively based on deixis theory.

4.1.1 Flight

This novella presents the introduction of the main characters life and the environments. Beside that, it introduces a young man who is Pepe would go to the Monterey to get medicines and foods for available in everyday, even though he was lazy and still childish. Thus, his mother always forced and supported him to go there. Finally, he did it because he wanted to show that he was a man to his mother.

The Context

Mama Torres had three children, two undersized black ones of twelve and fourteen, Emilio and Rosy, whom Mama kept fishing on the rocks below the farm when the sea was kind and when the truant officer was in some distant part of Monterey country. And there was Pepe, the tall smiling son of nineteen, a gentle, affectionate boy, but very lazy. Pepe had a tall head, pointed at the top, and from its peak, coarse black hair grew down like a thatch all around. Over smiling little eyes Mama cut a straight bang so he could see. Pepe had sharp Indian cheek bones and an eagle nose, but his mouth was as sweet and shapely as a girl’s mouth, and

his chin was fragile and chiseled. He was loose and gangling, all legs and feet and wrists, and he was very lazy. Mama thought him fine and brave, but she never told him so. She said, "Some lazy cow must have got into father's family, else how could I have a son like thee." And she said, "When I carried thee, a sneaking lazy coyote came out of the brush and looked at me one day. That must have made thee so."

Data 1: "Do not think, big sheep, that you will buy candy. No, I will give you enough for the medicine and the salt."

The utterance means the speaker commands Pepe to buy the medicine and the salt but not candy. The word *you* becomes person deixis since it refers to the second person as the hearer, it means Pepe. Furthermore, the word *I* includes person because it refers to the first person. The word *I* refers to the person who is uttering the sentence which means Mama Torres. The next, the

Data 2: "Mama, you will put the hatband on the hat?"

The word *you* becomes person deixis because it refers to the second person as the addressee of the speaker, it means Mama. While the word *put* means to cover one self with (clothes). It is proximal term since the word *put* means *move* towards the deictic center. The word *on the hat* is place deixis because the word *on* that is combined with noun refers to the location or place in which the addressee wears the hatband.

Data 3: "Yes, Pepe. You may wear the hatband."

The sentence above includes agreement that Pepe can wear the hatband based on mother's permission. The word *yes* means Pepe may wear the hatband.

While the word *you* becomes person deixis because refers to the second person as the hearer, it refers to Pepe. The word *may* includes modal auxiliary as auxiliary verb. The word *wear* here means to have (especially clothes) on the body. And the word *hatband* is a noun which means it is like accessories for a hat to memorize when Pepe leaves or goes.

Data 4: “Yes, if you go quickly and return with no trouble, the silk green handkerchief will go. If you make sure to take off the handkerchief when you eat no spot may fall on it.”

The word *yes* is answer from the question above, that Pepe may bring the green handkerchief. The statement *if you go quickly* is included conditional sentence because the sentence is completed by sub clause and main clause. While the word *you* is clearly person deixis that refers to Pepe as second person. Furthermore, the word *quickly* includes adverb of manner because it is explain the way to go. The word *sure* becomes adjective. Then, the word *make* becomes proximal because it gets nearer to the deictic center. While the word *to take off* is to leave the ground and it can't be categorized in deixis types. It is seen from means to bring something.

Data 5: “Si, Mama. I will be careful. I am a man.”

The word *Si, Mama* means the speaker is calling the addressee. While the word *I* is still in the form of person deixis. It is the first person deixis which means Pepe. The statement *I will be careful* in the context means that if Pepe goes, he can take care his self, because he is an adult. The word *a man* is noun phrase as object from the word *I*. Then, the word *a* is article as adjective of *man*.

Data 6: “I would not send thee now alone, thou little one, except for the medicine.”

Person deixis in this sentence shown by the word *I*. it includes first person deixis because it refers to the speaker which means Mama. The word *now* is dependent on the moment when the statement uttered by the speaker. So, it becomes time deixis because it is related to the time in which the speaker occurs. The word *would not send* from the context means command not to go. While *except for the medicine* if seen from the context means only to buy the medicine that Pepe to go.

Data 7: “Adios, Mama,” Pepe cried, “I will come back soon. You may send me often alone. I am a man.”

The word *Adios, mama* means calling a woman who is loved. The word *I* means Pepe, it is person deixis because it refers to the speaker who is speaking. The word *come back* is proximal term which means go back since it is near to the deictic center. While the word *you* means Mama, it includes person deixis which is clearly second person because it points to the addressee as subject. The word *me* has same meaning with that is explained before, the difference is in the position. *Me* is as object and *I* is as subject. It refers to Pepe. So, it is mentioned as person deixis also. The word *send* means command to go, it is distal term because it is getting farther to the deictic center.

Data 8: “He is nearly a man now.”

The word *he* refers to the person who is uttered which means Pepe who will go. It becomes third person as person deixis. The word *nearly* is adverb of

manner because it tells how to be a man. The word *a man* is noun which means person who will be a man. The word *a* is article as modifier of man. While the word *now* refers to a moment when the speaker uttering he sentence. So it becomes time deixis because it is related to the time.

Data 9: “It will be a nice thing to have a man in the house again.”

The word *it* can be categorized in person deixis because it is pronoun of animal or thing mentioned in earlier. To understand the utterance, we must read the context before. The sentence means Pepe’s family will be happy if Pepe comes back to live again or gather. Furthermore, the word *a nice thing* is noun phrase. *A nice* is modifier of thing, while *a* is article as modifier of nice thing. The next, the word *to have* is verb which means posses something or someone. It becomes proximal demonstrative since the word *posses* is getting nearer to the deictic center. Then, the word *in the house* becomes place deixis because it refers to a deictic reference to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event. And the word *in* which is preposition to modify of the house.

Data 10: “He is now at the house of our friend Mrs. Radriguez. She will give him nice things to eat and maybe a present.”

The word *he* becomes person deixis because it refers to the third person who is uttered. The person here is Pepe. While the word *now* is clearly seen as time deixis because it is related to the time in which the speaker occurs. Then, the word *at the house* of our friend Mrs. Rodriguez include place deixis because it refers to the location in which the speaker occurs in this case, the location is the place where Mrs. Rodriguez lives. The word *she* is as same as he that becomes

person deixis because it refers to third person that means Mrs. Rodriguez. And the word *him* is person deixis so, because it refers to third person that means Pepe. But *him* here is as object. The word *give* is verb which means to bring things to somebody. It becomes proximal demonstrative because *off the word give* which means getting nearer to the deictic center. The next, the word *and* here is conjunction between nice things to eat and maybe a present.

Data 11: “Some day I too will ride to Monterey for medicine. Did Pepe come to be a man today?”

The word *some day* becomes time deixis because it refers to the time in which the speaker occurs. The word *I* still includes person deixis because it refers to first person which means Emilio. While the word *too* becomes elliptic because it means that Emilio can do like Pepe who becomes hero. According to the context the word *ride* means go or come to some places. It is verb which becomes proximal demonstrative because it means come to move towards the deictic center. Furthermore, the word *to Monterey* here becomes place deixis because it is related to the location in which the speaker occurs. The word *to* that is combined with noun refers to the location. The next the word *today* becomes time deixis because it refers to the time in which the speaker occurs.

Data 12: “A boy gets to be a man when a man is needed. Remember this thing. I have known boys forty years old because there was no need for a man.”

The word *a boy* is noun phrase as subject. While the word *gets* is verb, it means become according to the context. The statement *a boy gets to be a man*

when a man is needed means someone will become a man if someone is needed in every time. Then, the word *I* refers to the person who is uttering the sentence which means Mama. So it is person deixis. The word *there* is not place deixis. The statement *there was no need for a man* means every one becomes a man was not needed at the time who helps their family.

Data 13: “Well, go to sleep, then. I thought you would be sleeping at the house of Mrs. Rodriguez.”

The word *go* is verb which means to leave, the word *leave* means getting farther to the deictic center. So it becomes distal term. while the word *then* becomes time deixis because it is related to the time in which means the next after that. Then, the word *I* is clearly seen as person deixis because it refers to the first person as the speaker which means Mama. While the word *you* is person deixis also because it refers to the second person as the addressee of the speaker. It means Pepe. Furthermore, the word *at the house* becomes place deixis since the word *at* that is combined with noun refers to the location in which the speaker occurs. In this case, the location is the place where Pepe sleeps.

Data 14: “Well, go to bed then and sleep out the wine.”

The word *go* is a verb which means to leave, the word *leave* is getting farther to deictic center. So, it is distal term. While he word *then* becomes time deixis because it refers to the time which means after that. Then, the word *and* is conjunction between verb of *go* and *sleep*. So, it is connector. Furthermore, the statement *sleep out the wine* means Pepe goes to sleep, so that the effect of wine is gone from his mind after drinking.

Data 15: “Light the candle, Mama. I must go away into the mountains.”

The sentence *Light the candle, Mama* is an interjection sentence because the sentence means that Pepe commands mama to light the candle. The word *light* here is a verb which means provide (something) with light. While the word *candle* is a noun to be object, it means stick of wax with a string. So in this case, it is not categorized as deixis. Then, the word *I* here is person deixis as first person deixis because it refers to the speaker which means Pepe. The word *go away* is a verb phrase. It is a distal term because it means leave. It is getting farther to the deictic center. The last word *into the mountains* shows the location in which the speaker occurs. It becomes place deixis because the preposition *into* that is combined with a noun means location or place that can be categorized in place deixis.

Data 16: “Now, Pepe. What is this you say?”

The word *now* here becomes time deixis because it refers to the time in which the speaker utters. The word *what* here becomes a question word to ask something? While the word *this* is clearly seen as place deixis. *This* here becomes proximal demonstrative because it indicates something in near away that is by pronoun *this* as opposed to *that*. Then, the word *you* becomes second person as person deixis because it refers to the addressee of the speaker which means Pepe. The next the word *say* is a verb, it means to utter a word.

Data 17: “I am a man now, Mama. The man said names to me I could not allow.”

The word *I* includes person deixis as person deixis because it refers to the speaker which means Pepe. The word *a man* is a noun phrase. Here it

becomes object. While the word *a* is article and it modifies the word *man*. So, it is not categorized in person deixis. The word *now* is time deixis because it refers to the time since the speaker utters. While the word *me* is person deixis as object person. It refers to Pepe. The next the word *allow* here becomes a verb which means to give permission to do something.

Data 18: “You heard no one behind you on the road?”

The word *you* is clearly seen as person deixis, it is second person because it refers to the addressee of the speaker based on the deixis theory. The word *no one* becomes object because it is as noun after the word heard. While the word *no* means negative, it modifies the word *one*. And the word *behind* includes place deixis because it refers to the place in which the addressee occurs. It explains the location. While the word *on the road* shows the location in which the addressee utters. It becomes place deixis because the word *on* that is combined with the road means location or place that can be categorized in place deixis.

Data 19: “Put on the saddle from the other horse. Tie on the blanket. Here, tie the jerky to the saddle horn.”

The word *put* is a verb, it means move to a certain place or position where something is put. So, it is proximal term because it is near to the deictic center. Then, the word *on the saddle* becomes place deixis because the preposition *on* that is combined with a noun means location or place that that can be categorized in place deixis. While the word *from the other horse* is also place deixis because it shows the location in which the speaker occurs. The word *tie on* becomes distal term because it is getting farther to the deictic center. It means astern or binds

with rope. Then, the word *here* also includes in place deixis which refers to the place where the speaker occurs. It is clearly seen as proximal demonstrative because it shows the vicinity. The last, the word *to the saddle horn* is place deixis because it refers to the location and the preposition *to* that is combined with a noun means location or place that can be categorized in place deixis.

Data 20: “Pepe goes on a journey. Pepe is a man now. He has a man’s thing to do.”

The word *goes on* is as verb phrase. It becomes distal demonstrative because it means move towards the deictic center or speaker. The word *a journey* is a noun phrase. And the word *a* is article as modifier of *journey*. The statement *Pepe is a man now* means that he becomes adult and growth. Then, the word *now* becomes time deixis because it refers to the time when the statement uttered. While the word *he* is well known as person deixis because it refers to the third person who is uttered. In this case, it means Pepe that becomes third person. The word *has* here is verb of he. It means own or possess. The word *to do* is verb phrase as to infinitive, it has meaning passive. So in this case, it is not categorized in deixis theory.

4.1.2 The Murder

The novella in this story narrates the main characters and situation and condition of the environment. It introduces the murder that was happened in Jim Moore’s animal husbandry. At the time, a sheriff and a coroner found somebody

that died in the wagon box. Jim Moore walked back towards them. But he did not know the man who died.

The Context

This happened a number of years ago in Monterey Country, in central California. The Canon del Castillo is one of those valleys in the Santa Lucia range which lie between its many spurs and ridges. From the main Canon del Castillo a number of little arroyos cut back into the mountains, oak-wooded canyons, heavily brushed with poison oak and sage. At the head of the canyon there stands a tremendous stone castle, buttressed and towered like those strongholds the Crusaders put up in the path of their conquest. Only a close visit to the castle shows it to be a strange accident of time and water and erosion working on soft, stratified sandstone. In the distance the ruined battlements, the gates, the towers, even the arrow slits, require little imagination to make out.

Within a year Jim Moore married Jelka Sepic, a Jugo-Slav girl, daughter of a heavy and patient farmer of Pine Canyon. Jim was not proud of her foreign family, of her many brothers and sisters and cousins, but he delighted in her beauty. Jelka had eyes as large and questioning as a doe's eyes. Her nose was thin and sharply faceted, and her lips were deep and soft. Jelka's skin always startled Jim, for between night and night he forgot how beautiful it was. She was so smooth and quiet and gentle, such a good housekeeper, that Jim often thought with disgust of her father's advice on the wedding day. The old man, bleary and bloated with festival beer, elbowed Jim in the ribs and grinned suggestively, so that his little dark eyes almost disappeared behind puffed and wrinkled lids.

Data 21: “Don’t be big fool, now!”

The statement is interjection sentence; it means the speaker to warn the addressee not like fool. While the word *big fool* is noun phrase. The word *big* is adjective as modifier of fool. And the word *now* includes time deixis because it refers to the moment when the speaker uttering the sentence.

Data 22: “Why don’t you ever talk to me?”

Well, the word *why* becomes question word because it has function to ask reason. So, it is not categorized in deixis theory. While the word *you* includes deixis person because it refers to the second person as the addressee of the speaker. It means Jelka. And the word *ever* is time frequency that explains how often the addressee does something; it is related in the time. So it is categorized in time deixis. The next, the word *talk* becomes a verb which means speak or utter. The last, the word *me* includes person deixis as object because it refers to the speaker utters which means Jim Moore.

Data 23: “What do you want me to say?”

The word *what* here includes question word to ask object, but it is not categorized in deixis theory. The word *you* here is well known as person deixis because it refers to second person which means Jim Moore. While the word *want* is a verb which means have desire for something. And the word *me* is clearly as person deixis as object. Because it refers to the first person as the speaker utters. The word *say* is a verb; it means talk or utter words or sentence.

Data 24: “I’ll be back about tomorrow. It’s too far to ride in the night.”

The word *I* here is clearly seen as person deixis because it refers to the first person as the speaker which means Jim Moore. The word *back* means move towards to the deictic center or speaker. So, it becomes proximal term. Then, the word *noon tomorrow* becomes time deixis because it refers to the moment or time when the speaker occurs. While the word *it* is person deixis because it refers to the sentence before. The word *too far* is noun phrase. The word *too* is adjective which modifier is of far. The last word *in the night* shows the time in which the speaker occurs. So, it becomes time deixis because it is related to time when speaker uttering.

Data 25: “But I think I’ll go to Monterey any way. There’ll be a full noon.”

The word *but* is as conjunction. While the word *I* includes person deixis because is related to the first person as the speaker which means Jim Moore. Furthermore, the word *goes* here becomes distal demonstrative because it means leave to the deictic center. Then, the word *to Monterey* can be place deixis since the word *to* that is combined with noun refers to the location in which the speaker occurs. In this case, the location is the place where he will go. The last the word *there* is not place deixis because it is not related to the place, but it is just as subject.

Data 26: “If you would like to go, I’ll hitch up a rig and take you with me.”

The statement here includes conditional sentence because there are if clause or sub clause and main clause. While the word *you* becomes person deixis because it refers to the second person as the addressee which means Jelka. The

word *go* becomes distal demonstrative because it is getting farther to the deictic center or speaker. It means move from one place to another. Then, the word *I* is clearly as person deixis because it refers to the first person as the speaker, it means Jim. It is same as the word *me* but it is as object. The word hitch up is verb phrase which means to get (free rides). The next, the word *and* is conjunction between sentence I'll hitch up a rig and you with me.

Data 27: “No, the stores would be closed. I would rather stay here.”

The word *stores* is as noun of plural, it means place where goods are stored. The word *be closed* here is passive voice because it consists of passive form. While the word *I* becomes person deixis because it refers to the first person who is uttering the sentence. It means Jelka. The next, the word *here* becomes place deixis since it refers to the place in which the speaker stays. It includes proximal demonstrative because it is near to the speaker or deictic center.

Data 28: “If it was early, and I could go to the stores-but it will be ten o'clock when you get there.”

This statement is conditional sentence. In this case, it needs main clause. The word *it* becomes person deixis because it refers to the sentence before. And the word *I* is well known as person deixis because it refers to the first person who is uttering. It means Jelka. Then, the word *go* becomes distal demonstrative because it is getting farther to the deictic center. It means move from one place to another. The next, the word *to the stores* includes place deixis because it shows to the location when the speaker occurs. After that, the word *ten o'clock* becomes time deixis because it is related to the time when the speaker occurs. The last, the

word *there* is place deixis as distal demonstrative because it is getting farther to the deictic center or speaker.

Data 29: “Oh. I’m thinking about the eggs under the black hen.”

The word *oh* is one of expression from the speaker. The word *I* includes person deixis because it refers to the first person as the speaker. The sentence *I’m thinking* is present continuous tense of form. And the word *the eggs* is noun phrase, it becomes object which is plural. While the word *under the black hen* becomes place deixis because it refers to the place or the location. The next, the word *black* is adjective as modifier of hen.

Data 30: “They will hatch tomorrow or may be Monday?”

The word *they* becomes person deixis because it is related to things of eggs which are uttered. Then, the word *hatch* is a verb which means come out of eggs. While the word *tomorrow* here is time deixis because it refers to the time which means the day after today. And the word *or* becomes conjunction which means introducing an alternative between tomorrow and Monday. The last, the word *Monday* is also time deixis same as tomorrow.

Data 31: “You said it would be full tonight. I want to see the moon rise.”

The word *you* is person deixis as second person because it refers to the addressee which means Jim Moore. The word *said* here is a verb; it is verb of past tense. While the word *tonight* becomes time deixis because it refers to the time when the speaker occurs. Then, the word *I* includes person deixis which refers to the first person as the speaker, it means Jelka. The next, the word *want to see* is

verb phrase. It means willing to see something. The last, the word *the moon rise* is object. It becomes noun. While the word *moon* is modifier of rise.

Data 32: “You always sit over here. You do funny things sometimes.”

The word *you* is clearly seen as person deixis because it refers to the second person as the addressee which means Jelka. The word *always* here includes time frequency which means explains verb of sit. It is also time deixis. While the word *over here* includes place deixis because it refers to the place where something is sat. And it is proximal term because it refers to the vicinity place where the statement uttered by the speaker. Then, the word *funny* is modifier of things as adjective. The last, the word *sometimes* becomes time deixis because it refers to the time when the statement uttered by the speaker.

Data 33: “Good night. I’ll probably be back by noon tomorrow.”

The word *good night* here is one expression to leave moment at the night like to sleep. It is also time deixis because it still refers to the time. The word *I* includes person deixis because it refers to the first person as the speaker. It means Jim Moore. The last, the word *by noon tomorrow* is time deixis because it is related to the time when the statement uttered by the speaker.

Data 34: “We’re going to the town this afternoon.”

The word *we* is person deixis because it refers to the speaker which means Jim Moore and Jelka. Then, the word *to town* becomes place deixis because it refers to the place or location. The last, the word *this afternoon* includes time deixis because it refers to the time when the statement uttered by the speakers.

Data 35: “Well, then, I’ll fry you up some eggs.”

The word *then* becomes time deixis because it refers to the time which means after that. The next, the word *I* becomes person deixis because it refers to the first person as the speaker. It means Jelka. The word *fry* is a verb which means cook in hot oil. It is proximal term because it is getting near to the deictic center. Furthermore, the word *you* is as person deixis because it refers to the second person which means Jim Moore. The last, the word *some eggs* becomes object. The word *some* is modifier of eggs as adjective.

Data 36: “Will you whip me any more-for this?”

The word *you* is as person deixis because it refers to the second person as the addressee which means Jim Moore. Then, the word *whip* is a verb which means stir. The next, the word *me* is object. It includes person deixis because it refers to the first person which means Jelka. Furthermore, the word *any more* is time deixis because it refers to the time or temporal. The last, the word *this* is proximal demonstrative because it is getting near to the deictic center.

4.1.3 The Chrysanthemums

In this novella tells about the environments in one garden. In the garden there were the chrysanthemums. They were ones of kind flowers which are big, white and yellow. And they are taken every year. Elisa's a woman who is a good gardener. She had the large garden. In her garden there were many chrysanthemums.

The Context

Ellisa Allen, working in her flower garden, looked down across the yard and saw Henry, her husband, talking to two men in business suits. The three of them stood by the tractor shed, each man with one foot on the side of the little Fordson. They smoked cigarettes and studied the machines as they talked.

Elisa watched them for a moment and then went back to her work. She was thirty-five. Her face was lean and strong and her eyes were as clear as water. Her figure looked blocked and heavy in her gardening costume, a man's black hat pulled low down over her eyes, clodhopper shoes, a figured print dress almost completely covered by a big corduroy apron with four big pockets to hold the snips, the trowel and scratcher, the seeds and the knife she worked with. She wore heavy leather gloves to protect her hands while she worked.

Elisa started at the sound of her husband's voice. He had come near quietly, and he leaned over the wire fence that protected her flower garden from cattle and dogs and chickens.

Data 37: "You've got a strong new crop comping."

Well, the word *you* is known well as person deixis because it refers to the second person as the addressee which means Elisa. Then, the word *have got* becomes proximal because it is getting near to the deictic center, it means to obtain or gain something better in the context. The next, the word *a strong new crop comping* means harvest that is got better than before. It becomes object of have got. So, it can not categorize in deixis theory.

Data 38: “Some of those yellow chrysanthemums you had this year were ten inches across. I wish you’d work out in the orchard and raise some apples that big.”

The word *some* here is as modifier of those yellow chrysanthemums. While the word *those* is plural of this as modifier of yellow chrysanthemums. It becomes proximal demonstrative because it is near to the deictic center or the speaker. The word *yellow* is adjective as modifier of chrysanthemums. While the word *you* becomes person deixis because it refers to the second person as the addressee which means Elisa. Then, the word *this year* becomes time deixis because it refers to the time. The next, the word *I* becomes person deixis because it refers to the first person as the speaker which means Henry. After that, the word *work out* means to develop in the way that is mentioned. It is a verb as action of Elisa. The word *in the orchard* includes place deixis because it shows the location or place. The word *in* is combined with noun refers to the location in which the speaker occurs. In this case, the location is a place where Elisa would work out.

Data 39:”They’ll be strong this coming year.”

The word *they* is seen as person deixis because it refers to the third person but plural. It means group of person. The word *strong* is adjective which means in the context that the harvest will be better again. Then, the word *this coming year* includes time deixis because it refers to the time when the statement occurs.

Data 40: “Well, it sure works with flowers.”

The word *it* explains about the Chrysanthemum. It here becomes person deixis because it refers something which means the chrysanthemum. The word

sure becomes adverb of manner from *work*. The next, the word *works* means live which is a verb. Then, the word *with flowers* means to work while bringing flowers. It includes verb phrase.

Data 41: “I thought how it’s Saturday afternoon, and we might go into

Salinas for dinner at a restaurant and then to a picture show-to celebrate, you see.”

The word *I* becomes person deixis because it refers to the first person as the speaker, it means Henry. The word *Saturday afternoon* includes time deixis because it refers to the time when the statement uttered by the speaker. Then, the word *we* means Elisa and Henry. The word *we* becomes person deixis because it refers to the first person but plural. The next, the word *go* becomes distal term since it moves to be farther from the deictic center. Then, the word *into Salinas* is place deixis because the word *into* shows the location or place in which the speaker occurs. It is combined with noun. In this case, the location is the place in which they would go. The next, the word *at a restaurant* is place deixis also because tells about the place or the location. The word *then* is time deixis because it refers to the time which means after that. Then, the word *to a picture show* becomes place deixis too because it shows about the location and the place. The last, the word *you* includes person deixis because it is related to the second person who means Elisa.

Data 42: “There’s fight tonight. How’d you like to go to the fight?”

The word *there* is subject, and there and is in this part must be a unit. So, it will have a meaning. It can not be categorized in deixis types. The word *fight* is

noun. It means act of fighting. The word *tonight* here is time deixis because it is related to the time in which the speakers occurs. While the word *you* includes person deixis because it refers to the second person as the addressee. It means Elisa. The next, the word *go* is a verb. It means move from one place to another. So, in this case, *go* becomes distal term because it is farther to the deictic center. The last, the word *to the fight* becomes place deixis because it shows the location for fighting.

Data 43: “Of course, I’ll like it. It’s good to eat away from home.”

The word *of course* is one expression to say agree or to convince. It means Elisa agrees and likes to eat outside. The word *I* above is seen as person deixis, it refers to the first person as the speaker. It means Elisa. The word *it* refers to the something as object and subject that is shown by the speaker by using pronoun it. So it can be called person deixis. Then, the word *to eat* is verb phrase which means to put (food) into one’s mouth. The next, the word *from home* becomes place deixis since the word *from* is combined with noun refers to the location in which the speaker occurs.

Data 44: “I’ll have plenty of time to transplant some of these sets, I guess.”

The word *I* here is known well as person deixis. It refers to the first person as the speaker which means Elisa. The word *plenty of time* is object as noun phrase. It means spare time or free time to work. The word *to transplant* becomes distal term because it moves towards to the deictic center. Then the word *these* is plural of *this*. It becomes proximal demonstrative because it is getting near to the deictic center which is shown in the vicinity. The last the word *guess* becomes a

verb which means to give an answer or form an opinion about something without clear knowledge.

Data 45: “That’s a bad dog in a fight when he gets started.”

The word *that* is clearly seen as place deixis. That here means an idea that is uttered by the man who on the wagon seat. The word *that* becomes distal demonstrative also because it indicates something in far away that is shown by pronoun that as opposed to this. The word *a bad* becomes adjective as modifier of dog. In word *in a fight* becomes place deixis because it refers to the location or place in which to fight for dog. The next, in word *he* is clearly known as person deixis because it refers to third person but it means a dog which start to fight according to the context.

Data 46: “I see he is How soon does he generally get started?”

The word *I* is clearly seen as person deixis as same as the word *he* because each of they refers to the person in which the speaker occurs. The word *I* means Elisa while the word *he* is a dog according to the context. The next, the word *soon* is time deixis because it refers to the time when the speaker occurs. The last, the word *generally* is time frequency. It explains when the verb is done. So, it can be categorized in time deixis.

Data 47: “Does this dirt road cut over across the river to the Los Angeles highway?”

The sentence *above* is interrogative sentence which needs answer yes or no. well, the word *this* becomes proximal demonstrative because it is getting near to the deictic center. While the word *dirt* is adjective as modifier of road. The

next, the word *cut over* across means to go across one place to shorten one's route namely the river which becomes object of cut over across. The last, the word *to the Los Angeles highway* includes place deixis which shows the location in which the speaker occurs. It becomes place deixis because the preposition *to* that is combined with noun means location or place that can be categorized in place deixis.

Data 48: "It might surprise you what them beasts can pull through."

The word *it* refers to the sentence *I don't think your team could pull through the sand*. It includes person deixis because it refers to the third person it means the sentence before. The word *might* is modal auxiliary which form of past from *may*. It means possibility. The next, the word *you* is clearly seen as person deixis because it refers to the second person who means the man was a very big man. Then the word *them* refers to his team who pull through the sand. So, it is called person deixis. It becomes object. The next, *pull through* is verb phrase which means pass away. So, it not categorized in deixis.

Data 49: "I think you'll save time if you go back to the Salinas road and pick up the highway there."

The word *I* includes person deixis because it refers to the first person as the speaker which means Elisa. Then, the word *you* is seen as person deixis too because it refers to the second person as addressee of speaker which means a big man. The next, the word *go back* is verb phrase which becomes proximal term because it means return that is getting near to the speaker or deictic center. While the word *to the Salinas* is clearly seen as place deixis because it refers to the

location or place since the speaker occurs. Then, the word *and* is conjunction between the word *go back* and *pick up*. The word *pick up* here is verb phrase which means choose good away. The last, the word *there* becomes place deixis because it refers to the place. It includes distal demonstrative because it is getting farther deictic center.

Data 50: “Oh, those are chrysanthemums, giant white and yellow. I raise them every year, bigger than anybody around here.”

The word *those* includes distal demonstrative because it is getting farther to the deictic center or the speaker. The word *giant*, *white*, and *yellow* are adjective. The word *giant* means big. The next, the word *I* here is clearly person deixis because it refers to the first person as the speaker which means Elisa. The word *them* becomes person deixis too. It refers to the things as third person. While the word *every year* is time deixis which refers to the time when the speaker utters. The word *bigger* becomes comparative as adjective. It means more big than others. The next, the word *around here* includes place deixis because it refers to the location or place.

Data 51: “I’ll put them in a flower pot, and you can take them right with you. Come into the yard.”

The word *I* is clearly seen as person deixis because it refers to the first person as the speaker which means Elisa. The next, the word *put* means carry or bring towards the speaker or deictic center. So, it becomes proximal demonstrative because it gets nearer the deictic center. Then, the word *in a flower pot* is place deixis because the word *in* shows to the location or place. It is

combined with noun. So, it is categorized in place deixis. The next, the word *you* and *them* are same as person deixis. While the word *you* refers to the second person and the word *them* refers to group of persons. The last, the word *come* means move towards to the speaker or deictic center. It means that move here is getting nearer to the deictic center. So, it is called as proximal demonstrative

Data 52: “Sometimes in the night in the wagon there.”

The word *sometimes* becomes time deixis because it refers to the time when the speaker occurs. While the word *in the night* includes time deixis because it still refers to the time. The next, the word *in the wagon* includes place deixis because the word *in* that shows the location. It is combined with noun. So, it is categorized in place deixis. Furthermore, the word *there* becomes place deixis because it refers to the place in which the speakers occur. It is distal term because it is in far away from deictic center.

Data 53: “Right in the wagon, ma’am. Rain or shine I’m dry as a cow in there.”

The word *right* is same as yes. While the word *in the wagon* is clearly seen as place deixis because it refers to the place. Then, the word *rain or shine* means alternative condition when the speaker occurs. The word *I* is person deixis because it refers to the first person as the speaker which means a big man. The next, the word *in there* becomes place deixis because it refers the location or place in which the speaker uttering the sentence.

Data 54: “It must be very nice. I wish women could do such things.”

The word *it* means to sleep right in the wagon even though rain or shine he’s dry as cow in there. It includes person deixis in the category of deixis. The next; the word *very nice* means to sleep in the wagon that is not problem even though rain or shine there. Furthermore, the word *I* is categorized in person deixis because it refers to the first person as the speaker which means Elisa. The statement *I wish women could do such things* means woman could sleep in the wagon like a man is dry as a cow in there.

Data 55: “Of course I don’t know. Now here’s your kettle, done. You don’t have to buy no new ones.”

The statement *of course I don’t know* means that the speaker really doesn’t know about a woman. Furthermore, the word *I* refers to the first person as the speaker. The next, the word *now* refers to a moment when the speaker uttering the sentence. So, it becomes time deixis because it refers to the time. While the word *here* refers to the place or location where the dialog happened. So, It becomes place deixis as opposed there. The next, the word *your* becomes person deixis because it refers to the second person as addressee which means Elisa. It becomes possessive adjective.

Data 56: “I’ll do like you told me; I’ll go back and catch the Salinas road.”

The word *I* refers to the first person as the speaker which means a big man in the wagon. So, it includes person deixis. The next, the word *you* refers to the second person as the addressee which means Elisa. The word *me* is same as the word *I* but *me* here is object. It is person deixis too. The next, the word *go back* is

verb which means return. So, it becomes proximal term because it moves towards the speaker since it is near to the deictic center. The last, the word *the Salinas road* is place deixis because it refers to the place in which the speaker occurs.

Data 57: “Henry! Don’t talk like that. You didn’t know what you said.”

The statement means any one (Elisa) prohibits Henry to talk something like that. The word *that* here becomes distal demonstrative because it is getting farther to the deictic center. Furthermore, the word *you* refers to the second person as the addressee which mean Henry. So, it becomes person deixis in the theory of deixis.

Data 58: “He had to keep the pot. That’s why he couldn’t get them off the road.”

The word *he* refers to the third person which means Henry. So, it includes person deixis. The word *had to* is form of past tense from must. The word *keep* is verb which means to save according to the context. The word *the pot* becomes object of keep. Furthermore, the word *that* is still distal term because it is getting farther to the speaker or the deictic center. The next, the word *them* includes person deixis because it refers to things. The last, the word *road* is place deixis because it shows to the location or place.

Data 59: “I ought to take you in to dinner oftener. It would be good for both of us. We get so heavy out on the ranch.”

The word *I* refers to the first person as the speaker which means Henry. So, it is categorized in person deixis. The next, the word *take* means invite. It is adverb. Furthermore, the word *you* becomes person deixis because it refers to the

second person as the addressee. It means Elisa. And the word *oftener* is comparative word. It becomes time frequency. So, it includes time deixis because it refers to the time. Then, the word *it* refers to dinner oftener. It includes person deixis. The next, the word *us* and *we* becomes person deixis because they refer to Elisa and Henry. But for the word *us* is object person and the word *we* is subject. The last, the word *on the ranch* is place deixis. It refers to the place or location.

Data 60: “Well, I’ve read how they break noses, and blood runs down their chests. I’ve read how the fighting gloves get heavy and soggy with blood.”

The statement *I’ve read* according to the context means understanding. The next, the word *I* refers to the first person as the the speaker which means Elisa. So it is person deixis. The word *they* refers to the group of person who break noses. So, it is categorized in person deixis too. Furthermore, the word *their chests* is clearly seen as possessive pronoun. It refers to the persons who have chests. The statement *I’ve read how the fighting gloves get heavy* means a person sees the blood water on the soggy and gloves.

Data 61: “It will be enough if we can have wine. It will be plenty.”

The word *it* becomes person deixis according to the theory of deixis because it refers to something. Then, the word *enough* means sufficiently. It is adjective. Furthermore, the word *we* refers to Elisa and Henry who are speaking. So, it becomes person deixis. The last, the word *plenty* means s much as more than is needed. It is adjective. In this case, it is not categorized in types of deixis.

4.2 Discussions

This novella entitled *The Chrysanthemums and Other Stories* consists of three kinds of deixis types, those are *person deixis*, *place deixis*, and *time deixis*. In this case, person deixis is the most dominant because it is used in every utterance either as subject or object. While time and place deixis are not always needed because most of them are used as adverb. Person deixis most commonly used deictically which means the referents are mentioned more specific rather than general. So, it refers to the clear objects, while non-deictically refers to the more general objects. So, it is difficult to determine who is referred by the speaker. In this study, it is shown on page 57 in the sentence " *I ought to take you in to a dinner oftener.*" The word *you* here becomes non-deictically because it refers to the general person who is referred by the speaker. And the persons are the dealers who are called by the other dealer to examine something that is shown.

Furthermore, the first person deixis are used when the speakers wants to show their selves or the people who are speaking. Usually it is indicated by first person pronoun such as; *I, me, we, us, etc.* In addition the second persons are used to indicate the reference to one or more addressee, like *you* and *your*. They are the listener or hearer of the speaker. Furthermore, the third person deixis are expressed when the speakers want to show the show the people who are spoken and they are not the speaker. They are like *he, she, it, they, him, her, them, etc.*

Meanwhile, the time deixis is used to point the certain period of time when the speakers uttering the sentence or words and determine the time to do something from their utterances, such as; *now, then, soon, tomorrow, etc.* it

shows in the sentence on page 5, "*I would not send thee now alone.*" The word now becomes time deixis because it refers to the period of time when the speaker uttering the sentence.

The place deixis is appeared to describe to a location relative to the location of a participant in speech event, as well as what had been shown in the context. In place deixis, a speaker can refer to something that is in vicinity or farther away, "*this and these*" as opposed to "*that and those*". Beside that, place deixis can be realized not only by the use of demonstrative pronouns, but also by the use of adverbs of place, here and there. In this writing, most of place deixis are shown in the form of proximal demonstrative and distal demonstrative also. In this case, proximal demonstrative refers to the near away while distal refers to the farther away. Such as on page 53, "*Right in the wagon, ma'am. Rain or shine I'm dry as a cow in there.*" The word there becomes distal because it refers to something in the place farther to the deictic.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing and interpreting the data based on the theories, the next chapter is conclusion and suggestion as the last part of this writing is done. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research question while suggestion is given to give information to the future researchers who are interested in doing similar field to improving the quality of this research.

5.1 Conclusion

In line with the previous chapter, the conclusion of this study can be formulated based on the research question.

This novella includes of three kinds of deixis that are used such as person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. In this case, *person deixis* is the most dominant than others. *The first person deixis* are used when the speakers want to show their self or the people who are speaking. In addition, *the second person deixis* are used to indicate the reference to one or more addressee. They are listeners or hearers of the speakers. Furthermore, *the third person deixis* are expressed when the speakers want to show the people who are spoken and they are not the speaker.

Meanwhile, *the time deixis* is used to point the certain period of time when the speaker's uttering the sentences and determine the time to do something from their utterances.

Furthermore, *the place deixis* is appeared to describe to a location of a participant in speech event, as well as what it had been shown in the context. In place deixis, a speaker can refer to something that is in vicinity or farther away,

“*this* and *these*” as opposed to “*that* and *those*.” Beside that, place deixis can be realized not only by the use of demonstrative pronoun, but also by the use of adverbs of place, *here* and *there*. In this writing, most of place deixis are shown in the form of *proximal demonstrative* and *distal demonstrative* also.

5.2 Suggestion

According to the focus of the study, there are three suggestions. First, it is recommended that the readers have to understand the context firstly by reading the whole text. If the readers understand enough about the meaning and the contents, the readers will be easier to understand this writing.

Second, this is to suggest that the authors of the novel, novella, or short story have to use simple languages which can be easier to be understood by the readers beside use the good diction. So, it will be more interested to be researched.

The third, it is also recommend that the future researchers who are interested in doing further researchers, in this area to use these findings as a starting point in searching others area.

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