

DEIXIS IN THE DEVIL AND DANIEL WEBSTER PLAY TEXT

BY STEPHEN VINCENT BENET

THESIS

Presented to
The State Islamic University of Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for The Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S1)*

By:
Mariatul Qibtiyah
NIM. 03320123



ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE

THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG

2008

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**Deixis in The Devil and Daniel Webster Play Text by Stephen Vincent Benet**” written by Mariatul Qibtiyah has been approved by the advisor, for further approval by the board of examiners.

Malang, 29 Desember 2007

Approved by
Advisor,

Acknowledged by
Head of English Letters and
Language Department,

Drs. Langgeng Budianto, M. Pd.
NIP. 150 327 259

Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, MA.
NIP. 150 246 406

Dean of
the Faculty of Humanities and Culture,

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

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This thesis to certify that the Sarjana's thesis of Deixis in The Devil and Daniel Webster Play Text by Stephen Vincent Benet has been approved by of the board examiners as the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letter and Language Department, Humanities and Culture Faculty at the State Islamic University of Malang.

Malang, 22 January 2008

The Board Examiners

Signatures

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. <u>Galuh Nur Rohmah, M. Pd. M. Ed</u> (Chairman)
NIP. 150 289 814 | 1. |
| 2. <u>Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd</u> (Main Examiner)
NIP. 150 035 072 | 2. |
| 3. <u>Drs. Langgeng Budianto, M. Pd</u> (Advisor)
NIP. 150 327 259 | 3. |

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

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

MOTTO

“NOBODY IS PERFECT”

Don't give up by the failure to achieve the success

(George E. Woodberry)

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action

(Hamlet)

DEDICATION

This is dedicated to

My beloved Mom

My beloved father and mother

Thanks for their supports both material and spiritual

My beloved sisters

Wiwin Suroiyah and Diah Ayu Fatmawati

My beloved brothers

Syahril Kirom and Nafi'udin Khusnaini

Do the best! As you can

My unforgettable teacher

Thanks for giving us knowledge

My beloved friends Dedew and Nie2x

Thanks for their supports

My friend Lisa (UM)

Thanks for your help

All of friends in my boarding house

All of members of HIMMABA

Thanks for our togetherness

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim.....

Alhamdulillah, this thesis has been completed with the blessing of the Merciful and Almighty, Allah S.W.T. Shalawat and salam are dedicated to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW., who was becoming the messenger of Allah to make gratifying news, warning and blessing for people on the earth.

The writing of this thesis is not simple and the writer has really spent her time. However, she has got a very valuable experience. In addition, this thesis would not been completed without any contribution, support and motivation from many people.

Firstly, the writer would like to give her great thanks to the rector of the State Islamic University of Malang, Prof. Dr. H. Imam Suprayogo who has allowed her to study and be the part in this university, the dean of Humanities and Culture Faculty, Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd., The head of English Letters and Language Department, Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A., who has allowed her to conduct the research in this faculty. All of the lecturers of English Letters and Language department for being so kind, patient, and generous in leading her to the world in Linguistics, Literature and anything about language with the invaluable knowledge inputs, and her beloved advisor, Drs. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd. who has spent his time in guiding, correcting and giving his idea also suggestion and criticism to this thesis with patience.

Secondly, her sincere thanks to the writer's beloved mom, father and mother (Siti Masyithoh, Mahmud and Chusnul Chotimah) who have never stopped given love, care, prays, materially and spiritually support everything to her need since she was child until now, her beloved sisters (Wiwin and Ayu) and brother (Eril and Fefi) who have been her lovely family in this world.

Furthermore, she would like to give thank to her special one Mas Wawi who always give attention, motivation, and new valuable experiences in this life and also to her beloved friends at UIN Malang especially English Letters and Language Department, thanks for unforgettable friendship and memories, especially Dedew who has given contribution in this thesis and Nieniex who has support her in doing her thesis, and every one she cannot mention one by one "thank you very much for your support and togetherness".

Finally, the writer hopes that this thesis will be very useful for her, the readers and other researchers who need it. As well, the constructive criticism and suggestion are expected to make this thesis more perfect.

Malang, 29 Desember 2007

The Writer

ABSTRACT

Qibtiyah, Mariatul. 2008. *“Deixis in The Devil and Daniel Webster Play Text by Stephen Vincent Benet”*. Thesis. English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture. The State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor: Drs. Langgeng Budianto, M. Pd.

Key Words: Deixis, The Devil and Daniel Webster Play Text.

People as a human being are inseparable from making errors. They can make errors in different ways, for example in making perception. This thesis is based on deixis in the Devil and Daniel Webster play text by Stephen Vincent Benet. In reading literary works, sometimes we get difficulties in comprehending the works or facing misunderstanding in interpreting the messages as like in the dialogue of the play. The theory of deixis is chosen because deixis is used to point thing in order to make clear what a writer means. The researcher chooses the Devil and Daniel Webster play text to be analyzed because the researcher assumed that in the Devil and Daniel Webster play text there are kinds of deixis which can be analyzed. And, this play text is categorized as old text, because there are some words considering difficult to be understood. The researcher chooses the supporting characters because the researcher concludes that supporting characters have an important role in the story. If there are no supporting characters the change will be drastically.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative research design in which the data are taken from the Devil and Daniel Webster play text by Stephen Vincent Benet, because the data collected are the subject's experiences and perspective.

The findings of this study are the three types of the person deixis, namely the first person deixis, the second person deixis, and the third person deixis are mostly used in The Devil and Daniel Webster play text since the writer of play text wants to show the participants in the speech event. Moreover, the time deixis often appears in The Devil and Daniel Webster play text, because the writer of play text wants to express the time when the event occurs. Meanwhile, the place deixis also often appears in The Devil and Daniel Webster play text, because the writer of play text wants to explain the location at the points of utterance. Then, social deixis and discourse deixis rarely appears in The Devil and Daniel Webster play text.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
COVER	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Problems of the Study	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study	4
1.4 Significance of the Study	4
1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study	4
1.6 Definition of the Key Terms	5
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Discourse Analysis	6
2.2 Deixis	6
2.2.1. Definition of Deixis	8
2.2.2. The Types of Deixis	10
2.2.2.1. Person Deixis	10
2.2.2.1.1. First Person Deixis	17
2.2.2.1.2. Second Person Deixis	17
2.2.2.1.3. Third Person Deixis	18
2.2.2.2. Time Deixis	19
2.2.2.3. Place Deixis	20
2.2.2.4. Discourse Deixis	22
2.2.2.5. Social Deixis	22
2.3 Summary of The Devil and Daniel Webster	23
2.3.1. The Plot of The Devil and Daniel Webster	
2.3.2. The Cast of The Supporting Characters	
2.4 Previous Studies	26

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1 Research Design.....	29
3.2 Research Subject.....	29
3.3 Data Source.....	30
3.4 Research Instrument.....	30
3.5 Data Collection	30
3.6 Data Analysis	30
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	
4.1 The Scene of the Devil and Daniel Webster play text....	32
4.2 Research Finding	32
4.3 Research Discussion	
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1 Conclusion	55
5.2 Suggestion.....	56
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDIXES	

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Data

Appendix 2. Summary of Data Analysis

Appendix 3. Certificate of the Authorship

Appendix 4. Evidence of Thesis Consultation



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers background of the study, problems of the study, object of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of the key terms. All sections which have been mention above will be discussed as follow:

1.1. Background of the Study

People as human being created by God have strength and weakness. One of weakness is making errors. People as human being are inseparable from making error. It means that making error cannot be avoided by every person in daily life. People can make errors in different ways. For example, when they are talking, writing or make a perception. In reading, speaking and writing, people use language as tool of communication. Reading is a one of communication form using language. In reading, people could make errors in making perception of certain statement because some factors. This is because every language has certain roles or structure as component.

In reading literary works, sometimes we get difficulties in comprehending the works or facing misunderstanding in interpreting the messages as like in the dialogue of the play. As Cook (1989: 59) states that dialogue is one of the fundamental structuring principles of all discourse written and spoken alike. To analyze the play text, the theory of deixis is chosen because deixis is used to point thing in order to make clear what a writer means.

The researcher chooses the Devil and Daniel Webster play text to be analyzed especially in the supporting characters because the researcher assumed that in the Devil and Daniel Webster play text there are kinds of deixis which can be analyzed. And, this play text is categorized as old text, because there are some words considering difficult to be understood. Besides, the researcher concludes that supporting characters have an important role in the story. These characters may not seem very important, but usually we would notice it if we were (watch a movie) again, and they were not there. Usually the change would be drastically.

Knowing more about literature can be obtained from the authors and their works. There are many good authors and one of them is Stephen Vincent Benet who wrote *The Devil and Daniel Webster*. Benet was an American poet, novelist, and short story writer. He won the 1929 Pulitzer Prize for “John’s Brown Body”, the epic Civil War poem that recounts John Brown’s 1859 raid on Harper’s Ferry, and his novels include *The Beginning of Wisdom* (1921), *Young People’s Pride* (1922) and *James Shore’s Daughters* (1934). Beginning in the 1930 Benet worked occasionally in Hollywood, but he was primarily a poet and short story writer; his last collection of poems, *Western Star* won him a second Pulitzer in 1944. His short story “The Sobbin Women” was the basis for the musical *Seven Brides for Seven Brothers* (1954). Over the next decade, Benet’s reputation was built principally on his short stories, most notably *The Devil and Daniel Webster*, a retelling of the Faust legend in decidedly American terms, encompassing the history and legends surrounding the American Revolution and the post-Andrew Jackson era; the piece was just as popular and successful as *John Brown’s Body*

had been. Benet, however, remains one of the most fascinating literary figures of the early 20th century, and the continued popularity of the movies adapted from his work.

Universities students have done the studies of discourse analysis from different perspectives. There are some researchers who studies on the same field. Hasanah (2004) discussed deixis of headlines published by Kompas during general election 2004. Wahyuningtyas (2004) studies deixis of advertisement published in The Jakarta Post. In addition, Khoirot (2005) investigated deixis on Romeo and Juliet novel by William Shakespeare. Moreover, Hana (2006) studied of deixis used in Garfield comic strips in The Jakarta Post.

Based on these previous studies, we have known that there are many researchers who have investigated on the same field, but they have different objects. However, in this research, the researcher takes a literary work, namely 'The Devil and Daniel Webster' play text in order to comprehend of the communication in English. In this study, the researcher will analyze 'The Devil and Daniel Webster' play text using five kinds of deixis theory proposed by Levinson.

1.2.Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study in the preceding discussion the following research problems are formulated as follow:

1. What kinds of deixis are used in ‘The Devil and Daniel Webster’ play text?
2. How is deixis used in “The Devil and Daniel Webster” play text?

1.3.Objectives of the Study

In accordance with the problem of the study above, this study explain the descriptive knowledge of deixis in ‘The Devil and Daniel Webster’ play text by Stephen Vincent Benet.

1.4.Significance of the Study

This study is quite important because it is needed both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the result of this study are expected to be useful and give a new information to the deixis theory especially about the kinds of deixis which used in The Devil and Daniel Webster play text.

Practically, the findings of this study will give contribution for lecturers and the students of UIN Malang, especially at English Department who want to know. This research is expected to be able to add the knowledge in understanding the kinds of deixis used in The Devil and Daniel Webster pay text deeply. This research is also hoped to be a new literature and reference for the lecturers who teach discourse analysis and the lecturers are able to motivate the students to learn about the language use pragmatically. Finally, this research is expected to be able

to give contribution for readers who are interested in this study and it will be the alternative reference for the readers who are interested in researching in this area.

1.5.Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this research is deixis theory based on Stephen C. Levinson which consist of five types of deixis namely person, place, time, discourse and social deixis. The researcher limits on the dialogue of the supporting characters in ‘The Devil and Daniel Webster’ play text published by Stephen Vincent Benet which has 30 pages.

1.6.Definition of the Key Terms

The definitions of the following key terms are provided in order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation to the key term of this study. The definitions are:

1. Discourse analysis is the search for discourse coherence of language in use for communication.
2. Deixis is reference by means of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the (usually) extra linguistic context of the utterance.
3. The Devil and Daniel Webster is a short story by Stephen Vincent Benet. This retelling of the classic German Faust tale centers on a New Hampshire farmer who sells his soul to the devil and defended by Daniel Webster.
4. Stephen Vincent Benet was an American poet, novelist and short story writer, the author of the famous story “The Devil and Daniel Webster” (1973).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To support the analysis, this chapter reviews on several theories related to this research. Those are discourse analysis; definition of deixis; types of deixis which consist of five kinds, as follows person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis; synopsis of the devil and Daniel Webster and previous studies to support the analysis.

2.1. Discourse Analysis

The analysis of discourse is, necessarily, the analysis of language in use (Brown and Yule, 1983: 1). As such, it cannot be restricted to the description of linguistic forms are designed to serve in human affairs. Cook (1989: 6) states that discourse analysis is the search for discourse coherence of language in use for communication. In addition, he says that in discourse analysis, it has been fairly common to distinguish between two fundamental types of discourse: reciprocal and non-reciprocal. Discourse is reciprocal when there is at least a potential for interaction, when the sender can monitor reception and adjust to it, or put it another way, where the receiver can influence the development of what is being said. While non-reciprocal is sender and receiver may have no opportunity for interaction. The prototype of reciprocal discourse is face-to-face conversation. The prototype of non-reciprocal discourse is a book of a dead author (1989:60).

Furthermore, Stubbs (1983:1) says that the term discourse analysis is very ambiguous. He refers discourse analysis mainly to the linguistic analysis of naturally occurring connected spoken or written discourse. It refers to attempts to

study the organization of language above the sentence or above the clause, and therefore to study larger linguistic units, such as conversational exchanges or written texts. It follows that discourse analysis is also concerned with language in use in social contexts, and in particular with interaction or dialogue between speakers.

The term discourse has several definitions. In the study of language, discourse often refers to the speech patterns and usage of language, dialects, and acceptable statements, within a community. It is a subject of study in people who live in secluded areas and share similar speech conventions.

2.2. Deixis

2.2.1. Definition of Deixis

Deixis is an area that has until recently been rather neglected in Oceanic language studies. Essentially, it concerns those elements of language whose meaning is determined by the context of the utterance, so includes tense, some time adverbials (e.g., today), some verbs (e.g., come/go, bring/take), demonstratives, some locations, and pronouns. Deixis is defined by Fillmore (1966) as "the name given to those aspects of language whose interpretation is relative to the occasion of utterance." Harman (1990), in the same line, believes that any words or phrases whose referents depend on the immediate situation of utterance, terms of participants (speaker/hearer), place, and time are said to be deictic. Consider the following example:

Meet me here a week from today with a stick this big.

The words "me," "here," "today," and "this," do not have clear referents and are very difficult to understand. Since no research has already been conducted on the effect of pragmatics and reading comprehension, a study was designed to investigate whether there is a significant difference between reading comprehension of reading passages with and without deixis.

Deixis deals with connections between discourse and the situation in which discourse is used. Renkema (1993: 76) states that the word deixis is used to denote those elements in language which refer directly to the situation. In addition, Brinton (2000: 111) says that from the Greek word meaning 'to point', deixis denotes the marking of objects and events with respect to a certain reference point, which is usually the time and place of speaking (the speaker's here and now). According to Levinson (1983: 54) deixis is the single obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves. Essentially, deixis concerns the way in which languages encode or grammatically features of the context of utterance or speech event, and this also concerns ways in which in the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of the context of utterance. Lyon in Levinson (1983: 54) says that the fact of deixis should act as a consonant reminder to theoretical linguistics of the simple but immensely important fact that natural languages are primarily designed, so to speak, for use in face-to-face interaction, and thus there limits to the extent to which they can be analyzed without taking this into account.

According Hanks and his friends, deixis occupies a central place in the study of context because it is the single most obvious way in which the speech

setting is embedded in language structure itself. Although there are various definitions of the term, "deixis" as used here designates referring expressions such as "this," "that," "here," "there," "now," then, "I," "we," and "you," joined, where appropriate, to bodily postures, gestures, and gaze. Such expressions occur in all human languages and have a number of interesting features that set them apart from other communicative resources, verbal and nonverbal alike. Berk (1999: 61) states that deixis is also called demonstratives. The function of demonstratives is to point items out, such as *this* book, *that* child, *these* boots, *those* trees. Demonstratives represent another type of determiner. The demonstrative determiners and the article *the* all derive from the same Old English part of speech. Normally a word's meaning does not depend on who utters the word or on when or where it was uttered. However, deictic forms change reference when circumstances change. Some pronouns and some adverbs share the quality of deixis with demonstratives.

2.2.2. The Types of Deixis

Every linguist has his/her own view and opinion about types of deixis. There are several types of deixis as follows person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, empathetic deixis and social deixis. In this research, the discussion is focused only on five parts of deixis based on Stephen C. Levinson theory, namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

2.2.2.1. Person Deixis

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in they speech events in which the utterance in question is delivered: the category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, second person the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, and third person the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question (Levinson, 1983:62). 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 (<http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsPersonDeixis.htm>).

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. 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. Moreover, Yule (1996: 15) says that person deixis clearly operates on a basic three part division exemplified by the pronoun for the first person 'I', second person 'you', and third person 'he', 'she' or 'it'.

Person deixis is commonly expressed by the following kind constituents, namely pronouns (first person, second person, and third person), possessive

affixes of nouns, and agreement affixes of verbs. Here are some kinds of person deixis.

2.2.2.1.1. First Person Deixis

Levinson (1983: 62) states that first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself. First person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker, or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. This can be divided into:

1. The following singular pronouns: *I, me, myself, my, and mine*.
2. The following plural pronouns: *we, us, ourselves, our, and ours*.
3. *Am*, the first person form of the verb *be*.

(<http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsFirstPersonDeixis.htm>).

Meanwhile, Renkemma (1993: 77) explains that person deixis is realized with personal pronouns. The speaker as first person, "I", directs the utterance to the listeners. Pronouns that refer to the speaker (or to a group including the speaker) are called first person pronouns (Finegan, 2004: 202).

2.2.2.1.2. Second Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983: 62) second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. The personal pronoun *you* is in the second person. It refers to the addressee. Second person deixis is deictic

reference to a person or persons identified as addressee, the examples as follows:

you, yourself, yourselves, your, yours

(<http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsSecondPersonDeixis.htm>)

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. *You* is also used in English in a much wider range of social contexts than would be represented by a single second person reference term in most other languages (Grundy, 2000: 260).

2.2.2.1.3. Third Person Deixis

Based on Levinson (1983: 62), third person deixis is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question. Third person deixis is deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee. For examples are *he, she, they*, and the third person singular verb suffix *-s*

(<http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsThirdPersonDeixis.htm>).

Meanwhile, Grundy (2000: 27) states that the third person pronouns, *he, it, she, and they*, are not usually used deictically but rather refer anaphorically to objects or persons already mentioned in the discourse.

2.2.2.2. Time Deixis

Time deixis is reference made to particular times relative to some other time, most currently the time of utterance. Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed), so time deixis encodes times on co-ordinates anchored to the time of utterance. Time deixis is commonly grammaticalized in deictic adverbs of time (like English now and then, yesterday and this year), but above all in tense (Levinson, 1983: 62).

Furthermore, Finegan (2004: 202) states that temporal deixis refers to orientation in time, as in present versus past. So from that explanation, the researcher conclude that temporal deixis same as time deixis. All languages have words and phrases that are inherently marked for temporal deixis, such as the English terms before, last year, tomorrow, now, and this evening. In many languages temporal deixis or time deixis can be marked through tense, encoded on the verb with affixes, or expressed in an independent morpheme.

2.2.2.3. Place Deixis

Place deixis is a spatial location relative to the spatial location of the speaker. It can be proximal or distal, or sometimes medial. It can also be either bounded (indicating a spatial region with a clearly defined boundary, e.g. in the box) or unbounded (indicating a spatial region without a clearly defined boundary, e.g. over there) (<http://www.answers.com/topic/deixis>).

In addition, Levinson (1983: 62) states that place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech events. Time deixis makes ultimate reference to participant-role. Thus as a first approximation, now can be glossed as ‘the time at which the speaker is producing the utterance containing now’. It is important to distinguish the moment of utterance (or inscription) or coding time (or CT) from the moment of reception or receiving time (or RT). As we noted, in the canonical situation of utterance, with the assumption of the unmarked deictic centre, RT can be assumed to be identical to CT (Lyons in Levinson, 1983: 73).

Meanwhile, Renkema (1993: 78) explains that in place deixis a speaker can refer to something that is in the vicinity or further way: “this, these” as opposed to “that, those”. Place deixis can be realized not only by the use of demonstrative pronouns, but also by the use of adverbs of place: “here” and “there”.

2.2.2.4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse or text deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located (Levinson, 1983: 62). Discourse deixis are the use of that and this. Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself).

In addition, Finegan (2004: 206) says that discourse, or textual, deixis is the orientation of an utterance with respect to other utterances in a string of utterances. Discourse, or textual, deixis is thus a tool that enables language users to package utterances together and indicate relationships across utterances. Because discourse, or textual, deixis is primarily concerned with utterances and their context.

2.2.2.5. Social Deixis

Social deixis is the use of different deictics to express social distinctions. An example is difference between formal and polite pro-forms. Relational social deixis is where the form of word used indicates the relative social status of the addressor and the addressee (<http://www.answers.com/topic/deixis>). For example, one pro-form might be used to address those of higher social rank, another to address those of lesser social rank, another to address those of the same social rank. Social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between, the participants or referents in a speech event (<http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryofLinguisticTerms/WhatIsSocialDeixis.htm>)

Levinson (1983: 63) says that social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referent.

2.3. Summary of *The Devil and Daniel Webster*

The Devil and Daniel Webster is a short story by Steven Vincent Benet. This retelling of the classic German *Faust* tale, is based on the short story *The Devil and Tom Walker*, written by Washington Irving. Benet's version of the story centers on a New Hampshire farmer who sells his soul to the Devil and is defended by Daniel Webster. The story was published in 1937 by Farrar & Rinehart. In 1938, it appeared in *The Saturday Evening Post* and won an O. Henry award that same year. The author would adapt it in 1938 into a folk opera with music by Douglas Stuart Moore. Benet also worked on the screenplay adaptation for the 1941 film ([http://: The Devil and Daniel Webster \(short story\) - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.htm](http://The Devil and Daniel Webster (short story) - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.htm)), accessed on 9th of August 2007

2.3.1 The Plot of *The Devil and Daniel Webster*

The story is about a New Hampshire farmer, Jabez Stone, who is plagued with unending bad luck. It is set in 1841. Stone swears that it is enough to make a man want to sell his soul to the devil, when Satan, disguised as "Mr. Scratch", arrives the next day, he makes such an offer and Stone reluctantly agrees to the deal. Stone enjoys seven years of prosperity, and later bargains for three more years, but as the mortgage falls due, he convinces famous lawyer and orator Daniel Webster to argue his case with the Devil. At midnight of the appointed date, Mr. Scratch arrives and is greeted by Daniel Webster presenting himself as Stone's attorney. Mr. Scratch tells Daniel, "I shall call upon you, as a law-abiding citizen, to assist me in taking possession of my property," and so begins the

argument. It goes poorly for Daniel since the signature and the contract are clear, and Mr. Scratch will not agree to a compromise.

In desperation Daniel thunders, "Mr. Stone is an American citizen, and no American citizen may be forced into the service of a foreign prince. We fought England for that in '12 and we'll fight all hell for it again!" To this Mr. Scratch insists on his citizenship citing his presence at the worst events of America, concluding that "though I don't like to boast of it, my name is older in this country than yours."

A trial is then demanded by Daniel as the right of every American. Mr. Scratch agrees after Daniel says that he can pick the judge and jury, "so it is an American judge and an American jury!" A jury of the damned then enters, "with the fires of hell still upon them." They had all done evil, and had all played a part in America: Walter Butler a Loyalist, Simon Girty a Loyalist, Indian chief Metacomet referred to as "King Philip", The pirate Edward Teach also known as "Blackbeard".

After five other unnamed jurors enter (Benedict Arnold not among them, he being out "on other business"), the Judge (John Hathorne) enters last. He had presided at the Salem witch trials. The trial goes against Daniel in every unfair way. Finally he is on his feet ready to rage, without care for himself or Stone. Before speaking he sees in their eyes that they all wanted him to act out against his better nature. He calms himself, "for it was him they would come for, not only Jabez Stone."

Daniel begins speaking of simple and good things, "the freshness of a fine morning...the taste of food when you're hungry...the new day that's every day when you're a child", and how "without freedom, they sickened." He speaks passionately of how wonderful it is to be a man, and to be an American. He admits the wrongs done in America, but argues that something new and good had grown from it, "and everybody had played a part in it, even the traitors." Mankind "got tricked and trapped and bamboozled, but it was a great journey" that no "demon ever foaled" could ever understand. The jury announces its verdict: "We find for the defendant, Jabez Stone." They admit that, "even the damned may salute the eloquence of Mr. Webster." The judge and jury disappear with the break of dawn. Mr. Scratch congratulates Daniel and the contract is torn up.

Daniel then grabs the stranger and twists his arm behind his back, "for he knew that once you bested anybody like Mr. Scratch in fair fight, his power on you was gone." Daniel makes him agree "never to bother Jabez Stone or his heirs or assigns or any other New Hampshire man till doomsday!"

2.3.2. The Cast of The Supporting Characters

This short story has four main characters and nine supporting characters. The main cast characters are: Jabez Stone, Marry Stone, Daniel Webster, and Mr. Scratch. And the supporting characters are

1. The Fiddler, physical character: she is bad tempered and violinist.
2. Justice Hathorne, his physical character: he is tall and lean; he terrifying puritan. And his character trait: he is an experienced jurist and he is gentleman and wise.

3. Justice Hathorne's Clerk is an ominous little man with claw like hands. And his character trait: he is firm.
4. King Philip, physical character: He is one the jury and he has wildness and bright eyes. And the character trait: he is gentleman.
5. The Teach, physical character: he is one of the juries and he is pirate fell. And the character trait: he is gentleman.
6. Walter Buhler, physical character: he is a jury. The character trait: he is a gentleman and loyal.
7. Simon Girty, physical character: he is a jury and foreman. And the character trait: he is a gentleman.
8. Dale, physical character: he is a man who broke man on the wheel, Morton of the tarnished steel.
9. Men and women on cross corner, New Hampshire. They envy or begrudge guys. They like to have fun in wedding party. And they are gossip.

2.4. Previous Studies

This study area has been investigated by some university students, but presented using different perspective. Hasanah (2004) studied deixis of headlines published by Kompas during general election 2004. She found that deixis used in the headlines of Kompas covers five kinds of deixis, namely, person, time, place, discourse and social deixis. The first person deixis was used when journalist wanted to show the speakers who produce the utterance in the headlines, while the third person deixis was expressed whe the journalist wanted to show the people who did refer to the speaker or addressee. Furthermore, the time deixis appeared to point the certain period of time when the utterance is produced by the speakers and event occur. Place deixis was used to describe a location relative to the location of participant in speech event, as well as have been shown in the context. Moreover, discourse deixis was used to refer to some portions of discourse that contains the utterance or as a signal and its relation to surrounding text. In addition, social deixis was shown to indicate the distinction between participants related to the certain social context in which the utterance is employed.

Moreover, Wahyuningtyas (2004) discussed deixis of advertisement published in The Jakarta Post. She analyzed deixis used in the telecommunication tools advertisements of Jakarta Post are in the forms of the person deixis, time deixis and place deixis. The first person deixis was used when the advertisers want to show themselves or the people as the producers of telecommunication tools and the speaker. Furthermore, the second person deixis was used to indicate the reference to one or more addressees; they are the readers or future users of

those telecommunication tools. Then, the third person deixis was expressed when the advertisers want to show the people who are not the speaker or addressee. Moreover, the time was used to indicate certain periods of time when the advertisers began to give their service to the users. Furthermore, place deixis was appeared to describe a location relative to the location of participants in the speech event, as well as what have been shown in the advertisements.

Furthermore, Khoirot (2005) investigated deixis on Romeo and Juliet novel by William Shakespeare. She found that deixis used in the conversations between Romeo and Juliet covers three types of deixis, namely, person deixis, time deixis and place deixis which based on Karl Buhler's theory. Person deixis could be found as subject, object, possessive determiner, possessive pronoun, reflexive or emphatic pronoun, name of person, nickname or deixis. Moreover, time deixis could be in the form of minute, hour, day, week, month, season, or even year. The level of frequency in using deixis was person deixis, and then was followed by place deixis, and the last was time deixis. It was caused both the speaker and the addressee often talked about themselves and their conditions. They rarely used the time and made appointment in certain time.

Next, Hana (2006) investigated deixis in Garfield comic strips in The Jakarta Post which published from April 1st to April 30th, 2006. She found that deixis used in Garfield in The Jakarta Post can be categorized into five types of deixis, namely, person, time, place, discourse and social deixis. The data showed that the person deixis mostly appears in Garfield. It can be classified into the first person, the second person, and the third person deixis. The first person deixis is

used when the cartoonist wants to show the speakers who produce the utterances in Garfield, while the second person deixis is used to show the referents identified as the addressees, and the third person deixis is used to point to the referents not identified as the speakers or addressees. The time deixis is used when the cartoonist showed the time in which the utterances occurred. It also often used in Garfield comic strips. In addition, the place deixis are used to describe the place or location relative to the location of the participants in the speech event based on the context given. Furthermore, the discourse deixis is used to point to some portions of discourse which contain the utterance as a signal and its relation to the discourse context. Meanwhile, the social deixis is used when the cartoonist showed the social status between the speakers and addressees.

Although there are many researchers who have conducted the researches on the same field, yet they have different subjects and different theories. Some of them conducted the research on newspaper, magazine and novel. However, in this research the researcher takes a play text, namely *The Devil and Daniel Webster* play text as a subject of the research. Therefore, in this study the researcher analyzes *The Devil and Daniel Webster* play text using five kinds of deixis theory proposed by Stephen C. Levinson.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about the method used in the study which include research design, research subject, data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

There are two kinds of research method; qualitative and quantitative researches. Qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of word, rather than number and statistics. The data collected are the subject's experiences and perspective. The quantitative research, attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, place conversation and so on.

In this research, the researcher analyzes the data by using deixis theory. This research is classified as a descriptive qualitative because the data are in the form of words, namely the utterances used by the supporting characters in the devil and Daniel Webster play text by Stephen Vincent Benet.

3.2. Research Subject

The subject of this research is in the form of dialogue in 'The Devil and Daniel Webster' play text that contains many kinds of deixis namely person, place, time, discourse and social deixis. This subject is a simple subject and understandable.

3.3. Data Source

The data source of this research is the dialogues of 'The Devil and Daniel Webster' play text published by Stephen Vincent Benet, especially on the

supporting characters. It is first published in 1938 in The Saturday Evening Post and Benet also worked on the screenplay adaptation for the 1941 film.

3.4. Research Instruments

Research instrument is very important to obtain the result of this research. In this research the key or main instrument of this study is the researcher herself as the most appropriate instrument used in this research to collect and analyze the data.

3.5. Data Collection

The data of this study are taken from the dialogues on 'The Devil and Daniel Webster' play text. The researcher uses three steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher should understand the text. Second, the researcher selects the data gathered from the data sources to have the nature of the problems of the study. Third, the researcher reduces the data which does not contain the utterances and not related to the problems of the study.

3.6. Data Analysis

After obtaining the data from 'The Devil and Daniel Webster' play text, the researcher analyzed the data. In this research there were four steps to analyze the data.

1. The researcher coded the data in order to get easy in analyzing it.
2. The researcher categorized the data based on deixis types, namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

3. The researcher interpreted the data obtained from each category based on deixis theory.
4. After that, the researcher discussed the whole data based on the theory of deixis to get the answer of the research question.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents research findings of deixis used by the supporting characters in *The Devil and Daniel Webster* play text by Stephen Vincent Benet. This chapter is divided into three sections, (1), the scene of *The Devil and Daniel Webster* play text, (2) research finding, and (3) research discussion.

4.1. The Scene of *The Devil and Daniel Webster* play text

The main room of New Hampshire farmhouse in 1841, a big comfortable room that has not yet developed the stuffiness of a front-parlor. A door right, leads to the kitchen, a door left to the outside. There is a fireplace, right. Windows, in centre, show a glimpse of summer landscape. Most of the furniture has been cleared away for the dance which follows the wedding of Jabes and Mary Stone, but there is a settle or bench by the fireplace, a table, left, with some wedding presents upon it, at last three chairs by the table, and the cider barrel on which the Fiddler sits, in front of the table. Near the table, against the side wall, there is a cupboard where there are glasses and a jug. There is a clock.

A country wedding has been in progress the wedding of Jabes and Mary Stone. He is a husky young farmer, around twenty eight or thirty. The bride is in her early twenties. He is dressed in stiff, store clothes out not ridiculously, there are of good quality and he looks important. The bride is in a simple white or cream wedding dress and may carry a small, stiff bouquet of country flowers.

Now the wedding is over and the guests are dancing. The fiddler is perched on the cider barrel. He plays and calls square dance figures. The guests

include the recognizable types of a small New England Town, Doctor, lawyer, storekeeper, old maid, school teacher, and farmer. There is an air of prosperity and hearty country mirth about the whole affair.

At rise, Jabes and Mary crew up left centre, receiving the congratulations of a few last guests who talk to them and pass on to the dance, the other are dancing. There is a buzz of conversation that follows the tune of the dance music.

4.2. Research Finding

Data 1. First man: *Handsome couple.*

From this statement we know that the speakers wants to express her proud of the *handsome couple*, it means that the speakers proud of Jabez. The word *handsome* is an adjective which is a modifier the word *couple*. Actually, the word *couple* is a noun. The word *couple* here refers to the couple of married, Jabez and Mary. From the statement above, the speaker wants to give explanation about Jabez only, which can be categorized as person deixis especially the third person deixis. Because, this statement is encode of reference to person who is neither speaker nor addressee in conversation.

Data 2. An old man: *Makes me feel young again! Oh, by jingo!*

The statement above is the description statement where is begun by the word *makes* is a verb that is explained by the next word *me* which refers to the speaker, it can be classified into first person deixis. Next, the word *feel* here is a verb to the word *me*, it is followed by the phrase *young again* to explain the word before, *feel*.

Data 3. An old woman : *Henry, Henry, you've been drinking cider!*

The two word *Henry* means the speaker is calling the addressee whose name is Henry, so it can be classified into second person deixis. The word *you* from the statement *you've been drinking cider* is personal pronoun which refers to the addressee that can be included person deixis that is explained by the word *have been drinking*. Meanwhile, the word *have been drinking* is present perfect progressive form. Furthermore, the word *have been drinking* can be categorized as time deixis. The phrase *have been drinking* is verb phrase where the word *have been* is modifier the word *drinking*. The word *drinking* is formed from the word *drink* as verb and *ing* as verb which are cannot be classified into deixis types. The last is the word *cider*. The word *cider* is a noun, so it can not classified into types of deixis.

Data 4. Fiddler: *Set to your partners! Dosy-do!*

Set from the statement above is past form from the word *set* which is a verb, additionally, it indicates a certain time so it can be categorized into time deixis. Furthermore, the word *to* as preposition to the phrase *yours partners*, where the word *yours* refers to the addressee or listener, it can be classified into second person deixis, while, the word *partners* is a noun, and it also indicates the person especially third person deixis, because it does not indicates the speaker or addressee. Then, the statement *dosy-do* means *come on* which is a verb.

Data 5. Women: *Mary and Jabez.*

The word *Mary* refers to the name of person and it can be categorized as third person deixis since it indicate the name of person. The next word is *and*. It is

as conjunction word between the word *Mary* and *Jabez*, so it cannot be included into deixis types. The word *Jabez* refers to the name of person and it can be included as a third person deixis because this word does not indicate the speaker or addressee.

Data 6. A woman: *Where's the State Senator?*

This statement is interrogative statement. The word *where's* is formed from the word *where* and to be *is*. The word *where* is the determiner to explain as well as modifier to the word *is* which is to be the word *where*, and it is followed by the phrase *the State Senator* as the subject of this statement. *The* is an article to the phrase *State Senator*. The words *state* and *senator* are nouns. But, in this statement, *the state senator* refers to the married man, so it can be include into third person deixis. Furthermore, it also can be include into social deixis because it tells about status.

Data 7. A man: *Where's the lucky bride?*

The statement *where's the lucky bride* is interrogative statement. The word *where's* is formed from the word *where* and to be *is*. The word *where* here is determiner to explain as well as modifier to the word *is*. The word *is* is to be the word *where* which is followed by the phrase *the lucky bride* as the subject of this statement. *The* is an article to the phrase *lucky bride*. The word *lucky* is an adjective and the word *bride* is a noun. In addition, the phrase *lucky bride* means a married woman, so it can be included into third person deixis. The speaker here wants to give the explanation to the addressee that a married woman is a lucky woman.

Data 8. A man: *Handsome steppers!*

From this statement we know that the speaker wants to express her pride of the *handsome steppers*, it means that the speaker is proud of Jabez. The word *handsome* is an adjective which is a modifier of the word *steppers*. The word *steppers* is a noun. In addition, from this statement, the phrase *handsome steppers* refers to the married man, Jabez, which can be categorized as person deixis especially the third person deixis. Because, this statement is encoded to a person who is neither speaker nor addressee in conversation.

Data 9. A woman: *She's pretty as a picture.*

The statement *She's* is formed from the word *she* and the verb *is*. The word *she* here is included into third person deixis, because it is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance in conversation. Next, the word *pretty* is an adjective, and the word *as* is the preposition, so they cannot be classified into types of deixis. *A* is an article to the word *picture* which is a noun. The speaker here wants to give the explanation to the addressee that she is a beautiful woman.

Data 10. A second man: *Cut your pigeon-wing, Jabez!*

The word *cut* from this statement is a verb to the subject *Jabez*. In addition, the word *yours* here refers to the addressee, it can be included into second person deixis, while the phrase *pigeon-wing* is a noun phrase so it cannot be classified into types of deixis. The last word is *Jabez*, it refers to the name of a person especially to the listener, so it can be categorized into second person deixis.

Data 11. The old man: *Young again, young again, that's the way I feel!*

From this statement we know that the speaker is happy because he feels young again. This statement is begun by the two phrases *young again*, this phrase has no word to indicate as types of deixis. Moreover, *that* from the statement *that's* here is not deictic reference to a location relative to the location of participant in the speech event, but this word can be classified into discourse deixis, because it points to the statement in the preceding discourse and forthcoming discourse prior to the context given. In this case, it points to the phrase *the way* is a noun. Moreover, it is explained by the next statement *I feel* where the word *I* points out the speaker and it is first person deixis. Then, *feel* is a verb to explain the action of *I*.

Data 12. The old woman: *Henry, Henry, careful of your rheumatiz!*

From the statement above, it means the speaker is calling the addressee whose name is Henry and it is included into second person deixis. The next word *careful* is an adjective as well as the explanation the word *your rheumatiz*. The word *of* is the preposition, while the phrase *your rheumatiz* as the object. From this statement, the word *your* can be classified as the second person deixis. And the last word is *rheumatiz* is a noun.

Data 13. A third woman: *Makes me feel all teary- seeing them so happy.*

The word *makes* is a verb which is explained by the next word *me* which indicates the speaker, so it can be categorized into first person deixis. Furthermore, the word *feel* is a verb to the word *me*, while, *all teary* is a noun phrase, it cannot be classified into types of deixis. The next statement is *seeing them so happy*, it is

the instruction statement where is begun by the *seeing* is a verb which is explained to the word *them* which refers to the person who does not the speaker or addressee, the word *them* is included into third person deixis. Additionally, it is explained by the statement *so happy* which is an adjective.

Data 14. The old man: *Wonder where he got it all-Stones was always poor.*

The utterance *wonder* above is to explain the speaker idea. From this statement we know that the speaker surprise about the information. Then, the statement *where he got it all* is positive interrogative to ask the location, additionally, the word *where* here indicates a certain location, so it can be categorized into place deixis. Next, the word *he* points to the third person and it can be classified into third person deixis. The word *got* is past form from *get*, it is included into time deixis, since it indicates the past time, and it is explained by the next word *it*, which refers to the statement before, so it can be classified into discourse deixis. The word *all* itself refers to the wealth of Jabez Stoone, so it cannot be classified into types of deixis.

Stones was always poor

Stones from the statement above refers to the name of person, it is classified into third person deixis, because it does not indicates the speaker or addressee. It is followed by the to be *was* which indicates the time in the past, so it can be categorized into time deixis, while the word *always* is adverb of time, and it can be included into time deixis. The word *poor* itself is an adjective.

Data 15. His neighbor: *Ain't poor now-makes your wonder just a mite.*

From this statement we know that the speaker give support to the addressee. The word *don't* here as to be to, and it is followed by the word *poor* which adjective. *Now* is included into time deixis. The next word is *makes* which is a verb of the statement. Furthermore, the word *your* can be classified into second person deixis, because this word identified as the addressee. In addition, the word *your* is possessive determiner modifies the word *wonder* which is a noun that cannot be classified into type of deixis. The last is *just a mite*, and it can be categorized into time deixis because this word indicates the time.

Data 16. A third man: *Don't begrudge it to him-but I wonder where he got it.*

The statement above is the instruction statement where is begun by the word *don't* which is to be, and it is followed by the next word *begrudge* which is a verb. It is explained by the word *it* which refers to the statement of the addressee before. Additionally, the word *it* can be categorized into discourse deixis, because it indicates a portion of word and it is explained by the next phrase *to him*. Furthermore, the word *to* is preposition as well as modifier to the next word *him*, which can be classified into third person deixis, since this word indicates the name of person and also it identified as third person.

Data 17. The old man: *Let me tell you something.*

The statement of the speaker above is the instruction statement, where the word *let* as a verb of the statement. The word *me* refers to the speaker, it can be indicates as first person deixis, then the word *tell* is to explain the action of the

subject me. You here id indicates the addressee, so it can be categorized into second person deixis. Next, the word *something* is a pronoun word.

Data 18. The old woman: *Henry, Henry, don't you start to gossip.*

The two word *Henry* means the speaker is calling the addressee whose name is Henry. Then, *Henry* is classified into person deixis, especially second person deixis. The statement *don't* or *do* and *not* is to be and it is followed by the word *not* which is means opposite of condition. The word *you* refers to the addressee, *Henry*, which can be classified into second person deixis. Furthermore, the word *start* is a verb. Additionally, the word *start* can be categorized as time deixis, because it indicates the time when the conversation is happen. Then, the word *to* is preposition as well as modifier to the next word *gossip*, which is a noun.

Data 19. Fiddler: *Set to your partners! Scratch for corn!*

The word *set* from the statement *set to your partners* is past form from the word *set* which is a verb; in addition, it can be classified into time deixis because it indicates the past time. Then, the word *to* as preposition to the phrase *yours partners*, where the word *yours* refers to the addressee or listener, it can be classified into second person deixis, while, the word *partners* is a noun, and it also indicates the person especially third person deixis, because it does not indicates the speaker or addressee.

The next statement is *Scratch for corn*, where the word *Scratch* refers to the name of person; it is included into third person deixis. Moreover, *for* here as preposition to the next word, *corn*, this is a noun.

Data 20. Women: *She's a lucky woman. They're a lucky pair.*

The statement *She's* is formed from the word *she* and to be *is*. The word *she* here is included into third person deixis, because it is neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in conversation. *A* is an article to the word *lucky woman*. The word *lucky* is an adjective which is modifier from the word *woman* which is a noun.

They're lucky pair

The statement *they're* is formed from the word *they* and to be *are*. The word *they* here is included into third person deixis. *A* is an article to the word *lucky pair*. The word *lucky* is an adjective which is modifier from the word *pair*. The word *pair* is a noun.

Data 21. Men : *That's true as gospel. But I wonder where he got it.*

The word *that's* is formed from the word *that* and to be *is*, where the word *that* is pronoun. Furthermore, the word *that* can be categorized into discourse deixis, because it indicates a portion of word, while the word *true* is an adjective word, and it is followed by the word *as* which is preposition as well as modifier to the word *gospel* which is a noun. The next statement is *but I wonder where he got it*. *But* as conjunction between the statement *that's true as gospel* and the statement after the word *but*, while *I* refers to the speaker and it is classified into first person deixis. The word *wonder* here as verb, which followed by the word *he* as third person deixis. Moreover, the word *where* indicates a certain location and it can be categorized into place deixis. The word *he* from the statement *he got it* is included into third person deixis, while *got* is past form from *get* which is a verb.

The word *got* is also indicates as time deixis, because it indicates the time which happen in the past time. *It* here refers to the *wealth* which is a noun; it cannot be classified into type of deixis.

Data 22. Women and men: *Wonder where he got it all- But that's his business.*

Wonder is the utterance to explain the speaker idea, which the speaker surprise about the information. In addition, the statement *where he got it all* is positive interrogative to ask the location, additionally, the word *where* here indicates a certain location, so it can be categorized into place deixis. Then, the word *he* points to the third person and it can be classified into third person deixis. The word *got* is past form from *get*, it is included into time deixis, since it indicates the past time, and it is explained by the next word *it*, which can be classified into discourse deixis. The word *all* from this statement refers to the wealth, so it cannot be classified into types of deixis.

But that's his business

The word *but* from the statement above as conjunction word between the statement *wonder where he got it all* and the statement *that's his business*. *That's* is formed from the word *that* and to be *is*, where the word *that* can be categorized into discourse deixis, because it indicates a portion of word. Additionally, the word *his* refers to the third person deixis, and it is modifier to the word *business* which is a noun.

Data 23. First man: *Whew! Ain't danced like that since I was knee-high to a grasshopper!*

The word *whew* from the statement above explains that the speaker is surprised. And the word *ain't* from the next statement means *don't* which is the prohibition statement. It explains by the word *danced* as a verb to explain the action of the subject. The word *like* from this statement as preposition as well as modifier to the word *that* which is an adjective. The statement *since I was knee-high to a grasshopper* as adverb time which is can be classified into time deixis, where the word *I* refers to the speaker, and it can be categorized into first person deixis. The to be *was* is past form so it included into time deixis, while the word *knee-high* is an adjective. *To* from the phrase *to a grasshopper* as preposition to the phrase *a grasshopper* where *a* is an article to the word *grasshopper* which is a noun.

Data 24. Second man: *Play us "The Portland Fancy," fiddler!*

Play from the statement as verb which is followed by the word *us*, it refers to the speaker and referents grouped of the speaker, so it can be classified into first person deixis. Then, *the Portland Fancy* here is the name of music. The word *fiddler* here refers to the listener, and it is included into second person deixis.

Data 25. Third man: *No, wait a minute, neighbor. Let's hear from the happy pair! Hey, Jabez!*

This statement is the speaker reaction from the statement before. From this statement we know that the speaker has different opinion to the addressee. The

word *no* here means *don't*, it is followed by the next word *wait* which is a verb to the subject *neighbor*. Next, the phrase *a minute* indicates as time deixis, where the word *a* is an article to the word *minute* which a noun. *Neighbor* is classified into third person deixis.

Let's hear from the happy pair! Hey, Jabez

This is the invitation statement from the speaker to the addressee, where is begun by the word *let's* means come on, and it is explained by the next word *hear* which is a verb of the statement. The word *from* as preposition as well as modifier to the word *the State Senator*, which can be classified into third person deixis, since it does not indicates the speaker or addressee. *The State Senator* here is also can be categorized into social deixis. The next statement is a greeting statement, which is begun by the word *hey*. Then, the word *Jabez* itself refers to the addressee and it identified as second person deixis.

Data 26. Fourth man: *Let's hear from the State senator!*

An instruction statement here is begun by the word *let's* means *come on*, and it is followed by the verb *hear*. Furthermore, the word *from* is a preposition to the phrase *the State Senator* which can be categorized into third person deixis, and it is also indicates as social deixis.

Data 27. Old man: *Might as well. It's the last time he'll have the last word!*

The word *might* is modal auxiliary to modify the word *as well* which is adjective. The statement *it's* is formed from the word *it* and to be *is*, where the word *it* is classified into discourse deixis, since it indicates a portion of word. The phrase *last time* here is identified the time, and it can be categorized into time

deixis. The word *he'll* from the statement *he'll have the last word* is formed from the word *he* and *will*. The word *he* as third person deixis, while *will* is modal auxiliary verb to the verb *have*, additionally, the word *will* can be classified into time deixis, because it identified the future time. The object of the statement is *the last word*, where *the* is an article to the phrase *last word*. The word *last* is an adjective to the word *word* which is a noun. It cannot classify into type of deixis.

Data 28. Old woman : *Now, Henry Banks, you ought to be ashamed of yourself!*

Now from the statement above is classified into time deixis, and *Henry Banks* refers to the addressee, it can be included into second person deixis. The word *you* is second person deixis, it is followed by the word *ought* which is modal auxiliary verb to the verb *to be ashamed*. *Of* here is a preposition as well as modifier to the next word *yourself* which can be classified into second person deixis.

Data 29. Old man: *Told you so, Jabez!*

The word *told* as verb of the statement, and it is followed by the word *you* which refers to the addressee, so it included into second person deixis. Then, the word *so* is an adverb and the last is the word *Jabez*. *Jabez* here refers to the addressee; it is classified into second person deixis.

Data 30. The crowd: *That's the ticket, Jabez. Smart man, Jabez. I voted for ye.*

Go ahead, Senator, you're doing fine.

This is a supporting statement which gives by the speaker to the addressee. This statement is begun by the statement *that's* which is formed from the word *that* and to be *is*. The word *that* here can be categorized into discourse deixis since

it indicates a portion of word. *The* from the phrase *the ticket* is an article to the *ticket* which is a noun. The word *Jabez* is indicates the name of person and it classified into second person deixis. Then, the word *smart* from the phrase *smart man* is an adjective as well as modifier to the next word *man* which refers to the addressee and it can be categorized into second person deixis.

The next statement is *I voted for ye*, where *I* refers to the speaker and it can be classified into first person deixis. The verb *voted* is past form from *vote*, and it indicates as time deixis, it is followed by the statement *for ye*. *For* here is preposition to the word *ye* which means *you*, it is categorized into second person deixis.

Moreover, the word *go ahead* as verb to the word *Senator* which indicates to the addressee, it is identified as second person deixis, additionally, the word *Senator* is also can be classified into social deixis. The next is *you're doing fine*, where the word *you're* is formed from the word *you* and *are*. *You* as second person deixis followed by the verb *doing*. And the word *fine* itself is adjective word.

Data 31. A voice: *Vote the Whig ticket!*

From the statement above we know that the speaker wants to give the support to the addressee, where the word *vote* itself is a verb, and it cannot be categorized into types of deixis. Then, the phrase *the Whig ticket* here refers to the *Jabez* which can be classified into third person deixis.

Data 32. Another voice: *Hooray for Daniel Webster!*

Hooray is utterance to express the speaker's happiness. The word *for* is a preposition to the next word *Daniel Webster* which is third person deixis.

Data 33. The crowd: *Hurray for Dan'l! Hurray for the greatest man in the U.S.!*

The utterance *hurray* can be an expression of the speakers to show their happiness. In addition, the preposition *for* is modifier to the word *Dan'l* which can be classified into third person deixis. Then, *the greatest man in the U.S* from the next statement can be classified into types of deixis, where the phrase *the greatest man* here refers to the person, it is can be categorized into third person deixis, while the statement *in the U.S* is indicates the location, and it is included into place of deixis.

Data 34. The crowd: *Sure we will-Webster forever-and to hell with Hanry Clay!*

The word *sure* from the statement above is an adjective word; it cannot classify into type of deixis. Furthermore, the word *we* refers to the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker, so it indicates as first person deixis. The word *will* is modal auxiliary which is also categorized as time deixis. Next, the word *Webster* is identified as third person and it can be classified into third person deixis. *Forever* here is included into time deixis, since it indicates a certain time. *And* from the statement above as conjunction which followed by the phrase *to hell* which can be classified into place deixis, because it identified a certain location. In addition, the word *with* is as preposition to the word *Hanry Clay* which is third person deixis.

Data 35. A voice: *Dan'l! Dan'l Webster!*

This statement is announcement statement; the speaker wants to give information that there is a man whose name Dan'l Webster. The word *Dan'l Webster* refers to the name of person, it is classified into third person deixis because it does not indicates the speaker or addressee.

Data 36. Another voice: *Black Dan'l! He's come!*

The word *black* from the statement *black Dan'l* is an adjective as well as modifier to the word *Dan'l* which can be classified into third person deixis. The next statement is *he's come*, where the word *he's* is formed from the word *he* and to be *is*. The word *he* is categorized into third person deixis because it does not indicates the speaker or listener. The last word is *come* which a verb of the statement.

Data 37. Another voice: *three cheers for the greatest man in the U.S.!*

The statement above is about Daniel Webster, the speaker of this statement wants to give welcome to the Daniel Webster. The phrase *three cheers* is a noun phrase, where the word *three* is determiner to the word *cheers* which is a noun. Furthermore, the word *cheers* is plural, in addition, *s* which is suffix to modify the word *cheer*. Next, the word *for* is an adverb to explain the word *the greatest man in the U.S*, where *the greatest man* refers to the *Dan'l*, so it can be categorized into third person deixis. Then, the phrase *in the U.S* is included into place deixis, since it indicates a certain place.

Data 38. A voice: *He's always bustin' strings.*

The word *he's* is formed from the word *he* and to be *is*, where the word *he* points out the third person and it can be classified into third person deixis. Then, the word *always* is an adverb, it also indicates as time deixis. The last, *bustin' strings* is a noun phrase, where the word *bustin* is an adjective as well as modifier to the next word *strings* which is a noun.

Data 39. A man: *Remember me, Mr. Webster? Saw ye up at the State House at Concord.*

This conversation is in the wedding party. This statement is begun by the word *remember* as a verb to explain the action of the subject *me* which is included into first person deixis. The next word *Mr. Webster* which refers to the addressee is classified into second person deixis, additionally, it is also included into social deixis, because it indicates the status of person.

Saw ye up at the State House at Concord. The word *ye* here means *you* which can be classified into second person deixis. Then, the verb *saw* is past form from the word *see* which explain the action of the subject *you* which is explained by the next phrase *at the State House at Concord* which can be categorized into place deixis, because it indicates a certain location.

Data 40. Another man: *Glad to see ye, Mr. Webster. I voted for ye ten times.*

The word *glad* here is an adjective word, while *to* as preposition to the next word *see* which is a verb to the word *ye*. The word *ye* means *you*, it is classified into second person deixis. Furthermore, *Mr. Webster* refers to the

addressee, it is categorized into second person deixis, and it is also indicates the social deixis.

I from the statement *I voted for ye ten times* is included into first person deixis, it is followed by the verb *voted* which is in the past form, so in can be indicates as time deixis. In addition, the word *for* is a preposition as well as modifier to the word *ye*, *ye* means *you* which is included as second person deixis. The phrase *ten times* is an adverb of this statement, where the word *ten* is determiner to the word *times* which is a noun.

Data 41. Fiddler: *Maybe I do and maybe I don't. But who are you? I don't remember seeing you before.*

Maybe from the statement above is an adverb, it cannot be classified into type of deixis. The word *I* refers to the speaker and it is included into first person deixis, while the word *do* is to be of the subject *I*. *And* as conjunction between the statement *maybe I do* and the statement after the word *and*. Next, the word *but* is as conjunction, it is followed by the word *who* which tag question. *Are* here is to be to the word *you* which classified into second person deixis.

I don't remember seeing you before

The word *I* from this statement is indicates as first person deixis, while the word *don't* is formed from the word *do* and *not* which makes an opposite thing. *Remember* here is a verb, it is explained by the next word *seeing* which is verb. *You* refers to the second person and it can be categorized into second person deixis. Then, the word *before* here is identified as time deixis.

Data 42. Fiddler: *Boston lawyer, eh?*

The word *Boston* from the statement above refers to the place which is included place deixis. Meanwhile, the word *lawyer* refers to the addressee which is second person deixis. The utterance *eh* is conjunction to express the speakers is idea.

Data 43. Fiddler: *And what have you got in that big tin box of yours? Law-papers?*

And from the statement *and what have you got* as conjunction word between the statement *Boston lawyer* and the statement after the word *and*. This statement means asking something from the speakers to the addressee. The statement *what have you got in that big tin box of yours* is interrogative statement for which the word *what* is determiner to explain as well as modifier to the word *have* is to be the word *what* which is followed by the word *you* as the subject of this statement. The word *you* here refers to the addressee, so it can be categorized as second person deixis. The next word is *got* which is in the past form, it is a verb of subject from the word *you*, and this word is classified in time deixis. Furthermore, the statement *in that big tin box* is categorized into place deixis because it indicates the place or location. The word *in* is a preposition. In addition, the statement *that big tin box* is an adverb to explain the statement before, *got in*. the word *that* here is include into discourse deixis, since it points to the forthcoming portion of discourse. The word *that* is also can be classified into place deixis, because it indicates a certain location. The words *big* and *tin* are adjectives which modifiers from the word *box*. *Box* is a noun which can not be

classified into types of deixis. Next the word *of* is preposition as well as modifier to the word *yours* it points the addressee that can be classified into second person deixis.

Law-papers?

The phrase *law-papers* is noun phrase where the word *law* is noun. And the word *papers* is noun that cannot be classified into type of deixis, because it does not explain person, time, place, also, it does not indicates portion of word and the distinction between participants.

Dara 44. Fiddler: *Don't hold much with Boston curiosities, myself. And you know about fiddling too, do you? Know all about it?*

Don't from the statement above is formed from the word *do* and *not*.

Meanwhile, the word *do* is auxiliary verb and it is followed by the word *not* that makes the opposite condition or expressing negative thing. Then, the word *hold* means *agree*, it is explained by the next phrase *much with Boston curiosities*, where the word *much* is an adjective, and *with* is preposition as well as modifier to the next phrase *Boston curiosities*, the word *Boston* is modifier to explain *curiosities* which is noun. The word *Boston* it can be included into place deixis, because it indicates a location, next, the word *myself* refers to the speakers which is classified into first person deixis.

And you know about fiddling too, do you?

And as conjunction word between the statements of the speaker before with the statement *you know about fiddling too*. Then, *you* point out the addressee which is second person deixis, while, the word *know* is a verb to explain the action

of the subject of this statement, *you* and the word *about* is preposition as well as modifier to the word *fiddling* which is adjective that cannot be classified into type of deixis. Next, the word *too* is an adverb. The last statement *do you* is interrogative statement. In addition, the statement *do you* is tag questions which is a question added at the end of a sentence. Speaker uses tag question chiefly to make sure that their information is correct or to seek agreement.

Know all about it?

The word *know* is a verb to explain the action of subject. Then, *all* is an adjective, so it cannot be categorized as type of deixis. Next, the word *about* is preposition as well as modifies to the next word, *it*, *it* here refers to *fiddling*, so it can be classified into discourse deixis because it indicates a portion of discourse.

Data 45. Fiddler: *Don't shrug your shoulders at me-I ain't no French-man.*

Telling me I needed more rosin!

The statement above is the instruction statement where is begin by the word *don't* which is formed from the word *do* and *not*. The word *do* is auxiliary verb and it is followed by the word *not* that makes the opposite condition or expressing negative thing. Then, the word *shrug* mean *lean*, this word is explained by the next phrase *your shoulders at me*, where the word *your* as modifier to the word *shoulders* is included into second person deixis. Furthermore, the word *shoulders* is a noun that cannot be classified into type of deixis, because *shoulders* is part of the body. In addition, the phrase *at me* is an object of this statement. The word *at* is preposition as well as modifies to the last word *me*, which refers to the speakers, so it is classified into first person deixis.

I ain't no French-man.

This statement means *I am no French man*. Then, in this statement can be found type of deixis, for the word *I* is identified as the speaker and it can be classified as first person deixis. *Ain't* here is to be to the word *I*, and when it is followed by the word *no* means the opposite condition or expressing negative thing. Furthermore, the phrase *French man* means the man whose comes from French, so, *French* is classified into place deixis and the last word is *man*, which refers to the speakers, so it can be identified as the first person deixis.

Telling me I needed more rosin!

The statement above means *the speaker ask to the addressee to tell something*. The word *telling* is formed from the word *tell* and *verb-ing*, it is can be classified into time deixis since it explain about time which is still process. Then, *me* as the object is classified into first person deixis because identified the speaker. Next, the word *I* as subject of the statement refers to the speaker which is first person deixis, in addition, the word *needed* is a verb of this statement, and it is included as time deixis. The word *more rosin* cannot be categorized as type of deixis, where the word *more* is an adverb which modifies to the word *rosin*. The last, the word *rosin* is as main word is a noun, it cannot be classified into type of deixis.

Data 46. Fiddler: *Sorry, Mary-Mrs. Stone. But I been playing the fiddle at Cross corners weddings for twenty five years. And now here comes a stranger from Boston and tells me I need more rosin!*

Sorry, is an adjective so it cannot be classified into type of deixis. The word *Mary-Mrs. Stone* refers to someone whose name Mary or Mrs.Stone's wife, which included as second person deixis. Besides, the word *Mrs Stone* is also included as social deixis, because it indicates the absolute status of the addressee.

But I been playing the fiddle at Cross corners weddings for twenty five years.

From this statement we know that there is a stranger who disturbs the fiddler, and the fiddler wants to tell that he didn't like it. This statement is present continuous form. The word *but* is as conjunction word. Next, the word *I* point out the speaker which is first person deixis and the statement *been playing* is perfect continuous form. In addition, the tense are use to express the duration of the event, so it can be includes as time deixis. The phrase *the fiddle* where *the* is an article to the word *fiddle* which is noun. Next , the phrase *at Cross corners weddings* can be classified into place deixis because it indicates a certain location and also can be classified into time deixis because it indicates a certain time that is an wedding party, furthermore, the word *for* as an adverb to explain the phrase *twenty five years* which point out the time which included as time deixis, where the phrase *twenty-five* as modifies the word *years* which is a noun.

And now here comes a stranger from Boston

The word *and* from the statement *and now here* as conjunction word between the before *for twenty five years* and the statement after word *and* then, the word *now* refers the time, so it is time deixis, the word *here* is classified into place deixis because it indicates a certain location. Meanwhile, *comes* is present form from *come* which is verb to explain the action of subject a stranger and it indicates the time deixis. The phrase *a stranger* points to the referents not identified as the speaker as addressee based on the context that can be classified into the third person deixis, where *a* is an article to the word *stranger* which is noun. Furthermore, the word *from* is preposition as well as modified to the word *Boston* which is classified into place deixis.

And tells me I need more rosin!

From the statement above the word *and* as conjunction between the two statements, *now here comes a stranger from Boston* and the statement *tell me I need more rosin*. Next, *tells* is a present form from *tell* which is verb to explain the action of the subject, *a stranger*. *Me* here refers to the speaker, it can be categorized as first person deixis. In addition, the word *I* from the statement above refers to the speaker which can be classified into person deixis and it is followed by the word *need* which is verb to explain the action of the subject *I*, the phrase *more rosin* cannot be classified as type of deixis where the word *more* is an adverb which modifies to the word *rosin*. In addition, the word *rosin* as main word clearly as noun.

Data 47. Fiddler: *Rosin indeed! Here- play it yourself then and see what you can make of it!*

Rosin from the statement above is a noun and the word *indeed* is adverb of noun those word cannot be categorized into type of deixis, because they don't indicate of time, person or place even a certain of word. *the word Here* cannot classified as place deixis, but its explains the next word *play it yourself*. So, it includes into discourse deixis. In addition, the word *play* is a verb which is the action of addressee and explained by the word *it* which refers to the statement before. Additionally, the word *it* can be categorized as discourse deixis, because it indicates a portion of word and it is explained by the next word *yourself*. Furthermore, the word *yourself* is second person pronoun which can be classified into second person deixis, since it points to the addressee. Next, the word *then* is an adverb, so it cannot be categorized into type of deixis.

And see what you can make of it!

The word *and* as a conjunction between the statement of the speaker *play it yourself* and the statement after word *and*. Then, the word *see* is the second verb which is the action of the addressee. The statement *what you can make of it* is positive interrogative to ask something where it can be explained by the interrogative word, *what*, which is placed in front of the statement which is followed by the word *you*, which is include into second person deixis. Furthermore, *can* is to be to the word *make* which is a verb of this statement, the phrase *of it* is an object of this statement, where the word *of* is a preposition as

well as modifies to the word *it*. Moreover, *it* here point out the word before, which can be categorized into discourse deixis.

Data 48. Fiddler: *I told you so, stranger. The devil's in that fiddle!*

This statement is done by the fiddler as the speaker of this utterance and scratch as the addressee. The word *I* from the statement *I told you so, stranger* refers to the speaker which is first person deixis who does the verb *told*. The tense of the word *told* is past tense which indicates the time which is happen in the past, so it can be include into time deixis. The word *you* is as the object to this statement. In addition, *you* is include to the second person deixis. Then last word of this statement is *so*, which is an adverb as well as the explanation the word before, *you*. Then, the word *stranger* points out the addressee which is person deixis especially second person deixis.

The devil's in that fiddle!

The phrase *the devil's* from the statement above is formed from the word *the devil* and to be *is*. *The* is an article to the word *devil* which refers to the person and it can be included as third person deixis and the word *is* is to be to the word *the devil*. And the last statement is *in that fiddle* where the word *in* as preposition to the phrase *that fiddle*. Besides, the word *in* explains the place which includes place deixis to the word *that fiddle*. The word *that* can be classified into place deixis which is point to the word *fiddle* which is noun.

Data 49. Fiddler: *Boston lawyer, eh? Well, I don't think so. I think you've got something in that box of yours, you're afraid to show. And, by jingo—Why, 'tain't nothing but a moth.*

From the statement above we can know that the speaker didn't believe with the addressee. The word *Boston* indicates the place deixis and the word *lawyer* point out the addressee which is second person deixis and it is also can be included into social deixis because it is express in certain forms of address. The utterance *well* can be an expression of the speaker to show his dissatisfaction. Besides, it is also an expression of the speaker to show his unbelievers which is explained by the next statement, *I don't think so*. The word *I* point out the speaker which first person deixis. While the statement *don't* is formed from the word *do* and *not*. Where the word *do* is auxiliary verb and it is followed by the word *not* which is means the opposite of the condition. The verb *keep* explains the action of the speaker. The last word of this statement is *so*, which is an adverb as well as the explanation the word before, *think*.

I think you've got something in that box of yours you're afraid to show.

The word *I* from the statement above refers to the speaker which is included person deixis. Meanwhile, the word *think* as verb to explain the action of the speaker. This statement *you've* from the statement *you've got something in that box of yours* is formed from the word *you* and the word *have*, where the word *you* refers to the addressee which is second person deixis, while the word *have* is not a verb but this word is to be the word *you*. The word *got* is past form from the word *get* which is the action of the object *you*, it classified into time deixis. Also,

this word is modifies to the word *something* as the object of the statement. Then, the statement *in that box* is an adverb which is the explanation to the statement before, *you've got something*. The word *in* is as a preposition to the phrase *that box*. Besides, the word *in* explain the place which is includes place deixis to the word *that box*. The word *that* can be classified into place deixis which points to the word *box* which is noun. The next statement is *of yours* where the word *of* is a preposition which is modifies to the word *yours*, while the word *yours* refers to the addressee which includes into second person deixis.

You're afraid to show

The statement *you're* is formed from the word *you* point out the addressee which is second person deixis and *are*, it is to be to the subject *you*. Then, *afraid* is a verb which is explain the action off subject *you*. Furthermore, the word *to* is preposition as well as modifies to the word *show*.

And, by jingo—Why, 'tain't nothing but a moth.

From the statement above, we know that the speaker is not believe to the addressee about something in the box.

The word *and* from the statement *and, by jingo* as conjunction word between the addressee in the statement before and the statement given by the speaker after word *and*. Then, the statement *by jingo* is just an expression of the speaker, so it cannot be classified into type of deixis. *Why* here means *look*, as command from the speaker to the addressee. Next, the word *tain't* here means *there's not*. The statement *there's is* formed from the word *there* and to be *is*. In addition, the word *there* cannot be classified into place deixis, because is does not

indicated a certain location, but, the word *there* here is include into discourse deixis, since it point to the forthcoming portion of condition or expressing negative thing and it is explained by the next word *nothing* which is pronoun. The word *but* as conjunction between the word *nothing* and the statement after the word *but*, last, *a* is an article to the *mouth* which is noun.

Data 50. Fiddler: *But it ain't. It ain't no common moth! I seen it! And it's got a death's-head on it!*

From the statement above, we know that the speaker has different opinion to the addressee. The word *but* from the statement *abut it ain't* means *no*. In addition, the word *it* is a subject of the statement. *Ain't* here is the to be to the word *it*. And from the statement *it ain't no common mouth*, where the word *it* is followed by the word *no* means the opposite condition or expressing negative thing. Furthermore, the word *common* from the statement *common mouth* is an adjective to explain the word *mouth* which is noun. Then, it cannot be classified into type of deixis.

I seen it

I from the statement *I seen it* can be classified into first person deixis, since this word refers to the speaker. Then, the word *seen* is a verb which explain the action of the subject *I* which is explained by the next word *it* as an object of the statement.

And it's got a death's-head on it!

The word *and* from the statement above as conjunction word between the statement before and the statement after word *and*. Then, the word *it's* is formed

from the word *it* as an subject of the statement and *is* is to be the subject *got* is past form from *get* which is a verb to explain the action of the subject *it*. The word *got* is categorized into time deixis. Therefore, it is explained by the noun phrase *a death's head* as the object of this statement, where *a* is an article to the phrase *death's head* which is noun. The word *on* from the statement *on it* is preposition to modify the word *it* which refers to the place, so it can be included into place deixis.

Data 51. Voice of the moth: *help me neighbors! Help me!*

The statement above is the instructions statement where is begun by the word *help* is a verb which is explained by the word *me* which refers to the speakers, it is can be categorized into first person deixis. Then, the word *neighbors* refers to the addressee, so it can be classified into second person deixis.

Data 52. The crowd: *A lost soul—lost—in darkness—in the darkness.*

A is an article to the *last soul*. Moreover, the phrase *last soul* cannot be categorized as the type of deixis. The statement *in the darkness* can be classified into place deixis because this statement has words to indicate place deixis.

Data 53. Fiddler: *it sounds like Miser Stevens.*

From the statement of the speaker above, we know that the speaker describe or give an example for which the statement *it sound like*. The word *Miser Stevens* indicates the name of person and it includes into the third person deixis, besides, the statement *Miser Stevens* can be classified into social deixis, since this word indicates the absolute status of the addressee.

Data 54. Fiddler: *It sounds like Miser Stevens—and you had him in your box. But it can't be. He ain't dead.*

The statement *it sound like* is an example which is describe by the speaker. The word *Miser Stevens* indicates the name of person which can be classified into third person deixis, beside, the statement *Miser Stevens* is also classified into social deixis. The word *and* from the statement *and you had him in your box* as conjunction word between the statement *it sound like Miser Stevens* and the statement after word *and*. *You* here refers to the addressee, it can be classified in to second person deixis. Then, the word *had* is past form from *have* which is the action of the subject *you*, it can be categorized into time diexis. Then, the next word *him* refers to the third person deixis. Next, the statement *in your box* is classified into place deixis since it indicates a certain place, where the word *in* is preposition to modify the next phrase. *Your box*, the word *your* is possessive determiner indicates something belongs to, and it is included into second person deixis. Furthermore, the word *box* as the explanation of *your* which cannot be classified into type of deixis, it also a noun.

But it can't be

The word *but* as the conjunction between the statement of the speaker, *it sound like miser Stevens* and *you had him in your box* and the statement after word *but*. The word *it* refers to the *sound* which is discourse deixis. The phrase *can't be* is included as time deixis because the word *can't* is modal auxiliary verb of the verb *be*. In addition, the word *can't* is modifier to the word *be*. The word *can't* is formed from the word *can* and *not*, where *can* is to be to the word *be* and

it is followed by the word *not* that makes the opposite condition or expressing negative thing.

He ain't dead

The word *he* point out the third person and it can be classified into third person deixis. Next, *ain't* means to be *was* and it is followed by the word *dead* is past form from *die* which is a verb to explain the action of the subject, *he*. In addition, the word *dead* is classified into time deixis because it explain the time in the past.

Data 55. The crowd: *Miser Stevens—soul of Miser Stevens—but he ain't dead.*

The statement *Miser Stevens* indicates the name of person which refer to the third person and it can be classified into third person deixis, besides, The statement *Miser Stevens* can be classified into social dexis, since the statement indicates the status of the person. The word *soul* is a noun, it is explained by the next phrase *of Miser Stevens*. The word *of* as preposition to the word *miser Stevens*, the word *Miser Stevens* points to referent not identified as the speaker or addressee based on the context that can be classified in to third person deixis. Then, the word *but* is conjunction of the statement *soul of Miser Stevens* and the statement *he ain't dead*. Furthermore, the word *he* refers to the third person which can be categorized into third person deixis modifies the word *ain't dead* which is to be *ain't* and a verb *dead*. The verb *dead* is past form from *die*, so it can be classified into time deixis.

Data 56. The crowd: *The bell—the passing bell—Miser Stevens—dead.*

The word *the* is an article to the word *bell* as well as modifier to the word *bell*. The word *bell* is a noun that cannot be classified into type of deixis. Next, the word *the* from the statement *the passing bell* is an article as well as modifier to the word *passing* as modifier to the word *bell* which is a noun that cannot be classified into type of deixis. In addition, the word *Miser Stevens* refers to the name of the third person which can be classified into third person deixis, and it also can be categorized into social deixis. The last word is *dead*, which is a verb in the past form from the word *die* it can be categorized into time deixis.

Data 57. Voice of the moth: *Help me, neighbors, help me! I sold my soul to the devil. But I'm not the first or the last. Help me. Help Jabez Stone!*

From the statement above, the word *help* is a verb which is explained by the word *me* which refers to the speaker, it can be classified into first person deixis. In addition, *neighbor* refers to the addressees it can be categorized into second person deixis.

I sold my soul to the devil.

I here refers to the speaker, it can be included into first person deixis. Then, a verb *sold* is past form from the word *sell*, it can be classified into time deixis. In addition, the phrase *my soul* is an object of the statement, where the word *my* points to the speaker as possessive determiner to the word *soul* which is a noun. The word *my* can be categorized into first person deixis. And the word *to* from the statement *to the devil* is a preposition to the phrase *the devil*. While the word *the* is

an article to the word *devil* which is noun. It also can be classified into third person deixis.

But I'm not the first or the last.

From the statement above, the word *but* is as the conjunction between the statement of the speaker. From this statement we can know that the speaker wants to give the explanation about the statement before, *I sold my soul to the devil*. Then, the word *I'm* is formed from the word *I* and to be *am*, where the word *I* refers to the speaker which is first person deixis. The word *am* is to be to the word *I*, while the word *not* makes the opposite condition or expressing negative. Furthermore, the word *the* from the phrase *the first* is an article to the word *first* which is noun. Next, *or* is a conjunction between two phrase *the first* and the phrase after the word *or*. Last, *the* from the phrase *the last* is an article to the word *last* which is noun. Then, they cannot classified into type of deixis

Help me. Help Jabez Stone!

The statement above is the instruction statement is begun by the word *help* is a verb which is explained by the word *me* which refers to the speaker, it is can be classified into first person deixis. Furthermore, the statement *help Jabez Stone* as the explanation the statement before, *help me*. *Help* is a verb as well as modifier to the word *Jabez Stone* which is can be classified into second person deixis.

Data 58. Voice of the moth: *Lost—lost forever, forever. Lost, like Jabez Stone.*

The word *lost* from the statement above is past form from the word *lose*, it is indicates which is happen in the past time, so it can be included into time deixis.

In addition, the word *lost* from the phrase *lost forever* as modifier to the word *forever* which is an adverb.

Furthermore, from the statement of the speaker above we know that the speaker describes or give an example for which the statement *lost like Jabez Stone*. The word *Jabez Stone* indicates the name of person and it can be categorized into third person deixis.

Data 59. The crowd: *Jabez Stone—Jabez Stone—answer us—answer us.*

From the statement above, it means the speaker is calling the addressee whose name is *Jabez Stone* and it is included into second person deixis. Furthermore the word *answer* is a verb. *Us* refers to the invited guest, so it can be categorized as the first person deixis.

Data 60. The crowd: *Jabez Stone—Jabez Stone. Who's your friend in black, Jabez Stone?*

The two word *Jabez Stone* means the speaker is calling the addressee whose name is *Jabez Stone*, so it can be classified into second person deixis. The phrase *who's* is formed from the word *who* and to be *is*. Then, the statement *your friend* indicates third person and it is included into third person deixis, while, the word *your* itself is classified into second person deixis. In addition, the word *in black* indicates the place, so it can be categorized into place deixis.

Data 61. The crowd: *Jabez Stone—Jabez Stone. Where did you get your money, Jabez Stone?*

The two word *Jabez Stone* means the speaker is calling the addressee whose name Jabez Stone. Then, *Jabez Stone* is included into second person deixis.

In addition, the word *where* is questions word which generally ask about the location. Furthermore, this word is includes into place deixis. Then, the to be *did* is past form from the word *do* which is time deixis, the word *you* as the object of this statement refers to the addressee, it can be classified into second person deixis. The word *get* as a verb of the statement explain the action of the subject, *you*. Next, the phrase *your money* is noun phrase where the word *your* is possessive determined modifier the word *money* is a noun that cannot be classified into type of deixis, because it does not explain person, place, time, also, it does not indicates portion of word and the distinction between participants. The last word, *Jabez Stone* refers to the addressee, it can be categorized into second person deixis.

Data 62. The crowd: *Jabez Stone—Jabez Stone. What was the price you paid for it, Jabez Stone?*

The two *Jabez Stone* points out the addressee which is second person deixis. The statement *what was the price you paid for it, Jabez Stone?* Is interrogative statement for which the word *what* is determiner to explain as well as modifier to the word *was* is to be the word *what*. *The* from the phrase *the price* is an article to the word *price* which is noun. In addition, the word *you* as the subject of this statement is includes into second person deixis.

The next word is *paid*, it is verb of subject from the word before, *you*, and the word *paid* is past form from the word *pay*, it can be classified into time deixis, because it indicates certain of time. Then, the word *for* is preposition to the statement it as the explanation of the statement before, *the price your paid*. The

last word of this statement is *it*. This word refers to the statement before, *your money*. Moreover, the word *it* can be classified into discourse deixis. And, *Jabez Stone* refers to the addressee, so it can be included into second person deixis.

Data 63. A woman's voice: *He's sold his soul to the devil!*

He's is included into person deixis, because the word *he's* is form from the word *he* which is included into third person deixis and the to be *is*. In addition, the word *sold* as a verb of the statement is a past form from the word *sell*, it also can be classified into time deixis. Next, the phrase *his soul* is noun phrase where the word *his* is possessive determiner modifies the word *soul* is noun that cannot be classified into type of deixis, because it does not explain person, time, place, also, it does not indicates portion of word, and the distinction between participants. The word *to* is preposition as well as modifier to the next statement *the devil*. While, *the* is an article to the word *devil* which is a noun. *The devil* is also can be classified into third person deixis.

Data 64. The crowd: *He's sold his soul to the devil! The devil himself! The devil's playing the fiddle! The devil's come for his own!*

From the statement above, we know that the word *the* is an article to the word *devil* as a noun, which can be classified into third person deixis. Next, *himself* can be categorized as third person deixis, since it does not identified as the speaker as addressee.

The devil playing the fiddle.

The here is an article to the word *devil*. *Devil's* is formed from the word *devil* and to be *is*. Furthermore, the word *playing* as a verb which is present

continuous tense, it can be included into time deixis, since it indicates a portion of time. Then, *the fiddle* as the object of the statement, where *the* is an article to the word *fiddle* which is noun.

The devil's come for his own!

The devil's as subject of this statement, it is formed from the phrase *the devil* and to be *was*. In addition, the word *come* as a verb of the statement to explain the action of the subject, *the devil*. The word *for* from the statement *for his own* is a preposition to the statement *his own*. Then, *his* here is possessive determiner the word *own* which is an adjective. The word *his* here is classified into third person deixis.

Data 65. The crowd: *There's no help left for him, neighbors! Run, hide, hurry, before we're caught! He's a lost soul—Jabez Stone—he's the devil's own! Run, hide, hasten!*

The word *there's* from the statement above is formed from the word *there* and to be *is*. Meanwhile the word *no* makes the opposite condition or expressing negative thing. *Help* here as a verb of the statement which is followed by the word *left* as an adjective. Furthermore, *for* is preposition to the word *him* which can be categorized into third person deixis, because it does not indicates the speaker or the addressee. The last word from the utterance is *neighbors* it refers to the addressee, it can be included into second person deixis.

Run, hide, hurry, before we're caught!

Are a verb, it can not be classified into type of deixis. Next, the word *before* is a preposition to the statement *we're caught*, *before* is also can be

classified into time deixis. Moreover, *we're* is formed from the word *we* which is first person deixis and the word *are* as to be. The last, the word *caught* is past form from the word *catch*, it can be indicates into time deixis.

He's a last soul—Jabez Stone—he's the devil's own! Run, hide, hasten!

From the statement, *he's* is formed from the word *he* and to be *is*, it can be classified into third person deixis. The next phrase is a lost soul, where the word *a* is an article to the phrase *last soul*. Moreover, the word *last* from the statement *last soul* is an adjective to explain the word *soul* which is a noun. *Jabez stone* here does not refers to the speaker or addressee, so it can be categorized into third person deixis. Next, the word *he's* is included into third person deixis, where is formed from the word *he* and to be *is*. Then, *the devil's* here is possessive determiner the word *own* which is an adjective, while, *the* is an article to the word *devil* which is a noun. The last word *run, hide, hasten!* as a verb, it cannot be categorized into type of deixis.

Data 66. Clerk: *Oyes, oyes, oyes. All ye who have business with this honorable court of special session this night, step forward!*

Actually the phrase *all yee* from the statement above means *all you*. Where the word *all* is an adverb refers to the Scratch and Jabez Stone. It cannot be classified into type of deixis. Then, the word *you* refers to the addressee that includes into second person deixis. The statement *who have business with his honorable court of special session this night* is interrogative statement for which the word *what* is determiner to explain as well as modifier to the word *have* is a verb of the statement. Then, the statement *this honorable court of special session*

can be classified into time deixis, because it indicates a portion of time. Where the word *this* refers to the phrase *honorable court* is a noun phrase, where the word *honorable* is modifier the word *court* which is a noun. The word *of* is as preposition to the statement *special session*. Moreover, the word *special* is modifier to the word *session* which is a noun. Next, the phrase *this night* can be classified into time deixis, because it indicates the time. Last, the phrase *step forward* is a verb of the statement, it is cannot be categorized into type of deixis, because it does not explain the person, time, place, also, it does not indicates portion of word , and the distinction between participants.

Data 67. Hathorne: *Call the first case.*

The statement *call the first case* is the instruction statement of the speaker to ask something that could be done by the addressee to come to the case. The word *call* is a verb which is explained by the phrase *the first case*. Additionally, the phrase *the first case* can be classified into time deixis, since it indicates a portion of time, where *the* is as article to the phrase *first case*, and the word *first* as determiner to modify the word *case*. The word *case* it self is a noun.

Data 68. Clerk: *The World, the Flesh and the Devil versus Jabez Stone.*

The speaker from the statement above is calling to *the word, the flesh and the devil*, which refers to the addressee, it can be categorized into second into second person deixis. The word *and* as conjunction between two words, *the flesh* and *the devil*. In addition, the word *versus* here is a preposition to the word *Jabez Stone* which can be classified into second person deixis.

Data 69. Hathorne: *Who appears for the plaintiff?*

The statement *who appears for the plaintiff* is positive interrogative to ask the subject where it can be explained by the interrogative word, *who*, which is placed in front of the statement which is followed by *appears*, it is a verb.

Furthermore, *for* is a preposition to the word *the plaintiff*, where the word *the* is an article to the word *plaintiff* which is a noun.

Data 70. Hathorne: *And for the defendant?*

The statement above begin with the word *and*, which is a conjunction between the statement before, *who appears for the plaintiff* and the statement after word *and*. Then the word *for* is a preposition to the next word *the defendant*. *The* is an article and the word defendant it self is a noun.

Data 71. Jury: *The case—the case—he'll have little luck with this case.*

From the jury statement above we know that the conservation is happen in the court. The word *the case* here can be classified into time deixis, because it indicates a portion of time. Where *the* is an article to the word *case* which is a noun.

In addition, *he'll* is formed from the word *he* and the modal *will*. the word *he* refers to the third person which is classified into third person deixis, while the word *will* is modal auxiliary verb to the verb *have*. The verb *have* is action of the third person in the future, and it can be categorized into time deixis. Therefore, it is explained by the noun phrase *little luck* as the object of this statement, where the word *little* as determiner to modify the word *luck* which is a noun. The last phrase is *with this case*. Where the word *with* is preposition as well as modifier to

the next word *this case*, which can be classified into time deixis, additionally, *this* here is categorized as discourse deixis, since points to the forthcoming portion of discourse. In this case, it point to the word *case*.

Data 72. Hathorne: *The case will proceed.*

The statement above is begun by the word *the* which is an article to the word *case* which is a noun. The word *will* is modal auxiliary verb to the verb *proceed*. It is classified into time deixis, since it indicates the time in the future.

Data 73. Hathorne: *There are no exceptions in this court.*

There here cannot be classified into place deixis, since it does not indicate a certain location. The word *are* is to be to the word *there* while the word *no* makes the opposite condition or expressing negative thing. Then, the word *exception* is a noun and morpheme *s* is suffix. In addition, the phrase *in this court* from this statement is an adverb, and it can be classified as place deixis. Furthermore, the word *in* which is preposition to modify the next phrase, *this court*. The word *this* as categorized as discourse deixis, it points to the word *court* which is a noun.

Data 74. Jury: *No exceptions—no exceptions in this court. It's a bad case, Daniel Webster—a losing case.*

The two words *no exceptions* here cannot be classified into type of deixis, because it does not indicates person, time, place, also, it does not indicates portion of word, and the distinction between participants. Next, the statement *in this court* can be classified into place deixis. The word *in* which is preposition to modify the

next phrase, *this court*. Then, *this* is indicates as discourse deixis which points to the word *court*.

It's from the statement above is formed from the word *it* and to be *is*. The next word *a* is an article to the phrase *bad case*. Where, the word *bad* is an adjective as well as modifier to the word *case* which is a noun. In addition, *Daniel Webster* refers to the name of person, it can be classified as third person deixis, because it does not indicates the speaker or addressee. The last statement is *a losing case*. *A* is an article to the phrase *losing case*, where, the word *losing* is an adjective to the word *case* which a noun.

Data 75. Jury: *Exhibit A—mark it Exhibit A. We know the deed—the deed—it burns in our fingers—we do not have to see the deed. It's a losing case.*

The statement *exhibit A-mark it exhibit A* cannot be classified into type of deixis, because it does not indicates person, time, place, also, it does not indicates portion of word, and the distinction between participants. In addition, the word *we* refers to both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker which is first person deixis, and the word *know* to explain the action of the subject *we*, while *the deed* as the object of this statement.

It burns in our fingers

From the statement *above*, we know that the speaker wants to give information that the deed of the court depend on us. The word *it* refers to the word *the deed*, it cannot be classified into type of deixis. Then, the verb *burns* to explain the action of the subject, *it* and morpheme *s* is suffix. And the last

statement is *in our fingers* where the word *in* as preposition to the noun phrase, *our fingers*. Besides, the word *in* explain the place which includes place deixis which is *our fingers*, where, *our* here can be categorized into first person deixis, which points out to the speaker and referent grouped. Then, the word *fingers* it self is a noun which is a part of body.

We do not have to see deed

We is the subject of the statement which refers to both the speaker and referents grouped, it can be classified into first person deixis. The word *do* is to be to the word *we*. Furthermore, it is followed from the word *not* which makes opposite condition or expressing negative thing and it is explained by the next word *have* which is a verb. Next, *to* from the phrase *to see* is a preposition as well as modifier to the verb *see*. The last is *the deed* which is an object of the statement, where, *the* is an article to the word *deed*, actually, this word cannot be categorized as five types of deixis, because *deed* is a noun.

It's a losing case

The word *it's* from the statement above is formed from the word *it* and to be *is*. And it is followed by the phrase *a losing case*, where, *a* is an article to the phrase *losing case*, while the word *losing* is an adjective to the noun *case*.

Data 76. Jury: *Jabez Stone to the witness-stand, Jabez Stonne. He's fine, fat*

*fellow, Jabez Stone. He'll fry like a batter-cake, once we get him
where we want him.*

It means that the speaker is calling to the addressee. *Jabez Stone* refers to the name of person; it can be categorized into second person deixis, since points to

the addressee. In addition, the word *to* is preposition as well as modifier to the next statement *the witness stand*, while *the* is an article to the noun phrase *witness stand*. Furthermore, the phrase *witness stand* indicates a certain place, so this word can be categorized as place deixis.

The next statement is *he's a fine, fat fellow, Jabez Stone*, where the word *he's* is formed from the word *he* and to be *is*. *He* here includes into third person deixis, because it does not indicates the speaker or addressee. Furthermore, *a* from the word *a fine* is an article to the word *fine* which is an adjective. Next, the statement *fat fellow* here means *fat man*. Where, the word *fat* is modifier to the word *fellow* which is a noun. The word *fellow* is indicates the person, it can be indicates as third person deixis. The last word is *Jabez Stone*, it does not indicate to the speaker or addressee, and it can be classified into third person deixis.

He'll fry like a batter-cake, once we get him where we want him.

The word *he'll* is formed from the word *he* and the modal *will*. *He* refers to the person which can be classified into third person deixis. And the word *will* is modal auxiliary verb of the next word *fry*. In addition, this word also can be categorized as time deixis to indicate the future time. The statement *like a batter cake* is the parable statement for which the word *like* is a preposition which is explained by the next statement. *A batter cake* where the word *a* is an article to the word *batter cake* which is noun phrase that cannot be classified into type deixis. Furthermore, the word *once* is an article to explain to the to the word *we* which is classified into first person deixis, because it indicates both the speaker and the referents grouped with the speaker. The verb *get* here to explain the action of the

subject, we. Then, *him* is an object of this statement, it can be classified into third person deixis, because it does not indicate the speaker or the addressee, while the word *where* here does not indicate the portion of place, so it cannot be classified into type of deixis. *We* can be classified into first person deixis, it is followed by the verb, *want*, and the object *him* refers to the person especially third person deixis.

Data 77. Jury: *His motion's always denied. He thinks himself smart and clever—lawyer Webster. But his motion's always denied.*

The statement of the speaker above is begin with the phrase *his motions*, where the *his* is third person deixis and the word *motions* is a noun and morpheme *s* from the word *motions* is suffix. Then, the word *always* is an adverb which is the explanation to the statement before, *his motions*, besides, this word cannot be classified into five type of deixis. The next word is *denied*, it is a verb, so it cannot be classified into type of deixis.

In the statement *he think himself smart and clever-lawyer Webster* the word *he* refers to the person which is third person deixis, it is followed the verb *thinks* to explain the action of the subject, *he*. Next, *himself* as the object of the statement can be categorized as third person deixis, since it does not identified as the speaker or the addressee. *Smart and clever* are adjective word, while *and* is a conjunction. Then, the word *lawyer* is this statement can be include into third person deixis, besides this word is also classified into social deixis, since it indicates the social status. The last word is *Webster*, it refers to the name of person, this word from this statement include into third person deixis.

But his motion's always denied.

The word *but* as conjunction between the statement *he thinks himself smart and clever lawyer* and the statement *his motion's always denied*. The next word is *his* which is not identified as the speaker or addressee or in other word it indicates the third person. Then, the word *motion* is a noun and morpheme *s* is suffix. Furthermore, *always* is an adverb which is the explanation to the statement before, *his motion*, the word *denied* itself is a verb.

Data 78. Clerk: *Do you solemnly swear—testify—so help you—and it's no good for we don't care what you testify?*

The statement above is positive interrogative statement for which the word *do* as to be the word *you*. *You* refers to the addressee, it can be classified into second person deixis. The next word is *solemnly* which is as adverb to explain the statement before, which is as adverb to explain the statement before, *you*, it is followed by the word *swear* which is a verb. Next, the word *testify* is also a verb, so it cannot be classified into type of deixis, *so* here as conjunction between the word *testify* and the word *help* which is a verb. In addition the word *you* refers to the addressee, it can be categorized into second person deixis. Furthermore, from the statement *and it's no good for me don't care what you testify?* We know that the speaker wants to be a fair jury, it can be determined that from this statement, the word *and* as conjunction word between the before and the statement after word *and*. Then, *it's* is formed from the word *it* and to be *is* , and when it is followed by the word *no* means the opposite condition or expressing negative thing. In addition, the word *good* from the statement is an adjective, so it cannot

be classified into type of deixis. Next, *for* from the statement *for we* is a preposition as well as modifier to the word *we*, which can be classified into first person deixis. Moreover, the statement *no good for we* is explained by the next statement *don't care what your testify*, where the word *don't* is formed from *do* and *not*, it is an auxiliary verb and it is followed by the word *not* which means the opposite of conditions *care what your testify*. Furthermore, the word *care* itself is a verb. The statement *what your testify* is positive interrogative to ask something where it can be explained by the interrogative word. *What* which is placed in front of the statement which is followed by *you*, it can be categorized into second person deixis. Last, the word *testify* as verb of the statement, it cannot be classified into type of deixis.

Data 79. Jury: *A farmer—he'll farm in hell—we'll see that he farms in hell.*

The phrase *a farmer* can be classified into type of deixis, where *a* is an article to the word *farmer* which is a noun. Besides, the word *farmer* indicates the status of the person, so it can be categorized into social deixis. The next statement is *he'll farm in hell*, where the word *he'll* is formed from the word *he* and *will*. It is included as time deixis because the word *will* is modal auxiliary verb of the verb *farm*. The word *he* itself is third person deixis. Next, the phrase *in hell* indicates a portion of place, so it can be classified into place deixis.

We'll see that he farm in hell.

From the statement above, we know that someone who has a deal with the devil will stay on the hell. The statement *we'll* is formed from the word *we* and *will*. Meanwhile, the word *we* is plural pronoun to refer to both the speaker and

referents grouped with the speaker, it can be classified into first person deixis. And, the phrase *we'll see* is included as time deixis, because the word *will* is modal auxiliary verb of the verb *see*. In addition, the statement *that he farm in hell* is an adverb, where the word *that* is categorized as discourse deixis, since it point to the forthcoming portion of discourse. In this case, it point to the statement *he farms in hell*. Furthermore, *he* is classified into third person deixis, because it does not indicates to the speaker or addressee. Next, the word *farms* which is a verb of this statement is to explain the action of the subject, *he*. The last phrase is *in hell*. It is can be categorized into place deixis, since it indicates the location.

Data 80. Hathorne: *The protest is irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial. We have our own justice. The protest is denied.*

The statement *The protest is irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial* is a confirmation statement from the speaker to the addressee for which the word *is* as the explanation word from the statement above. Moreover, the word *is*, it also to be to the *irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial*, which is the adjective word.

Furthermore, *we* from the statement *we have our own justice*, can be classified into first person deixis, it is followed by the word *have* which a verb of the statement. And, the phrase *our own justice*, as the object of the statement, where the word *our* is plural pronoun which can be categorized into first person deixis. The last word is *our* which is adjective and it is followed by the word *justice* which is a noun, it cannot classify into type of deixis.

The next is the word *the*, which is an article to the word *protest* which is a noun, it cannot be categorized into type of deixis, because it does not indicates the

person, time, place, also, it does not indicate the distinction between participants, the word *is* here it to be to the word *denied* which is a verb, additionally, this word is past tense, it can be classified into time deixis, since it indicates a certain time.

Data 81. Jury: *Irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial—we have our own justice—oh, ho, Daniel Webster!*

The word *and* from the statement above is conjunction word between the word *incompetent* and *immaterial*. While, the word *irrelevant, incompetent* and *immaterial* is an adjective word, it cannot be categorized into type of deixis. Then, the word *we* from the statement *we have our own justice* can be classified into first person deixis. And the word *have* is the verb of this statement. In addition, the phrase *our own justice* is the object, where the word *our* is possessive determiner refers both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker as the first person deixis to modify the noun phrase *own justice* which is *own* cannot be classified into five types of deixis, because it is as adjective word, additionally, it is modifier to the word *justice* which is followed by the word *Daniel Webster*, it refers to the addressee, so it can be classified into second person deixis.

Data 82. Jury: *One of us—one of us now—we'll save a place by the fire for you, Jabez Stone.*

Actually, the statement one of us has no word to indicate types of deixis except for the word *us* which is point to the speaker that can be classified into first person deixis, because it indicates both the speaker and referent grouped with the speaker. Next, the word *now* is an adverb and this point is the moment of

utterance, it can be included into time deixis. In addition, *we'll* is formed from the word *we* and the word *will*. *We* here is classified into first person deixis, while the phrase *will save* is included as time deixis because the word *will* is modal auxiliary verb of the verb *save*. Furthermore, *a place* is an object of this statement, where the word *a* is an article to the word *place*. Then, this word can be categorized as place deixis because it indicates a location. The next word is *by*, it is a preposition as well as modifier to the phrase *the fire* which is a noun. The phrase *for you* is an adverb, where the word *for* as an adverb to explain the word *you* which point out the addressee which included as second person deixis. The last word is *Jabez Stone*, it is categorized into second person deixis, because it points to the addressee.

Data 83. Hathorne: *Remove the prisoner.*

From the statement above, we know that there is no word which is able to indicates as type of deixis except the word *prisoner*, it refers to the third person deixis, because it does not indicates the speaker or addressee. Additionally, it also can be classified into social deixis, since it indicates a portion of status.

Data 84. Hathorne: *There will be no cross-examination. We have our own justice. You may speak, if you like. But be brief.*

The word *there* from this statement cannot be classified into place deixis, because it does not indicate a location, it is followed by the phrase *will be* is include as time deixis, because the word *will* is modal auxiliary verb of the verb *be*. In addition, the word *will* is modifier to the word *be*, and *no* makes the

opposite condition. The last is the phrase *cross examination*, where the word *cross* as an adjective as well as modifier to the word *examination* which is a noun.

Moreover, the word *we*, from the statement *we have our own justice* can be categorized into first person deixis, and it is followed by the verb, *have*. *Our*, from the phrase *our own justice* is possessive determiner refers both the speaker and the referent grouped with the speaker as first person deixis to modify the noun phrase *own justice*. The word *own* as an adjective, it cannot be classified into type of deixis, additionally, it is modifier to the word *justice* which is a noun.

The next statement is *you may speak, if you like*. The word *you* point out the addressee which is second person deixis, while, the word *may* is modal auxiliary to the verb *speak*, furthermore, the phrase *if you like* is the explanation of the statement before, *you may speak*. Where, the word *if* is as conjunction between the statement *you may speak* and the statement *you like*. Next, *you* here refers to the addressee, so it can be classified into second person deixis. The word *like* itself is a verb.

But be brief, it is the suggestion of the speaker to the addressee, the word *but* is as conjunction between the statement *you may speak if you like* and the statement *be brief*. Then, the word *be* here is a verb of the statement which is past form, it can be classified into time deixis, it is explained by the word *brief*, which is a noun.

Data 85. Jury: *Brief—be very brief—we're weary of earth—incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial—they say he's a smart man, Webster, but he's lost his case tonight—be very brief—we have our own justice here.*

From the statement above, we know that the speaker wants the lawyer to speak briefly, where the word *brief* is a noun, and it is explain by the next word *be very brief*, which is the word *be* is a verb. Then, the word *very*, is an adverb as well as modifier to the word *brief* which is a noun. In addition, *we're* from the statement *we're weary of earth* is followed from the word *we* and to be *are*, where the word *we* can be categorized into first person deixis. Next, the word *weary* as the verb of this statement is in the past form, it can be classified into time deixis, since it indicates a portion of time. The word *of* is as preposition to the statement *earth* which is noun. Furthermore, the word *incompetent, irrelevant* and *immaterial* are an adjective word, so it cannot be classified into type of deixis. *And* here is as conjunction between the word *irrelevant* and *immaterial*.

They say he's a smart man, Webster,

They can be classified into third person deixis, since it does not indicate the speaker or addressee, and it is followed by the verb, *say*. Then, the object is *he's a smart man* where the word *he's* is followed from the word *he* and to be *is*, the word *he* here is pronoun to refer to the third person which includes third person deixis. The next word is *a*, it is an article to the phrase *smart man*, where the word *smart* as an adjective as well as modifier to the word *man*, which is a noun. Additionally, the word *man* in this statement includes into third person

deixis, since it does not indicate the speaker or addressee. The last word is *Webster*, it is the name of a person, so the word *Webster* is categorized into third person deixis.

The next statement is *but he's lost his case tonight*. The word *but* as a conjunction between the statement *he's a smart man* and the statement after word *but*. Then, the word *he's* is followed from the word *he* and to be *is*. The word *he* is classified into third person deixis, because it does not indicate the speaker or addressee. Next, the word *lost* is the past form from the word *lose*, which explains the action of the subject *he* which is explained by the next phrase *his case*. The word *lost* can be categorized into time deixis. Furthermore, the word *his* can be classified into third person deixis, because this word is not identified as the speaker or addressee. In addition, the word *his* is a possessive determiner that modifies the word *case* which is a noun. The last word is *tonight* it indicates a certain time, so it can be classified into time deixis.

The word *be* from the statement *be very brief* is a verb. Then, the word *very* is an adverb as well as a modifier to the word *brief* which is a noun. Moreover, the word *we* from the statement *we have our own justice* can be classified into first person deixis. Next, *have* is the verb of this statement, and it is followed by the phrase *our own justice*, where the word *our* is a possessive determiner that refers to both the speaker or referent grouped with the speaker as the first person deixis to modify the noun phrase *own justice* which cannot be classified into type deixis, because the word *own* is an adjective, it is a modifier to the *justice* which is a noun.

The last is *here* it can be classified into place deixis because it indicates a portion of location.

Data 86. Jury: *Death is stronger than love. Set the seal upon Daniel Webster—the burning seal of the lost. Make him one of us—one of the damned—one with Jabez Stone!*

The word *death* is a noun and it cannot be categorized as person, place, time, discourse, or social deixis, since it does not indicate the name of person, location, and the time of the event, also it does not indicate a certain distinction the speaker and the listener or addressee, and portion of word, it is followed the word *is* which is to be to the word *death*. In addition the word *stronger* is an adjective, so it cannot be classified into type of deixis. Then, the word *than* from the statement is preposition as well as modifier to the word *love* which is a noun.

Set the seal upon Daniel Webster

Set here is a verb which is in the past form, it is explained about something which happened is the past, so it can be classified into time deixis. Next, *the seal upon* is a phrase, where the word *the* is an article to the phrase *seal upon* which is a noun phrase, it cannot be classified into type of deixis. *Daniel Webster* means the speaker is calling the addressee whose name *Daniel Webster* and this statement include as second person deixis.

The next statement is *the burning seal of the lost*. *The* from the phrase *the burning seal* is an article to the phrase *burning seal*, where the word *burning* as an adjective to explain the *seal* which is a noun. Furthermore, *of* is preposition to the

statement *the lost* where the word *the* as an article to the word *lost* which is an adjective.

Make him one of us—one of the damned—one with Jabez Stone!

The statement above is began by the word *make* which is a verb, and it is followed by the word *him* which can be classified into third person deixis. The next statement is *one of us*, where the word *one* is explain the next word *of us*. Furthermore, the word *of* as preposition to the next word *us* which can be classified into first person deixis. In addition, the word *one* is explain the word *of the damned*. The word *of* here is as preposition to the phrase *the damned*, where the word *the* as an article to the word *damned* which is an adjective. The last statement is *one with Jabez Stone*, where the word *one* here to explain to the next statement *with Jabez Stone*, which is the word *with* as preposition to the word *Jabez Stone*, which can be categorized into third person deixis because it does not indicate the speaker or addressee.

Data 87. Girty: *The forest, the rustle of the forest, the free forest.*

This statement means the speaker is calling *the forest*, *the rustle*, and *the free forest*, it can be categorized into second person deixis, because they refer to the listener or addressee. Then, the word *of* from the statement *the rustle of the forest* is as preposition to the statement *the forest*, where *the* is an article to the word *forest* which is a noun.

Data 88. King Philip: *My lost nation—my fires in the wood—my warriors.*

The word *My* from the statement *my lost nations* is possessive determiner to point out the speaker which is first person deixis, it is followed by the phrase

lost nations, where the word *lost* is adjective as well as modifier to the word *nations* which is a noun. The next statement is *my fires in the wood*. The word *my* from this statement refers to the speaker which is first person deixis. The next *fires* it self is a noun. Moreover, the statement *in the wood* indicates a certain place, it can be categorized into place deixis. *My* from the statement *my warriors* indicates the first person deixis, while the word *warriors* is a noun. *Warriors* means *soldier*, so it can be classified into social deixis, because it indicates the status of person.

Data 89. Jury: *We were men once. We have not thought of it nor remembered.*

But we were men.

This statement is begun by the word *we* which can be classified into first person deixis, and the word *were* is to be of the statement which is in the past form, it can be classified into time deixis. Then, the word *men* refers to the word *we* which can be classified into first person deixis. The word *once* it self is an adverb.

We have not thought of it nor remembered, we from the statement id first person deixis, and the word *have* is to be to the word *we*, it is followed by the word *not* which is means to opposite of conditions *thought of it*, the word *thought* itself as a verb in the past form from *think*, so it can be categorized into time deixis. *Of* is a preposition to the word *it*, which can be classified into discourse deixis, because it indicates a certain word. Next, the word *nor* as conjunction word between the statement *no thought* and *remembered*, which is past tense, so it can be classified into time deixis.

Furthermore, the *but* from the statement *but we were men* means except which is conjunction between the statement before and the statement after word *but*. The word *we* here refers to the first person and referent grouped with the speaker, it can be classified into first person deixis. Additionally, the word *were* is past tense, which can be classified into time deixis.

Data 90. Jury: *We were men—we were free—we were men—we have not forgotten—our children—our children shall follow and be free.*

The word *we* refers to the speaker and referent with the speaker which is can be classified into first person deixis. For which the word *were* is past form from the to be, it can be categorized into time deixis. *Men* here refers to the word *we*, so it is indicate as first person deixis. The next statement is *we were free*, *we* is classified into first person deixis, while the word *were* is to be which is past tense, it is indicates as time deixis. The last word is *free* which is an adjective. Furthermore, the statement *we were men* is repetition from the statement preview statement.

Moreover, *we have not forgotten*, where the word *we* is indicate the first person deixis. Then, the word *have* is to be to the word *we* while the word *not* makes the opposite condition or expresses negative thing. The word *forgotten* it self is a verb.

Our children—our children shall follow and be free

The word *our* from the two phrase *our children* is refers to the speaker and referent grouped with the speaker, it can be classified into first person deixis. Next, the word *children* here can be categorized into third person deixis, because

it does not indicate the speaker or addressee, while, the word *shall* is modal auxiliary verb of the verb *follow* which is a verb. *And*, here is as conjunction between the word *follow* and the word *be* which is a verb. The last word is *free*, which is an adjective, it cannot be categorized into type of deixis.

Data 91. Hathorne: *The jury will retire to consider its verdict.*

This conversation is in the court, it is the conversation of Hathorne as the speaker in this statement. The phrase *the jury* here can be classified into third person deixis, because it does not indicate the speaker or addressee, while the word *will* also can be categorized as time deixis to indicate the future time. And the word *retire* is a verb as the action of the word *the jury*. Furthermore, the statement *to consider its verdict* as the explanation of the statement before which cannot be classified into type of deixis, it also has no word to indicate types of deixis.

Data 92. Butler: *There is no need. The jury has heard Mr. Webster. We find for the defendant, Jabez Stone.*

The statement is begun by the word *there*. This word does not indicate a certain location, so it cannot be categorized into type of deixis, and it is followed by the *to be is*. Next the word *no* means the opposite condition or expressing negative thing and it is explain by the next verb *need*.

The next statement is *the jury has heard Mr. Webster. The jury* from this statement is classified into third person of deixis, and the word *has* is to be to the word, *the jury*. Furthermore, the word *heard* is the action of subject, *The Jury*. In addition, the verb *heard* is past form from *hear*, it also can be classified as time

deixis to indicate the past time. And the word *Mr. Webster* is classified into third person deixis because it does not indicate the speaker or listener. Additionally, it also can be classified as social deixis, because it indicates the distinction between participants.

Moreover, the word *we* from the statement *we find for the defendant, Jabez Stone* point to first person deixis. *Find* as a verb of the statement is to explain the action of the subject. *We*, it is explained by the next phrase *for the defendant*. Therefore, the word *for* is preposition as well as modifier to the word *the defendant*, which point out the third person deixis. Then, *Jabez Stone* means the name of person and it is also identified as the third person deixis.

Data 93. The crowd : *We'll drive him out of New Hampshire!*

We'll drive old Scratch away!

Forever and a day, boys,

Forever and a day!

The statement *we'll* is formed from the word *we* and the word *will*, while the word *we* point out the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker which is first person deixis, while, the word *will* is modal auxiliary verb of the verb *drive*. In addition, the word *will* is also can be categorized as time deixis, to indicate the future time. Next, the word *him* as the object of the statement is identified as third person deixis, and the phrase *out of new Hampshire* can be included into place deixis.

The next statement is *we'll drive old scratch away*, where the word *we'll* is formed from the word *we* and *will*, the word *we* indicate the speaker and referents

grouped with the speaker and it is include as first person deixis and the word *will* is to be to the word *we*, which indicate the future time, and it can be classified into time deixis. The phrase *old Scratch* is an object of this statement, which the word *old* is an adjective, as well as modifier to the word *scratch* which can be classified into third person deixis, because it indicate the name of person. The last word is *away*. It is an adverb to explain the action of the speaker.

Moreover, the statement *forever and a day, boys* is include type of deixis, where the word *forever* indicates as time deixis, while *and* here as conjunction between two words *forever* and *a day*. The word *a* is an article to the word *day*, which is a noun. The word *a* is determiner to explain day. It also includes into time deixis. The last word is *boys*, it indicates to the person, so it can be include into third person deixis.

Data 94. Another man: *Three cheers for Daniel Webster! He's licked the devil!*

The noun phrase *three cheers* that can not be classified into type of deixis, because *three* as determiner to modify the word *cheers* which is a noun, then, *for* as preposition as well as modifier to the word *Daniel Webster* which points out the third person deixis. The next statement is *he's licked the devil*. Where, the word *he's* is formed from the word *he* and to be *is*. The word *he* refers to the third person which can be categorized into third person deixis modifies the word *licked* which is a verb. *The* from the object *the devil* is an article to the word *devil* which is a noun, it also can be classified into third person deixis.

4.3. Research Discussion

After obtaining the data and analyzing it based on the theories, the next part is the discussion of the whole data gathered to answer the problem of the study proposed in the previous chapter.

In line with the theories, the information obtained from the data shows that deixis in *The Devil and Daniel Webster* play text can be divided into five types, namely, person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Person deixis is typically interpreted in some terms; they are the first person deixis which is in the plural and singular forms, such as; singular pronoun, I, me, my, plural pronoun we, the first person forms of the verb be am. For example, glad to see ye, Mr. Webster. I voted for ye ten times. In this statement, the word I points out to the speaker that can be categorized into the first person deixis. Furthermore, the second person deixis such as, second person pronoun, you; possessive determiner, your; and the name of person which points to the addressee e.g. Mary, Jabez, Henry, Mr. Webster. For example, Jabez Stone, where did you get your money, Jabez Stone, from this statement, the word Jabez Stone and you can be classified into second person deixis since it points to the addressee. In addition, the third person deixis is also expressed in *The Devil and Daniel Webster* play text such as; the third person pronoun he, she, it, they, the third person singular verb suffix-s which points to the referents and it does not identified as the speaker or addressee, for example, she's pretty as a picture. The word she of this statement points to the referents not identified as the speaker or addressee based on the context that can be classified into third person deixis.

Moreover, the place deixis found in those *The Devil and Daniel Webster* play text are demonstrative pronoun, this which points to the object from the speaker location at the point of utterance. For example, there are no exceptions in this court. In addition, the adverb of place here and there can be categorized into place deixis. Here means the place which is away from the speaker point to coding time.

Meanwhile, the time deixis in *The Devil and Daniel Webster* play text can be categorized into the adverb of time such as; now, a minute, the period of days such as; twenty five years. For example, now, Henry Banks, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. Additionally, tenses and verb can be categorized into time deixis, such as; saw, told, voted. Furthermore, the future tense will also can be classified into time deixis, because it expresses what likely happen in the present time. For example, the case will proceed. While, the perfect tense as the complex tense which represent events that are prior to other events, which are themselves prior to coding time. For example, we have not thought of it nor remembered.

Then, the discourse deixis can be found in the utterance, the devil's in that fiddle, where the word that is classified into discourse deixis, because it points to the statement in the preceding discourse and forthcoming discourse prior to the context given. For example, he'll have little luck with this case. The word this is classified into discourse deixis since it points to the forthcoming portion of discourse. In this case, it points to the case. Also, the word it can be classified into the discourse deixis, since it refers to the prior discourse context. For example, it's the last time he'll have the last word.

Next, social deixis can be found in this play text which is used to show the social status between the speaker and the addressee, such as, Mr. Webster, for example: remember me, Mr. Webster; the word Mr. Webster expresses the social status between the speaker and the addressee prior to the context.

From those findings, the three types of the person deixis, namely the first person deixis, the second person deixis, and the third person deixis are mostly used in The Devil and Daniel Webster play text since the writer of play text wants to show the participants in the speech event. Moreover, the time deixis also often appears in The Devil and Daniel Webster play text, because the writer of play text wants to express the time when the event occurs. Meanwhile, the social deixis and discourse deixis rarely appears in The Devil and Daniel Webster play text.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The chapter presents two section, conclusion and suggestion, as the final result of this thesis entitled “Deixis in The Devil and Daniel Webster play text by Stephen Vincent Benet”. After analyzing and interpreting the obtained data in the previous chapter, the conclusion and suggestion as the last part of this writing are taken. The conclusion below is as the answer of the statement of the problem suggestions are intended to given information to the researchers who are interested is doing further researchers in this area.

5.1. Conclusion

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

The data show that there are five kinds of deixis used in The Devil and Daniel Webster play text. The person deixis are mostly used in The Devil and Daniel Webster play text that can be classified into three types, namely first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis. The first person deixis is used by the writer of The Devil and Daniel Webster play text when he wants to show the speaker who produces the utterance in The Devil and Daniel Webster play text it is in the form of singular and plural pronoun. In addition, the second person deixis can be in the form of the second person pronoun, the possessive determiner of second person pronoun, and address which are used by the writer of The Devil and Daniel Webster play text to show the addresses who are the utterances addresses to. Furthermore, the third person deixis is used by the writer

of *The Devil and Daniel Webster* play text when he wants to show the referent not identified as the speaker as addressee appears in the discourse, it can be in the form of the third person pronoun both singular and plural, possessive determiner, third person singular suffix-s.

Meanwhile, the time deixis is used by the writer of the *Devil and Daniel Webster* play text, it can be in the form of adverb of time, the period of days, and verbs or tenses which are present, past, future, and perfect tense which point to coding time. They are used by the writer of *The Devil and Daniel Webster* play text to express the certain period of time when the utterances are produced by the speaker.

Moreover, the place deixis also can often appears in *The Devil and Daniel Webster* play text when the writer wants to show the place or location of participant in the speech event which has been shown in the context it can be in the form of adverb of place, and the words associated with a certain place. Then, the discourse deixis is used to refer to some portion of discourse that certain the utterance as a signal and its relation to surrounding the text, it can be in the form of demonstrative pronoun which refers to the preceding and forthcoming discourse, the words which need to be explained more based on the discourse context, the word or phrases that indicate the relationship between an utterance and the prior discourse.

Additionally, the social deixis is used to indicate the social status between the speaker and addressee; it is in the form of words with concern the relative rank

or respect. However, the social deixis rarely appears in *The Devil and Daniel Webster* play text.

As we know, that deixis is used to point thing in order to make clear what a writer means. So, after doing this research, the researcher could more understand about the context or content of the text especially *The Devil and Daniel Webster* play text which categorized as old text.

5.2. Suggestion

Based on the finding of this research, it is recommended to the readers to determine the kinds of deixis, they should have good comprehension on context and content of the play by reading the whole text, it will be able to help them to avoid having wrong interpretation.

In addition, it is also recommended for the next researchers who are interested in doing further research in this area to use these finding as a starting point in conducting the research. Using the some theory (Levinson's theory of deixis) to the next researchers are suggested to analyze another elements, for example structure of the play or plot like exposition, conflict, complication, suspense, resolution, resolution, and the end act of "*The Devil and Daniel Webster*" play text.

Furthermore, it is also recommended for the next researchers to use different data source or some data source, which focusing on social deixis or discourse deixis, because as we know that the social deixis and discourse deixis rarely appears in some conversations of the text.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anonymous. 2007. *Deixis*. On line. <http://www.answers.co./topic/deixis>.(viewed June 10, 2007)

Anonymous. 2007. *What Is First Person Deixis?*. On line. <http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguistic/terms/WhatIsFirstPersonDeixis.htm>

Anonymous. 2007. *What Is Second Person Deixis?*. On line. <http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguistic/terms/WhatIsSecondPersonDeixis.htm>

Anonymous. 2007. *What Is Third Person Deixis?*. On line. <http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguistic/terms/WhatIsThirdPersonDeixis.htm>

Anonymous. 2007. *What Is Social Deixis?*. On line. <http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryofLinguisticTerms/WhatIsSocialDeixis.htm>

Anonymous. 2007. *What Is Supporting Character?*. On line. <http://www.answer.com/topic/supporting-character>

Anonymous. 2007. *The Devil and Daniel Webster*. On line. <http://www.answer.com/topic/the-devil-and-daniel-webster>

Azar, Betty S. 1981. *Understanding and Using English Grammar*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc.

Berk, Lynn M. 1999. *English Syntax: from Word to Discourse*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Brinton, Laurel J. 2000. *The Structure of Modern English: A linguistic Introduction*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Brown, George, and George Yule. 1983. *Discourse Annalysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Cook, Guy. 1989. *Discourse*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Finegan, Edward. 2004. *Language: Its Structure and Use*. USA: Thomson Corporation.

- Grundy, Peter. 2000. *Doing Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Hana, Binti Khoirul. 2006. *A Descriptive Study on The Deixis Used in Garfield in The Jakarta Post*. Thesis: UIN Malang.
- Hasanah, S Korina. 2004. *Deixis of Headlines Published by Kompas during General Election 2004*. Thesis: UIN Malang.
- International, SIL. 2003. *What Is Person Deixis*.
- Geraghty, Paul. 2006. *Deixis and demonstratives in Oceanic languages*. Hawaii: University of Hawaii Press
- Khoirot, Umdatul. 2005. *A Study on Deixis on Romeo and Juliet Novel by William Shakespeare*. Thesis: UIN Malang.
- Levinson, Stephen C. 1983. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. New York: Longman.
- Miles, Matthew B, and A. Michael Huberman. 1984. *Qualitative data Analysis*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Renkema, Jan. 1993. *Discourse Studies: An Introductory Textbook*. Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company.
- Stubbs, Michael. 1983. *Discourse Analysis: The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Natural Language*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Wahyuningtyas, Anita. 2004. *Deixis of Advertisements Published in Jakarta Post*. Thesis: UIN Malang.
- Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatic*. New York: Oxford University Press.