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The Deixis Analysis on The Stoic by John Galsworthy

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Abstract. The objective of this study is to describe the types of deixis used in the short story *The Stoic* by John Galsworthy. The study is entitled "The Deixis Analysis on *The Stoic* by John Galsworthy" and focuses on the utterances of characters that contain deictic expressions. Yule's (1996) theory on deixis serves as the primary framework for the analysis, and the short story is used as the data source. The research adopts a qualitative descriptive method, which involves collecting, classifying, and analyzing utterances containing deixis. According to Yule (1996:9), there are three main types of deixis: person deixis, which involves the relationship between the speaker and the addressee; temporal deixis, which refers to time-related information; and spatial deixis, which concerns the specific location related to an event. Furthermore, person deixis is subdivided into three forms—first person, second person, and third person—based on the speaker's point of view. The results of the study show that the most frequently used type of deixis in *The Stoic* is person deixis, with first person deixis occurring 24 times, followed by second person deixis (7 times), third person deixis (5 times), spatial deixis (8 times), and temporal deixis (6 times), making a total of 50 deictic expressions identified in the short story. The dominance of first person deixis highlights the subjective perspective and personal involvement of the narrator or characters in the events of the story. This suggests that the narrative heavily relies on the character's personal experiences and inner reflections.

Keywords: *Deixis, Languages of context, Pragmatics, Utterances*

INTRODUCTION

Considering of how language works in real life situations, it's important to understand pragmatics. Whether making request, giving advice, or using sarcasm where what the meaning often goes far beyond the words one person can say or even beyond grammar and vocabulary. Pragmatics reveals how meaning is adjusted by context, tone, intention and social norms. According to Yule (1993), he 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. 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. In this case, it is also stated according to Kreidler (1998) people tend and prefer to use their own messages to their circle to makes clear a message and emphasize it.

However, in understanding a language of context, a person can talk about intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes and kind of actions they perform when they

speak. One of the pragmatic studies that studying a language of context is a deixis, a deixis expressing language that points to objects that include specific time, place and person. Deixis is related to the speaker's context when viewing an object, subject or time through the deictic relationship (Yule, 1996). 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.

Deixis can be found in the utterances between fictional characters in short story. Thus, utterances can be found in dialogues of a short story. Literary analysis, especially of short stories, is a good way to learn more about deixis. Authors use deictic expressions in a planned way to build characters' points of view, set the scene, and control the flow of time. This is because fiction often reflects real-life interactions. Readers can better understand the story's structure and how language is used in a practical way by looking at how deixis works in a story. This method not only improves how we read literature, but it also helps us understand how language works in real life.

There are several studies that analyze 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.

This article aims to find types of deixis in short story entitled The Stoic by John Galsworthy. To analyze deixis, the researcher has chosen data from the utterance of The Stoic by John Galsworthy by using Yule's deixis theory the research continues with finding the type of deixis occurred. Thus are, identifying words or phrases in a form of utterances that shift in meaning depending on the speaker and the addressee, location, and time.

LITERATURES REVIEW

Pragmatics defined as the study of how a speaker's meaning is understood by a listener while taking the communication's context into account (Yule, 1996). Yule's work highlights how crucial it is to comprehend a speaker's meaning within a particular context and how that context affects how their words are interpreted. 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.

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.

George Yule (1996), in his book *Pragmatics*, introduces a three-part distinction in the study of deixis. This distinction distinguishes deixis into three major categories based on the type of contextual information needed to interpret the expressions:

1. **Person Deixis**
   Refers to the participants in the conversation:
   - First person (e.g., *I*, *we*) — the speaker(s)
   - Second person (e.g., *you*) — the addressee(s)
   - Third person (e.g., *he*, *she*, *they*) — others not directly involved in the conversation
2. **Place Deixis (Spatial Deixis)**
   Refers to the location of the speaker and the listener:
   - e.g., *here*, *there*, *this*, *that*, *above*, *below*
     These expressions are interpreted based on the speaker's spatial location.
3. **Time Deixis (Temporal Deixis)**
   Refers to the time at which the utterance is made or referred to:
   - e.g., *now*, *then*, *soon*, *yesterday*, *today*, *tomorrow*
     These expressions rely on the time of speaking to be understood.

These three categories show how deixis operates across **person, place, and time**, illustrating how language is anchored in the context of the speaker's immediate situation.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses descriptive qualitative methods. 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).

Pragmatic theory approach used on this research to examines how language communicates meaning beyond its literal interpretation, considering context, inference and speaker intention (Grice, 1975). 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. 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. This research used a qualitative data analysis technique method that spesifically focuses on linguistic analysis which its deixis in utterance analysis. There were a number of steps taken to analyze the data, those are by (1) identifying deixis in the character's utterances that shift in meaning depending on the speaker, location, and time, (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.

RESULT 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.

After analyzing "*The Stoic"* by John Galsworthy, according to the research objective the researcher presents the finding in this section. The types of deixis are shown in Table 1:

Table 1. Deixis used in *The Stoic*

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

According to table 1, there are 50 utterances of deixis in total. Into classifies, 24 utterances of first person deixis, 7 utterances of second person deixis, 5 utterances of third person deixis, 8 utterances of spatial deixis, and 6 utterances of temporal deixis. All used by the character's utterance in the short story.

1. First Person Deixis

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 and Heythord as the listener or addressee.

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.

2. Second Person Deixis

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 addressee.

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.

3. Third Person Deixis

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.

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.

4. Spatial Deixis

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 Heythorp as the listener or addressee 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.

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 when Bob Pillin say “this”, they close to each other with the situation Bob Pillin as the speaker talk to Phyllis as the listener or addressee inside Heythorp’s house. “This” is a spatial deixis with the context of place that refer to Heythor’s house.

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 occured.

CONCLUSION

This study finds that deixis is very important for helping the reader understand the context of a story. It is a linguistic tool that ties the text to a certain time, place, and people. Readers can learn about how the author builds relationships between characters, setting, and events by looking at deictic expressions. So, deixis not only makes the story more coherent, but it also lets us understand the characters' experiences and the story's main point on a deeper level. This shows how important it is to use pragmatic analysis, especially deixis, in literary studies because it helps us understand how language shapes and reflects reality in a fictional setting. The conclusion showed that five types of deixis were used in the short story The Stoic, with first person deixis occurring most

frequently—24 times—indicating a strong narrative presence or personal point of view. This was followed by second person deixis appearing 7 times, third person deixis 5 times, spatial deixis 8 times, and temporal deixis 6 times, bringing the total number of deictic expressions to 50 throughout the story. The dominance of first person deixis suggests that the narrator plays a central role in guiding the reader's perspective, allowing for a more intimate and subjective experience of the events.

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