THE DEIXIS ANALYSIS ON THE STOIC BY JOHN GALSWORTHY

A THESIS

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by
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1 APPROVAL SHEET I

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to describe the types of deixis found and also to find out the most dominant deixis used in the reseach entitled "The Deixis Analysis on The Stoic by John Galsworthy. This research focuses on the characters utterances that contain deixis using Yule's theory about deixis and short story as the data source. The anlysis continues with qualitative descriptive method from classifying utterances that contains deixis. According to Yule (1996:9) There are three aspects of deixis which is person deixis that involves the speaker with the addressee, temporal that involves time-related information and partial that involves the specific location related to an event. The result of the study is the most deixis used in the Stoic by John Galsworthy is the Person deixis – First person deixis occurred 24 times, following with Person deixis – Second person 7 times, Person deixis – Third person 5 times, Spatial deixis 8 times and Temporal deixis 6 times equalling 50 deixis found in the short story.

Keywords: Deixis, Languages of context, Pragmatics, Utterances

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is a tool for a person to communicate to another person; the function of language can be expressed from someone's intention through the words or a sentence. Language is also defined as transfering an information, feeling or even ideas, information for most people can also help to improve an understanding in every aspect. In other contexts, people use languages to share any product of mind, confession, and also to understand what the speaker wants from what they speak using the languages (Herman and Pardede, 2020:137). People use language in spoken language and non-verbal communication. In short, language is used to engage communication in every community, and it stands for the character and behavior of the community itself.

Language and context of language use is one of the important things that should be recognized in everyday communication. In different situation, people can be not sure about the messages they get from what they hear or read, and they prefer to use their own messages to their circle to emphasize the messages (Kreidler. 1998:2). To examine the ways of language is tied to the context, we can conduct a pragmatic study. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's

intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions. For example, you can find it in a request that they are performing when they speak (Yule. 1996: 4). Based on (Yule.1996:3) in his book, Yule defines pragmatic as the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. Which it also means as the study of a language context delivered. One of the pragmatic studies is a deixis, a deixis expressing language that points to objects that include specific time, place and person. According to Yule (1996:9) deixis is related to the speaker's context when viewing an object, subject or time through the deictic relationship. There are three aspects of deixis which is person deixis that involves the speaker with the addressee, temporal that involves time-related information and partial that involves the specific location related to an event. Yule also divides person deixis into three aspects, first person, second person and third person that indicates the point of view from the speaker and the addressee (Yule.1996:3).

Deixis is always found in everyday communications or in a text, for example, a reporter at the location where they are covering a news story. The reporter reports an accident in a petrol station and by saying here it is also means in kertajaya petrol station a Toyota sedan appeared to have a brake malfunction, causing a three-car crash. Therefore, the word "here" it's a spatial deixis which comes up with an explanation of a three-car crash that happened in kertajaya petrol station. In different circumstances, a teacher tells the student "Come here on saturday by 9am, we will have a study

tour".Therefore, the teacher tells the student to come to the same class because they will have a study tour.

There are several studies about deixis such as Fitrianti on her research entitled Analysis of deixis in the age of Adeline movie (Fitrianti. 2021). By using descriptive qualitative research method, the researcher uses the transcript of the movie and the movie itself to find out the most dominant type of deixis used in the data. As the result, types of deixis found in the Age of Adeline movie script, totalling in 1.702 deixis used, which it dominated by person deixis for 1.382. Additionally, is it also possible to find deixis in other literatures such as drama. In research entitled Deixis Analysis of Drama "Trifles" by Susan Glaspell (Prasasti. 2023). The qualitative descriptive research used as the research design and the data are collected using a documentation method due the form of the object through the research is a written text-based. There are 794 deixis found in the Trifles drama script. The type of deixis found which it dominant in the Trifles drama by Susan Glaspell is person deixis that appeared 591 times within utterances.

This research is conducted to find types of the deixis used in the short story namely The Stoic by John Galsworthy on the character's utterance using Yule's deixis. Although, several research investigate the same topic with analysing deixis, this research differ from previous study. For example, the previous study has different theory with Levinson's deixis and also different subjects like newspaper and speech. The objective of the research is to understand and describe the certain context or

situation with the speaker, the object, the addressee and other contextual aspects based on the character's utterance using Yule's deixis.

1. 2 Statement of The Problem

From the statement background of the study above the writer formulate research questions:

1. What types of deixis are found in John Galsworthy's short story entitled "The Stoic"?

2. What is the most dominant type of deixis found in John Galsworthy's short story entitled "The Stoic"?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To describe the types of deixis found in the short story "The Stoic".

2. To find out the most dominant deixis used in the shorty story "The Stoic".

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This study examines the use of pragmatic topics namely deixis from the character's utterance in the short story written by John Galsworthy entitled The Stoic. However, the study is limited to deixis analysis and focus on character's utterance.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to contribute theoretically and practically.

- **Theoretical:** This study aims to enrich the understanding of deixis and also can be a reference for the teacher, student or researcher that is taking interest in deixis.
- **Practical**: This study expected to give contribution in the linguistic field and reference to the student or researcher that conduct research analyzing deixis especially in short stories.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study divided into five parts, first chapter named introduction contains Background of study statement of problem, objective of study, scope and limitation, significance of study and organization of study. Second chapter named review of related literature contains previous study and theoretical review. Third chapter named research method contains research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection procedures, and data analysis procedures. Fourth chapter contains findings and discussion. And the last chapter contains the conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Previous Study

Deixis is a powerful way to position yourself, politely among the people you wish to interact with. deixis uses the speaker's setting as a reference, whereas in writing deixis plays a role in understanding certain words and phrases. Deixis also plays an important role in communication as a link between time frame, physical location, the people involved, and what people are actually saying.

There is research that use Levinson theory to analyze the deictic words in a journal titled Pragmatic Analysis on Deixis to Short Story of "What the Old Man Does is Always Right" (Niswa 2021). From the research there are five types of deixis found according to Levinson theory, consisting person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Person deixis categorized into three categories consisting first person, second deixis and third deixis. Person deixis indicates to person. Person deixis found 212 deictic expressions include first person, second person and third person. First person includes I (36), my (3), me (6), we (11), us (2), our (2), second person include you (30), yours (1) and third person include she (17), her (12), he (23), his (12), him (4) they (13), them (3), themselves (1), it (36). Place deixis indicates to place or spatial of the speaker and the addresser. Place deixis that found are there (6),

Here (3), this (1), that one (1). Time deixis indicates to time when the story happens. Time deixis that found are Last year (1), now (9), the sun was burning hot (1), this time (1). Discourse deixis that found are that (27). Social deixis that found are Mother (6), Father (3), God (1). From the data, the dominant type of deixis based on Levinson theory is person deixis. There are 212-person deixis found. Third person is the most dominant.

Similar to Niswa, research entitled An Analysis of Deixis in Catching the Sun Novel by Tony Parsons conducted by Solihah (2022). It was brought out to identify the type of deixis contained in the novel and to describe whom and what they refer in the dialogues. The source of the data was from the dialogues in chapter 29, chapter 30, and chapter 31. This research conducting by Levinson theory with descriptive qualitative method to gather the data that is both valid and reliable. In Tony Parsons' novel "Catching the Sun," five types of deixis are identified: **person deixis**, **spatial deixis**, **time deixis**, **social deixis**, and **discourse deixis**. Among these, person deixis is the most prevalent. A total of 462 instances of deixis were recorded in the utterances from parts 4, chapters 29, 30, and 31, with a breakdown as follows: 411 instances (89%) were person deixis, 24 (5.2%) were spatial deixis, 9 (2%) were temporal deixis, 3 (0.6%) were social deixis, and 15 (3.2%) were discourse deixis. The dominance of person deixis underscores its significance in the novel, while social deixis appears the least frequently. This analysis highlights how different types of deixis function to convey meaning and context within the narrative structure of "Catching the Sun."

On the same way, Astika (2021) analyzing deixis in Stephen Colbert's commencement speech in his speech at the Wake Forest Graduating Class of 2015. Descriptive qualitative method was applied with the commencement speech video as the instrument of data collections. In the result the type of deixis most frequently used by Stephen Colbert in his speech was a person deixis in a total 232 words dominated by the word 'I am', time deixis 26 words, place deixis 9 words, discourse deixis 48 words, and social deixis 34 words. With all sum up of 349 frequencies found in all five types of deixis in Stephen Colbert's Commencement speech.

In vary way of analyzing deixis, Sawalda (2023) chose to analyze a deixis in social media, in entitled An Analysis of Deixis In Cameroon Social Media. The data obtained from francophone Cameroonian chats, whatsapps group chat and facebook messenger. The mixed method applied in the research and conducting Levinson's (1983) theory of deixis, the findings show that five types of deixis totalling 712, dominated by person deixis (562), time deixis (20), place deixis (22), discourse deixis (87), and social deixis (21).

Other research that analyzes deixis component in short story is Salamah, in research namely Analysis of Deixis in Short Story "A Little Match Girl" (Salamah et al., 2021) the researcher found five shapes of deixis: person, time, place, social, and discourse deixis. These categories are concurring to Levinson's theory with descriptive qualitative as the method to gather the data. From the data analysis, 97 deixis were found in total with 65 data of person deixis (Me: 1, You: 2, She: 28, He: 1, It: 17, Its:

2, Her: 7, Herself: 2, They: 2, Them: 3) 4 data of place deixis (There: 3, This: 1) , 4 data of time deixis (Now: 3, Someday: 1) 14 data of social deixis, and 10 data of discourse deixis. Agreeing to the information examination, person deixis is the foremost common sort of deixis utilized by the creator within story, with 65 deictic words alluding to individuals or characters within the short story of Hans Christian Andersen entitled “A Little Match Girl” which revealed that the author of the short story used third person point of view to disclose his ideas and his short story.

Meanwhile there is also research that conducted deixis in newspapers from research entitled An Analysis of Deixis Existed on Article at Jakarta post (Ramasari, 2020). The data analyzed focusing in city post coloumn which it in Jakarta, by using Levinson’s theory and descriptive qualitative method, the result indicates **Person deixis** as the dominant type with formation 32 occurrences, Place deixis with formation 2 occurrences, **Time deixis** with formation 7 occurences, **Discourse deixis** with formation 9 occurrences and the last is **social deixis** it consists 2 occurrences.

In the other hand an analysis of deixis also used in a speech of Ridwan Kamil the Mayor of Bandung in research conducted by Asmarita in a title An Analysis Deixis in Ridwan Kamil’s Speech at the Asia Africa Conference (Asmarita 2019), when reading DASASILA Bandung in front of the delegates of the Asian-African Conference, he started his speech by mentioning the tiger of Asia, and the lion of Africa. In his speech, Ridwan Kamil uses deixis to point something out. The research concurring Levinson theory and descriptive qualitative applied by observing the video recording. In the

findings, it found that in Ridwan Kamil's speech there are three types of deixis, namely person deixis (7 data), time deixis (3 data), and the last is social deixis (1 data), total (11 data). By conducting Levinson theory in the analysis of deixis, it is disclosed that person deixis is the most dominant type that occurs on the speec of Ridwan Kamil at the Asia Africa Conference.

Last but not least, Deixis can be applied by the teachers in the teaching learning process to delineate the materials. In research entitled The Effect of Teachers' Use of Deixis On Students' Understanding of Their Talk Jumaedah (2020) done the research to analyzing the use of deixis in the classroom. The aim of the study is to analyze the effect of teacher's use of Levinson theory with the deictic form of personal, place, time, discourse and social deixis on the students' understanding during the teaching learning process. The situation occurred when the English teacher explained the lessons in a classroom throughout the teaching learning process in SMA Islam Sultan Agung 3 semarang. As a result of the research conducted with qualitative descriptive methods through video recording in the learning class there are first, singular person deixis occurred 118 times and plural person deixis was 26 times. Second, proximal form place deixis was 16 times, distal form place deixis was 12 times. Third, time deixis occurred 11 times, present time 11 times, and future time 7 times. Fourth discourse deixis in the form of demonstrative this or that was 44 times and discourse marker was 41 times. Fifth, social deixis through relational social deixis was 2 times and absolute social deixis was 124 times.

There are several studies conducted to analyze deixis that have similarites with this research as in the previous study is based on short stories, and some of them use the same theory as in Yule's theory about deixis and using qualitative descriptive research method. However, there are also differences from the previous studies. They are, few of the theoretical frameworks using Levinson's theory, which it leads to broader study. Furthermore, other research using nonliterary works such as news, speech and study class. The short story was chosen as the object of the study because the third-person point of view in short stories refers to narrative perspectives outside the protagonist's mind, using pronouns like "he," "she," "they" or it, which it suitable for data analysis to find types of deixis.

2. 2 Theoretical Framework

2. 2.1 Pragmatics

Every utterance contains words with literal meaning and intended meaning. literal meaning is words with the actual meaning while intended meaning mostly tied or followed by the context of time or place by the utterance spoken by the speaker. this kind of situation usually makes the listener interpret the words differently. In this situation, it's important to study languages, especially pragmatic ones.

According to (Yule. 1996: 4) pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. In this three-part distinction, only pragmatics allows humans into the analysis. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example, requests) they perform when they speak. The big disadvantage is that all these very human concepts are complicated to analyze consistently and objectively. Two friends having a conversation may imply some things and infer some others without providing any clear linguistic evidence that we can point to as the explicit source of 'the meaning' of what was communicated. Example ‘I’ is just such a problematic case. I heard the speakers, and I knew what they said, but I had no idea what was being communicated. Meanwhile, according to (Widdowson. 1996:61) explain about the pragmatic is a concern of people by the language that they use or how they actually mean potential as a resource of communication. On the other hand (Mey. 1993:4-5), explain that pragmatics is the right of using language in unconventional ways as long as people know how they are going to deliver the information or the ideas. Additionally, Levinson (1985:21) also explain that Pragmatic is a study of the relation between language and its context based on the language understanding, which means by the Levinson in pragmatic is when people talk, it’s not only given the literal meaning but also the intended meaning that can be understand by both, deliverer and receiver.

The inherent complexity of pragmatic meaning, as outlined by Yule, Widdowson, Mey, and Levinson, finds a crucial point of intersection with the study of deixis. If pragmatics explores the gap between literal and intended meaning, relying heavily on contextual cues, deixis provides the linguistic tools that directly encode those contextual dependencies. Deictic expressions, such as "here," "now," "I," and "you," inherently demand a pragmatic interpretation, as their meaning shifts based on the speaker, the time, and the place of utterance. Thus, deixis serves as a tangible manifestation of pragmatic principles, demonstrating how language actively constructs meaning through its relationship with the surrounding context. Understanding deixis, therefore, is essential for grasping the nuanced ways in which speakers convey intended meanings beyond the literal surface of their words, making it a cornerstone of pragmatic analysis.

Words have dictionary meanings, but often, what it is really mean goes beyond that. It's like having a secret code, where the time, place, and who's talking all give extra clues. That's where pragmatics comes in – it's all about how we use language in real situations, figuring out what people intend to say, not just the words themselves. Now, one fascinating part of this "secret code" is deixis. Imagine pointing and saying "this" or "there." Those words only make sense if you know where and when the speaker is. Deixis is how language connects to our surroundings, and it's a perfect example of how pragmatics helps us understand the full meaning of what's being said. The concept of pragmatics is similar to a "*secret code*" (Yule, 1996), wherein

contextual elements such as time, place, and speaker identity provide additional layers of meaning beyond the literal definitions of words.

2.2.2 Deixis

One of the branches of pragmatic studies is a deixis. The definition of deixis is a word that defines a specific time, place and person. According to Yule (1996:9) deixis is related to the speaker's context when viewing object, subject or time through the deictic relationship. The meaning of the Yule statement, that is the concept of deixis, is pointing to an object through context. For example, when someone says "I am here now," each word—"I," "here," and "now"—is deictic. "I" depends on who is speaking, "here" depends on where they are, and "now" depends on when the utterance is made. Yule categorizes deixis into three major types:

- Person deixis: referring to participants in a conversation, such as "I," "you," "he," or "they."
- Spatial (or place) deixis: locating things in space, using terms like "here," "there," "above," or "behind."
- Temporal (or time) deixis: locating events in time, with expressions like "now," "then," "soon," or "yesterday."

Beyond these three, some linguists such as Levinson (1983) also highlight discourse deixis, which refers to using expressions like "this" or "that" to point to parts of the discourse itself, and social deixis, which marks social relationships, as seen in

honorifics or titles like “sir” or “madam”. Deixis, therefore, plays a crucial role in understanding how meaning is constructed in interaction. Without recognizing the deictic nature of some expressions, misunderstandings can occur—particularly across cultures or contexts where the speaker and listener do not share the same physical or temporal setting.

2.2.2.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis is noticeable involving a person with the speaker (T) and the addressee (You) mentioned. The comprehensibility of these forms conceiled the complexity of their use. To study these deictic expressions, it has to discover that each person in a conversation change from being ‘T’ to being ‘You’ continually. Most young children go through a stage in their learning where this contrast seems problematic and they say things like ‘Read you a story’ (Instead of me) when handing over a favorite book. According to Yule (1996:9) he defines the type person of deixis into three: first person (i, i’am), second person (you) and third person (he, them,). Aside from dividing type deixis of persona into three types, Yule also explains the type of place in deixis as spatial and time as temporal. Yule explains that deixis is related to speaker context when viewing/observing an object (person, time, place,social, discourse) through deictic relationship. Deixis involves fundamentally divides into three parts—first-person ("I"), second-person ("you"), and third-person ("he," "she," or "it") pronouns. To be more specifically:

- First-Person: Refers to the self.
- Second-Person: Addresses someone directly.
- Third-Person: References an individual not involved in direct conversation.

- **First person**

First refers to self. In dialogue, the first person normally uses the pronouns i, i am, myself and me. in plural form of first person there is we, ourselves, our and ours. For example, i found a cat in yard. Therefore, I in the context is the speaker.

- **Second person**

Second person refers to things addressed to someones directly. Second person is encoding a reference to can be more than one addresses second person uses pronoun, you, yourself and yours. For example, ’Can you buy me a food?’. ‘You’ in this context is anyone who talk with the speaker.

- **Third person**

Third person referred neither to the speaker or the writer. The third person is the typical point of view that doesn't exist at the event. the pronoun third person use he, she and it. For example, he uses his money to buy food. He in the context indicates the male person as the third person to the speaker.

2.2.2.2 Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis refers to the exact location, Yule (1996:12) named place deixis as a spatial deixis which means that it involves the specific location related to events that happen. Spatial deictic elements in communication involve pointing to objects or locations in space. **Spatial deixis**, as discussed in "Pragmatics" by George Yule, refers to the process of indicating positions or directions using pronouns like "this," "here," "there," etc., or gestures that help identify places or items in relation to both the speaker and the listener.For instance:

- **Proximity**: Words like “over there” or “right next door” specify distances.
- **Directional Indicators**: Terms such as “north,” “south,” “east,” and “west” denote cardinal directions.
- **Spatial Relationships**: Phrases like "between this chair and that table" describe spatial arrangements relative to known objects or locations.

These elements are crucial in everyday communication because they help listeners understand where or what is being referred to by providing contextual information about spatial relationships. In essence, spatial deixis aids in clarifying physical locations through linguistic markers that are relative to both speaker and listener's shared environment. This aspect of pragmatics ensures more precise and efficient communication regarding spatial contexts.

2.2.2.3 Temporal Deixis

Temporal deictic refer to time-related information. According to George Yule's "Pragmatics," temporal deixis involves referring to past, present, or future times using various indicators such as adverbs ("yesterday"), conjunctions ("then"), and verb tenses. These elements allow speakers to pinpoint moments in time relative to both the current situation and the listener's frame of reference.For instance:

- **Past Reference:** Using verbs like "was" or "were" indicates actions completed before the moment of speaking.
- **Present Reference:** Verbs like "is" or "are" signify ongoing activities at the moment of speaking.
- **Future Reference:** Expressions involving "will" or "shall" predict upcoming events.

By employing these temporal deictic markers, speakers ensure clarity about when events occur or have occurred relative to both themselves and their audience, thereby facilitating more precise communication regarding time-related contexts. Yule (1996:14) explains that we can treat temporal deixis as an object near us and away from us. Object near us is a time that will happen, the example of temporality is tomorrow, the day after tomorrow. While an object away from us, is a word that already happens. The example of this temporal is yesterday, last month and last year. Yule (1996:15)

mention on his study to indicate the temporal deixis we can use tenses (present, past, and future). For example, I bought a bike last month.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research Approach

According to (Tenny, Steven.2022) on his book explain that qualitative descriptive is a method to explore and provides insight from the data into real world problem. Meanwhile according to Creswell (2012, p. 274), the goal of qualitative method is to methodically find a thorough explanation and description of the research object.

This study used descriptive qualitative research because the qualitative method started by gathering detailed information and then form the information into categories or themes (Creswell, 2018). This research used the qualitative method to find deixis in utterances and to analyze the data which use no particular instrument as the research instrument. Qualitative method commonly used for analyze content, discourse, narrative, thematic, and grounded theory.

3.2. Research Design

The objective of this study are to describe the types of deixis found and also to find out the most dominant deixis used in the short story. This research uses Yule's theory about deixis and uses a short story entitled The Stoic by John Galsworthy as the

data source then the research continues with gathering data in a form of utterances that contains deixis.

This study uses descriptive qualitative research as the research approach, because it analyzes a short story using one of pragmatic topics called deixis. Pragmatic theory approach examines how language communicates meaning beyond its literal interpretation, considering context, inference and speaker intention (Grice, 1975). Furthermore, qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the individual meaning, and the importance of reporting a situation. It is also framed in terms using words rather than numbers (Cresswell, 2018). This data is collected from short story which contains the deixis and then classified into the type of deixis to classify the data and finally describing the characteristic of deixis used and counting the most dominant deixis used.

3.3. Research Instrument

A research instrument is a scientific and systematic designed tool used to collect, measure, and analyze data related to research interests and alignments. According to Creswell, research instrument is a tool for measuring, observing, or documenting the data (2008:151). The instrument in this study is the writer themselves, serving as the sole means of data collection and analysis. Diverse from traditional research, this research does not need any instrument such as tape recorder or questioner. The research focuses on the short story entitled *The Stoic* by John Galsworthy which is carefully read, analyzed, and interpreted by the writer.

3.4. Data Source and Data

The source of data for this research is the short story entitled The Stoic written by John Galsworthy. The data for this research are utterances from the characters that contain deixis based on the short story written by John Galsworthy entitled The Stoic.

3.5. Data Collection Procedures

There are several steps to collecting data on this research, these are:

- reading the short story that has been written by John Galsworthy
- Identifying words or phrases in a form of utterances that shift in meaning depending on the speaker, location, and time
- providing data code such as :
    1. FP: First person deixis
    2. SP: Second person deixis
    3. TP: Person deixis third person
    4. S: Spatial deixis
    5. T: Temporal deixis

3.6 Data Analysis Procedures

Data analysis involves a systematic process to examine data and identify subject to answer the research questions Creswell (2018). This research used a

qualitative data analysis technique method that spesifically focuses on linguistic analysis, including utterance analysis.

This section explains process data analysis procedures that involves several steps such as:

1. Identifying deixis in the character's utterances.
2. Classifying the utterances into type of deixis.
3. Counting the data sequentially based on the classification.
4. Interpreting the result of the data
5. Drawing conclusion

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the analysis of the data. This works out the kinds of deictic expressions, which are employed by the characters and represent what strategies which are used by the characters in The Stoic by John Galsworthy to indicates the deictics expression, and to explain the purpose why the characters use that kind of way to indicates the deixis. On top of that, the main point of this chapter is to deliver how the deictic expression is applied in the short story.

4.1 Findings

There are several kinds of deictic words which show the person refers to the actors such as; she, he, it, its, her, herself, they, them, me, you, etc. Those deictic words are used to indicate or to classify the person or the actors. For example, person deixis is used in the short story to express the writers' thought and understanding. From the data in table 1, the person deixis is the most used in the text with the first person deixis as the most dominant deixis found in the text.

table 1. Deixis used in short story

No	Deixis		Total
1	Person	First	24
		Second	7
		Third	5
2	Spatial		8
3	Temporal		6
4	All Deixis Found		50

4. 2 Discussion

Before moving into the detailed discussion, it is important to examine what role deixis plays in storytelling. Deictic expressions are not simply markers of grammar, but assist in vivifying stories and situating the reader in relation to the time, place, and perspective of the characters or narrator. In short stories, where every word matters, deixis is equally important in determining how the reader perceives the story. Bearing that in mind, the next part will elaborate on various types of deixis – person, spatial and temporal – and their manifestation in the chosen short story, focusing on how they shape meaning and structure of the text.

4.2.1 First Person Deixis

1. Data FP1

Farney**:** "Yes, sir. I've put them in the transfer office; said you'd be with them in a minute; but I wasn't going to wake you."

In this data, when farney entered the board room to inform Heythorp about the meeting and suddenly he saw Heythorp awake from his sleep and ask him “Have they come, Mr. Farney?”. The singular pronoun “I” indicate Farney as the speaker who speaks toward Heythorp as the listener or addressee. Both of the “I” are person deixis because it has the context of the person that refer to Farney as the speaker.

2. Data FP2

Brownbee: "Mr. Heythorp, we here represent about L14,000. When we had the pleasure of meeting you last July, you will recollect that you held out a prospect of some more satisfactory arrangement by Christmas."

In this data, Brownbee and the seven gentlemen were sitting in the transfer room for the meeting with Heythorp, until he gets appointed to be the speaker for the eight gentlemen. And as he represents for the eight gentlemen, he rose up from his chair and open the discussion toward Heythorp. The plural pronoun “we” indicate Brownbee and the seven gentlemen as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener or addressee, the second “we” also indicate Brownbee and the seven gentlemen from the last meeting in July. Two of the words “we” are person deixis because it has the context of the person

that refer to Brownbee and the seven gentlemen in the present meeting and last meeting in July.

3. Data FP3

Brownbee: "I'm sure we're very glad to hear it. But to come to the point. We have felt, Mr. Heythorp, and I'm sure you won't think it unreasonable, that--er- - bankruptcy would be the most satisfactory solution".

In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen in the transfer office for a meeting toward Heythorp. The plural pronoun "we" indicate Brownbee and seven gentlemen as the speaker who speaks toward Heythorp as the listener or addressee. "We" is a person deixis because it has the context of the person that refer to Brownbee as the speaker.

4. Data FP4

Brownbee: "I'm sure we're very glad to hear it. But to come to the point. We have felt, Mr. Heythorp, and I'm sure you won't think it unreasonable, that--er- - bankruptcy would be the most satisfactory solution".

In this data, Brownbee speaks to present the eight gentlemen in the transfer office for a meeting toward Heythorp. The singular pronoun "I" indicate Brownbee as the speaker who speaks toward Heythorp as the listener or addressee in a meeting inside the transfer room. "I" is the person deixis because it has the context of the person that refer to Brownbee as the speaker.

5. Data FP5

Brownbee: "We can hardly accept your assertion that we should get nothing in the event of bankruptcy. We fancy you greatly underrate the possibilities. Fifteen hundred a year is the least you can do for us."

In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen in the transfer room for a meeting toward Heythorp. The plural pronoun “we” indicate Brownbee and seven gentlemen as the speaker who speaks toward Heythorp as the listener or addressee. “We” is a person deixis because it has the context of person that refer to Brownbee and the seven gentlemen as the speaker.

Data FP6

Brownbee: "We can hardly accept your assertion that we should get nothing in the event of bankruptcy. We fancy you greatly underrate the possibilities. Fifteen hundred a year is the least you can do for us."

In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen in the transfer room for a meeting toward Heythorp. The plural object pronoun “us” indicate Brownbee and the seven gentlemen who receiving action toward Heythorp with the context Brownbee as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener or addressee. “Us” is the person deixis because it has the context of person that refer to Brownbee and the seven gentlemen who receiving action toward Heythorp.

Data FP7

Brownbee: "We hope that you will by then have seen your way to something more substantial, with a view to avoiding what we should all regret, but which I fear will otherwise become inevitable."

In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen for a meeting in the transfer room toward Heythorp. The plural prounoun “we” indicate Brownbee and seven gentlemen as the speaker who speaks toward Heythorp as the listener or addressee. “We” is a person deixis because it has the context of the person that refer to Brownbee and the seven gentlemen as the speaker.

Data FP8

Brownbee: "We hope that you will by then have seen your way to something more substantial, with a view to avoiding what we should all regret, but which I fear will otherwise become inevitable."

In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen for a meeting in the transfer room toward Heythorp. The singular pronoun “I” indicate Brownbee as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener or addressee. “I” is the person deixis because it has the context of person that refer to Brownbee as the speaker.

Data FP9

Joe Pillin: "Well, my nature's not like yours. To come to the point, I want to sell my ships and retire. I need rest. Freights are very depressed. I've got my family to think of."

In this data, after the eight gentlemen left the meeting, Joe pillin appeared to the transfer room to talk with Heythorp about his plan to sell his ship. The possession adjective

“My” indicate to the possessesion of Joe Pillin behavior differ with Heythorp with the context Joe Pillin as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener or addressee. “My” is the person deixis with the context of person possession that refer to Joe Pilling behavior.

Data FP10

Joe Pillin: "Now--in a word--won't your 'Island Navigation Company' buy my ships?"

In this data, after the eight gentlemen left the meeting, Joe pillin appeared to the transfer room to talk with Heythorp about his plan to sell his ship. The possession adjective “My” indicate to the possessesion of Joe Pillin’s ship with the context Joe Pillin as the speaker and Heythorp as the speaker. “My” is the person deixis with the context of person possession that refer to Joe Pillin’s ship.

Data FP11

Joe Pillin:"Yes, yes. Good-bye. I can't imagine how you still go on smoking those things and drinking port.

In this data, after the eight gentlemen left the meeting, Joe pillin appeared to the transfer room to talk with Heythorp about his plan to sell his ship. The singular pronoun “I” indicate Joe Pillin as the speaker who talk to Heythorp as the listener or addressee. “I” is the person deixis because it has the context of person that refer to Joe Pillin as the speaker.

4.2.2 Second Person Deixis

7. Data SP1

Farney: "Yes, sir. I've put them in the transfer office; said you'd be with them in a minute; but I wasn't going to wake you."

In this data, when farney entered the board room to inform Heythorp about the meeting and suddenly he saw Heythorp awake from his sleep and he ask Farney “Have they come, Mr. Farney?”. In this context, “you” is singular pronoun that refer to Heythorp as the listener or addressee and Farney as the speaker. “You” is a second deixis because it has the context of the person that refer Heythorp as the listener or addresssee.

8. Data SP2

Brownbee: "Indeed," Mr. Brownbee said, "we hope you have many years of this life before you."

In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen in the transfer room toward Heythorp. In this context,”you” is singular pronoun for Heythorp as the listener or addressee and Brownbee as the speaker. “You” is a second person deixis because it refers to the context of person that refer to Heythorp as the listener or addresssee.

9. Data SP3

Brownbee "We can hardly accept your assertion that we should get nothing in the event of bankruptcy. We fancy you greatly underrate the possibilities. Fifteen hundred a year is the least you can do for us."

In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen in the transfer room toward Heythorp. In this context “Your” is a possession pronoun for Heythorp assertion with the context Brownbee as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener or addressee. Your is a second person deixis with a context of person possession that refer to Heythorp assertion.

10. Data SP4

Brownbee "We can hardly accept your assertion that we should get nothing in the event of bankruptcy. We fancy you greatly underrate the possibilities. Fifteen hundred a year is the least you can do for us."

In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen in the transfer room toward Heythorp. In this context “You” is a singular pronoun for Heythorp as listener or addressee and Brownbee as the speaker. “You” is a second person deixis with a context of the person that refer to Heythorp as the listener or addressee.

11. Data SP6

Joe Pillin: "Now--in a word--won't your 'Island Navigation Company' buy my ships?"

In this data, after the eight gentlemen left the meeting, Joe pillin appeared to the transfer room to talk with Heythorp about his plan to sell his ship. “Your” is the possession pronoun for Heythorp’s company, as the listener or adressee and Joe Pillin as the speaker. “Your” is a second person deixis with the context of the person possession that refer to Heythorp’s company.

12. Data SP7

Heythorp: "Sixty thousand! And out of that you pay me ten per cent., if I get it through for you. Take it or leave it."

In this data, after the eight gentlemen left the meeting, Joe pillin appeared to the transfer room to talk with Heythorp about his plan to sell his ship. “You” is the singular pronoun for Joe Pillin as the listener or addressee and Heythorp as the speaker. “You” is a second person deixis with the context of person that refer to Joe Pillin.

4.2.3 Third Person Deixis

13. Data TP2

Farney: "Yes, sir. I've put them in the transfer office; said you'd be with them in a minute; but I wasn't going to wake you."

In this data, when farney entered the board room to inform Heythorp about the arrrivals of the eight gentlemen for the meeting and suddenly he saw Heythorp awake from his sleep and ask him “Have they come, Mr. Farney?”. “Them” is the plural object pronoun of the eight gentlemen for the meeting with the context Farney as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener. “Them” is the third person deixis with the context of person that refer to the eight gentlemen for the meeting.

14. Data TP3

Heythorp: "Woman and her children I want to do a good turn to." What a face the fellow had made! "Afraid of being connected with a woman, Joe?"

In this data, when Joe Pillin visits Heythorp's house to talk about selling ships, he saw Heythorp's daughter in law, Larne and his granddaughter, Phyllis.

"Her" in this context is the singular possessive pronoun that refer to Larne's daughter, Phyllis with the context Heythorp as the speaker and Joe Pillin as the listener or addressee. "Her" is the third person deixis with the context of person that refer to Larne's daughter.

15. Data TP4

Heythorp: "Come to my house," he said; "I'll give you a note for <u>him</u>."

In this data, heythorp inviting Bob Pillin to his house to bring him the notes for his father. "Him is singular object pronoun for Bob Pillin's father with the context Heythorp as the speaker and Bob Pillin as the listener or addresssee. "Him" is a third person deixis with the context of person that refer to Joe Pillin.

16. Data TP5

Phyllis: You know <u>him</u> better than I do." "Oh! Aren't you his grandson, or something?"

In this data, Bob pillin talking to Heythorp's granddaughter in his place. "Him is singular object pronoun for Heythorp with the context Phyllis as the speaker and Bob Pillin as the listener or addressee. "Him" is a third person deixis with the context of person that refer to Heythorp.

4.2.4 Spatial Deixis

17. Data S1

Brownbee: "Mr. Heythorp, we here represent about L14,000.When we had the pleasure of meeting you last July, you will recollect that you held out a prospect of some more satisfactory arrangement by Christmas.

In this data, Brownbee and the seven gentlemen were sitting in the transfer room for the meeting with Heythorp, until he gets appointed to be the speaker for the eight gentlemen. And as he represents for the eight gentlemen, he rose up from his chair and open the discussion toward Heythorp. “Here” indicate Brownbee as the speaker and and Heythorp as the listener close to each other with the situation Brownbee and seven gentlemen had an ongoing meeting with Heythorp at transfer room. “Here” is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer to transfer room.

18. Data S2

The Conductor: “Here you are, sir”

In this data, Heythorp trying to get back to his house by the bus and then the conductor told him that he arrived to the street he belongs. “Here” indicates the conductor as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener close to each other with the situation the conductor inside the bus with Heythorp. “Here” is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer to the Heythorp’s house.

19. Data S3

Bob Pillin: "You know this house well?"

In this data, Bob Pillin gets invited to Heythorp's house and then he met Phyllis and speak to Phyllis if she knows around Heythorp's house. In this context "Here' indicate Bob Pillin as the speaker and Phyllis as the listener close to each other with the situation Bob Pillin talk to Phyllis inside Heythorp's house. "Here is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer to Heythor's house.

20. Data S4

Heythorp: "So here I am at last, you see. Aren't you surprised?"

In this data, Bob Pillin trying to meet Larne at her place and then Heythorp appeared to him. The context "here" indicates Heythorp as the speaker and Bob Pillin as the listener or addressee close to each other with the situation Heythorp talk to Joe Pillin inside Larne's house. "Here" is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer to to Larne's house and Heythorp presence.

21. Data S5

Bob Pillin: Going my way? I'll give you a lift."

In this data, Bob pillin meet Heythorp on his way back home and then he ask them if Heythorp going the same direction just like him. The context "My way" indicates Bob Pillin as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener or addressee close to each other with the situation Joe Pillin crossed path with Heythorp on his way back. "My way" is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer to Bob Pillin direction on his path to home.

22. Data S6

The Maid: "Look here, Miss Larne--Phyllis--look here!"

In this data, the maid trying to talk to Phyllis about the letter she found in the dining room. The context “here” indicates the maid as the speaker and phyllis as the listener close to each other with the situation The maid talks to Phyllis inside Larne’s house. “Here” is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer to Larne’s house in the dining room.

23. Data S7

Heythorp: "Over there--you'll find a sovereign. Little present for a good girl."

In this data, heythorp talk to Phyllis about the present for his granddaughter. The context “here” indicates Heythorp as the speaker and Phyllis as the listener or addressee close to each other with the situation Heythorp talk to Phyllis inside Larne’s house. “Here” is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer to Larne’s house in the bed room.

4.2.5 Temporal Deixis

Data T1

Brownbee: "We hope that you will by then have seen your way to something more substantial, with a view to avoiding what we should all regret, but which I fear will otherwise become inevitable."

In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen in the transfer office for a meeting toward Heythorp. And the context started with Heythorp told the eight gentlemen to come again in the next month to talk about the deals. “Then” indicates

for the next meeting with Heythorp and the eight gentlemen with the context Brownbee as the speaker and Heythorp as the speaker. “Then” is a temporal deixis that explain the context of time that refer for the next month for the meeting.

Data T2

Heythorp: "Tell Mr. Farney to come and see me tomorrow at noon, about my speech for the general meeting."

In this data, Farney want to pay a visit to Heythorp but then Larne get told to tell Farney, to come and see him tomorrow. “Tomorrow” indicates for one day after the conversation happened with the context Heythorp as the speaker and Larne as the listener or addressee. “Then” is temporal deixis that explain the context of time that refer to one day after the conversations happened.

Data T3

Heythorp: "No, but I'll authorise my bankers to give you a full statement of my receipts for the last five years--longer, if you like."

In this data, Heythorp talk to Mr. Ventnor the lawyer in his office to talk about legal technicalities. Therefore, Mr Ventnor ask Heythorp if he would submit the pass books. “Last five years” indicate the past 5 years from the actual present in conversations with the context Heythorp as the speaker and Ventnor as the listener or

addressee. “Last five years” is temporal deixis that explain the context of time that refer to receipts from five years ago to the present when the conversations occurred.

Data T4

Heythorp: "Give me a kiss. You'll have your satin tomorrow."

In this data, Heythorp in the living room with his granddaugther, Phyllis. The conversations occured in the present. “Tomorrow” indicate one day after the day in the actual conversations with the context Heythorp as the listener and Phyllis as the listener or addressee. “Tomorrow” is the temporal deixis that explain the context of time refer to one day after present day when the conversations occurred.

Data T5

The Maid: "I think she's been washin' 'er'air, sir, but it may be dry be now. I'll see."

In this data, Boe Pillin visiting Phyllis and he ask the maid if Miss Phyllis at home. The conversations occurred in the present. “Now” indicate the drying hair is probably finished at the same time when Joe Pillin arrived with the context the maid as the speaker Bob Pillin as the listener or addressee. “Now” is the temporal deixis that explain the context of time refer to action that probably completed at the same time when the conversations occurred in the present.

Data T6

Phyllis: "Oh yes, you do; one came here yesterday; he had whiskers, and he was awful."

In this data, Bob Pillin came to Larne’s house and he ask Phyllis if Heythorp been

visiting them lately. “Yesterday” from the speaker timeline happened one day before the present day when the conversations between Bob Pillin and Phyllis with the context Phyllis as the speaker and Bob Pillin as the listener or addressee. “Yesterday” is the temporal deixis that explain the context of time refer to the past, one day before the day at the timeline when the speaker having the conversations.

Chapter V

Conclusion & Suggestion

5.1 Conclusion

The conclussion showed that five types of deixis used in the short story The Stoic with First person deixis occurred 24 times, following with Second person deixis – Second person 7 times, Person deixis – Third person 5 times, Spatial deixis 8 times and Temporal deixis 6 times totalling 50 deixis found in the short story with the First person deixis as the most dominant deixis found. This research concluded that deixis can be applied to understand the meaning of the languages context and helps readers understand how a text situates itself within specific context, thus the author can tell anything related to the characters in the story.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusion drawn from the analysis of deixis on *The Stoic by John Galsworthy*, the writer hopes that this study may serve as a useful reference for future research. This research can contribute to discussion and as a reference in deixis analysis and for several theme, The Stoic can be used in psychology literature like nature vs nurture as the story reflects elements of Stoic philosophy, emphasizing virtue, reason, and acceptance of what is beyond one's control.

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Appendices

No	Data Code	Utterances	Type of Deixis			Explanation
			Person	Spatial	Temporal	
1	FP1	Farney: "Yes, sir. I've put them in the transfer office; said you'd be with them in a minute; but I wasn't going to wake you."	I			In this data, when farney entered the board room to inform Heythorp about the meeting and suddenly he saw Heythorp awake from his sleep and ask him “Have they come, Mr. Farney?”. The singular pronoun “I” indicate Farney as the speaker who speaks toward Heythorp as the listener or addressee. Both of the “I” are person deixis because it has the context of the person that

						refer to Farney as the speaker.
2	FP2	Brownbee: "Mr. Heythorp, we here represent about L14,000. When we had the pleasure of meeting you last July, you will recollect that you held out a prospect of some more satisfactory arrangement by Christmas.	We			In this data, Brownbee and the seven gentlemen were sitting in the transfer room for the meeting with Heythorp, until he gets appointed to be the speaker for the eight gentlemen. And as he represents for the eight gentlemen, he rose up from his chair and open the discussion toward Heythorp. The plural pronoun “we” indicate Brownbee and the seven gentlemen as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener or addressee, the

						second “we” also indicate Brownbee and the seven gentlemen from the last meeting in July. Two of the words “we” are person deixis because it has the context of the person
3	FP3	Brownbee: "I'm sure we're very glad to hear it. But to come to the point. We have felt, Mr. Heythorp, and I'm sure you won't think it unreasonable, that--er- -bankruptcy would be the most satisfactory solution”.	We			In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen in the transfer office for a meeting toward Heythorp. The plural pronoun “we” indicate Brownbee and seven gentlemen as the speaker who speaks toward Heythorp as the listener or addressee. “We” is a person deixis because it has the context

						of the person that refer to Brownbee as the speaker.
4	FP4	Brownbee: "I'm sure we're very glad to hear it. But to come to the point. We have felt, Mr. Heythorp, and I'm sure you won't think it unreasonable, that--er- -bankruptcy would be the most satisfactory solution".	I			In this data, Brownbee speaks to present the eight gentlemen in the transfer office for a meeting toward Heythorp. The singular pronoun "I" indicate Brownbee as the speaker who speaks toward Heythorp as the listener or addressee in a meeting inside the transfer room. "I" is the person deixis because it has the context of the person that refer to Brownbee as the speaker.

5	FP5	Brownbee: "We can hardly accept your assertion that we should get nothing in the event of bankruptcy. We fancy you greatly underrate the possibilities. Fifteen hundred a year is the least you can do for us."	We			In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen in the transfer room for a meeting toward Heythorp. The plural pronoun “we” indicate Brownbee and seven gentlemen as the speaker who speaks toward Heythorp as the listener or addressee. “We” is a person deixis because it has the context of person that refer to Brownbee and the seven gentlemen as the speaker.
6	FP6	Brownbee: "We can hardly accept your assertion that we should get nothing in the event of bankruptcy. We fancy you	Us			In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen in the transfer room for a meeting

		greatly underrate the possibilities. Fifteen hundred a year is the least you can do for us."				toward Heythorp. The plural object pronoun "us" indicate Brownbee and the seven gentlemen who receiving action toward Heythorp. "Us" is the person deixis because it has the context of person that refer to Brownbee and the seven gentlemen who receiving action toward Heythorp.
7	FP7	Brownbee: "We hope that you will by then have seen your way to something more substantial, with a view to avoiding what we should all regret, but which I fear will otherwise become inevitable."	We			In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen for a meeting in the transfer room toward Heythorp. The plural prounoun "we" indicate Brownbee and seven gentlemen as the

						speaker who speaks toward Heythorp as the listener or addressee. “We” is a person deixis because it has the context of the person that refer to Brownbee and the seven gentlemen as the speaker.
8	FP8	Brownbee: "We hope that you will by then have seen your way to something more substantial, with a view to avoiding what we should all regret, but which I fear will otherwise become inevitable."	I			In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen for a meeting in the transfer room toward Heythorp. The singular pronoun “I” indicate Brownbee as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener or addressee. “I” is the person deixis because it has the context of person that refer to Brownbee as the speaker.

9	FP9	Joe Pillin: "Well, my nature's not like yours. To come to the point, I want to sell my ships and retire. I need rest. Freights are very depressed. I've got my family to think of."	My			In this data, after the eight gentlemen left the meeting, Joe pillin appeared to the transfer room to talk with Heythorp about his plan to sell his ship. The possession adjective “My” indicate to the possessesion of Joe Pillin behavior differ with Heythorp with the context Joe Pillin as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener or addressee. “My” is the person deixis with the context of person possession that refer to Joe Pillin behavior.

10	FP10	Joe Pillin: "Now--in a word--won't your 'Island Navigation Company' buy my ships?"	My			In this data, after the eight gentlemen left the meeting, Joe pillin appeared to the transfer room to talk with Heythorp about his plan to sell his ship. The possession adjective “My” indicate to the possessesion of Joe Pillin’s ship with the context Joe Pillin as the speaker and Heythorp as the speaker. “My” is the person deixis with the context of person possession that refer to Joe Pillin’s ship.
11	FP11	Joe Pillin:"Yes, yes. Good-bye. I can't imagine how you still go	I			In this data, after the eight gentlemen left the

		on smoking those things and drinking port.				meeting, Joe pillin appeared to the transfer room to talk with Heythorp about his plan to sell his ship. The singular pronoun “I” indicate Joe Pillin as the speaker who talk to Heythorp as the listener or addressee. “I” is the person deixis because it has the context of person that refer to Joe Pillin as the speaker.
12	FP12	Heythorp: "Come to my house," he said; "I'll give you a note for him."	My			In this data, heythorp inviting Bob Pillin to his house to bring him the notes for his father. “My” indicate heythorp as the speaker and Bob Pillin as the listener. “My” is

						person deixis with the context of person that refer to Heythorp possession.
13	FP13	Phyllis: You know him better than I do." "Oh! Aren't you his grandson, or something?"	I			In this data, Bob pillin visiting phyllis at Larne's house. "I" Phyllis as the speaker and Bob Pillin as the listener. "I" is the person deixis that refer to Phyllis
14	FP14	Heythorp: "So here I am at last, you see. Aren't you surprised?"	I			In this data heythorp appeared to Larne's house when Bob pillin visit Larne. "I" indicate heythorp as the speaker and Bob pillin as the listener. "I" is person deixis with the context person from Heythorp

15	FP15	Heythorp: "Help me up,"	Me			In this data, Heythorp awake from his sleep in the office and he asked farney to help him up. “I” indicates Heythorp as the speaker and Farney as the listener. I is the person deixis that refer to Heythorp
16	FP16	Heythorp: "No, but I'll authorise my bankers to give you a full statement of my receipts for the last five years--longer, if you like."	I			In this data, My ventnor pay a visit to Heythorp office to talk about legal technicalities. “I” indicate Heythorp as the speaker and Ventnor as the listener. “I” is the person deixis with the context person from Heythorp
17	FP17	Bob Pillin: "How are you, sir? I hope it's gone through."	I			In this data, Bob pilling crossed path with Heythorp and then

						decided to give heythorp a lift. “I” indicates Bob pilling as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener. “I” is person deixis with the context of person that refer to Bob pillin.
18	FP18	Heythorp: "Give me a kiss. You'll have your satin tomorrow."	Me			Me is the first person deixis that refer to Heythorp. Me also indicate singular person
19	FP19	Bob Pillin: Going my way? I'll give you a lift."	My			In this data, Bob pilling crossed path with Heythorp and then decided to give heythorp a lift. “My” indicates Bob pillin’s direction with the context Bob pillin as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener. “My” is a person deixis with the

						context of person that refer to Bob pillin's direction.
20	FP20	Bob Pillin: "Of course, I haven't much experience."	I			In this data, Phyllis asks Bob Pillin to dance with her in the prom party. "I" indicate Bob pillin as the speaker and Phyllis as the speaker. "I" is person deixis with the context of person that refer to Bob Pillin.
21	FP21	Bob Pillin: "I suppose you realise that this may be the last time you'll see me?"	I			In this data, Bob pillin meet ventnor in the teather. "I" indicate Bob pillin as the speaker and Ventnor as the listener. "I" is person deixis with the context of person that refer to Bob pillin

22	FP22	Bob Pillin: "I never gave you their address; we were only talking about old Heythorp."	I			In this data, Phyllis visiting Bob pillin house and then asks him if he ever tell other people about her address. “I” indicate Bob pillin as the speaker and Phyllis as the listener. “I” is the person deixis with the context of person that refer to Bob pillin
23	FP23	Heythorp: "I want my lunch," he said. "Will you stop and have some?"	I			In this data, Joe Pillin visiting heythorp at the present noon. “I” indicate Heythorp as the speaker and Joe Pillin as the speaker. “I” is the person deixis with the context of person that refer to Heythorp

24	Fp24	Heythorp: "Tell Mr. Farney to come and see me tomorrow at noon, about my speech for the general meeting."				In this data, Farney want to pay a visit to Heythorp but then Larne get told to tell Farney, to come and see him tomorrow. “Me” indicate Heythorp as the speaker and Larne as the listener. “Me” is person deixis with the context person of Heythorp
25	SP1	Farney: "Yes, sir. I've put them in the transfer office; said you'd be with them in a minute; but I wasn't going to wake you."	You			In this data, when farney entered the board room to inform Heythorp about the meeting and suddenly he saw Heythorp awake from his sleep and he ask Farney “Have they come, Mr. Farney?”. In this context, “you” is singular pronoun that refer to Heythorp as the listener

						or addressee and Farney as the speaker. “You” is a second deixis because it has the context of the person that refer Heythorp as the listener or addresssee.
26	SP2	Brownbee: "Indeed," Mr. Brownbee said, "we hope <u>you</u> have many years of this life before you."	You			In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen in the transfer room toward Heythorp. In this context,”you” is singular pronoun for Heythorp as the listener or addressee and Brownbee as the speaker. “You” is a second person deixis because it refers to the context of person that

						refer to Heythorp as the listener or addresssee.
27	SP3	Brownbee "We can hardly accept <u>your</u> assertion that we should get nothing in the event of bankruptcy. We fancy you greatly underrate the possibilities. Fifteen hundred a year is the least you can do for us."	Your			In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen in the transfer room toward Heythorp. In this context “Your” is a possession pronoun for Heythorp assertion with the context Brownbee as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener or addressee. Your is a second person deixis with a context of person possession that refer to Heythorp
28	SP4	Brownbee "We can hardly accept your assertion that we should get nothing in the event	You			In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen in the transfer

		of bankruptcy. We fancy you greatly underrate the possibilities. Fifteen hundred a year is the least you can do for us."				room toward Heythorp. In this context "You" is a singular pronoun for Heythorp as listener or addressee and Brownbee as the speaker. "You" is a second person deixis with a context of the person that refer to Heythorp as the listener or addressee.
29	SP5	Joe Pillin: "Well, my nature's not like yours. To come to the point, I want to sell my ships and retire. I need rest. Freights are very depressed. I've got my family to think of."	Yours			In this data, after the eight gentlemen left the meeting, Joe pillin appeared to the transfer room to talk with Heythorp about his plan to sell his ship. Yours is the second person deixis with the context Joe pillin as the speaker and

						heythorp as the listener. it explain possessive pronoun word from you, in this case it refers to Heythorp’s nature
30	SP6	Joe Pillin: "Now--in a word--won't <u>your</u> 'Island Navigation Company' buy my ships?"	Your			In this data, after the eight gentlemen left the meeting, Joe pillin appeared to the transfer room to talk with Heythorp about his plan to sell his ship. “Your” is the possession pronoun for Heythorp’s company, as the listener or adressee and Joe Pillin as the speaker. “Your” is a second person deixis with the context of the person possession that refer to Heythorp’s company.

31	SP7	Heythorp: "Sixty thousand! And out of that you pay me ten per cent., if I get it through for you. Take it or leave it."	You			In this data, after the eight gentlemen left the meeting, Joe pillin appeared to the transfer room to talk with Heythorp about his plan to sell his ship. “You” is the singular pronoun for Joe Pillin as the listener or addressee and Heythorp as the speaker. “You” is a second person deixis with the context of person that refer to Joe Pillin.
32	TP1	Heythorp: **“**Have they come, Mr. Farney”	They			In this data, when farney entered the board room to inform Heythorp about the meeting and suddenly he saw Heythorp awake from his sleep and ask

						him. “They” indicates eight people for the meeting with the context Heythorp as the speaker and farney as the listener. “They” is a third person deixis that refer to the context of person that refer to eight people for the meeting.
33	TP2	Farney: "Yes, sir. I've put <u>them</u> in the transfer office; said you'd be with them in a minute; but I wasn't going to wake you."	Them			In this data, when farney entered the board room to inform Heythorp about the arrrivals of the eight gentlemen for the meeting and suddenly he saw Heythorp awake from his sleep and ask him “Have they come, Mr. Farney?”. “Them” is the plural object pronoun

						of the eight gentlemen for the meeting with the context Farney as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener. “Them” is the third person deixis with the context of person that refer to the eight gentlemen for the meeting.
34	TP3	Heythorp: "Woman and <u>her</u> children I want to do a good turn to." What a face the fellow had made! "Afraid of being connected with a woman, Joe?"	her			In this data, when Joe Pillin visits Heythorp’s house to talk about selling ships, he saw Heythorp’s daughter in law, Larne and his granddaughter, Phyllis. “Her” in this context is the singular possessive pronoun that refer to

						Larne's daughter, Phyllis with the context Heythorp as the speaker and Joe Pillin as the listener or addressee. "Her" is the third person deixis with the context of person that refer to Larne's daughter.
35	TP4	Heythorp: "Come to my house," he said; "I'll give you a note for him."	Him			In this data, heythorp inviting Bob Pillin to his house to bring him the notes for his father. "Him is singular object pronoun for Bob Pillin's father with the context Heythorp as the speaker and Bob Pillin as the listener or addresssee. "Him" is a third person deixis with the context of person that refer to Joe Pillin.

36	TP5	Phyllis: You know <u>him</u> better than I do." "Oh! Aren't you his grandson, or something?"	Him			In this data, Bob pillin talking to Heythorp's granddaughter in his place. "Him is singular object pronoun for Heythorp with the context Phyllis as the speaker and Bob Pillin as the listener or addressee. "Him" is a third person deixis with the context of person that refer to Heythorp.
37	S1	Brownbee: "Mr. Heythorp, we <u>here</u> represent about L14,000.When we had the pleasure of meeting you last July, you will recollect that you held out a prospect of some more satisfactory arrangement by Christmas.		Here		In this data, Brownbee and the seven gentlemen were sitting in the transfer room for the meeting with Heythorp, until he gets appointed to be the speaker for the eight gentlemen. And as he

						represents for the eight gentlemen, he rose up from his chair and open the discussion toward Heythorp. "Here" indicate Brownbee as the speaker and and Heythorp as the listener close to each other with the situation Brownbee and seven gentlemen had an ongoing meeting with Heythorp at transfer room. "Here" is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer to transfer room.
38	S2	The Conductor: "Here you are, sir"		Here		In this data, Heythorp trying to get back to his house by the bus and then the conductor told him

						that he arrived to the street he belongs. “Here” indicates the conductor as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener close to each other with the situation the conductor inside the bus with Heythorp. “Here” is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer to the Heythorp’s house.
39	S3	Bob Pillin: "You know <u>this</u> house well?"		This		In this data, Bob Pillin gets invited to Heythorp’s house and then he met Phyllis and speak to Phyllis if she knows around Heythorp’s house. In this context “Here’ indicate

						Bob Pillin as the speaker and Phyllis as the listener close to each other with the situation Bob Pillin talk to Phyllis inside Heythorp's house. "Here is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer to Heythor's house.
40	S4	Heythorp: "So here I am at last, you see. Aren't you surprised?"		Here		Heythorp: "So here I am at last, you see. Aren't you surprised?" In this data, Bob Pillin trying to meet Larne at her place and then Heythorp appeared to him. The context "here" indicates Heythorp as the speaker and Bob Pillin as the listener or addressee

						close to each other with the situation Heythorp talk to Joe Pillin inside Larne's house. "Here" is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer to to Larne's house and Heythorp presence.
41	S5	Bob Pillin: Going my way? I'll give you a lift."		My		In this data, Bob pillin meet Heythorp on his way back home and then he ask them if Heythorp going the same direction just like him. The context "My way" indicates Bob Pillin as the speaker and Heythorp as the listener or addressee close to each other with the situation Joe Pillin crossed path

						with Heythorp on his way back. “My way” is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer to Bob Pillin direction on his path to home.
42	S6	The Maid: "Look here, Miss Larne--Phyllis--look here!"		Here		In this data, the maid trying to talk to Phyllis about the letter she found in the dining room. The context “here” indicates the maid as the speaker and phyllis as the listener close to each other with the situation The maid talks to Phyllis inside Larne’s house. “Here” is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer

						to Larne's house in the dining room.
43	S7	Heythorp: "Over <u>there</u>--you'll find a sovereign. Little present for a good girl."		There		In this data, heythorp talk to Phyllis about the present for his granddaughter. The context "here" indicates Heythorp as the speaker and Phyllis as the listener or addressee close to each other with the situation Heythorp talk to Phyllis inside Larne's house. "Here" is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer to Larne's house in the bed room.

44	S8	Heythorp: "Leave it <u>there</u>."		There		In this, the maid serving a dinner for Heythorp. “There” is the spatial deixis and, in this case, it indicates to the object close to the speaker with the context Heythorp as the speaker and the maid as the listener. “There” refer to the bottle on the little table
45	T1	Brownbee: "We hope that you will by <u>then</u> have seen your way to something more substantial, with a view to avoiding what we should all regret, but which I fear will otherwise become inevitable."			Then	In this data, Brownbee speaks to present eight gentlemen in the transfer office for a meeting toward Heythorp. And the context started with Heythorp told the eight gentlemen to come again in the next month to talk about the deals. “Then”

						indicates for the next meeting with Heythorp and the eight gentlemen with the context Brownbee as the speaker and Heythorp as the speaker. “Then” is a temporal deixis that explain the context of time that refer for the next month for the meeting.
46	T2	Heythorp: "Tell Mr. Farney to come and see me tomorrow at noon, about my speech for the general meeting."			Tomorrow	In this data, Farney want to pay a visit to Heythorp but then Larne get told to tell Farney, to come and see him tomorrow. “Tomorrow” indicates for one day after the conversation happened

						with the context Heythorp as the speaker and Larne as the listener or addressee. “Then” is temporal deixis that explain the context of time that refer to one day after the conversations happened.
47	T3	Heythorp: "No, but I'll authorise my bankers to give you a full statement of my receipts for the last five years--longer, if you like."			Last five years	In this data, Heythorp talk to Mr. Ventnor the lawyer in his office to talk about legal technicalities. Therefore, Mr Ventnor ask Heythorp if he would submit the pass books. “Last five years” indicate the past 5 years from the actual present in conversations with the

						context Heythorp as the speaker and Ventnor as the listener or
48	T4	Heythorp: "Give me a kiss. You'll have your satin tomorrow."			Tomorrow	In this data, Heythorp in the living room with his granddaugther, Phyllis. The conversations occured in the present. “Tomorrow” indicate one day after the day in the actual conversations with the context Heythorp as the listener and Phyllis as the listener or addressee. “Tomorrow” is the temporal deixis that explain the context of time refer to one day after present day when

						the conversations occurred.
49	T5	The Maid: "I think she's been washin' 'er'air, sir, but it may be dry be now. I'll see."				In this data, Boe Pillin visiting Phyllis and he ask the maid if Miss Phyllis at home. The conversations occurred in the present. “Now” indicate the drying hair is probably finished at the same time when Joe Pillin arrived with the context the maid as the speaker Bob Pillin as the listener or addressee. “Now” is the temporal deixis that explain the context of time refer to action that probably completed at the same

						time when the conversations occurred in the present.
50	T6	Phyllis: "Oh yes, you do; one came here yesterday; he had whiskers, and he was awful."			Now	In this data, Bob Pillin came to Larne's house and he ask Phyllis if Heythorp been visiting them lately. "Yesterday" from the speaker timeline happened one day before the present day when the conversations between Bob Pillin and Phyllis with the context Phyllis as the speaker and Bob Pillin as the listener or addressee. "Yesterday" is the temporal deixis that explain the context of time refer to the past, one

						day before the day at the timeline when the speaker having the conversations.