

**DEIXIS USED IN “THIS ODD WORLD” OF
“THE JAKARTA POST”**

Thesis

**Presented to
State Islamic University of Malang
In partial fulfillment of the requirements
For the degree of sarjana Humaniora**

**The advisor:
Rohmani Nur indah, M.Pd**

**By: Lilik Nur Hamidah
03320021**



**English Letters and Language Department
Faculty of Humanities and Culture
State Islamic University of Malang
2007**

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Sarjana's thesis of *Deixis Used In "This Odd World" of the Jakarta Post* by Lilik Nur Hamidah has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board examiners.

Approved by
Advisor

Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd
NIP:150327258

Acknowledged by
The Head of English Letters and
Language Department

Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP: 150 246 406

Malang, July, 16, 2007
Acknowledged by
The Dean of Humanities and Culture Faculty

Drs. Dimjati Ahmadin M. Pd
NIP: 150 035 072

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This thesis to certify that the Sarjana's thesis of DEIXIS USED IN "THIS ODD WORLD" OF THE JAKARTA POST written by Lilik Nur Hamidah has been approved by the board of the examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture at State Islamic University of Malang.

The Board Examiners

Signatures

1. Main examiner

Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd
NIP: 150 035 072

2. Chair of Examiner

Drs. Nur Salam, M. Pd
NIP: 131 602 091

3. Secretary / Advisor

Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd
NIP:150327258

Approved by
The Dean of
Faculty of Humanities and Culture
State Islamic University of Malang

Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd
NIP: 150 035 072

CERTIFICATE OF THE THESIS AUTHORSHIP

This is to certify that the Sarjana's Thesis of *Deixis Used In "This Odd World" of the Jakarta Post* written by Lilik Nur Hamidah (NIM 03320021) has been approved to fulfill of the requirements for degree of Sarjana in English Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture at The State Islamic University of Malang. I hereby declare that this thesis is truly an original work of mine. It does not incorporate any material previously written or published by other persons, except those which are indicated in the notes, quotation, and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person who is responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, July 23, 2007

The Writer,

Lilik Nur Hamidah

MOTTO

www.words4ever.com

Pain and foolishness lead

To great bliss

And complete knowledge,

*A life with love will have some thorns,
but a life without love will have no roses.*

For eternal wisdom

Created nothing under

The sun in vain

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Father,

"You are my strength, thanks for your spirit

You are given"

My beloved Mother,

"You are my light, thanks for your

Advices and suggestions"

My brother,

"I will prove that 'I can"

My special one Lucky,

"Thanks for your support and your help

You are given.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious, the most Merciful, the lord of the universe who has given mercies and blessing me so that I can finish this thesis. Only with the help and guidance of Allah I can finish writing this thesis. This thesis is intended to fulfill the requirement for achieving the degree of Sarjana in Faculty of Humanities and Culture of The State Islamic University of Malang.

Finishing this thesis is not a simple thing at all and I have spent my great deal of time and really give me a valuable experience. I really realize that it is impossible to make this complete study without some contributions and supports from many people. My great gratitude is expressed to my advisor Rohmani Nur Indah, M. Pd for her invaluable guidance and suggestion in finishing this thesis. I also want to express my sincere thanks to:

1. The Rector of State Islamic University of Malang Prof. Dr. Imam Suprayogo who lead this University and gave the chance for me to study in this University.
2. All of my lecturers who are always giving me the best lecture so that I can get the degree of Sarjana in Humanities and Culture Faculty of State Islamic University of Malang. I am nothing without you all.
3. My beloved Father, Mother, brothers who have always given the most marvelous love.
4. My special one, Lucky, thanks for your support for giving me strength
5. All of my friends in English Department, and in my boarding house.

My thesis hopefully is useful for anyone who needs it and the constructive criticism and also the suggestion are expected from the readers.

The writer,

Lilik Nur Hamidah

ABSTRACT

Nurhamidah, Lilik. 2007. *Deixis Used In "This Odd World" of the Jakarta Post*.
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Knowing a language means to know how to produce and understand sentences and utterances with particular meaning. However, it is not only the meaning that the speaker intends to communicate through producing a particular utterance, but also the context of the utterances is very important to understand the encoding of the relationship of the speakers to the world around them. In all languages, the reference of many words and expressions relies entirely on the context. To know the context of the written language in the discourse, we have to determine the speakers who produce the utterances and the speaker's or writer's position in space and time.

This research aims at analyzing the deixis used in "This Odd World" of the Jakarta Post by using Karl Buhler theory. According to the background, this research is conducted to answer the following research problem "what types of deixis are used in "This Odd World" of The Jakarta Post". It uses descriptive qualitative method. The data are in the form of Sentences and utterances written by the journalist. The data are selected from The Jakarta Post published from February, 3rd 2007 – February, 27th 2007.

Based on the analysis in research findings, this research found that there are three types of deixis in "This Odd World" of The Jakarta Post namely, "*person*", "*place*", and "*time*" deixis. The deixis mostly used by the journalist is "*time deixis*" because the sentences and utterances are constructed by the verb tense as the deictic expressions of time deixis, and "*person deixis*" because it becomes center deixis of the utterances. "*Place deixis*" is not dominant because the text of "This Odd World" of The Jakarta Post is mostly in the form of report which is used the past tense that indicates time deixis.

This analysis is expected to be a new additional source of information for increasing the knowledge of deixis theory from Karl Buhler. Furthermore, the researcher suggests that the next researchers conduct and make more complete analysis on the same field.

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**DEPARTEMEN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MALANG
FAKULTAS HUMANIORA DAN BUDAYA
Jl. Gajayana No. 50 Dinoyo Malang telp. (0341) 551354**

Name : Lilik Nur Hamidah
NIM : 03320021
Fakultas / Jurusan : Humaniora dan Budaya / Bahasa dan sastra inggris
Pembimbing : Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd
Judul Skripsi : Deixis Used In “This Odd World” of the Jakarta Post.

Bukti Konsultasi

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Tanda tangan
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Malang, 16 juli 2007
Dekan Fak. Humaniora dan Budaya

Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin M. Pd
Nip. 150 035 072

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the discussion on background of the study, problems of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Allah mentioned in the holy Qur'an Sura Ar – Ruum: 24 that *“And among His signs, he shows you the lightning by way both of fear and of hope, and he sends down rain from the sky and with it gives life to the earth after it is dead: Verily in that are signs for those who are wise.”*

From the verse above, we know that Allah will give the signs in every event. Allah shows the lightening, sends down rain from the sky, and gives life to the earth after it is dead, but all of those signs have the meaning. It means that we have to use our mind to know the signs given by Allah.

Signs also appear in texts. Texts could not be interpreted based only on their truth meaning, because it directly concerns with the relationship between the structure of languages and the context in which they are used (Levinson, 1983: 54). To know the writer's interpretations of the texts, we have to analyze them in the form of discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is a general term for a number of approaches to analyze written, spoken, or sign language use. According to Brown and Yule (1983: 27), that discourse analysis is describing what speakers

and hearers are doing, and not the relationship which exists between one sentence or proposition and another. Furthermore, Cook (1989: IX) states that discourse analysis examines how stretches of language are considered in their full textual, social, and psychological context.

There are two kinds of language, namely spoken language and written language (Brown & Yule, 1983: 4). Spoken language is language that is heard directly from the speakers. The speakers must monitor what it is that he has just said, and determine whether it matches his intentions while he is uttering his current phrase and monitoring not only his own performance but also its reception by his hearers, while, written language is language that is written by the writer. The writer has no access to immediate feedback and simply has to imagine the reader's reaction (Brown & Yule, 1983:5). The written language can be seen in the form of text. Text refers to the verbal record of communicative act (Brown & Yule, 1983:6). There are many kinds of written text, for instance, Newspapers, Magazines, Novels, Poems, etc.

Deixis as a part of discourse analysis deals with connections between discourse and the situation in which the discourse is used (Renkema, 1993: 76). Furthermore, Grundy (2000: 23) states that deixis is the way in which a small number of words require an addressee to be able to pick out a person, place or time relevant in understanding how the words refer. According to Buhler in Renkema (1993: 77), there are three types of deixis, namely: person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. Furthermore, Levinson (1983:68) states that besides the

previous three types of deixis, there are two others types of deixis namely, social deixis and discourse deixis.

In this research, the researcher chooses Bühler's theory to analyze newspaper because in the real world, the theory of deixis can make intercultural variation in the way that speakers encode the relationship of themselves to the world around them (Grundy, 2000: 36).

Newspaper is a publication containing news, information and advertising. Most of Newspapers often published daily or weekly. The first printed newspaper was published in 1605, and the form has thrived even in the face of competition from technologies such as radio, television, and the internet. General-interest newspapers are usually journals of current news. Those can include political events, crime, business, culture, sports, and opinions (editorials, columns, or political cartoons,). (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newspaper>, accessed on 10th of March 2007). There are many kinds of Newspapers published in Indonesia, for instance; Jawa pos, Kompas, Republika, etc. All of them are published by using Indonesian Language. "The Jakarta Post" is a daily Newspaper that published using English. This Newspaper was published firstly in 1982. This newspaper is undertaken by PT Bina Media Tenggara. At that time, there are two others kinds of newspaper published in Indonesia, namely Indonesia Times, and Indonesia Observer. However, "The Jakarta Post" is most well known. (http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Jakarta_Post, accessed on 10th of March 2007)

Furthermore, the researcher chooses The Jakarta Post daily newspaper as an object of the study because it is a daily newspaper using English and it covers all aspects of life. This newspaper always gives the up to date news in the world so that it is easy to the readers to get the information. “This Odd World” of The Jakarta Post is a part of its section telling about something strange or unusual things in the world. In "This Odd World" of The Jakarta Post, there are many kinds of unusual events occur in the world. Based on the reasons described above, it is significant to analyze the phenomenon of “This Odd World” of The Jakarta Post daily newspaper.

This study has a relationship with other researches that had been done by Hasanah (2004), which focuses on Deixis of Headlines Published by Kompas during General Election 2004. It found that there were five kinds of deixis namely person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis. Furthermore, Fatmawati’s study (2006) has observed deixis in “Opinion Section” Published by Tempo Magazines. It analyzes the titles and subtitles of “Opinion Section” published by Tempo Magazines using five kinds of deixis, and Ningtyas’s study (2004) also researches deixis. It deals with the deixis of advertisements published in “The Jakarta Post”. Her study analyzes the telecommunication tools advertisements using three kinds of deixis namely time, place, and person deixis.

1.2 Problem of the Study

In line with the background of the study above, the problem proposed is:

1. What types of deixis are used in “This Odd World” column of The Jakarta Post daily newspaper?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the problem mentioned above, the objective of this research is to explain descriptively types of deixis used in “This Odd World” of “The Jakarta Post” daily newspaper.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This research focuses on analyzing the types of deixis as a part of discourse analysis. The analysis is made on the deixis in “This Odd World” column of The Jakarta Post daily newspaper. However contains of the news will not be taken. It focuses on the sentences, utterances, or words related with the theory of deixis proposed by Karl Buhler, which consists of three types of deixis, namely person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis.

The problems discussed are specified into three types of deixis. The analysis is not made on other aspect that might have relation with deixis, such as: implicature, flouting and hedging maxims, and presupposition. Furthermore, the column analyzed is published in February 2007.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to be able to give both theoretical and practical contribution.

Theoretically, the findings of the research are expected to be able to give a new source of information to discourse study especially in deixis analysis.

Practically, the results of this research are expected to be useful for the writer or Journalists in order to make intercultural variation in the way they request or write articles in any mass media. This study is also to give contribution to other researchers are interested in doing similar research as a reference. Moreover, for the teachers of discourse analysis, they can use this research to teach their students in comprehending discourse analysis especially deixis.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

There are some key terms in this research. The following terms are the definition of the key terms.

Deixis : The single most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves.

The Jakarta Post :The most well – known English daily newspaper published in Indonesia.

This Odd World :A part of “The Jakarta Post” daily newspaper telling about unusual things or something strange in the world.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

To support the analysis, the researcher presents several theories related to this study. Those are text, context, deixis (person deixis: first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis; place deixis, time deixis, and the previous study).

2.1 Text

The word "*Text*" is used in linguistics to refer to any passage, spoken, or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:1) A text may be spoken or written, prose or verse, dialogue, or monologue. It may be anything from a single proverb to a whole play, from a momentary cry for help to an all day discussion on a committee. Furthermore, they state that a text is a unit of language in use. It is not a grammatical unit, like a clause or a sentence; and it is not defined by its size.

According to Brown & Yule (1983 : 4) state that *text* is a technical terms to refer to the verbal record of a communication act. Furthermore, Barthes in Sobur (2001: 52) argues that the *text* is an object of pleasure. The pleasure means that when the reader read text one page to another pages of the object, it will appear pleasure that could not be known by another persons. The distinction between a text and a collection of unrelated sentences is in the last resort a matter of degree, and there may always be instances about which we are uncertain.

In accordance with the explanation above, the word text can be defined as any passage, spoken, or written which is used to pleasure

There are two kinds of text, namely spoken text and written text which are explained below: (Brown & Yule, 1983: 6).

2.1.1 Spoken Texts

In general, the discourse analysis works with a tape-recording of an event, from which he then makes a written transcription, annotated according to his interests on a particular occasion (Brown & Yule, 1983: 6). The tape – recording may also preserve a good deal that may be extraneous to the text – coughing, chairs creaking, buses going past, the scratch of a match lighting a cigarette. The simplest view to assume is that a tape – recording of a communicative act will preserve a text. It requires two hedges:

- (i) The presentation of a text which is presented for discussion may in part, particularly where the written representation of a spoken text involved, consist of a prior analysis (hence interpretation) of a fragment of discourse by the discourse analysis presenting the text for consideration
- (ii) Features of the original production of the language, for example shaky handwriting or quavering speech, are somewhat arbitrarily considered as features of the text rather than features of the context in which the language is produced

2.1.2 Written Text

The notion of text reaches beyond the reproduction of printed material in some further printed form. A letter, hand written in purple ink with many curlicues, may have its text reproduced in printed form (Brown & Yule, 1983: 6). Similarly, neutral printed versions may be produced of handwriting shopping lists, slogans spray-printed on to hoardings, and public notices embossed on metal plates. In each case the text will be held to have been reproduced if the words, the punctuation and, where relevant, the lineation are reproduced accurately.

Where the original text exploits typographical variety, a text reproduced in one type – face may lack some of the quality of the original. An obvious example is a newspaper item which may exploit several different type – face, different sizes of type and a particular shape of lay – out.

2.2 Context

Much of discourse is telegraphic (Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, 2003: 212). It means that verb phrases are not specifically mentioned, entire clauses are left out, direct objects disappear, and pronoun abound. What we say is not literally what we mean. It is involved by knowledge of who is speaking, who is listening, what object are being discussed, and general facts about the world we live in or the context. For example is when we ask at the dinner table, we say "it's cold in here" to mean "shut the window", or "turn up the heat", "Let's Leave", or a dozen other things that depend on the real – world situation at the time of speaking.

Furthermore, Hall (1974: 21) in Parera, (1990:120) says that information taken out of context is meaningless and cannot reliably interpreted.

According to (Steven: 1991), Context in language use has two meanings: (a) the surrounding text or talk of a word, sentence or turn - also called 'co-text', and (b) the dimensions of the communicative situation that are relevant for the production or comprehension of discourse. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Context>)

Discourse analysis has to take account of the context in which a piece of discourse occurs. Brown & Yule (1983: 26) states that the discourse analysis treats his data as the record (text) of a dynamic process in which language was used as an instrument of communication in a context by a speaker / writer to express meanings and achieve intensions (discourse). It means that we are concerned with what people using language are doing, and accounting for the linguistic features in the discourse as the means employed in what they are doing.

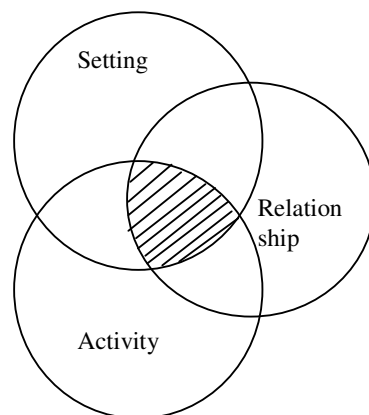
According to Schifrin (1994: 364), context is thus a world filled with people producing utterances: People who have social, cultural, and personal identities, knowledge, beliefs, goals and wants, and who interact with one another in various socially and culturally defined situations.

Context consists of various factors, not all of which always appear at once in a given situation. According to Cook (www.ucm.es/info/circulo/no13/hidlgo.htm), context includes of:

1. *Substance* or the physical material which carries or relays text;

2. *Music and Pictures*;
3. *Paralanguage* or meaningful behavior accompanying language, such as voice quality, gestures, facial expressions and touch (in speech) and choice of typeface and letter sizes (in writing);
4. *Situation* or the properties and relations of objects and people in the vicinity of the text, as perceived by the participants;
5. *Co – text* or text which precedes or follows that under analysis, and which participants judge to belong to the same discourse;
6. *Intertext* or text which the participants feel as belonging to other discourse which they connect with the text under consideration and affects their interpretation;
7. *Participants* which described as senders, addressers, addressees and receivers; and
8. *Function* or what the text is intended to do by the sender and addressers, or perceived to do by the receivers and addressees.

Meanwhile, Hall in Parera (1990: 120) states that context consists of three component, namely *setting, activity, and relationship*.



Setting in discourse consists of: (1) Materials around events of language interaction, (2) Place (situation and location of person), and (3) Time (time in an event of language interactions). *Activity* is all behaviors that happened in language interaction. *Relationship* covers the relation among the speaker. That relation is determined by: (1) Sex, (2) Age, (3) Position, prestige, and role (4) Relationship, and (5) Relationship on duty: general, military, education, Officers, employers, Labor, etc.

From the preceding explain above, we can conclude that context is a condition where the language is understood based on the real situation of the speaking. It involves the speakers who produce the utterances, the location of the speaking, the time of the speaking, and what object are discussed.

2.3 Theory of Deixis

When language is spoken, it occurs in a specific location, at a specific time, is produced by a specific person and is (usually) addressed to some specific other person. Only written language can ever be free of this kind of anchoring in the extra linguistic situation. A sentence on a slip of paper can move through space and time, "speaker" – less, and addressee – less. All natural, spoken languages have devices that link the utterance with its spatio – temporal and personal context. This linkage is called "deixis." (Tanz in Fromkin, 2003: 217)

2.3.1 Definition of Deixis

Deixis is the way in which a small number of words, such as *come*, *go*, *I*, *here* and *now* require an addressee to be able to pick out a person, place, or time relevant in understanding how the word refers (Grundy, 2000: 23). Because *I*, *Here*, and *now* identify particular referents, it can be picked out to refer to if we like. We call these words indexical and this function of language deictic, borrowing the Greek word meaning *pointing to* or *picking out*.

In addition, Levinson (1983: 54) states that deixis is the single most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves. The topic of deixis or as philosophers usually prefer, *indexical expressions* (or just *indexicals*), may be usefully approached by considering how truth – conditional semantics deals with certain natural language expressions.

According to Renkema (1993: 76), deixis deals with connection between discourse and the situation in which discourse is used. The words deixis, which is derived from the Greek word meaning “*to show*” or “*to indicate*”, is used to denote those elements in a language which refer directly to the situation, while deictic words are words with a reference point which is depend on the speaker or writer and is determined by the speaker’s or writer’s position in space and time.

Fillmore in Levinson (1983: 54) states that the importance of deictic information for the interpretation of utterances is perhaps best illustrated by what

happens when such information is lacking. For example, finding the following notice on someone's office door "*I'll back in an hour*", we do not know when it was written, we cannot know when the writer will return.

A deictic center is a reference point which is related to a deictic expression or an expression that has a deictic usage which has to be interpreted. (Levinson, 1983 : 64). The central person is the speaker, the central time is the time at which the speaker produces the utterance, and the central place is the speaker's location at utterance time.

The form of deictic is classified into two, namely deictic in which the context is required to determine the reference and non – deictic in which the reference is general rather than to particular identifiable persons (Grundy, 2000:6). In accordance with Levinson (1983: 68), deictic is used for gestural and symbolic, while non – deictic is used for non – anaphoric, and anaphoric.

Based on the preceding definition, it can be conclude that deixis is a words or expressions whose meaning depends on the context of the speaking. To know the meaning of the language, we have to determine the speaker who produces the utterance, and the location of the utterance in space and time.

2.3.2 Types of Deixis

According to Karl Buhler (in Renkema, 1993: 77), There are three types of deixis, namely person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. Those types of deixis will be explained descriptively below:

2.3.2.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis is deictic reference to the participant role of a referent, such as the speaker the addressee, and referents which are neither speaker nor addressee. (Levinson, 1983: 62). Person deixis is commonly expressed by the following kinds of constituents: Pronouns Possessive affixes of nouns Agreement affixes of verbs. Furthermore, he states that person deixis concerns with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered. Although person deixis is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person, it may be argued that we need to develop an independent pragmatic framework of participant roles, so we can see how and to what extent these roles are grammaticalized in different languages. However, the basic grammatical distinctions here are the categories of first, second, and third person.

In addition, Renkema (1993: 77) states that person deixis is realized with personal pronouns. The speaker as first person, "I," directs the utterance to the listener as second person, "You," and could be talking about a third person, "he" or "she." In many languages, person deixis can also contain other meaning elements, for example, the gender of the third person. In accordance with the theory above, person deixis can be determined based on the reference of the participant role. It involves the speaker who produce the utterance, the addressee, and the reference which is neither the speaker nor the addressee. Here are some kinds of person deixis.

2.3.2.1.1 First Person Deixis

First person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to him self (Levinson, 1992: 62). First person deixis is a deictic reference which refers to the speakers, or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker.

This can be exemplified by:

<p><u>Singular Pronoun:</u></p> <p>I, Me, My self, Mine</p> <p><u>Plural Pronoun:</u></p> <p>We, Us, Ourselves, Our, Ours</p>

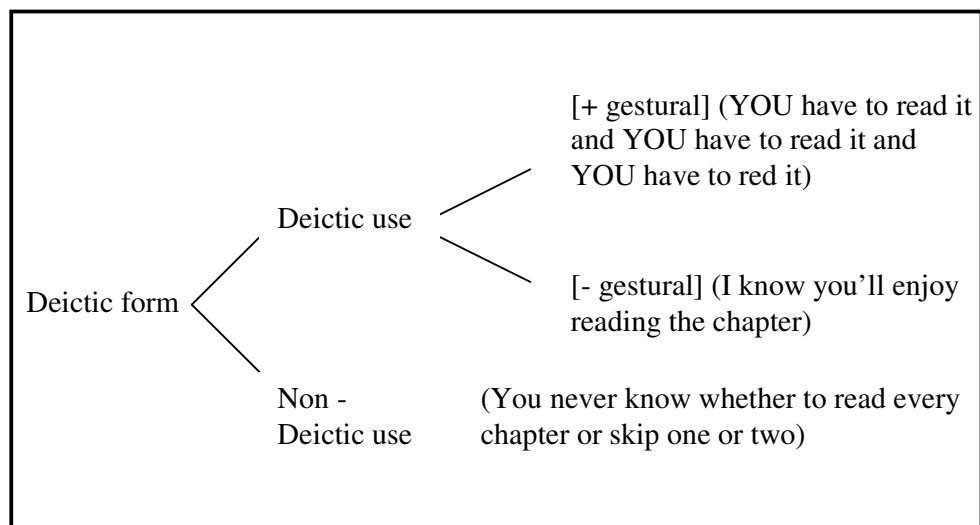
An interesting phenomenon in this regard takes place with the deixis of the first person plural "we". This word can mean the group as a whole: (Renkema, 1993: 78).

- 1) Do we have time for that? (*When the utterance is being directed at the group in general*)
- 2) Do we have time for that? (*When you are asking someone else for advice*)
- 3) Do we have time for that? (*Asked by a mother who sees her children taking out a new toy two minutes before bedtime*)

2.3.2.1.2 Second Person Deixis

Levinson (1992:62) states that the second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. In addition, second person deixis is deictic reference to a person identified as addressee, in English, such as *you, yourself, yourselves, your* and *yours*. The manner in which the second person is addressed can, in some languages, also provide an insight into the relationship between the first and the second person. (Renkema, 1993: 73)

You has a much more general reference. The word *you*, can be used both deictically, when the context is required to determine the reference and non-deictically, when the reference is general rather than to particular identifiable persons. The uses of *You* can be represented diagrammatically in figure below.



"*You*" is also used in English in a much wider range of social context than would be represented by a single second person reference term in most other language (Grundy, 2000:26). Furthermore, he states that 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.

Buhler in Renkema (1993: 78) asserts that the manner in which the second person is addressed can, in some languages, also provide an insight into the relationship between the first and the second person. This phenomenon is often called social deixis. It is supported by Cummings (2005: 22) who also asserts that in certain social attributes of the addressee, the establishment of an appropriate person referent in this case is facilitated by aspects of social deixis. For example is the following utterance:

"Hey, you stupid ass, put that vase down"!

The vocative expression 'you stupid ass' encodes a number of features of the social relationship between the speaker and the addressee – the speaker's assault on the addressee lacks. Moreover, the speaker's derogatory use of an animal name indicates a lack of social distance between speaker and addressee – a social relationship of greater distance might have prompted the use of the word 'fool'.

2.3.21.3 Third Person Deixis

Third person deixis is the encoding of a reference to person and entities which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. (Levinson, 1992: 62). On the other word third person deixis is deictic reference to a referent (s) which is not

identified as the speaker or addressee. For examples, he, she, they, and the third person singular verb – s, like he sometimes flies.

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

2.3.2.2 Place Deixis

Place deixis can be described along many of the same parameters that apply to time deixis. So, the references to place can be absolute or relational in nature. Absolute references to place locate an object or person in a specific longitude and latitude, while relational references locate people and places in terms of each other and the speaker (cummings, 2005: 26)

In addition, Levinson (1992: 62) says 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**). 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.

Grundy (2000: 28) states that three degrees of proximity is by no means uncommon, with some languages distinguishing proximity to the speaker and to the addressee. Other place deictics include:

Here (proximal), *there* (distal), *where*

Left, Right

Up, Down, Above, Below, in front, behind

Come, go, bring, and take

In the following utterance, the verb *come*, *go*, *bring*, and *take* used to encode the place deixis.

I came to the party early.

She went into town this morning

The word *came* in the first utterance encodes that the speaker is located at the goal. Indeed, these speaker locations do not change when it is someone other than the speaker who is undertaking the action of the verb. Thus, in the next utterance is located at the source. A similar source – goal distinction is integral to an understanding of speaker locations in the following utterances:

She'll bring it home soon.

She'll take him to the doctor's surgery.

An interesting phenomenon in place deixis is the ambiguity which arises because reference can take place from different spatial position (Renkema, 1993: 78). The following sentence can have at least two meaning:

- (a) Mary is standing in front of the car
- (b) Mary is standing between the car and the speaker
- (c) Mary is standing in front of the car's front head

If (a) has the meaning of (b), the place bound deixis is related to the speaker, if it has the meaning of (c), it is related to the car.

2.3.2.3 Time Deixis

Time deixis would seem to be a simple form of deixis. The language resources are the adjectives of time in the line "...yesterday....now...tomorrow..." and the verb tenses. (Renkema, 1993: 79). In addition, Levinson (1992:62) argues that time deixis concerns with the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time in which an utterance was spoken. Both time and place deixis are greatly complicated by the interaction of deictic co – ordinates with the non – deictic conceptualization of time and space. To understand these aspects of deixis in depth it is first necessary to have a good understanding of the semantic organization of space and time in general.

Meanwhile, time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point. According to Cummings (2005: 24), time deixis is most often

encoded in English in adverb such as “*now*” and “*then*” and in calendrical terms (terms based around the calendar) like “*yesterday*,” “*today*,” and “*tomorrow*”.

Here is a list of some of the deictic items whose reference can only be determined in relation to the time of the utterance in which they occur: (Grundy, 2000: 31)

This/ last/ next Monday/ week/ month/ year

Now, then, ago, later, soon, before

Yesterday/ today/ tomorrow

Although making such a list is relatively simple, the use of time deictic is not always so straightforward. For example is the following utterances:

- (1) “*I hope you’re going to do well this year*”. The word “*this year*” refers to the school year.
- (2) “*Today’s always a bad day*”. Today refers to Monday
- (3) “*I’ll see to it today.*” or “*I filled up with petrol today*”. Today refers to some unspecified moment in that portion of the day that remains unexpired, or has already passed (in first sentence). A similar effect in the case of location might occur with (in second sentence).

The verbs, however, sometimes also have another function besides referring to a specific time. (Renkema, 1993: 79). For examples are in the following:

- (a) *I had been walking there* (past perfect progressive)

(b) *I have been walking there* (present perfect progressive)

The past perfect and the present perfect (whether progressive or not) both refer to events or actions that started somewhere in the past. Grundy (2000: 32) asserts that the important of time deictic is tense system. In fact, almost every sentence refers to an event time. This event time can only be determined in the relation to the time of utterance, For instance, 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”

2.4 Previous Study

This research consists of previous study that has been done by the university students. The researcher found some theses that relevant with this research. Hasanah (2004) studied on deixis of Headlines of Kompas during General Election 2004. She focuses on analyzing deixis from the utterances of

headlines of Kompas during general election 2004. In her study, she classified the deixis into five kinds of deixis namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis that were written by the journalist. The first person deixis is written when the Journalist wants to show the speakers who produced the utterance and the third person deixis was expresses when the journalist wants to show the people who did refer to the addressee. Place deixis is used to describe a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event. Discourse deixis is used to refer to some portion of discourse that contains the utterance or as a signal and its relation to surrounding text. Moreover, social deixis is shown to indicate the distinction between participants related to the certain social context in which the utterance is employed.

Furthermore, Fatmawati (2006) researched a descriptive study on the deixis used in opinion section published by Tempo magazines. She also found that there were five kinds of deixis namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The first person dexis is written when the journalist wants to show the speaker who produces the utterance in the magazines. The third person deixis is expressed when the journalist wants to show the people who do not refer to the speaker or the addressee. Time deixis is appeared to point the certain period of time when the speaker produces the utterance and when event occurs. Place deixis is used to describe the location in which the participant produce the utterance in the speech event. discourse deixis is used to refer to discourse that contain the utterance or as a signal and its relation to surrounding

text. Furthermore, social deixis is showed to indicate the distinction of the participants in case of the social context.

Moreover, Wihastatik (2005) in her study entitled "a study on deixis used in John Steinbeck's pearl"; she found three types of deixis that is used in the Novella. There are person deixis, place deixis, and person deixis. However, the deixis mostly used is person deixis.

In addition, Wahyuningtyas (2004) studied deixis of advertisements published in Jakarta Post. She analyzed the telecommunication tools advertisements of he Jakarta post using three kinds of deixis namely person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. First person deixis is used to show that the advertisers as the producer of telecommunication tools, the second person deixis are used to indicate the reference to the addressee that they are the future users of those telecommunications tools, and third person deixis are expressed when the advertisers want to show the people who are not the speaker or addressee. Time deixis is used to show certain period of time when the advertisers give their service to the users. Furthermore, the place deixis is used to describe the location of the participant in the speech event, as well as what have been shown in the context.

Most of the previous researches use Levinson's theory. Whereas, in this research, the researcher uses Bühler's theory to analyze "This Odd World" column of The Jakarta Post. "This Odd World" column is a part of The Jakarta Post telling about something strange or unusual things in the world. I

It is important to analyze it, since it covers all of events in the world. In addition, there are no other researchers who observed “This Odd World” column of The Jakarta Post.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains the discussion of research design, research subject, data sources, research instrument, data collection, data analysis, and triangulation

3.1 Research Design

This study uses descriptive qualitative method. It is called Descriptive because this study describes the utterances from “This Odd World” of The Jakarta Post that are related to deixis theory. The qualitative researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, place, conversations, and so on. (Bodgan, 1998: 77). Furthermore, it is called qualitative because it describes the data in the form of words and uses the texts to be analyzed. Bodgan (1998: 77) states that the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words, rather than numbers, and statistics. Moreover, Silverman (1993: 10) states that in qualitative research, small numbers of texts and documents may be analyzed for a very different purpose. The aim is to understand the participants’ categories and to see how these are used in concrete activities.

3.2 Research Subject

The subjects of this study are the utterances found in “This Odd World” of The Jakarta Post English daily newspaper. There are many unusual things in this column which contains of many kinds of deixis, especially three kinds of deixis such as; person, place, and time deixis.

3.3 Data Source

The source of this study is the English text in “This Odd World” of the Jakarta Post English daily newspaper published from February 3rd to 27th 2007. This data are taken because it is the current newspaper published during the research period. The words in this text contain many kinds of deixis.

3.4 Research Instrument

The instrument is important to obtain the data of this study. The key or main instrument in this research is the researcher herself since; she spent a great deal of her time to observe the relationship between the subjects. There is no other instrument that is more appropriate to obtain the data.

3.5 Data Collection

The data of this research were gathered from the utterances or words in "This Odd World" column of The Jakarta Post daily newspaper. In collecting the data, the researcher applies the systematic ways as follow: first, collecting “The Jakarta Post” daily newspaper from 3rd February to 27th February 2007. Second, selecting the data obtained from data sources to meet the nature of the research question.

3.6 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the following activities were done: first, the researcher categorizes the data based on the deixis types; they are person deixis,

place deixis, and time deixis. Second, the researcher discusses each data based on the deixis theory. Finally, she makes a conclusion as a result of the analysis.

3.7 Triangulation

Triangulation is important to get the validity of the data. In this research, the researcher uses the investigator triangulation to crosscheck the validity of the data to be analyzed. She chooses one of the students of UIN Malang, Nadhifatul Faricha who has done research in this area. The writer also asks a lecturer of Discourse analysis, Drs. Nur Salam M. Pd. as informant to give their comment and critic on the appropriateness of this thesis.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of the data that is done in line with the research questions. The data is analyzed descriptively based on the deixis theory from Karl Bühler. The analysis is done based on the deixis reference; person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis with discourse approach. Besides, the deictic center is determined depending on the context

4.1 Research Findings

There are 50 data presented in this chapter. The italic words are deictic sentences which will be analyzed. The data are taken from 3rd February 2007 – 27th February 2007. It is the current newspaper published during the research period.

1. Saturday, February 3, 2007 (TOKYO)

They plan to sell three million of the eggs in one month, taking their message directly to dining tables across the nation.

The word “*they*” is a deictic expression which refers to a company namely, Tokyo's Sunny Side Up Inc. It is a subject singular pronoun that refers to the referent and it is not identified as speaker or addressee. Therefore, it can be classified into “*third person deixis*”. The next word, “*plan*” is a verb that is used deictically to express an action that exists at the moment of the speaking. However, it can be classified as “*time deixis*”. In addition, “*To sell three million*

of the eggs” cannot be classified as types of deixis since; it is a prepositional phrase which does not show the indications of deictic references. It does not indicate person who does an action. It is not considered as place deixis that shows the name of place where the event happens, it is not included as time deixis since it does not show a certain time or temporal of time. The next phrase “*in one month*” is a prepositional phrase which refers to the time when Tokyo's Sunny Side Up Inc plant to sell eggs. So, it can be included into “*time deixis*”.

The word “*taking*” is a verb in the form of gerund. It cannot be classified as types of deixis because this word does not show the deictic expressions of the utterance. Furthermore, the words “*their*” is a possessive adjective of the word they that can be classified into “*third person deixis*”. This word refers to Tokyo's Sunny Side Up Inc. Furthermore, the word “*message*” is a noun that cannot be classified into types of deixis. There are no deictic references shown in this word. The next word “*directly*” also cannot be classified into types of deixis. It is an adverb means in direct line or manner. The next word “*to dining table*” is a prepositional phrase. Dining table means a table for having meals. It also cannot be classified into types of deixis because this word does not refer to person, place, and time deixis. The last phrase “*across the nation*” can be classified into types of deixis, especially “*place deixis*” since it refers to the location where the advertising of eggs takes place.

2. Saturday, February 3, 2007 (TOKYO)

By putting the advertisement on eggs themselves, we directly appeal to housewives who often decide the menu on the salesfloor.

The phrase “*by putting the advertisement on eggs themselves*” means put the advertisement of eggs in chicken ramen noodle or noodle made from chicken. The context showed that the national Association of eggs, namely Tokyo’s Sunny Side Up Inc wants to introduce their product by putting the advertisement on the firm of ‘Chicken Ramen’ noodles namely Nissin food Products. The word “*by*” is a preposition used for showing how or in what way something is done. According to the context, this word is used to showing the advertisement given. So it cannot be classified into types of deixis. The next word, “*putting*” is a verb in the form of present participle. It also cannot be categorized into types of deixis, since it does not indicate the location, the personal pronoun, and time of event which refer to deictic expressions. The next word, “*the advertisement*” is a noun phrase with “*the*” as a determiner. This word does not indicate the deictic expression of the utterance. So, it cannot be classified into three types of deixis. Advertisement means a notice, picture or film telling people about a product, job or service. The next phrase, “*on eggs themselves*” means the advertisement is put in the Nissin Food Product which produce chicken ramen noodle. Everyone knows that chicken produce eggs. “*On eggs*” is a prepositional phrase. This phrase does not show the references of the deictic expressions. Hence, it cannot be involved into types of deixis. Furthermore, the word “*themselves*” refers to the

eggs. According to the context, that Tokyo's Sunny Side Up Inc, one of egg's producer want to introduce their product by making an advertisement in the Nissin Food Product Company who produce chicken ramen noodle. They believe that by putting the advertisement in that company, their product will be much sold. In addition, the word "*themselves*" is a reflexive pronoun that can be categorized as "*person deixis*", especially "*third person deixis*".

The word "*we*" in the next word is a subject plural pronoun which refers to Tokyo's Sunny Side Up Inc. It can be categorized as "*first person deixis*" since this word refers to the speaker. The next words "*directly*" is an adverb of manner which cannot be assumed as three types of deixis because there are no deictic expressions found in this word. On the other hand, the word "*appeal*" means attract or interest somebody. It is classified into "*time deixis*" since this word is used to express an event which occur right now. The word "*to housewives*" is a noun with preposition *to*. It is a plural form of house wife means a woman who stays at home to cook, clean, take care of the children, while her husband goes out to work. So, it cannot be classified as type of deixis. Furthermore, the word "*who*" is a pronoun which refers to housewives. It cannot be classified as type of deixis, since it does not indicates the personal pronoun.

On the other hand, the word "*often*" is an adverb which does not show the deictic references of the utterance. Therefore, it cannot be involved as types of deixis. Next, "*decide*" in the next word is a verb in the simple form. It is used to express an event that took place at the moment of the speaking. However, it can be determined as "time deixis. "*The menu*" in the next phrase is a noun phrase

which does not indicate the deictic expressions of person, place, and time deixis.

The last phrase “*on the salesfloor*” is a prepositional phrase which can be involved into “*place deixis*” because this phrase indicates a location where the housewives often decide the menu.

3. *Tuesday, February 6, 2007 (TOKYO)*

Last week a 114-year-old Japanese woman became the world's oldest person.

The first word “*last week*” refers to the time when the woman age 114 years old become the oldest person in Japan. All of us have known that it is in a rare condition, because every human being in this world sometimes dies in the age not more than 100 years. The word last week is included in “*time deixis*”, because it indicates the calendrical terms. The next phrase “*a 114-year-old Japanese woman*” cannot be classified into types of deixis, since it is a noun phrase which does not indicate the temporal of time as a time deixis, the encoding of spatial locations as place deixis, and reference of the speaker and addressee which refer to person deixis. Furthermore, the verb “*became*” is past tense of the word become. It can be categorized as type of deixis, namely “*time deixis*”, because this word is used to express an event that took place in the past. Moreover, the last phrase “*the world's oldest person*” cannot be categorized as types of deixis. The world's oldest person is a phrase with a superlative degree meant a person who has a long life in the world.

4. Tuesday, February 6, 2007 (TOKYO)

Japanese people treat their pets as real family members, like feeding them the same dishes served at dinner.

The phrase “*Japanese People*” is a noun phrase means people who live in Japan. It cannot be categorized into types of deixis because this phrase does not indicate the references of person, place, and time deixis. The next word “*treat*” is a verb means to behave in a particular way towards somebody or something. It can be categorized as “*time deixis*” because this word indicates the temporal of time when the utterance is uttered in the present. In addition, the word “*their*” refers to Japanese People. It can be categorized into “*third person deixis*”, since it indicates a possessive pronoun of the word they. This word is not identified as the speaker or the addressee. “*Pets*” in the next word is a noun which does not show the deictic references.

Furthermore, the phrase “*as real family members*” means like Japanese People real family members. According to the context, The Japanese People give balanced food, sophisticated health care service and overall attention to their pets. As the result, their pets are in longevity. In this phrase, there are no references that refer to deictic expressions, so this phrase cannot be classified as type of deixis. The next word “*like*” is an adjective which cannot be assumed as three types of deixis. This word does not indicate a personal pronoun as the indication of person deixis. It does not show a certain place and a temporal of time as the indications of place and time deixis. “*Feeding*” in the next word is a verb in the form of gerund.

It cannot be assumed as types of deixis since this word does not indicate the deictic references.

“*Them*” in the next word is classified into “*third person deixis*” since; this word is not identified as speaker or addressee. This word refers to pets. In addition, the next phrase “*the same dishes served at dinner*” is a noun phrase which cannot be categorized into types of deixis. This phrase does not show the indications of person, place, and time deixis.

5. *Wednesday, February 7, 2007 (KUALA LUMPUR)*

Switched at birth, now he wants to switch religion

A Malaysian Muslim man switched at birth in a hospital mix – up wants to change his name after being reunited with his ethnic – Chinese biological family and become a Buddhist.

The title of “This Odd World” of The Jakarta Post above can be identified kinds of deixis as follows. The first verb “*switched*” can be classified into types of deixis, especially “*time deixis*”. This word is past form of the regular verb switch means make something change from one thing to another. Simple past tense is used to express an action that is done in the past. Based on the context, Malaysian Muslim wants to change his religion from Muslim becomes a Buddhist after he found his true origins. The next word “*at birth*” is a prepositional phrase which cannot be classified into types of deixis. This phrase does not show the deictic expressions of the utterance.

Furthermore, the next word “*now*” is an adverb that is used deictically to express an event that occurs in the present time. Therefore it can be classified into “*time deixis*”. The next word, “*he*” is a subject personal pronoun which is neither speaker nor addressee. It refers to a Malaysian Muslim, namely Zulhaidi Omar. So it can be classified into “*third person deixis*”. In addition, the next word, “*wants*” can be classified into types of deixis, especially “*time deixis*” since it indicates the event that is expressed in the present time. The next phrase, “*to switch religion*” cannot be classified into types of deixis. It is a prepositional phrase which does not indicate the deictic expressions of person, place, and time deixis.

The noun phrase “*A Malaysian Muslim man*” cannot be determined into types of deixis because it does not indicate the personal pronoun, it also cannot be categorized as time and place deixis since it does not refer to the current time and location. Furthermore, the word “*switched*” can be classified as type of deixis, namely *time deixis* because it’s tense. This word is used to express an action that happens in the past. In addition the word “*at birth*” is a prepositional phrase which cannot be assumed into types of deixis because there are no deictic references shown.

The next word “*in a hospital mix-up*” is a prepositional phrase that refers to the location where the Zulhaidi’s DNA was tested. However, it can be classified into types of deixis, especially “*place deixis*”. Furthermore, “*wants*” in the next word is a verb which is in the simple form. It is included in the “*time deixis*” because this word refers to the action which occurs at the moment of the

speaking. “*To change*” in the next word is a prepositional phrase that cannot be categorized as types of deixis because it does not indicate person who does an action. It is not considered as place deixis that shows the name of place where the event happens. It is not included as time deixis since it does not show a certain time or a temporal of time. “*His*” in the next word is a possessive adjective which refers to Malaysian Muslim, so it can be classified into “*third person deixis*”, because it encode to person which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. The word “*name*” is a noun that cannot be included as types of deixis.

On the other hand, the phrase “*after being reunited with his ethnic – Chinese biological family*” can be classified into “*time deixis*”, since it indicates a certain time in which a Malaysian Muslim bring together again with his ethnic after they have been separated for a long time. However, the word “*his*” in the same phrase can be categorized as “*third person deixis*”.

Additionally, the word “*and*” is only a conjunction that does not show the indication which refers to those three kinds of deixis. Next, the word “*become*” is a verb which is proximal. It can be assumed as “*time deixis*”, since this word refers to the time which indicates the action that is done. “*A Buddhist*” in the last word is a noun with an indefinite article; however, it cannot be classified into types of deixis.

6. Wednesday, February 7, 2007 (KUALA LUMPUR)

The girl who was always looking at me was actually my elder sister who suspected that I was her brother because of my striking resemblance to our father.

The sentence above is in the form of past continuous tense. According to the context, this utterance is uttered by Zulhaidi Omar to the correspondent of the Star Newspaper. “*The girl*” is a noun phrase with a definite article “*the*”. It cannot be categorized into types of deixis. “*Who*” in the next word also cannot be categorized into three types of deixis. This word is a pronoun which does not indicate the indication of three kinds of deixis. Furthermore, “*was always looking at*” cannot be categorized as place deixis which indicates the location, person deixis that represent a personal pronoun who are doing an action. However, it indicates the time of the event. It is a past continuous tense which is used to indicate that an action was in progress at a definite time in the past. So, it can be involved into “*time deixis*”. Moreover the word “*me*” is an object personal pronoun which refers to Zulhaidi Omar. So, it can be categorized into types of deixis namely “*first person deixis*”, because this deictic reference refers to the speakers.

“*Was*” in the next word also can be categorized into types of deixis. However, this is specified into “*time deixis*”. This word is to be in the form of past tense that is used to express an event that occur in the past. Furthermore the word “*actually*” is an adverb that is used to emphasize a fact or a comment that

something is really true. It cannot be classified into types of deixis. The possessive adjective “*my*” in the next word can be categorized as “*first person deixis*”. It refers to a Malaysian Muslim namely, Zulhaidi Omar. Additionally, the word “*elder sister*” is a noun phrase with a modifier “*elder*” as an adjective comparative degree. It cannot be categorized into types of deixis. “*Who*” in the next word cannot be classified into types of deixis, since it is a pronoun which does not have an indication of deixis.

The word “*suspected*” can be categorized into “*time deixis*”, since this word indicates an event that occur in the past. Furthermore, the word “*that*” is a pronoun which cannot be classified into types of deixis. “*I*” is a subject personal pronoun that can be categorized into “*first person deixis*”, It refers to Zulhaidi Omar as the speaker. Next, “*was*” can be classified into “*time deixis*”, since it indicates an event that is done in the past. Meanwhile, “*her*” in the next word can be classified as “*third person deixis*”. This word is an object personal pronoun that refers to the girl. This word is not identified s the speaker or the addressee. “*Brother*” in the next word is a noun which cannot be assumed as deixis types.

The next word, “*because of*” is a preposition that does not indicates the indication of types of deixis. So it cannot be classified into types of deixis. Moreover, the possessive adjective “*my*” in a noun phrase “*my striking resemblance*” can be determined as first person deixis. It refers to the striking resemblance of Zulhaidi Omar. The words “*to*” is a preposition that cannot be classified into types of deixis. “*Our*” in the next word can be categorized into “*first person deixis*”, because it is a plural possessive adjective that refers to

Zulhaidi Omar and the girl. “Father” in the last word cannot be categorized as types of deixis because it does not show the deictic expressions. Based on the context, the girl and Zulhaidi are sister and brother who are separated for long time. The girl saw Zulhaidi’s physical appearance is similar with her father. After take a DNA test, it is true that Zulhaidi is her sister.

7. Wednesday, February 7, 2007 (TEL AVIV)

Baby's got the coolest pram

Most parents worried about their baby getting too hot in a pram will adjust blankets or head for shade.

The title of the text “This Odd Word” above can be analyzed as follows:

The first word, “*Baby*” is a noun that cannot be classified into three types of deixis. There is no indication that this word is included into time deixis, because this word does not indicate a temporal time of the event. It also does not indicate a person deixis, since in this word cannot be found such indication showing that this word is included into person deixis, like a personal pronoun. And this word does not indicate a certain location. Otherwise, it cannot be classified into place deixis since it does not indicate a certain location of the speech event. Furthermore, a phrase “*has got*” is a verb phrase which is formed by an auxiliary “*has*” and the word “*got*” in the form of present perfect tense. It can be categorized into types of deixis, namely “*time deixis*” because this phrase is used to indicate an action that took place at an indefinite time or over a period of time in the past. Moreover, the

object or complement “*coolest pram*” is a noun phrase with adjective superlative degree as a modifier. This word cannot be classified into types of deixis, because there are no indications of deictic expressions which refer to those three types of deixis. Coolest pram means pram which is very cool. Pram is a small vehicle on four wheels for a baby to go out.

“*Most parents*” in the first sentence is a noun phrase with determiner “*most*” used as the superlative of much and a lot of. It cannot be classified into types of deixis, since there are no indications showing that this phrase is included as person place, and time deixis. Furthermore, the word “*worried*” is a verb with a preposition “*about*” means thinking about unpleasant thing that might happen or about problems that we have. It can be categorized into “*time deixis*” since this word indicates an event that is done in the past.

“*Their*” in “*their baby*” as object of the sentence, can be classified into third “*person deixis*”, since it is a possessive adjective that refers to most parents. While the word “*baby*” cannot be classified into three types of deixis, since it is a noun which does not indicate such indication of the three types of deixis. The next word “*getting*” is a verb in the form of gerund. It cannot be classified into three types of deixis. Next, the word “*too*” is an adverb, and the word “*hot*” is an adjective. Both of those verbs cannot be classified into types of deixis.

On the other hand, “*in a pram*” is an adverb of place in which the baby is placed. It can be classified into “*place deixis*”. In addition, the word “*will*” is a modal auxiliary that is combined with the verb “*adjust*” to express an event that happened in the future. Hence, this word can be classified into “*time deixis*”.

“*Blankets*” in the next word is a noun. It cannot be included into person deixis, since it does not indicate the deictic reference to the participant role of a referent. It cannot be categorized as time and place deixis, since this word does not refer to a certain time and location of the speech event. In addition, the word “*or*” is merely a conjunction which cannot be determined into three kinds of deixis. “*Head*” also cannot be assumed as deixis types. The last phrase, “*for shade*” is a prepositional phrase means to prevent direct light from reaching something. It does not show the indication to those three kinds of deixis. Consequently, it cannot be classified into three types of deixis.

8. *Wednesday, February 7, 2007 (TEL AVIV)*

At first, I was trying to cool her off with a hand – held fan. Then I thought of a much simpler idea – “a little air conditioner”

The sentence above is uttered by a dad who worried about his baby getting too hot in a pram. The first word, “*at first*” means at the first time. It can be classified into “*time deixis*”, since it refers to the first time when a dad in Tel Aviv try to cool his baby off because his baby getting too hot in a pram. Furthermore, the word “*I*” refers to a dad. It can be categorized into “*first person deixis*”, because this word is a subject singular pronoun which refers to the speaker. Next, the word “*was*” is to be that is used in the form of Past continuous Tense with the word “*trying*”. It can be determined into “*time deixis*”, because it indicates an action that was happening over period of time in the past.

Next, “*to cool her off*” means to make her become cooler. The verb, “*to cool off*” cannot be determined into deixis types, while the word “*her*” can be classified into “*third person deixis*”, since this word is an object personal pronoun which refers to the baby. In addition, the word “*with*” is just a conjunction. It cannot be determined into three types of deixis. Furthermore, a noun phrase “*a hand – held fan*” cannot be classified into types of deixis. There are no indications of deixis types found in this phrase.

“*Then*” in the next sentence can be classified into “*time deixis*”. It is an adverb which refers to the time in which a dad who tried to cool his baby off and did the next strategy. Furthermore, the word “*I*” is an object singular pronoun which refers to a dad. So, it can be classified into “*first person deixis*”, because this word refers to the speaker. Next, the word “*thought*” is also can be classified into types of deixis especially “*time deixis*”, since this word refers to a specific event that is done in the past. The word “*of*” in the next word is only a conjunction that cannot be included into types of deixis. In addition, both of the nouns phrase “*a much simpler idea*” and “*a little air condition*” cannot be categorized into types of deixis. There are no indications which refer to those three types of deixis. Based on the context, one dad in Tel Aviv worried about his baby getting to cool in a pram. So, he thought to make his baby getting coolest. He decide to make a simpler air condition which weighs less than 2 kg looks like a motorized fan attached to the end of about a half – meter long pipe that can be fitted under a typical pram.

9. Thursday, February 8, 2007 (HAMBURG)

Now they may have found the problem – the goals in their stadium are too small.

“*Now*” in the first word can be determined into types of deixis, namely “*time deixis*”. This word is an adverb that refers to a temporal of time in which SV Hamburg are sitting rock bottom of Germany’s Bundesliga. Furthermore, the next word “*they*” is a subject plural pronoun which refers to SV Hamburg. It can be categorized into “*third person deixis*”, since this word encode the reference to person which is neither speaker nor addressee. In addition, the word “*may*” is a modal auxiliary which cannot be determined into three types of deixis.

“*Have found*” is a verb phrase which is formed by an auxiliary “*have*” and verb “*found*” in the form of simple perfect tense that indicates an action that started somewhere in the past. However, this phrase can be classified into “*time deixis*”. Moreover, phrases “*the problem*” and “*the goals*” are a noun phrase begins with a determiner “*the*”. Both of those phrases cannot be classified into types of deixis, because there are no indications showing that those words are included into types of deixis. There are no deictic references to the participant role, such as the speaker, the addressee, and neither speaker nor addressee which refer to person deixis. There is no special location which refers to place deixis, and there cannot be found such referent which refers to time deixis, such as an adverb of time, and the verb tense.

The next word “*in*” is a preposition that cannot be classified into types of deixis. Furthermore, the word “*their*” is a plural possessive adjective which is

neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. This word refers to SV Hamburg. So, this word can be determined as “*third person deixis*”. The next word “*stadium*” is a noun. It cannot be classified into types of deixis because this word does not refer to person, place, and time deixis. The word “*are*” is an auxiliary that is used to explain the general truth in the present tense. It can be categorized as a type of deixis especially “*time deixis*” since it is used non - deictically to refer to the time when the utterance is uttered. The last word “*small*” is an adjective begins with an adverb “*too*”. It also cannot be categorized into types of deixis because this word does not indicate deictic references which refer to person, place, and time deixis.

10. Thursday, February 8, 2007 (HAMBURG)

We will obviously be measuring that again.

“*We*” in the first word is a subject plural pronoun which refers to SV Hamburg. It is a deictic reference which refers to the speaker. However, it can be determined into “*first person deixis*”. Furthermore, the word “*will*” is a modal auxiliary which is used to express an event that occurs in the future. Consequently, it can be classified as “*time deixis*”.

The next word “*obviously*” is an adverb that is used when giving information that we expect other people to know already or agree with. This word does not show any such indications of deictic reference which refer to person, place, and time deixis. So, this word cannot be classified for those three types of

deixis. Furthermore “*be*” is an auxiliary which also cannot be categorized into types of deixis. There are no indications of deictic reference found in this word. The next word “*measuring*” is a noun means a unit used for stating the size, quantity, or degree of something. It cannot be assumed as types of deixis because this word does not refer to person, place, and time deixis. Furthermore, the word “*that*” is a demonstrative which is distal that refers to the goal spot. According to the context, the goals in the Hamburg arena were 2.39 meters high, five centimeters lower than the regulation height. This word concerns with the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of the participants in the speech event. So this word can be classified into “*place deixis*”. In addition, the last word “*again*” is an adverb which cannot be categorized into types of deixis. This word does not indicate the deictic reference which refers to person, place, and time deixis.

11. *Thursday, February 8, 2007 (ZAGREB)*

Three top Croatian judges have fallen victim to a bold thief who sneaked off with their wallets and mobile phones during a court hearing.

The first phrase, “*three top Croatian judges*” cannot be categorized into types of deixis. It is a noun phrase in which they got victim. There is no indication showing that this phrase is categorized in person deixis, because there is no personal pronoun showing in this phrase. There is no indication like adjective of

time, such as: yesterday and now that refers to time deixis. And also there are not found the specific location that refers to place deixis. Furthermore, the word “*have*” is an auxiliary which is used to combine the verb “*fallen*” in the form of present perfect tense. However, it can be categorized as “*time deixis*” because this word refers to a certain time that is done in the past. Moreover, the word “*victim*” is a noun means a person who has been attacked, injured or killed as the result of crime. It cannot be categorized into three types of deixis, since there are no indications of deictic expression found in this word. Next, the preposition “*to*” also cannot be classified into types of deixis.

The next phrase, “*a bold thief*” means a thief who brave and confident; not afraid to say what he feel or to take risk. This phrase also cannot be determined as types of deixis because this phrase does not indicate person who does an action. It is not considered as place deixis that shows the name of place where the event happens. It is not included as time deixis since it does not show a certain time or a temporal of time of the speech event. The next word “*who*” is a pronoun which also cannot be categorized into types of deixis. In addition, the phrasal verb “*sneaked off*” can be assumed as types of deixis, especially “*time deixis*”. It refers to a certain time that is done in the past.

On the other hand, the word “*with*” is merely a conjunction which cannot be classified into those three types of deixis. The next word “*their*” is an adjectival possessive which is neither the speaker nor the addressee. It can be classified into “*third person deixis*”. This word refers to three top creation Judges. Next, a phrase “*wallets and mobile phones*” cannot be classified into types of

deixis. It is a noun phrase which does not show the indication of the deictic usage. Meanwhile, “*during a court hearing*” in the next phrase is a prepositional phrase which can be determined into “*time deixis*” because it refers to the time when the wallets and mobile phones of three top Croatian judges is disappeared. Court hearing means an official meeting in which the fact about a crime.

12. Thursday, February 8, 2007 (ZAGREB)

The judges realized their belongings had vanished from their offices during a break in the hearings.

“*The judges*” in first sentence refers to three top Croatian judges who have fallen victim of crime. It is a noun phrase with a definite article “*the*”. It cannot be included into person deixis, since it does not indicates the deictic reference to the participant role of a referent. It cannot be categorized as time and place deixis, since this word does not refer to a certain time and location of the speech event. Meanwhile the next word “*realized*” is a verb in the form of past tense. This word refers to an action in which the judges become aware that their wallets and mobile phones are disappearing which happened in the past. However, it can be classified into “*time deixis*”. “*Their*” in the next word is a plural possessive adjective which refers to the judges. It can be categorized into “*third person deixis*”.

Furthermore, the word “*belongings*” is a noun with “*s*” as suffix that belongs to agreement suffixes of a noun. This word cannot be determined into three types of deixis because there are no such indications of deictic expression

shown in this word. This word does not indicate a personal pronoun which refers to person deixis. It also does not show a certain location and time which refer to place and time deixis. Moreover, the word “*had*” is an auxiliary verb which is used with past participle “*vanished*” to form past perfect tense. So this verb can be classified as “*time deixis*”, since this word refers to past time of an event.

“*From*” in the next word is a preposition which cannot be assumed as types of deixis since; this word does not show the indications of person, place, and time deixis. The word “*their*” in the next word can be classified into third “*person deixis*”, since it is a possessive adjective that refers to three top Croatian judges.

On the other hand, the word “*offices*” is a noun and suffix “*s*” belongs to agreement suffixes of a noun. It cannot be classified into three kinds of deixis, since this word does not indicate the deictic references. Office means a set of rooms or building where people work. “*During a break*” in the next phrase is a preposition phrase which indicates the time when the judges stop doing and rest for a short period of time. However, it can be determined into “*time deixis*”. Last, “*in the hearings*” is a prepositional phrase which can be categorized as “*place deixis*” since this phrase refers to a specific place where an event is occurred. It is the time when the wallets and mobile phones of the judges are sneaked off by the thief. Meanwhile, suffix – *s* belongs to agreement suffixes of a noun. According to the context, the robbery occurred during Supreme Court appeal hearing in a case involving nine people convicted of drug dealing. Police suspected that the offender was one of the convicts a man who was on bail awaiting the court’s

decision and who had been given permission to leave the courtroom earlier because he had complained of a headache.

13. *Friday, February 9, 2007 (DUBLIN)*

It's a very sad day here when we had to announce his passing because of old age.

The adverbial clause above can be analyzed as follows: “*It's a very sad day*” in the first clause cannot be determined into three types of deixis. It is a noun phrase which does not indicate any indication of deictic expressions such as the single and plural personal pronoun as indication of person deixis. It also does not show the certain location and time of the utterance as the indication of place and time deixis. Furthermore, the word “*here*” is proximal or close to the speaker which encode of spatial locations of the participants in the speech event. Hence, it can be involved into “*place deixis*”. “*When*” in the next word is a subordinate conjunction which connected the main clause and the sub clause. It cannot be categorized as those three types of deixis since; this word does not indicate deictic references.

In addition, “*we*” is plural pronoun which refers to National Cattle Breeding Center. It can be categorized into “*first person deixis*” since this word encode the speaker. “*Had to*” is an auxiliary verb means must. This word can be classified into “*time deixis*” since this word refers to past tense of an event. Based on the context, this word also can be classified into distal deixis. The next word

“*announce*” is a verb means telling people something officially, especially about decision and plans. This word cannot be categorized into types of deixis because this word does not show the deictic expression of the utterance. Furthermore “*his*” is a possessive adjective which refers to Galtee Merci. So, this word can be assumed as “*third person deixis*”. “*Passing*” in the next word cannot be classified for those three types of deixis, since this word does not refer to person, place, and time deixis. Passing means the fact that somebody is dying. The next word, “*because of*” is a preposition that does not indicates the indication of types of deixis. So it cannot be classified into types of deixis. The last word “*old age*” cannot be categorized into three types of deixis. It is a noun with a modifier adjective, old. According to the context, an Irish man namely Galtee Merci who has more than 100,000 daughters and countless sons and boosted the country’s milk output, has died because of an old age.

14. *Friday, February 9, 2007 (DUBLIN)*

In terms of the modern day dairy herd in Ireland, his influence has been phenomenal with over 10 percent of the milking cow population probably related to him in some way.

The first phrase, “*in term of the modern day dairy herd*” cannot be classified into person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis because this phrase does not show the deictic expression of the utterance. Dairy herd means a group of animals of the same types are placed on a farm in which milk is kept; and butter

and cheese are made. Furthermore, “*in Ireland*” is a prepositional phrase which cannot be categorized into types of deixis. This phrase is a proper name which refers to the place where the modern dairy herd is took place. “*His*” in the next word is a possessive pronoun which refers to Galtee Mercı. So, this word can be classified into “*third person deixis*” because this word is not identified as the speaker or addressee. In addition, the word “*influence*” is a noun means the effect that somebody has on the way a person think. This word cannot be assumed into three kinds of deixis. “*Has been phenomenal*” in the next phrase is a verb phrase which is formed by an auxiliary verb and a noun. It can be determined into “*time deixis*” since it refers to a certain time when the speaker utter this utterance.

“*With*” is merely a conjunction which cannot be classified into those three types of deixis. The verb phrase “*over 10 percent of milking cow population*” cannot be assumed into three types of deixis. There are no indications such as personal pronoun which indicate person deixis, a certain place and time which indicate place and time deixis. Milking cow is a cow which produces milk. Furthermore, “*probably*” is an adverb that is used to say that something is likely to happen or to be true.

On the other hand, “*related to*” in the next word is a verb in the form of past. It indicates an event that happened in the past. So, this word can be categorized into “*time deixis*”. While “*to*” is a preposition which cannot be assumed into three kinds of deixis. The next word “*him*” is an object personal pronoun which refers to Galtee Mercı. This deictic reference refers to person who is neither speaker nor addressee. However, it can be classified as “*third person*

deixis". The prepositional phrase "in some way" cannot be assumed into three types of deixis. There are no indications of deictic expression found in this phrase.

15. Friday, February 9, 2007 (DUBLIN)

He has been used in the last 10 years extensively. The policy has been to try and get him out there because his progeny are far more economical for Irish dairy farmers.

"He" in the first word is a singular pronoun which refers to Galtee Merci. However, this word can be classified into "third person deixis" because this word is neither the speaker nor the addressee of the utterance. Furthermore, the word "has" is an auxiliary verb which is combined with the verb "been" and "used" in the form of present perfect tense passive voice. So this word can be classified into types of deixis, namely "time deixis" because this word refers to a specific time in which an event is done in the past. Adverb of time "in the last 10 years" cannot be classified into person deixis, because this phrase does not show the personal pronoun which refers to the speaker. This phrase also cannot be categorized into place deixis because there are no indications of a certain place found. But, it can be categorized into "time deixis" since this phrase refers to certain time in which Galtee Merci's artificial insemination bulls is used in the country. "Extensively" in the next word is an adverb which cannot be categorized as types of deixis. This word does not indicate the deictic expressions for those three kinds of deixis.

“*The Policy*” in the first sentence is a noun phrase begins with determiner “*the*” means a plan of action agreed or chosen by a political party. This word cannot be classified into three types of deixis because there are no indications of person, place, and time deixis found in this word. “*Has*” in the next word is an auxiliary verb which is used with the verb “*been*” in the form of present perfect tense. This word can be classified into “*time deixis*” because this word refers to an event that is done in the past. “*To try*” is a verb with a preposition “*to*” that cannot be classified into types of deixis. Furthermore the word “*and*” is only a conjunction. It also cannot be classified into types of deixis. “*Get out*” in the next word is also cannot be determined as types of deixis. It is a phrasal verb which does not show the indications of deictic expression in this word.

The word “*him*” in the next word is an objective singular pronoun which refers to Galtee Mercí. This word is used deictically which is neither the speaker nor addressee of the utterance. However, this word can be determined into “*third person deixis*”. Next, the word “*there*” refers to the location which is distal or close to the addressee. This word can be classified as “*place deixis*” since this word refers to place where Galtee Mercí was brought to Ireland by a farming cooperative in 1993. “*Because*” in the next word is a conjunction which cannot be categorized as three kinds of deixis because, this word does not show the indications of deictic expression. Furthermore, the word “*his*” in the next word is a singular possessive adjective which refers to Galtee Mercí. So, this word can be categorized as “*third person deixis*”. In addition, the word “*progeny*” is a noun means the young of animal and plants. It does not indicate the deictic expression,

so it cannot be assumed as types of deixis. The word "are" in the next word is an auxiliary which is used in the present tense to express the general truth. However, it can be classified as "time deixis". The noun phrase "far more economical" cannot be assumed into types of deixis. The last phrase "for Irish dairy farmers" cannot be assumed as types of deixis because it does not indicate the deictic expressions.

16. Friday, February 9, 2007 (PARIS)

French motorists may be driving more recklessly than usual because they are counting on the traditional pardon by the incoming president after the election in May.

The first noun phrase "French motorist" cannot be categorized as types of deixis because there are no deictic expressions shown in this phrase. Furthermore the word "may" is a modal auxiliary which also cannot be categorized as types of deixis. The next word "be" is also an auxiliary which cannot be classified into types of deixis. There are no indications of person, place, and time deixis found in those both of two auxiliaries. In addition, the word "driving" is a noun means the way that somebody drives a vehicle. It also cannot be categorized into types of deixis since; this word does not show the indications of deictic expression.

"More recklessly" is an adverb of manner begins with comparative degree. According to the context those French motorists show lack of care about danger and the possible result of their driving. This adverb cannot be assumed into

types of deixis. Next, the word “*than*” is a conjunction used to introduce the comparison of French motorists in driving when in usual day and when they are counting traditional pardon from president. This word cannot be assumed as types of deixis, because this word does not indicate the references of person, place, and time deixis. In addition, the word “*usual*” also cannot be assumed as types of deixis, since it is an adjective which does not show the deictic references. “*Because*” in the next word is only a conjunction which also cannot be assumed into three types of deixis.

Additionally, the word “*they*” in the next word refers to French motorists. It is a deictic reference which is neither the speaker nor the addressee. So, this word is determined into “*third person deixis*”. The verb “*are counting*” is classified into “*time deixis*” since, this word indicates an event that is happening now. “*On the traditional pardon*” cannot be classified into types of deixis because this phrase does not show the indications of three types of deixis. Furthermore, the word “*by*” is merely a conjunction which does not indicate the deictic references of the utterance. So, this word cannot be assumed into deixis types. The noun phrase, “*the incoming president*” also cannot be assumed as deixis types because, this phrase does not show the indications of person, place, and time deixis. “*After the election in May*” is an adverbial which refers to a certain time when French motorists are counting the traditional pardon of new president. However, it is classified as types of deixis, particularly “*time deixis*”. According to the context, the surge in fatalities in January has raised concern that drivers are counting on having traffic offenses wiped off when the new president takes office in May.

17. Monday, February 12, 2007 (LONDON)

Sue Rogers will never be without her dead dogs and cat after having a diamond ring made from their ashes.

“*Sue Rogers*” in the first sentence is a name of person in London. It cannot be categorized as types of deixis because these words do not indicate the deictic references. But, according to the context, these words are classified into deictic center. The phrase “*will never be*” is a verb phrase which refers to an event that is impossible to be occurred in the future. So, this phrase can be determined as types of deixis, particularly “*time deixis*”.

In addition, the word “*without*” is a preposition means not having. This word does not show the indications of deictic expression. So, it cannot be determined into person, place, and time deixis. Furthermore, the word “*her*” is a possessive pronoun which refers to Sue roger. So, this word is classified as “*third person deixis*”. The noun phrase “*dead dog and cat*” is a noun phrase which does not indicate a deictic expressions. This phrase does not indicate personal pronoun as the indication of person deixis, it does not show a location which refers to place deixis. It also does not mention a certain time when the event is occurred as the indication of time deixis. “*After having a diamond ring*” is an adverbial which indicates the time when Sue Rogers being a popular because she made a diamond ring from the ashes of her dead dog and cat namely Lucky and Patch. However it is determined as “*time deixis*”.

On the other hand, the word “*made*” is a verb which is used in the form of passive voice. It cannot be classified as deixis types because this word does not indicate such indications of deictic expressions. Furthermore, the preposition “*from*” cannot be classified into deixis types since this word does not show the deictic expressions of the utterance. Next, the word “*their*” is a possessive adjective which refers to dead dog and cat. It is deictic expression which neither the speaker nor the addressee, so it can be determined into “*third person deixis*”. The last word, “*ashes*” is a noun of the plural form ash. It means what is left after something has been destroyed by burning. This word does not show the indications of person, place, and time deixis. So, it cannot be determined into types of deixis.

18. *Monday, February 12, 2007 (LONDON)*

I am delighted with my ring as it means I can have my pets with me at all times.

The deictic expression “*I*” is a subject singular pronoun which refers to Sue Rogers. This word refers to the speaker. So, this word can be classified into person deixis, especially “*first person deixis*”. Furthermore, the word “*am*” is to be that is used in the form of present tense to express the general truths. This word cannot be categorized as types of deixis since it does not show the deictic expression of the utterances. Furthermore, the word “*delighted*” in the next word

is an adjective means very pleased which does not show the indications of deictic references. So, this word cannot be categorized as three types of deixis.

In addition, the word “*with*” is merely a conjunction which cannot be assumed into types deixis. The word “*my*” in the next is a possessive adjective which refers to Sue Roger. This word can be categorized as types of deixis, especially “*first person deixis*” because this word refers to the speaker. According to the context, this word is uttered by Sue Roger. Next, the word “*ring*” is a verb which does not show the deictic expressions of the utterance. So, this word cannot be assumed into deixis types.

Furthermore, “*as it means*” is an adverbial clause with the conjunction “*as*”. It cannot be classified into types of deixis because it does not indicate personal pronouns as the indication of person deixis. It also does not show a temporal of time and a certain location as the references of time and place deixis. The word “*I*” in the next word is a deictic expression which refers to Sue Roger as the speaker. So, this word is determined into “*first person deixis*”. Moreover, the word “*can*” is a modal auxiliary which does not indicate the deictic expressions, so it cannot be classified into types of deixis. “*Have*” in the next word is a verb which also cannot be assumed as types of deixis because there are no deictic references found in this word. Next, the word “*my*” is a possessive adjective which refers to Sue Rogers. It is determined into “*first person deixis*”. The next word “*pets*” is a noun means animals that we have at home for pleasure. There are no deictic references found in this word, so it cannot be assumed as deixis types.

The next word, “*with*” is only a conjunction which cannot be determined into types of deixis. “*Me*” in the next word is an objective singular pronoun which refers to Sue Roger as a speaker. So, it is classified as type’s deixis, namely “*first person deixis*”. “*At all times*” is an adverb of time which refers to the time in which the speaker, Sue Roger feel very pleased because she will be with her pets forever although her pet is dead. So, it can be assumed as “*time deixis*”.

19. *Monday, February 12, 2007 (LONDON)*

My animals meant the world to me and even though they are gone they are still with me.

The first word “*my*” is a possessive adjective of subject personal pronoun I. It refers to Sue Roger as the speaker. So, this word can be classified into “*first person deixis*”. In addition the word “*animal*” in the next word is a noun which does not indicate a deictic expression. However it cannot be classified into those three types of deixis. “*Meant*” in the next word is a verb in the form of past that is used in passive voice. It does not indicate the deictic references of the utterance. However, it cannot be assumed into three types of deixis. Next word “*the world*” is a noun phrase begins with a determiner “*the*”. It does not show the reference of the deictic expressions. So, it cannot be included s types of deixis. “*To*” in the next word is a preposition which also does not show the deictic expression. It cannot be assumed into deixis types.

Moreover, the word “*me*” is an objective singular pronoun which refers to Sue Rogers. It can be classified into “*first person deixis*” because this word refers to the speaker. “*And*” in the next word is merely a conjunction which cannot be determined as types of deixis because it does not show the deictic expression. The next word “*even though*” is subordinate conjunction which also cannot be determined as types of deixis. This word does not indicate the expressions of deictic references.

On the other hand, “*they*” in the next word is a deictic reference which refers to pets. This word is not identified as the speaker or the addressee. However it can be classified as “*third person deixis*”. “*Are gone*” is a verb phrase which is in the form of passive. So, it cannot be included as types of deixis. Meanwhile, the word “*they*” is classified into “*third person deixis*” because this word is a plural subject pronoun which is neither the speaker nor the addressee. It refers to the pets. The last word “*me*” in the verb phrase “*are still with me*” is classified as types of deixis especially “*first person deixis*” because it refers to the speaker, Sue Rogers.

20. *Monday, February 12, 2007 (LONDON)*

The stone was then polished and certified before being set in a gold band.

The first word “*stone*” is a noun begins with determiner “*the*”. It cannot be determined as three kinds of deixis since; this word does not indicate the

indications of deictic reference. This word does not indicate the name of place where the event is occurring as indication of place deixis. This word does not mention a certain time which indicate time deixis. And it also does not indicate the indication of person deixis such as a personal pronoun. Furthermore, the next word “*was*” is to be which indicates that an event is occurred in the past. However, this word can be classified into “*time deixis*”.

“*Then*” in the next word is determined as “*time deixis*” since it refers to particular time in past or future. The next phrase “*polished and certified*” is not classified into deixis types because this word does not show the deictic references of three types of deixis, although this word is in the form of past participle which indicates time deixis, but it is in the form of passive voice.

Meanwhile, a phrase “*before being set*” refers to the time when the stone was polished. It is involved into “*time deixis*”. In addition, a prepositional phrase, “*in a gold band*” cannot be classified as types of deixis because it does not indicate the references of deictic expressions.

21. Thursday, February 15, 2007 (LONDON)

A lovestruck photographer gave fiancée a Valentine's present to remember when he gift – wrapped a new house and flew her there on a private jet.

“*A lovestruck photographer*” is a noun phrase means a person who takes photographs as a job and was stopped working because of a disagreement over

pay or conditions. It cannot be assumed as types of deixis because this phrase does not show the participant role of a referent as the indication of person deixis. It does not show the indication of place and time deixis such as, a certain location and temporal of time in the speech event. Furthermore, the word “*gave*” is a verb which refers to a certain time that happens in the past. However, it is classified into types of deixis, namely “*time deixis*”. “*Fiancée*” in the next word is a noun means woman that man is engaged to. It cannot be determined as types of deixis because this word does not indicate the deictic expressions. Moreover, “*a Valentine’s present*” is a noun phrase with a determiner “*a*”. It cannot be determined as deixis types because this phrase does not indicate the indications of person, place, and time deixis, such as: Personal pronoun, a certain location, and a temporal of time in the speech event.

“*To remember*” is a verb begins with to infinitive. It is not classified into those three types of deixis since; this word does not indicate the indications of deictic expressions. “*When*” in the next word is only a conjunction of adverbial clause. It also cannot be classified as three types of deixis. Furthermore, the word “*he*” in the next word is a deictic reference which refers to a lovestruck photographer. This word is not identified as the speaker or addressee. So it can be categorized as “*third person deixis*”. Moreover, “*gift – wrapped*” is a verb means to wrap something as a present for somebody. It can be included as deixis types especially “*time deixis*” since it indicates a certain time when a lovestruck photographer wrap and gave his fiancée a new house. The next phrase “*a new house*” also cannot be included as deixis types since it is a noun phrase which

does not show the deictic reference of person, place, and time deixis. “*And*” in the next word is merely a conjunction which connects words or parts of sentences. It does not show the deictic references of the utterance. Hence, it cannot be assumed as deixis types. In addition, the word “*flew*” is a verb which refers to a certain time when a lovestruck photographer flew his fiancée in the past. So, it is included as “*time deixis*”.

On the other hand, “*her*” in the next word is a singular objective pronoun which refers to a lovestruck photographer’s fiancée. It can be categorized as “*third person deixis*” since, this word is identified neither the speaker nor the addressee. Next, the word “*there*” is an adverb of place which refers to a new house. This word is distal or away from the speaker. However, it can be included as “*place deixis*”. “*On a private jet*” in the last phrase is a prepositional phrase which refers to the place where a lovestruck photographer and his fiancée flew. However, it can be determined as “*place deixis*”.

22. Thursday, February 15, 2007 (LONDON)

Boland flew his fiancée in from a skiing holiday in Switzerland to a nearby airfield, where he joined her for a flight to their new home in a helicopter belonging to the man who owns the property complex which it is part of.

The first word, “*Boland*” is a noun which cannot be determined into types of deixis. It is a name of person who makes a surprise for his fiancée in

Switzerland. Next, the word “*flew*” is a verb in the form of passive. However, it cannot be assumed into three types of deixis. Furthermore, the next word “*his*” is a possessive adjective which refers to Boland. It is not identified as the speaker or addressee. So, this word can be classified into “*third person deixis*”. “*Fiancée*” in the next word is a noun which cannot be included into types of deixis because it does not encode the deictic references of the utterance. “*In form a skiing holiday in Switzerland to a nearby airfield*” is a prepositional phrase which cannot be assumed into types of deixis because this phrase does not indicate the deictic expressions of the utterance. “*Where*” in the next word is an adverb used after words or phrases that refers to place or situation to mean. It can be classified into “*place deixis*” because this word is used to refer to a certain place of the utterance.

Additionally, the word “*he*” is a subject personal pronoun which is not identified as the speaker or addressee. It is a deictic expression which is used deictically to refer to Boland. So, it is categorized as deixis types namely “*third person deixis*”. Next, “*joined*” is a verb which refers to an action that happen in the past. However, it can be assumed as “*time deixis*”. The next word, “*her*” is an adjective pronoun. It refers to Boland’s fiancée. It can be categorized into “*third person deixis*” because this word encode of a reference to person which is neither the speaker nor the addressee of the utterance. The next phrase, “*for a flight*” is a prepositional phrase which cannot be assumed as three types of deixis because there are no deictic references found in this phrase. Moreover, the word “*to*” is a preposition which also cannot be assumed as deixis types.

Furthermore, the word “*their*” is a plural possessive adjective which refers to Boland and his fiancée. This word can be classified as “*third person deixis*” since; it is a deictic expression which is not identified as the speaker or addressee. The next word “*new home*” is a noun phrase which is modified by the adjective “*new*”. It cannot be assumed as deixis types since; it is not identified as person, place, and time deixis. Next, a prepositional phrase “*in a helicopter belonging to the man*” is classified into “*place deixis*” because this phrase refers to the place where Boland and his fiancée flight to their new house. “*Who*” in the next word is a pronoun which is used in the noun clause. It cannot be included into deixis types because this word does not indicate a personal pronoun, a certain location, and a temporal of time in the speech events as the indications of person, place, and time deixis.

In addition, the word “*owns*” is a verb which is proximal. It cannot be categorized into types of deixis because it does not indicate the indications of deictic reference. Moreover, the suffix – s of the verb owns involves agreement affixes of verb. “*The property complex*” in the next phrase is not assumed as types of deixis because this phrase does not indicate the deictic references of person, place, and time deixis. Additionally, the word “*which*” is a pronoun that is used to be exact about the thing or things that we mean. It cannot be classified as types of deixis because this word does not indicate the deictic expression of the utterance. Meanwhile, “*it*” in the next word also cannot be assumed as types of deixis. It is a preposition which does not show the reference of deictic expressions. Next, “*is*” in the next word is an auxiliary which also does not

indicate the deictic expression. The last, “*part of*” cannot be included as three types of deixis.

23. Thursday, February 15, 2007 (ROME)

We will do everything possible to preserve the bodies in the exact position of their grave.

The first word “*we*” is a deictic expression which refers to the scientists who found a pair of 6,000 – year – old skeletons. Based on the context, Italian archaeologists found the skeletons in a dying embrace when digging in an industrial zone near the northern city of Mantua. This word can be determined into types of deixis, especially “*first person deixis*” since; it is a subject personal pronoun which refers to the speaker. In addition, the word “*will*” in the next word is a modal auxiliary which is used to show an action that happen in the future. It can be determined into “*time deixis*”. “*Do*” in the next word is a verb which does not show the indications of deictic expression. So, this word cannot be included as person, place, and time deixis. “*Everything possible*” in the next phrase is a noun phrase which cannot be included into types of deixis because; it does not indicate the indications of person, place, and time deixis.

Moreover, the word “*to preserve*” is a verb begins with infinitive marker “*to*”. It cannot be categorized as three types of deixis since; it does not indicate the indications of person, place, and time deixis. A noun “*the bodies*” in the next phrase also cannot be included as types of deixis because it does not show the

deictic expressions. The word “*their*” in the prepositional phrase “*in the exact position of their grave*” is a deictic reference which is not identified as the speaker or the addressee. This word refers to the skeletons. So, it can be included as deixis types, especially “*third person deixis*”.

24. Thursday, February 16, 2007 (SEOUL)

A South Korean woman has claimed the world karaoke record after singing for nearly 60 hours on Valentine’s Day to cheer up her sick husband.

The first noun “*a South Korean woman*” cannot be determined into types of deixis because this phrase does not indicate the indications of deixis types. This word does not show the participant role of a referent as the indication of person deixis. It does not indicate a certain location of the utterance as the indication of place deixis. It also does not indicate a temporal of time in the speech event which refers to time deixis. “*Has*” in the next word is an auxiliary verb which is used with the past participle “*claimed*” to formed present perfect tense. So, this word can be classified into “*time deixis*” since, it refers to an event which has occurred in the past. Moreover, the next phrase, “*the world karaoke record*” is a noun phrase which does not indicate the deictic reference of person, place, and time deixis. Hence, it cannot be assumed as types of deixis. Next, the word “*after*” is

classified into “*time deixis*” because this word is a deictic expression which refers to a certain time when a South Korean woman sing.

Additionally, the word “*singing*” is a verb in the form of gerund. It cannot be determined into three types of deixis since, there are no deictic expressions found in this word. The next phrase “*for nearby 60 hours*” is a prepositional phrase which does not show the indications of deictic expressions. So, this phrase cannot be included into three types of deixis. Moreover “*on Valentine’s Day*” is a prepositional phrase which indicates the time when a South Korean Women Sing. However, it can be involved into “*time deixis*”. “*To cheer up*” is a phrasal verb begins with preposition “*to*”. It cannot be assumed as deixis types because it does not show the deictic references. To cheer up means to show support or praise for some body. According to the context, a South Korea woman beat the official world record in the hope of encouraging her 45 years old husband who is suffering a brain tumor.

Furthermore, the word “*her*” in the next word is an objective personal pronoun which refers to a South Korean woman. This word is not identified as the speaker or the addressee. However, it can be included into “*third person deixis*”. A noun phrase “*sick husband*” is not classified into deixis types, because it does not show the deictic references.

25. Saturday, February 17, 2007 (WASHINGTON)

A high school teacher in the southwestern U.S. state of New Mexico is in hot trouble over an algebra test for his students that incorporated a question about a drug dealer

The noun phrase “*a high school teacher*” cannot be determined into three kinds of deixis, because this phrase does not show a deictic reference to the participant role of a referent as the indication of person deixis. It also does not indicate a certain place and time of the speech event as the indications of place and time deixis. Moreover the next phrase, “*in the southwestern U.S. State of New Mexico*” cannot be included into deixis types. This phrase is a proper name which does not indicate the deictic expressions. Next, the word “*is*” is to be which is used in present tense. So, it can be determined into “*time deixis*” because, it is used to show the event that occur in the present. “*In hot trouble over an algebra test*” is a prepositional phrase which means get difficulties in facing algebra test. This phrase also does not indicate the deictic references of the utterances. Hence, it cannot be interpreted as three types of deixis namely person, place, and time deixis. “*For*” in the next word is a preposition which also does not indicate deictic expressions of the utterance. So, it cannot be determined into types of deixis.

The next word “*his*” is a possessive adjective which refers to a teacher. It can be assumed into kinds of deixis, namely “*third person deixis*” because, this word encode a reference to person which is neither speaker nor addressee of the

utterance. “*Students*” in the next word is a plural verb which cannot be assumed into types of deixis since, there are no deictic expressions found in this word. Next, the word “*that*” is a pronoun used as a relative pronoun to introduce a part of sentence which refers to the person, things or time we have been talking about. It does not show the deictic references of person, time, and place deixis. So, it cannot be categorized into three kinds of deixis.

On the other hand, the word “*incorporated*” is a verb in the form of past tense which refers to a certain time of event that happen in the past. It can be categorized into “*time deixis*” because it spans the time in which an utterance was spoken. “*A question about a drug dealer*” in the next phrase is a noun phrase which does not show a deictic reference to the participant role of a referent, a certain location, and a temporal time of the speech event. So, it cannot be determined into three types of deixis. The context of this utterance showed that the teacher made a misjudgment when he posed a question about a drug dealer to his student.

26. *Saturday, February 17, 2007 (VILNIUS)*

If you want to meet Hannibal "The Cannibal" Lecter, a Lithuanian tour firm can help.

The first word “*if*” is a conjunction used to say that one thing can, will or might happen to be true. It does show the deictic references of the utterance. So, it cannot be included into types of deixis. Furthermore, the word “*you*” is a deictic

expression which refers to the readers. This word can be involved into types of deixis, especially “*second person deixis*” since; it is used deictically to encode the speaker’s reference to the addressee. Next, the word “*want*” in the next word is a verb which indicates an event that exist at the moment of the speaking. Hence, it can be included into “*time deixis*”.

Moreover, the word “*meet*” which is begun with an infinitive marker “*to*” is a verb that does not indicate the participant role of a referent, a certain location, and a temporal time of the speech event as the indication of person, place, and time deixis. “*Hannibal*” in the next word is a person who eats human flesh. It cannot be assumed into kinds of deixis since it is a noun which does not show the deictic expressions in the speech event. Next, the noun phrase “*The Cannibal Lecter*” is a noun phrase which does not indicate the deictic expressions. So, it also cannot be determined into types of deixis.

The next phrase “*a Lithuanian tour Firm*” is a noun phrase which cannot be involved into three types of deixis because it does not indicate the deictic expressions of the utterances. This word does not indicate personal pronoun as the indication of person deixis, it also does not show a certain place and temporal of time in the speech event of the utterance as the indications of place and time deixis. Next, the word “*can*” is a modal auxiliary used to say that it is possible for somebody / something to do something. It can be determined as deixis types especially “*time deixis*” since it show the indications of time deixis in which the event occur at the speech event. The last word “*help*” is a verb which cannot be

classified as types of deixis because this word does not refer to those three types of deixis.

27. Monday, February 19, 2007 (KUALA LUMPUR)

Bag – snatchers are usually men who grab women's handbags as they race past them on motorcycles, often and sometimes killing them.

“*Bag – snatchers*” are people who takes bags quickly with his hand and steals it. It cannot be included as deixis types because it does not indicate the deictic reference of the utterance. Furthermore, the word “*are*” is to be used in the form of present tense which is used to express the general truth. However, it can be involved into “*time deixis*”. “*Usually*” in the next word is an adverb of frequency which does not show the deictic references of person, place, and time deixis. So, it cannot be determined into three types of deixis.

In addition, the next word, “*men*” is a noun which also cannot be determined as types of deixis since; it does not show a reference of the participant role, a certain location, and a temporal of time in the speech event. Next, the word “*who*” is a pronoun which is used to show which person or people that we mean. It cannot be assumed as types of deixis because there are no deictic references found in this word. “*Grab*” in the next word is also cannot be included as types of deixis. Furthermore, the adjectival possessive “*woman’s handbags*” is also cannot be determined into person, place, and time deixis because it does not refers to the

indications of deictic expressions. Next, "as" in the next word is a conjunction of an adverbial clause. So, it cannot be categorized as types of deixis.

Moreover, "they" in the next word is classified as "third person deixis" since it is a deictic expression which encodes a reference to person which is neither the speaker nor the addressee. This word refers to bag – snatchers. Next, both the verbs "race" and "past" in the next words are not classified into person, place, and time deixis because there are no deictic expressions found in those words. The next word "them" is a deictic reference which is not identified as the speaker or addressee, so it can be categorized into "third person deixis". This word is an objective plural pronoun which refers to bag – snatchers. The next phrase, "on motorcycle" is classified as types of deixis namely, "place deixis" since this word refers to a certain location where the bag – snatchers grab woman's handbag.

The adverb of frequency, "often" in the next word cannot be determined into types of deixis because it does not encode the expressions of deictic words. Next, "and" in the next word also cannot be included into types of deixis, since it is a conjunction which does not show the deictic expressions. "Sometimes" in the next word is not involved into person, place, and time deixis because it is an adverb of frequency which does not show the expressions of deictic reference. Next, the word "killing" in the next word is a verb in the form of gerund. It does not show the deictic expressions of the utterance, so it cannot be determined as types of deixis. The last word "them" is a deictic reference which refers to bag –

snatchers. It is an objective plural pronoun which is not identified as the speakers or the addressee. Hence, it is included into “*third person deixis*”.

28. Monday, February 19, 2007 (KUALA LUMPUR)

Once they catch at least 30 snatch thieves, we will reward them with a motorcycle each as an incentive

First word “*once*” is an adverb means on one time. This word does not indicate the personal pronoun so, it does not include into person deixis. It also does not indicate a certain location of the speech event, and a temporal of time in the speech event. However, it cannot be assumed as place and time deixis. Next, the word “*they*” in the next word is a deictic expression which refers to bag – snatchers. It is not identified as the speaker or the addressee, so it can be determined into “*third person deixis*”. “*Catch*” in the next word is a verb which does not indicate the indications of three types of deixis, such as: personal pronoun, a certain location, and a temporal of time in the speech event. Hence, it does not include into person, place, and time deixis.

Furthermore, the next phrase “*at least 30 snatch thieves*” cannot be determined as types of deixis because it does not indicate the indications of deictic references. Next, “*we*” in the next word is a deictic expression which refers to the party’s junior wing. Based on the context, this utterance is uttered by Abdul Azeez Abdul Rahim as the head of the party’s junior wing. This word refers to the speaker, so it is determined as “*first person deixis*”. “*Will*” in the next word is a

modal auxiliary which is classified as “*time deixis*” because it refers to an event which occurs in the future. Additionally, the word “*reward*” in the next word is a verb means giving something to someone because they have done something good. The context of this utterance said that Illegal racing and bag – snatchers are offered a new motorbike by Malaysia’s main ruling party if they spend their time catching thieves instead. This word does not show a deictic reference. So, it cannot be assumed into types of deixis.

On the other hand, “*them*” in the next word is a deictic expression which refers to bag – snatchers. It is an objective plural pronoun which is not identified as the speaker or the addressee. Hence, it is classified as “*third person deixis*”. “*With*” in the next word is merely a conjunction which cannot be assumed into deixis types. Because there are no deictic expressions found in this word. “*A motorcycle*” in the next word is a noun phrase begins with “*a*” as the determiner. It also cannot be assumed into three types of deixis. Next, “*each*” is a pronoun which refers to bag – snatchers. It is not identified as the speaker or the addressee, so it can be determined into “*three types of deixis*”. Moreover, the word “*as*” is a conjunction of adverbial phrase which does not refer to the deictic expressions. So, it cannot be assumed as types of deixis. The noun phrase “*an incentive*” is not included into three types of deixis because it does not show the deictic references of the utterance.

29. Monday, February 19, 2007 (KUALA LUMPUR)

Instead of wasting their time, they might as well help police combat crime.

“*Instead of*” In the first word is a preposition which does not show the participant roles of the utterance. So it cannot be included as person deixis. It also does not show a certain location of the speech event. Hence, it cannot be determined as place deixis. And it does not indicate a temporal of time in the speech event. However, it cannot be classified as time deixis. “*Wasting*” in the next word is a verb in the form of gerund. It is not classified as three types of deixis because there are no deictic expressions of person, place, and time deixis shown in this word. Next, “*their*” is a deictic expression which is not identified as the speaker or addressee. It can be assumed as “*third person deixis*” since it is an adjectival possessive which refers to bag – snatchers.

In addition, the word “*time*” in the next word is a noun which does not show the deictic expressions. So, it cannot be determined into deixis types. “*They*” in the next word is a subject personal pronoun which refers to bag – snatchers. It is a deictic reference which is neither the speaker nor the addressee. Hence, it is included into “*third person deixis*”. Next, “*might*” is a modal auxiliary which indicates a certain time that is happened in the past. However it can be determined into types of deixis namely “*time deixis*”. The next word, “*as*” is a conjunction of adverbial clause. So, it cannot be categorized into deixis types.

Moreover, the word “*well*” is an adjective which does not indicate the indication of person, place, and time deixis. So, it cannot be assumed as types of deixis. The next phrase, “*help police combat crime*” is a verb phrase which cannot be determined as person deixis because it does not encode the participant role of the referent and it does not indicate a certain location of the utterance. However, it indicates an event that occurs in the present. So, it is classified as “*time deixis*”.

30. *Tuesday, February 20, 2007(JERUSALEM)*

A vehicle was stopped on the highway north of Raanna (near Tel Aviv) and blocking traffic.

“*A vehicle*” in the first word is a noun phrase which cannot be classified as types of deixis. It is a noun phrase which does not show the deictic reference of person, place, and time deixis. Next phrase, “*was stopped*” is an auxiliary verb which is combined with a past participle to form a passive voice. This phrase is classified as the deixis types namely “*time deixis*” because it refers to an action which is occurred in the past. Next, the prepositional phrase “*on the highway north of Raanna (near Tel Aviv)*” is not determined as deixis types because this phrase does not show a personal pronoun as the indication of person deixis, It does not indicate a certain location of the utterance, and it also does not indicate a certain time of the speech event as the indication of time deixis. Furthermore, the next word “*and*” is only a conjunction which combines words apart of sentence.

Hence, it cannot be assumed into three kinds of deixis. “*Blocking*” in the next word is gerund means stop something from moving or flowing through a pipe, a passage, a road, etc. It does not indicate the deictic expression of the utterances. However, it cannot be determined as types of deixis. The last word “*traffic*” is a noun means the vehicles that are on a road at a particular time. It also cannot be involved into types of deixis. Based on the context, Israeli police got a car was blocking traffic on one of the country’s main trunk roads and found a couple inside having sex.

31. Tuesday, February 20, 2007(JERUSALEM)

The officers carefully approached the car wondering why it was stopped in the middle of the highway.

According to the context, this utterance is uttered by spokesman of Police Israeli, Mickey Rosenfeld. “*The officers*” in the first word is a noun phrase begins with a determiner “*the*”. It cannot be included into types of deixis because it does not show the reference of person, place, and time deixis. Next, the word “*carefully*” is an adverb of manner which has the meaning doing something to avoid doing something wrong. It cannot be determined into types of deixis since it does not show the deictic references. “*Approached*” in the next word is a verb which indicates an action that is occurred in the past. Therefore, it can be classified as “*time deixis*”. The noun phrase, “*the car*” in the next phrase does not

indicate the deictic expressions of the utterance. So, it cannot be classified into types of deixis.

Meanwhile, the word “*wondering*” is a verb in the form of gerund means thinking about something and try to decide what is true, what will happen, and what we should do. “*Why*” in the next word is an adverb that is used to give or talk about a reason. It cannot be classified into person, place, and time deixis since it does not show the participant role of the utterance, a certain place, and a temporal of time in the speech event. Next, the word “*it*” is a pronoun which refers to a car. This word cannot be determined into types of deixis because it does not show the deictic expressions.

“*Was*” in the next word is to be in the form of past. It can be categorized into “*time deixis*” since it refers to an action in the past. The next word “*stopped*” is a verb which is combined with an auxiliary verb was in the form of passive voice. So, it cannot be categorized into types of deixis. The last, “*in the middle of the highway*” is a prepositional phrase which indicates a certain location where a car was stopped. Hence it can be classified into “*place deixis*”.

32. Tuesday, February 20, 2007(JERUSALEM)

The couple was charged with "endangering themselves and others".

“*The couple*” in the first phrase is a noun phrase with a determiner “*the*”. It cannot be classified into types of deixis because it does not show the deictic references of the utterance. Next, the word “*was*” is an auxiliary verb in the form

of past. It can be classified into “*time deixis*” since it refers to an action which happen in the past. “*Charged*” in the next word is a verb in the form of past. It is combined with an auxiliary was to form passive voice. Therefore, it cannot be assumed into types of deixis. Next, “*with*” is a preposition which cannot be determined into types of deixis because this word does not show the indications of person, place, and time deixis.

The word “*endangering*” is a gerund means putting something in a situation in which they could be harmed or damaged. It also cannot be determined as types of deixis. Next, “*themselves*” is a deictic expression which is not identified as the speaker or the addressee. This word refers to a couple who is having sex inside a car. Furthermore, the word “*and*” is only a conjunction which does not indicate the deictic expressions of person, place, and time deixis. The last word, “*others*” is a pronoun which is used to refer to people or things that are additional or different to people that have been mentioned.

33. *Tuesday, February 20, 2007(ROME)*

The body was discovered when the dead man's grandson happened to open the freezer.

“*The body*” is a noun with a determiner “*the*”. It does not indicate the deictic expressions of the utterances. So, it cannot be classified as types of deixis. Next, the word “*was*” is an auxiliary in the form of past. It can be determined into “*time deixis*” because it refers to an action which happens in the past. The next

word “*discovered*” is a verb which is combined with an auxiliary to form passive voice. Hence, it cannot be classified into person, place, and time deixis.

Furthermore, the word “*when*” is an adverb used after an expression of time. It cannot be determined into person deixis since it does not indicate a participant role of the utterance. It also cannot be determined into place and time deixis because it does not show a particular location and a temporal of time in the speech event. The next phrase, “*the dead man’s grandson*” is a noun phrase which cannot be included into types of deixis because it does not indicate the deictic expressions of person, place, and time deixis.

On the other hand, the next word “*happened*” is a verb which is used in the form of past tense. It refers to an action that took place in the past. However, it can be included into types of deixis namely “*time deixis*”. “*To open*” is a verb with an infinitive. It cannot be assumed as types of deixis because there are no deictic references showed in this word. The next word “*the freezer*” is a noun phrase which does not indicate the indications of person, place, and time deixis. However, it cannot be determined into three types of deixis. The freezer is a large piece of electrical equipment in which we can store food for a long time at low temperatures so that it stays frozen. According to the context, a 63 years old man kept his father’s body in a freezer for about three years in order that he can continue collecting his pension money.

34. Tuesday, February 20, 2007(ROME)

An autopsy of the body had been ordered, but a preliminary investigation indicated that the man had died of natural causes.

The first phrase “*an autopsy of the body*” is a noun phrase which does not have the deictic expressions of person, place, and time deixis. Therefore, it cannot be classified as types of deixis. Moreover, the word “*had*” is an auxiliary verb in the form of past. It indicates an event that started in the past. So, it is included into types of deixis particularly “*time deixis*”. Next, the word “*been*” is a past participle of auxiliary be. It is combined with the verb “*ordered*” to form passive voice of past perfect tense. It can be classified as “*time deixis*” since it indicates an action that is done in the past.

“*But*” in the next word is a conjunction to show the contrary things. It cannot be classified into types of deixis because it does not indicate the deictic expressions of the utterance. The next phrase “*a preliminary investigation*” is a noun phrase which also cannot be determined as person, place, and time deixis since it does not show deictic expressions of those three types of deixis.

Preliminary investigation means an investigation that happens before more important action or event.

Meanwhile, the word “*indicated*” is a verb which refers to an action which took place in the past. So, it can be classified as “*time deixis*”. The next word, “*that*” is a pronoun which cannot be included as types of deixis. “*The man*” in the next phrase is a noun phrase which does not show the indications of

deictic expressions. However, it cannot be determined into types of deixis. “*Had died*” is a verb phrase which is formed by an auxiliary verb “*had*” and the past participle “*died*”. It can be involved into “*time deixis*” because this phrase refers to an action that is done in the past. The last phrase “*of natural causes*” is a prepositional phrase which cannot be assumed into person, place, and time deixis since there are no deictic expressions of those three kinds of deixis shown in this phrase.

35. *Wednesday, February 21, 2007 (NEW YORK)*

Mummified body found in front of blaring TV

You could see his face. He still had hair on his head

“*Mummified body*” in the first phrase of the title in the text is a noun phrase means a dead body that was preserved by treating it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth. This phrase cannot be included into deixis types since it is a noun phrase which does not show the deictic expressions. Next, the word “*found*” is a verb in the form of past participle. It cannot be determined into types of deixis because this word is in the form of passive voice. “*In front of blaring TV*” in the next phrase is a prepositional phrase which refers to a certain location where the mummified body was found. It can be involved into types of deixis especially “*place deixis*”.

“*You*” in the first word is a deictic expression which refers to Newsday reporter. The context of this utterance is that this utterance is quoted from

Newsday. And it is uttered by Jelf Bacchus. This word can be categorized into “*second person deixis*” because it is used deictically to encode of the speaker’s reference to the addressee. Next, the word “*could*” is a modal auxiliary which refers to an action which happens in the place because it is in the form of past tense. Therefore, it can be determined as “*time deixis*”. The next word “*see*” is a verb which does not included into types of deixis since it is not a deictic expression.

Furthermore, the word “*his*” is a possessive adjective which refers to the dead man. It is a deictic expression which is neither the speaker nor the addressee. However, it is classified into “*third person deixis*”. “*Face*” in the next word is a noun which does not show the indications of person, place, and time deixis. Next, the word “*he*” is a deictic reference which is not identified as the speaker or addressee. It is a subject singular pronoun which refers to the dead man. Hence, it is classified as “*third person deixis*”. Moreover, “*still*” in the next word is an adverb which cannot be determined as types of deixis. “*Had*” in the next word is an auxiliary verb in the form of past. So, it can be classified as “*time deixis*” because it indicates an action which happens in the past. Next, “*hair*” is a noun which does not show the deictic expressions of the utterance. So, it cannot be assumed as types of deixis. The last is “*his*” in the prepositional phrase “*on his head*” is a subject personal pronoun which is neither the speaker nor the addressee. So, it can be determined as “*third person deixis*”.

36. Wednesday, February 21, 2007 (NEW YORK)

Officials could not explain why the electricity had not been turned off, considering Ricardo had not been heard from since December 2005.

“*Officials*” in the first word is a noun means a person who is in a position of authority in a large organization. It cannot be classified into types of deixis because it does not show the deictic expressions of the utterances. Next, “*could not*” in the next word is a modal auxiliary in the form of negative. It indicates a temporal of time when an event has been done. So, it can be determined as types of deixis especially “*time deixis*”. The next word, “*explain*” is a verb which does not indicates the deictic expressions, and it cannot be classified as types of deixis. “*Why*” in the next word is an adverb used to give or talk about a reason. It also cannot be included as types of deixis. The noun phrase “*the electricity*” in the next phrase is not indicated as three types of deixis since it does not show the deictic expressions of person, place, and time deixis.

The next phrase, “*had not been turn off*” is a verb phrase in form of passive. It can be determined into “*time deixis*” because it refers to an action that had been done in the past. On the other hand, the word “*considering*” is a conjunction used to show that we are thinking about a particular fact, and are influenced by it. The next word, “*Ricardo*” is a noun which does not show the deictic expressions. It cannot be included as types of deixis since it is a name of a dead man who was found. Next, “*had not been heard*” in the next phrase is

classified into “*time deixis*” because it refers to a particular time when a mummified body was found. The last phrase “*from since December 2005*” is a prepositional phrase which refers to the time when Ricardo had not been heard. It also can be involved into types of deixis namely “*time deixis*”.

37. *Wednesday, February 21, 2007 (NEW YORK)*

Neighbors said when they had not seen Ricardo, who was diabetic and had been blind for years; they assumed he was in the hospital or a long-term care facility.

The first word “*neighbors*” is a noun which cannot be included into person, place, and time deixis because it does not indicate the deictic expressions for those three types of deixis. “*Said*” in the next word is a verb which indicates an event which occurs in the past. However it is classified into “*time deixis*”.

“*When*” in the next word is a conjunction which cannot be assumed into types of deixis. Next, “*they*” is a deictic reference which is not identified as the speaker or the addressee. It can be determined into “*third person deixis*” since it is a plural subject pronoun which refers to Neighbors.

Furthermore, “*had not seen*” is a verb phrase which refers to an event that took place in the past. Therefore, it can be determined into “*time deixis*”. The next word “*Ricardo*” is a name of the dead man. It cannot be classified as types of deixis since there are no deictic references found in this word. Next, the word “*who*” is a pronoun which does not indicate the references of deictic expressions.

So, it cannot be classified into deixis types. “*Was diabetic and had been blind*” is a verb phrase which indicates an event that is done in the past. However, it can be involved into types of deixis particularly “*time deixis*”. The prepositional phrase, “*for years*” is also classified as “*time deixis*” since it indicates a time when Ricardo got diabetic and was blind.

Additionally, “*they*” in next word is a plural subject pronoun which refers to neighbors. It can be involved as “*third person deixis*” since it is not identified as the speaker or the addressee. “*Assumed*” in the next word is a verb which indicates a certain time when the neighbors gave the information about Ricardo condition. It can be determined into “*time deixis*” since it refers to an action which is done in the past. Moreover, “*he*” in the next word is a participant role which is neither the speaker nor the addressee. It can be determined into “*third person deixis*”. This word refers to Ricardo.

Meanwhile, the word “*was*” is to be which is used to express an action that took place in the past. So, it can be assumed as “*time deixis*”. Prepositional phrase, “*in the hospital*” is classified into “*place deixis*” because it refers to the location where Ricardo is assumed by neighbors. “*Or*” in the next word is a conjunction used to introduce another possibility. It cannot be assumed as types of deixis because it does not show the deictic references of the utterance. The last phrase, “*a long-term care facility*” also cannot be classified into deixis types.

38. Thursday, February 22, 2007 (TEHERAN)

"There will be no men on the island," he said. "It will also boost tourism in the area."

The context of this utterance is the officials of Iran will make the island staffed only by women. All public transport, restaurants, and facilities on the island will be staffed by women. The Island is placed on a northwestern lake, the gigantic Oroumiah Lake close to the Turkish border. "There" in the first word is a deictic expression which refers to the Island. This word is distal because close to the addressee. However, it is classified into "place deixis". Next, "will be no men" is a verb phrase which is formed by modal auxiliary and noun. It can be classified into "time deixis" since it refers to an activity which happens in the future.

The next phrase, "on the island" is a prepositional phrase which refers to the place where there are only girls. So, it can be determined into "place deixis". Moreover, "he" in the next word is a participant role which is not identified as the speaker or addressee. This word refers to the official who uttered this utterance. It can be classified into "third person deixis". "Said" in the next word is a verb which refers to an action which took place in the past. Therefore, it can be classified into "time deixis".

On the other hand, "It" is a pronoun which does not indicate deictic references of person, place, and time deixis. "Will" in the next word is a modal auxiliary which indicates an action that happens in the future. So, it is classified

into “*time deixis*”. Furthermore, “*also*” is an adverb which does not indicate the deictic expressions. “*Boost tourism*” in a next phrase is a noun phrase means the successful business activity connected with providing accommodation, service, and entertainment for people who are visiting a place for pleasure. This phrase cannot be involved as types of deixis since it does not indicate the deictic references. “*In the area*” is a prepositional phrase which does not show the deictic references of person, place, and time deixis. So, it cannot be classified into three types of deixis.

39. Thursday, February 22, 2007 (HONG KONG)

According to the Chinese Zodiac, this year is represented by the pig

A preposition, “*according to*” cannot be classified into types of deixis because it does not show a participants role of the utterance as the indication of person deixis, it does not show a certain location which refers to place deixis, and it also does not indicate a temporal of time in the speech event. Next, a prepositional phrase, “*the Chinese zodiac*” also cannot be determined into types of deixis because there are no deictic expressions shown in this phrase.

Meanwhile, “*this year*” is a deictic reference which indicates the time in which the Chinese zodiac said that the year in 2007 is a pig year. However, it is classified into “*time deixis*”. The last phrase, “*is represented by the pig*” is a verb phrase which can be determined into “*time deixis*” because it indicates the time in the form of present tense.

According to the context, an animal carers in Hong Kong who had bought piglets may have been conned by shop owners who actually sold them rodents instead.

40. Thursday, February 22, 2007 (HONG KONG)

But, when we went to the shops we couldn't find any such piglets for sale.

“*But*” is a conjunction which does not indicate the deictic expressions. It cannot be classified as types of deixis. Next, “*when*” is also a conjunction which does not show the deictic expressions of the utterance. Furthermore, the next word “*we*” is a plural objective pronoun which refers to Rebecca Ngan, a spokeswoman of The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This word is a deictic reference which refers to the speaker. However, it can be determined into “*first person deixis*”. The next word, “*went*” is a verb which refers to an event which happens in the past. Therefore, it can be involved into “*time deixis*”. This word also refers to “*place deixis*” where the speaker of the utterance is located at the source. “*To the shops*” is a prepositional phrase which does not indicate the deictic references of the utterance. Therefore, it cannot be determined into three types of deixis.

Moreover, the word “*we*” is a deictic reference which refers to a spokeswoman. It can be included into “*first person deixis*” since it is a subject pronoun which refers to the speaker. “*Couldn't find*” in the next word is a modal

auxiliary which is combined with a verb to form verb phrase. It indicates an event that took place in the past. So, it is classified into “*time deixis*”. A noun phrase “*any such piglets*” cannot be assumed as types of deixis. Next, “*for sale*” is a prepositional phrase which also cannot be determined as types of deixis because there are no deictic expressions found in this phrase.

41. Thursday, February 22, 2007 (BANJA LUKA)

A Bosnian man could lose his leg after his playful dog triggered his shotgun following a failed fox-hunting trip.

“*A Bosnian man*” is a noun phrase which cannot be included into three types of deixis because there are no indications of deictic expressions in this phrase. Moreover, the word “*could*” is a modal auxiliary which is in the form of past tense. It indicates an event which occurs in the past. However, it is classified into types of deixis namely “*time deixis*”. “*Lose*” in the next word is a verb which does not show the deictic reference of the utterance. So, it cannot be interpreted as types of deixis. Furthermore, the possessive adjective “*his*” is a deictic expression which refers to a Bosnian man. However, it can be determined into “*third person deixis*” because it is not identified as the speaker or the addressee. Next, the word “*leg*” is a noun which does not show the deictic expressions of person, place, and time deixis.

“*After*” in the next word is a conjunction which refers to an event that is done later than something else. It can be included into “*time deixis*”. Next, the

word “*his*” is a possessive adjective which refers to a Bosnian man. It can be determined into “*third person deixis*” because it refers to the participant role which is neither the speaker nor the addressee.

Furthermore, “*playful dog*” in the next phrase is a noun phrase which does not show the deictic reference of three types of deixis. However, it cannot be assumed as deixis types. “*Triggered*” in the next word is a verb in the form of past. This word means causing a device to start functioning. It can be involved as types of deixis especially “*time deixis*” because it refers to an action that is done in the past. Next word “*shotgun*” is a noun which does not indicate the deictic expressions of person, place, and time deixis. So, it cannot be categorized as types of deixis. In addition, “*following*” in the next word is a present participle means to come or go after something. It does not indicate the deictic references of three types of deixis. So, it cannot be classified into types of deixis.

The last phrase “*a filed fox – hunting trip*” is a noun phrase which also does not show the references of those three types of deixis. Therefore it cannot be included into person, place, and time deixis. Fox – hunting is a sport in which foxes are hunted by specially trained dogs and by people on horses. The context is Milivoje Radoja of the northern Bosnian town of Lakasi suffered the serious leg wound when his five – month – old polish shepherd, Gara, pawed at the weapon while it was hanging off a tractor trailer.

42. Thursday, February 22, 2007 (BANJA LUKA)

Gara found the swinging shotgun interesting and she jumped at it.

Only God knows how she managed to shoot me in my leg.

“*Gara*” is the name of person which cannot be classified into types of deixis because it does not show the deictic expressions of this utterance. According to the context, this utterance is uttered by Radoja. Next, “*found*” in the next word is a verb in the form of past. It can be categorized into “*time deixis*” since it indicates an action that occurs in the past. Furthermore, the next phrase “*the swinging shotgun interesting*” is a noun phrase which does not indicate a participant role of the utterance as the indication of person deixis. It does not show a certain location and a temporal of time as the indication of place and time deixis. So, this word cannot be involved into types of deixis.

Additionally, “*and*” in the next word is merely a conjunction which cannot be determined as types of deixis. Next, “*she*” is a deictic reference which is not identified as the speaker or addressee. It is involved into “*third person deixis*” since it is a singular subject pronoun which refers to Gara. “*Jumped*” is a verb in the form of past. It can be classified into “*time deixis*” since it indicates an action that was done in the past. The next, “*at it*” is a prepositional phrase which does not indicate the deictic expressions. At it is at swinging shotgun.

Moreover, “*only*” is an adjective used to say that no other things exist are there. This word cannot be included as types of deixis because there are no deictic references found in this word. Next word “*God*” is a noun which cannot be

determined as types of deixis. “*Knows*” is a verb which does not show the deictic expressions of the utterance. So, it cannot be assumed as types of deixis. “*How*” in the next word is an adverb which cannot be included into types of deixis because it does not indicate the deictic expressions of the utterance.

On the other hand, the word “*she*” is a deictic reference which is not identified as the speaker or the addressee. It is a subject personal pronoun which refers to Gara. However, it can be categorized into “*third person deixis*”.

“*Managed*” in the next word is a verb in the form of past tense. It can be determined into “*time deixis*” since it refers to an event which is done in the past. Next, “*to shoot*” in the next word is a verb in the form of infinitive. This word cannot be determined as types of deixis since, there are no deictic references appeared in this word. The next word “*me*” is an object personal pronoun which refers to the speaker. It refers to Radoja. However, it can be determined into “*first person deixis*”. The word “*my*” in a prepositional phrase “*in my leg*” is an adjectival possessive which refers to Radoja. So, it is included into “*first person deixis*”.

43. *Friday, February 23, 2007 (BELGRADE)*

The operation was completed successfully by the attending assistant doctor.

The first phrase, “*the operation*” cannot be determined as types of deixis since it is a noun phrase which does not show the deictic expressions of person,

place, and time deixis. “*Was*” in the next word is an auxiliary which is in the form of past. It can be classified into “*time deixis*” because it refers to the action that took place in the past. Furthermore, “*completed*” is a verb in the form of past participle which is combined with to be was to form passive voice. It does not indicate the deictic references of the utterance. However, it cannot be classified as types of deixis.

Meanwhile, “*successfully*” in the next word is an adverb of manner which cannot be assumed as types of deixis, since it does not indicate the deictic expressions of person, place, and time deixis. The next word “*by*” is prefix of noun or verbs. It also cannot be classified as types of deixis. “*The attending assistant doctor*” in the last phrase cannot be included as person deixis because it does not show the participant role of the utterance. It cannot be classified as place deixis since this word does not show a particular place in the speech event. It also cannot be assumed into time deixis because this word does not show the temporal of time in the speech event.

44. *Friday, February 23, 2007 (SANTIAGO)*

They said she was planning to fly to the Spanish city of Seville and believe the drugs may have come from Bolivia.

“*They*” in the first word is a deictic reference which is not identified as the speaker or addressee. It is a subject personal pronoun which refers to Chilean polices. However, it can be determined into “*third person deixis*”. Based on the

context, Chilean Police arrested an Argentine woman allegedly, Alicia Arce who was trying to smuggle cocaine to Spain hidden in chocolate – coated alfajores – cookies popular in the southern nations of South America. Next, “*said*” in the next word is a verb in the form of past. It can be determined as “*time deixis*” since it refers to an action who is done in the past. “*She*” in the next word is a deictic expression which refers to Alicia. It is a singular personal which neither the speaker nor the addressee. However, it can be classified into “*third person deixis*”.

“*Was planning*” is a phrase which is in the form of past continuous tense. It can be determined into “*time deixis*” since it refers to an event which occurs in the past. Moreover, “*to fly*” is a verb with an infinitive. It cannot be classified into types of deixis because it does not show the deictic references of person, place, and time deixis. Prepositional phrase “*to the Spanish city of Seville*” in the next phrase cannot be classified into person, place, and time deixis since it does not show the reference of those three types of deixis. Next, “*and*” in the next word is only a conjunction which cannot be determined as types of deixis. The next word “*believe*” is a verb which does not indicate the deictic references. Hence it cannot be included into types of deixis.

In addition, “*the drugs*” in the next phrase is a noun phrase which cannot be involved into deixis types because there are no deictic references found in this phrase. While, the suffix – s of a noun drug belongs to agreement suffixes of a noun. Next, “*may*” in the next word is a modal auxiliary which cannot be involved in the types of deixis. It is used to say that something is possible.

“*Have*” in the next word is also an auxiliary which does not indicate the references of deictic expressions. The next word “*come*” can be categorized into “*place deixis*” since it shows the location where the speaker is located at the goal. The last phrase “*from Bolivia*” is a prepositional phrase which cannot be assumed into person, place, and time deixis since it is a proper name.

45. *Saturday, February 24, 2007 (MANILA)*

The pilot of the plane canceled the takeoff and taxied the plane to the side of the runway for a security check after hearing about the jokes of the Frenchman.

The first phrase “*The pilot*” is a noun phrase. It cannot be classified as types of deixis because it does not show the deictic expressions of those three types of deixis. Next, the phrase “*of the plane*” is a prepositional phrase which also cannot be included into types of deixis because this phrase does not indicate person, place, and time deixis. “*Canceled*” in the next word is a verb which indicates the action that is done in the past. So, it can be categorized into “*time deixis*”. Next the word “*the take off*” is a phrasal verb which does not indicate the deictic references of person, place, and time deixis. However, it cannot be assumed as types of deixis.

Moreover, “*and*” in the next word is a conjunction which cannot be assumed into deixis types. The next word “*taxied*” is a verb which indicates the time when the pilot taxis the plane in the past. So, it can be determined into types

of deixis namely “*time deixis*”. “*The plane*” in the phrase is a noun phrase which cannot be determined as types of deixis because it does not show the participant roles, a certain location, and a temporal of time which refers to person, place, and time deixis. The next phrase “*to the side of the runway*” is a prepositional phrase which can be determined as types of deixis especially “*place deixis*” because this phrase refers to the place where the plane was taxied.

Meanwhile, the next phrase “*for a security check*” cannot be classified as types of deixis since it is a prepositional phrase which does not indicate deictic expressions. Next, the word “*after*” is a conjunction which refers to the time in which an action is done following another action. It can be classified into “*time deixis*”. Next, the word “*hearing*” is a gerund which does not show the deictic expressions. It cannot be included into types of deixis. The last phrase, “*about the jokes of the Frenchman*” is a prepositional phrase which also cannot be determined as types of deixis. There are no deictic references of person, place, and time deixis shown in this phrase.

46. *Saturday, February 24, 2007 (MANILA)*

He faces charges for making a false bomb threat and if convicted, could be jailed for two to three years and fined 10,000 pesos

“*He*” in the first word is a deictic expression which is not identified as the speaker or the addressee. It is a singular object pronoun which refers to Michel Christian Joseph Brionne who is told police about his joke. It can be determined

into “*third person deixis*”. The next word, “*Faces*” is a verb which does not indicate the deictic expressions of person, place, and time deixis. This word cannot be assumed into types of deixis. “*Charges*” in the next word is a noun means an official claim made by the police that somebody has committed a crime. It cannot be involved into types of deixis since this word does not show the deictic expressions. While the suffix – s belongs to agreement suffixes.

Furthermore, the prepositional phrase “*for making a false bomb threat*” cannot be assumed as person deixis since it does not indicate the participant role of the utterance. It cannot be included into place deixis because it does not show a certain location of the speech event. It also cannot be determined into time deixis because it does not show a temporal of time of the speech event. Next, the word “*and*” is only a conjunction which does not indicate the deictic expressions. “*If*” in the next word is also a conjunction which cannot be assumed as deixis types. “*Convicted*” in the next word cannot be included as types of deixis because it is a verb which is in the form of passive.

On the other hand, the next phrase “*could be jailed*” is a passive verb phrase which is categorized as types of deixis especially “*time deixis*” since it refers to the time which occurs in the past. “*For two to three years*” is a prepositional phrase which does not express the deictic references of person, place, and time deixis. However, it cannot be included into types of deixis. Next, “*and*” is a conjunction which does not refers to deictic expressions. “*Fined 10,000 pesos*” in the next phrase is a verb phrase in the form of past participle. It cannot be assumed as types of deixis because it is in the form of passive.

47. Monday, February 26, 2007 (KUALA LUMPUR)

These termites are like guerrillas inflicting damage on our facilities.

“*These*” in the first word is a deictic expression which is proximal. It can be determined into types of deixis especially “*place deixis*” because this word interprets the speaker’s location. Furthermore, the word “*termites*” is a noun means an insect that lives in organized groups, mainly in hot countries. It does a lot of damage by eating the wood of trees and buildings. It cannot be included into types of deixis because it does not show the expressions of deixis types. The next word “*are*” is an auxiliary which can be assumed as types of deixis especially “*time deixis*” because it is used in the form of present tense. Next, “*like*” is an adjective means having similar qualities. It does not indicate the deictic references of the utterance. So, it cannot be assumed of types of deixis.

Additionally, “*guerrillas*” in the next word is a noun means a number of a small group of soldiers who are not part of an official army and who fight against official soldier. This word cannot be classified into types of deixis because this word does not show the participants role of the utterance, a certain location, and a temporal of time in the speech event as the deictic expression of person, place, and time deixis. “*Inflicting*” is a gerund which also cannot be determined into three types of deixis. Next, “*damage*” in the next word is a noun which does not indicate the references of deictic expressions. “*On*” in the next word is a preposition which also does not indicate the deictic reference. However, it cannot be assumed as types of deixis. On the other hand, “*our*” in the next word is an

adjectival possessive which refers to the speaker, Zainal Abidin Zin as a Deputy Defense Minister. It can be classified into “*first person deixis*” since it is a subject personal pronoun. “*Facilities*” in the last word cannot be involved into types of deixis since it does not show the deictic expression of the utterance.

48. Monday, February 26, 2007 (KUALA LUMPUR)

There are several problems with our camps like old age and wear and tear.

The first word “*there*” is a deictic reference which refers to the camp. According to the context, camps of Malaysia’s army were attacked by termites which are more than the number of the people in the camps. This word can be categorized as types of deixis namely “*place deixis*” since it is an adverb of place which is distal. “*Are*” in the next word is an auxiliary which can be assumed into types of deixis especially “*time deixis*” because it is used in the present tense to express an event that happens at the time of the speaking. The next phrase, “*several problems*” also cannot be involved into types of deixis. It is a noun phrase which does not show the references of person, place, and time deixis. Furthermore, the word “*with*” is only a conjunction which also cannot be assumed into three types of deixis.

Next, the word “*our*” is possessive adjective which refers to Deputy Defense Minister. So, it is classified into types of deixis especially “*first person deixis*”. Moreover, the word “*camps*” is a noun which does not show the

participant role of the utterance, a certain location, and a temporal of time. Hence, it cannot be included into person, place, and time deixis. The next word, “*like*” is an adjective which also does not indicate the deictic expressions of three types of deixis. The last phrase, “*old age and wear and tear*” cannot be involved into person, place, and time deixis since there are no deictic references appeared in this phrase.

49. Tuesday, February 27, 2007 (VIENNA)

The lake of Weissensee in southern Austria hosted an unusual sporting event this weekend, with divers taking part in the first – ever ice hockey world championship – underwater ice hockey, that is.

“*The lake*” in the first phrase is a noun phrase which cannot be assumed as types of deixis. There are no deictic references shown in this phrase. Next, the prepositional phrase “*of Weissensee in southern Austria hosted*” also cannot be involved as deixis types since this phrase does not show the indications of three types of deixis. Next, the word “*hosted*” is classified as “*time deixis*” since this word is used to express an event that is done in the past. Furthermore, the noun phrase “*an unusual sporting event*” also does not indicate the participant role as the indication of person deixis. It does not indicate a certain place where the speech event, as the indication of place deixis. It does not indicate a temporal of time in the speech event as indication of time deixis. “*This weekend*” in the next phrase is a temporal of time when the championship took place. Based on the

context, eight international terms from Austria, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia competed under 30 centimeters of ice in 2 – degree Celsius water and without oxygen tanks.

However, this phrase can be categorized into “*time deixis*”.

In addition, the word “*with*” is only a conjunction which cannot be assumed as types of deixis. “*Divers taking part*” in the next phrase also cannot be assumed as types of deixis. This phrase does not show the deictic references of person, place, and time deixis. The next phrase “*in the first – ever ice hockey world championship*” is a noun phrase which also cannot be determined as person, place, and time deixis. Furthermore, “*underwater ice hockey*” can be involved into “*place deixis*” because this phrase indicates the place where the eight international countries have to play the diver competition of ice hockey. Last, “*that is*” is a pronoun which cannot be determined as types of deixis.

50. *Tuesday, February 27, 2007 (VIENNA)*

In the final Sunday, Finland defeated Austria to finish first, while Slovakia placed third.

“*In the final Sunday*” in first phrase is a prepositional phrase which is involved as “*time deixis*”. This phrase refers to the time when the winner is determined. According to the context, the winner is Finland, and then followed by Austria, and Slovakia as the third. Next, the word “*Finland*” is a noun which cannot be assumed as types of deixis because there are no deictic expressions

appeared in this word. “*Defeated*” in the next word is a verb in the form of past. This word means win against some one else in competition, sport, game, etc. However it can be determined as “*time deixis*”.

Furthermore, “*Austria*” is also a noun which also cannot be classified into types of deixis. It is the name of country which does not indicate the indications of person, place, and time deixis. “*To finish first*” is a prepositional phrase which also cannot be classified as types of deixis. The next word “*while*” is a conjunction means during the time that something is happening. It cannot be involved as three types of deixis. Moreover, “*Slovakia*” is a noun which is a name of one country. It does not show the references of deictic expressions. “*Placed*” in the next word is a verb which indicates an action which is done in the past. So, it can be involved into “*time deixis*”. The last word “*third*” is an ordinal symbols which does not show the deictic expressions of person, place, and time deixis.

4.2 Discussion

After obtaining the data and analyzing them based on the deixis theory, the next part is the discussion of the whole data to answer the problem proposed in the previous chapter.

In accordance with the theory, the information obtained from the data shows that deixis used in “This Odd World of The Jakarta Post could be divided into three types, namely, person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. Furthermore, the theory of deixis which is proposed by Karl Buhler is used to analyze word and utterance produced by the writer on “This Odd World” column of The Jakarta

Post as it provides the basic theory of how people use language in written or spoken form.

Person deixis is typically interpreted in some terms namely first person, second person, and third person deixis such as “*I*”, “*me*”, “*my*”, “*We*”, and “*our*” are included into “*first person deixis*” because those words are subject personal pronoun, object personal pronoun, adjectival possessive which refers to the speaker. The “*first person deixis*” can be found in the data number 2, 6, 8, 13, 18, 19, 23, 28, 40, 47, and 48. The mostly used of first person deixis is the subject plural pronoun “*we*”, because the speakers are a group of people who are joined in one company, institutions, and jobs. While, the plural objective pronoun “*us*”; possessive pronoun such as: “*mine*” and “*ours*”; and reflexive pronoun such as: “*My self*” and “*Our selves*” cannot be found in the text.

“*Second person deixis*” is determined based on the deictic references of personal pronoun which refers to the addressee such as: “*you*”. This deictic expression can be found in the data number 26 and 35. Those words are used deictically to encode the addressee. The possessive adjective “*your*”, Possessive pronoun “*Yours*” and reflexive pronoun “*Your selves*” does not appear in the text because the text is in the form of report which is uttered by the speaker to the readers.

The “*third person deixis*” is classified based on the personal pronoun which is not identified as the speaker or the addressee for examples, “*he*”, “*him*”, “*his*”, “*she*”, “*her*”, “*they*”, “*their*”, “*them*”, and “*them selves*”. The

data shown the third person deixis are number: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19,21, 22, 23,24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 32, 35, 37, 38, 41,42, 44, and 46. Otherwise, the singular reflexive pronoun such as: “*Him self*”, and “*Her self*” does not show in the text. Furthermore, the deictic center is determined after knowing the context.

In addition, the “*place deixis*” is determined by adverb of place “*Here*” and “*There*” and the words which refer to a certain location that is shown by demonstratives such as “*this*” and “*that*”. It is also determined by the words which concerns with the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of the participants in the speech event, and the words which refer to a certain location which have been shown in the context. For instance: “*In front of blaring TV*”, “*On motorcycles*”, “*In a pram*”, “*In the hearing*” etc. Furthermore, the word such as: “*Come*” and “*Went*” also be determined as “*Place deixis*” because those words encodes that the speaker is located at the goal. Indeed, these speaker locations do not change when it is someone other than the speaker who is undertaking the action of the verb. The place deixis can be found in the data number: 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 21, 22, 27, 31, 35,37, 38, 40, 44, 45, 47, 48, and 49.

Moreover, the “*time deixis*” in “This Odd World” column of The Jakarta Post is determined by the adjective of time such as: “*now*”, “*last week*”, “*In one month*”, “*After being re united*”, “*During*”, “*Before*”, “*At all times*”, “*Since December 2005*”, “*This weekend*” and “*Then*” . Besides, it is also classified

based on the tense, such as the word which is in the form of present tense which indicates the time when the speaker uttered the utterance at the time of the speaking such as: “*Plan*”, “*Appeal*”, “*Decide*”, “*can*” etc, past tense, such as: “*was charged*”, “*said*”, “*might*”, “*joined*”, and “*went*”, Present perfect and past perfect tense such as: “*has claimed*”, and “*had died*”, and Present Future tense, such as: “*Will*” which encode the event which occur in the future. However, the word “*Went*” is also classified into time deixis because of its tense beside it is categorized into “*place deixis*”. “*Time deixis*” appears in all of the 50 data except the data number 19.

Meanwhile, from three types of deixis the mostly used by journalist is “*time deixis*” because the sentences and utterances are constructed by the verb tense as the deictic expressions of time deixis, and “*person deixis*” because it becomes center deixis of the utterances. On the other hand, there are noun and noun phrase which cannot be assumed as types of deixis because most of them are used to modify the previous or the next words. For instance: “*the bodies*”, “*the world karaoke record*”, “*thieves*”, “*Police*” and “*hands bags*”.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After presenting the findings and discussion in the preceding chapter, conclusion and suggestion are taken in this chapter. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research question, while suggestions are intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in doing researches in the same field.

5.1 Conclusion

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

The deixis used in “This Odd World” of The Jakarta Post consist of three kinds of deixis namely person, place, and time deixis. The person deixis are mostly used in “This Odd World” of The Jakarta Post which can be classified into 3 types namely, first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. The “*first person deixis*” is used by the journalists when they want to show the speakers who produce the utterance in the text. It is in the form of singular and plural pronoun, and addresses that point to the speaker. Additionally, the “*second person deixis*” can be in the form of the second person pronoun, and the possessive adjective of second person pronoun. Moreover, the “*third person deixis*” is used by the journalists when they want to show the referent which not identified as the speaker or the addressee appears in the discourse. It can be in the

form of third person pronoun both singular and plural, possessive adjective, possessive pronoun, and reflexive pronoun.

Furthermore, the “*place deixis*” is used by the journalists when they want to show the place or the location of participant in the speech event which has been shown in the context. It can be in the form of adverbs of place, demonstrative pronoun which is proximal and distal form, and the words associated with a certain place.

Meanwhile, the “*time deixis*” also often appears in “This Odd World” of The Jakarta Post which can be in the form of adverbs of time, proper name units of day, the period of days, and verbs or tenses such as: present tense, past tense, future tense, and perfect tense which point to coding time. They are used by the journalists to express the certain period of time when the utterances are produced by the speakers.

However, in this research, the frequency of those three types of deixis which often appear is “*time deixis*” and “*person deixis*” because it shows a certain time or a temporal of time on “This Odd World” of The Jakarta Post and it includes person that becomes center deixis of the utterance.

5.2 Suggestions

In accordance with the findings of this research described previously, there are several points that could be recommended. For the journalist in writing newspaper, especially in “This Odd World” of The Jakarta Post, they should consider the words and the utterances that will be presented in the column in order

that the inference being conveyed is easily understood by the readers. It is also recommended that the readers especially the readers of “This Odd World” of The Jakarta Post know the context of the discourse in order that they can arrive at the intended messages by the journalists. Furthermore, for the students who study discourse analysis on deixis, to determine the types of deixis, proximal, and distal, they should have good comprehension on the context and contents of the news by reading the whole texts. It will be able to help them avoid having wrong interpretation, especially in determining proximal and distal. Meanwhile, for the teacher of discourse analysis, in order that their students can easily comprehend the deixis theory, it is also suggested that they should take examples from available researches, not only in written but also in spoken texts.

In addition, it is also recommended for the next researchers who are interested in doing further researches in this area to use these findings as a starting point in conducting the research. Using the same theory from Karl Bühler, the next researchers are suggested to use different data sources, such as daily conversation which can be formal or informal dialogue or in any literary work such as the spoken dialogue in movie and drama. The researches should consider how a language used influences the deixis.

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