CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the analysis and findings of data to answer three problems proposed in chapter I, they are to find out the kinds of deixis are used in the reading texts textbook entitled "Pathway to English" for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of senior high school. The researcher uses the deixis theory proposed by Levinson for supporting this analysis. Deixis theory proposed by Levinson states that deixis is distinguished into three kinds, they are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The writer chooses the reading texts in chapter 5 A Story to Remember, there are 5 titles, namely: The Model Millionaire, The Necklace, The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County, The Death of Bisma, and The Nightingale and the Red Rose. Words, sentences, and phrases were chosen as a sample to be explored in further detail in this chapter. The appendices provide the entire analysis.

A. **Research Results**

The following are some analysis made by the researcher related to the types of deixis that found and the referents meaning of deixis.

1. **Deixis found in reading text textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme Grade XI of Senior High School.**

   a. Deixis found in reading text textbook "Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme" Grade XI of Senior High School on the first reading text. The first reading text is entitled "The Model Millionaire" by Oscar Wilde. Based on those reading texts the deixis that found in those reading texts are:

   In the first reading text there was person deixis which found in those reading text. From the analysis, there is third person deixis, in those reading text. This type of deixis in the first reading text is 21 times. This type of person deixis uses the word "He" eleven times, and the word "Him" three, "His" five times, "Her" once, "Them" once.

   Here some sentences containing the data can be seen below:

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"*Men and women liked him very much because* **he** *never said an unkind word about anyone*"

People liked Hughie Erskine because he never said an unkind word about anyone. From those sentences, according to Levinson the word "He" is categorized as third person deixis, the function as subject pronouns. The word "He" has referent meaning to someone who is speaking. So, the word "He" has referent meaning to Hughie Erskine. Another type of deixis can be seen below:

"*Hughie could not convey in word how happy* **he** *was because* **he** *could marry Laura*"

Hughie is very happy because he will marry Laura. From those sentences, the word "He" is categorized as third person deixis, the function as subject pronouns. The word "He" has referent meaning to someone who is speaking. That sentence tells about Hughie will marry Laura. So, the word "He" has referent meaning to Hughie Erskine. Another type of deixis can be seen below:

"*The beggar looked so miserable that Hughie felt sorry for* **him**".

From those sentences, the beggar looked so sad that Hughie felt sorry for him. Based on Levinson the word "Him" is categorized as third person deixis, the function as object pronouns. The word "Him" has referent meaning to someone who is speaking. That sentence tells about Hughie felt sorry to the beggar. So, the word "Him" has referent meaning to the beggar. Another type of deixis can be seen below:

"*But* **her** *father did not allow* **them** *to marry unless Hughie could provide ten thousand pounds*"

From those sentences, Laura's father wouldn't let them marry unless Hughie could give him ten thousand pounds. According to Levinson the word "Her" is categorized as third-person deixis, the function as subject pronouns and the word "Them" was categorized as a third person deixis plural as

object pronoun. That sentence tells about his father wouldn't let them marry unless Hughie could give him ten thousand pounds. So, the word "Her" has a referent meaning to Laura's father and the word "Them" has a referent meaning to Hughie and Laura.

On the first reading text, there is spatial deixis that found. The researcher found 1 deictic word that show place deixis, is the word "there".

Here sentences containing the data can be seen below:

"That night Hughie went to the Palette Club.
***There** he met Alan"*

In that sentence, Hughie went to the Palette Club to met Alan. The deixis word is "There". Based on Levinson the word "There" is spatial deixis refer to place, in those sentence the place is Palette Club. The deictic words "There" refer to the location away from the speaker or sometime close to the addressee (distal).

On the first reading text there is temporal deixis that found. The researcher found 2 deictic words that show temporal deixis, they are "night" and "morning". Here some sentences containing the data can be seen below:

*"One **morning** Hughie visited his friend"*

In that sentence, Hughie was visited his friend Alan in the morning. Based on Levinson the word "morning" is temporal deixis and has referent meaning to time when Alan was finishing a full-sized picture of a beggar man.

*"That **night** Hughie went to the Palette Club"*

In that sentence, Hughie went to the Palette Club to met Alan. According to Levinson the word "night" is temporal deixis and has referent meaning to time when Alan informed Hughie about his model, an elderly beggar.

*"The next **morning** while Hughie was having his breakfast, a messenger from Baron Hausberg came and handed a letter from the Baron to Hughie"*

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Based on Levinson the word "morning" is temporal deixis and has referent meaning to time while Hughie was eating his breakfast the next morning, a courier from Baron Hausberg arrived and delivered Hughie a letter from Baron.

Types of Deixis Found in reading text from textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School on the first reading texts

Table 4.1

Kinds of deixis	Deixis words	Total of deixis
Person deixis	He	11
	Him	3
	His	5
	Her	1
	Them	1
Spatial Deixis	There	2
Temporal deixis	Night	1
	Morning	2
Total in every activity		**26**

The types of deixis according to Levinson were detected in the first reading texts from the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School, as shown in table 1.1 regarding tabulation above.

The researcher discovered 26 deixis words, including twentyone words in the third person, two words in the spatial deixis, and three temporal deixis words. According to table 1.1, the most dominating deixis is third-person deixis, which occurs 21 times. As a result of the preceding explanation, it can be stated that the most common type of deixis found in the first reading texts was person deixis. The most common sorts of person deixis discovered were third-person deixis "he," which was found in 11 words reading texts from the textbook Pathway to

English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School.

b. The second reading text is entitled "The Necklace" by Guy de Maupassant. Based on those reading texts the deixis that found in those reading texts are:

In the second reading text there was person deixis which found in those reading text. From the analysis, there are first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis, in those reading text.

First person deixis in the second reading text is 20 times. This type of person deixis uses the word "I" thirteen times, "me" twice, "mine" twice, "my" twice, and "we" once.

Here some sentences containing the data can be seen below:

"I don't know exactly, but I think I could do it on four hundred francs"

In that sentences, Mathilde didn't know what to do, but she should be able to get a nice dress for four hundred francs. Based on Levinson the word "I" functions as a subject pronoun of the first-person singular. Based on that, the deictic word "I" include in the first person deixis because refers to the speaker in the speech event and the word "I" is spoken by Mathilde. The sentence uttered by Mathilde when she didn't know what to do, but she should be able to get a nice dress for four hundred francs.

"I shall look absolutely no one. I would almost rather not to go to the party"

In that sentence, Mathilde is sad because she doesn't have any jewelry to wear to the party. According to Levinson the word "I" functions as a subject pronoun of the first-person singular. Based on that, the deictic word "I" include in the first person deixis because refers to the speaker in the speech event and the word "I" is spoken by Mathilde. The sentence uttered by Mathilde when she doesn't have any jewelry to wear to the party.

Second person deixis in the second reading text is 16 times. This type of person deixis uses the

word "You" fiveteen times and "your" once. Here some sentences containing the data can be seen below:

*"Here's something for **you**, he said"*

In that sentence, the word "you" belongs to the second person deixis category because it is taken to mean the addressee or someone who has an immediate touch with the utterance's speaker. Based on Levinson the word "You" in the sentence refers to Mathilde as the address of the utterance, uttered by Mathilde's husband. The word "You" is second-person singular because it refers to only one person. The sentence uttered by Mathilde's husband, when he gave a large envelope to her.

*"What do **you** want me to do with this?"*

In that sentence, according to Levinson the word "You" belongs to the second person deixis category because it is taken to mean the addressee or someone who has an immediate touch with the utterance's speaker. The word "You" in the sentence refers to Mathilde's husband as the address of the utterance, uttered by Mathilde. The word "You" is second-person singular because it refers to only one person. The sentence uttered by Mathilde, after she tore the paper and read a printed invitation card.

Third person deixis in the second reading text is 78 times. This type of person deixis uses the word "He" six times, "she" twentythree times, "Him" two times, "His" two times, "Her" nineteen times, "Them" twice, "They" eight times, "Their" once, "Herself" four times, "It" eleven times.

Here some sentences containing the data can be seen below:

*"**She** left about four in the morning"*

Based on Levinson the word "She" belongs to the third person deixis because it refers to a person who is neither the speaker nor the intended recipient of the speech. The word "She" in the sentence, above refers to Mathilde who are not involved in the conversation and just mentioned in the speech. The

word "She" in the sentence is third-person singular that indicates the referent pointing to one person. In that sentence, Mathilde leaves the party at four in the morning.

*"**They** searched in folds of **her** dress, in folds of the coat, in the pockets, everywhere"*

According to Levinson the word that contains third-person deixis in those sentence is "They" and "Her". As a subject pronoun, the word "They" is classified as third-person deixis plural, the function of the subject pronoun is female. The Word "They" has referent meaning to Mathilde and her husband. Then the word "Her" in the sentence is third-person singular that indicating the referent pointing to one person. The word "Her" refers to Mathilde. Those sentences above tell about when she returned home, she looked in the mirror and realized that the necklace she wore to the party was no longer around her neck.

Temporal deixis on the second reading text there is temporal deixis that found. The researcher found 8 deictic words that show temporal deixis, they are "evening", "morning", "day", "monday", "sunday", "night", "now", and "week".

Here some sentences containing the data can be seen below:

*"One **evening**, her husband came home with an exultant air, holding a large envelope in his hand"*

According to Levinson, the word "evening" is temporal deixis because they deal with the encoding at temporal points of the spoken or written message. The phrase "One evening" refers to the time when Mathilde's husband came home, carrying a large envelope in his hand to give to his wife.

*"The **day** of the party grew nearer and Madame Loisel seemed sad, uneasy and anxious"*

In that sentence, the day of the party drew near and Mrs. Loisel looked sad, restless, and

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worried. Based on Levinson, the word "day" is temporal deixis because they deal with the encoding at temporal points of the spoken or written message. The phrase "The day" refers to the time when the day of the party drew near and Mrs. Loisel looked sad, restless, and worried.

*"One **Sunday**, as she had gone for a walk along the Champs-Elysees to freshen herself after the labors of the **week**, she caught sight suddenly of a woman who was taking a child out for a walk. It was Madame Forestier"*

In that sentence, one Sunday, as she was strolling along the Champs-Elysees to freshen up after a hard week's work, she suddenly saw a woman taking a child for a walk. That's Mrs. Forestier. According to Levinson the word "Sunday" and "week" are temporal deixis and have referent meaning to time when on a Sunday Mathilde strolling along the Champs-Elysees after a hard week's work, she suddenly saw Mrs. Forestier taking a child for a walk.

Types of Deixis Found in reading text from textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme gradeXI of Senior High School on the second reading texts

Table 4.2

Kind of deixis	Deixis word	Total of deixis
Person deixis	I	13
	You	15
	He	6
	She	23
	It	11
	Him	2
	His	2
	Her	19
	They	8
	Their	1
	Them	2

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Kind of deixis	Deixis word	Total of deixis
	Herself	4
Temporal deixis	Evening	4
	Morning	1
	Day	3
	Monday	1
	Sunday	1
	Now	1
	Night	1
	Week	1
Total in every activity		**125**

The types of deixis according to Levinson were detected in the second reading texts from the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School, as shown in table 1.2 regarding tabulation above.

The researcher discovered 125 deixis words, including 113 words in the person deixis, and 12 temporal deixis words. According to table 1.2, the most dominating deixis is third-person deixis, which occurs 77 times, and the second most dominant is second-person deixis were 16 times. As a result of the preceding explanation, it can be stated that the most common type of deixis found in the second reading texts was person deixis. The most common sorts of person deixis discovered were third-person deixis "she," which was found in 23 words reading texts from the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School.

c. Deixis found in reading text textbook "Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme" grade XI of Senior High School on the third reading text. The third reading text is entitled "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras Cunty" by Twain. Based on those reading texts the deixis that found in those reading texts are:

Person deixis in the third reading text there was person deixis which found in those reading text. From the analysis, there are first-person deixis and third person deixis in those reading texts. First person deixis in the third reading text is 18 times. This type of person deixis uses the word "I" nine times, "me" six times, "my" twice, and "mine" once. Here some sentences containing the data can be seen below:

*"In compliance with the request of a friend of **mine**, who wrote **me** from the East, **I** called on good-natured, garrulous old Simon Wheeler"*

Based on Levinson the word "mine", "me", and "I" is first-person deixis singular. The word "mine" in the sentence functions as a possessive pronoun of the first-person singular. The word "me" functions as an object pronoun of the first-person singular. The object pronoun is usually placed after a verb or preposition. Then, the word "I" functions as a subject pronoun of the first-person singular. The deictic word "mine", "me", and "I" are included in the first-person deixis because refers to the writer in the story. In that sentence, the writer tells about his friend named Simon Wheeler who is kind and chatty old.

*"**I** added that if Mr Wheeler could tell **me** anything about this Rev"*

According to Levinson, the word "I" and "me" is first person deixis singular. The word "I" functions as a subject pronoun of the first-person singular. The word "me" functions as an object pronoun of the first-person singular. The object pronoun is usually placed after a verb or preposition. Based on that, the deictic words "I" and "me" include in the first-person deixis because they refer to the writer. The sentence tells if Mr Wheeler could tell all about Rev. Leonidas W. Smiley the writer would feel obliged to him.

Third person deixis in the third reading text is 16 times. This type of person deixis uses the word "He" five times, "Him" five times, "His" three times,

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and "It" three times. Here some sentences containing the data can be seen below:

*"**He** roused up and gave me good-day"*

The deixis word in that sentence is "he". Based on Levinson "he" is third person deixis as a subject pronoun. "He" on the sentence has referent meaning to Simon Wheeler. The sentence tells that Simon Wheeler helped the writer to find information about Leonidas W. Smiley-Rev.

Temporal deixis on the third reading text, there is temporal deixis that found. The researcher found 1 deictic word that shows temporal deixis, that is word "day". Here the sentences containing the data can be seen below:

*"He roused up and gave me good-**day**"*

The deixis word in that sentence is "day". According to Levinson "day" is temporal deixis because they deal with the encoding at temporal points of the spoken or written message. The phrase "Good-day" refers to the time when the day Simon Wheeler helped the writer to find information about Leonidas W. Smiley-Rev.

Types of Deixis Found in reading text from textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School on the third reading texts

Table 4.3

Kind of deixis	Deixis word	Total of deixis
Person deixis	I	9
	Me	6
	My	2
	Mine	1
	He	4
	Him	5
	His	3
Spatial deixis	it	3
Spatial Deixis	-	-
Temporal deixis	Day	1
Total in every activity		**35**

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The types of deixis according to Levinson were detected in the second reading texts from the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School, as shown in table 1.3 regarding tabulation above.

The researcher discovered 35 deixis words, including thirtyfour words in the person deixis, and one word in the temporal deixis. According to table 1.3, the most dominating deixis is first-person deixis, which occurs 18 times, and the second most dominant is third-person deixis were 16 times. As a result of the preceding explanation, it can be stated that the most common type of deixis found in the third reading texts was person deixis. The most common sorts of person deixis discovered were first-person deixis "i", which was found in 9 words reading texts from the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School.

d. Deixis found in reading text textbook "Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme" grade XI of Senior High School on the fourth reading text. The fourth reading text is entitled "The Death of Bisma". Based on those reading texts the deixis that found in those reading texts are:

Person Deixis in the fourth reading text there was person deixis which found in those reading text. From the analysis, there are first-person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis in those reading texts. First person deixis in the fourth reading text is 24 times. This type of person deixis uses the word "I" fourteen times, "me" three times, "my" four times, "our" once, and "we" twice. Here some sentences containing the data can be seen below:

*"It's impossible. **I** have a crown prince from **my** first wife, Dewi Gangga, and **I** promised him to be **my** successor, Prabu Sentanu said"*

Based on Levinson, the word "I" and "my" is first person deixis singular. The word "I" in the utterance functions as a subject pronoun of the first-

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person singular. The word "I" is spoken by Prabu Sentanu. Prabu Sentanu is the speaker of the utterance. The word "my" in the utterance functions as a possessive adjective of the first-person singular. In the utterance above the first word "my" refers to Dewi Gangga the first wife of Prabu Sentanu. The second word "my" refers to Dewabrata the son of Prabu Sentanu. The sentence uttered by Prabu Sentanu when Dewi Sayojana wanted his descendant named Abiyasa to be the successor of the Hastinapura kingdom.

*"Dewi Sayojana, **I** haven't got a wife. **I** promise you that **I** will never marry in order that **I** don't have any descendants. **I** swear to the gods and to you, Dewi Sayojana, said Dewabrata wisefully"*

According to Levinson, the word "I" is first-person deixis singular. The word "I" in the utterance functions as a subject pronoun of the first-person singular. The word "I" is spoken by Dewabrata. Dewabrata is the speaker in that utterance. The sentence uttered by Dewabrata when he knew his father's problem with Dewi Sayojana about the successors of Hastinapura.

*"**We** can make him a prince, said Bisma seriously"*

Based on Levinson the word "we" in the utterance includes first-person deixis. The word "we" in the utterance functions of the subject pronoun of first-person plural. The deictic word "we" is first-person deixis plural because it refers to not only the speaker but also the addressee as well. The word "we" in the utterance refers to Dewi Sayojana and Bisma. The utterance, uttered by Bisma after he heard that Dewi Sayojana had a son from her first husband, to make him a king.

Second person deixis in the fourth reading text is 10 times. This type of person deixis uses the word "You" 7 times, and "your" 3 times. Here some sentences containing the data can be seen below:

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"I heard **you** *have a son from* **your** *first husband, Dewi Sayojana?"*

According to Levinson, the word "you" and "your" is categorized as second person deixis because it is interpreted as the recipient of the speech or someone who is directly related to the speaker of the speech. The word "you" and "your" is second person singular because it only refers to one person. The word "you" and "your" in the utterance refers to Dewi Sayojana. The speaker in the speech is Bisma and the target is his stepmother, Dewi Sayojana. The conversation takes place when no more crown prince will be king of Hastinapura.

"My beloved Bisma, I will wait for **you** *at the door of heaven"*

Based on Levinson, the word "you" is categorized as second person deixis because it is interpreted as the recipient of the speech or someone who is directly related to the speaker of the speech. The word "you" is second person singular because it only refers to one person and as an objective pronoun. The word "you" in the utterance refers to Bisma. The speaker in the speech is Amba, she is the daughter of a neighboring kingdom. The conversation takes place when Bisma's arrow hits Amba's chest and Amba dies.

Third person deixis in the fourth reading text is 43 times. This type of person deixis uses the word "He" ten times, "She" ten times, "Him" six times, "His" eight times, "Her" five times, "They" once, "Their" once, "It" two times. Here some sentences containing the data can be seen below:

"Yes, **his** *name is Abiyasa.* **He** *is not a handsome man and* **his** *face is ugly but* **he** *is a good man"*

According to Levinson, the words "his" and "he" are categorized as third-person deixis because they refer to people who are not speakers or recipients of speech. The words "his" and "he" in the utterance refers to Abiyasa, who wasn't involved in

the conversation and was only mentioned in the utterance. The words "his" and "he" are uttered by Dewi Sayojana. Dewi Sayojana is the speaker of the utterance. The words "his" and "he" in the utterance is third-person singular that shows reference pointing to one person. The conversation takes place after Bisma asked Dewi Sayojana about her son from her previous marriage.

*"Bisma gave **her** an explanation, but **she** didn't accept it"*

Based on Levinson, the words "her" and "she" are categorized as third-person deixis because they refer to people who are not speakers or recipients of speech. The words "her" and "she" in the sentence refers to Dewi Amba, who wasn't involved in the sentence and was only mentioned in the sentence. The words "her" and "she" in the sentence is third-person singular that shows reference pointing to one person. The sentence tells that Dewi Amba did not want to accept Bisma's explanation, because Bisma won the prize. Then Bisma must marry her.

*"**She** loved only Bisma and wanted to marry **him**"*

According to Levinson, the words "she" and "him" are categorized as third-person deixis because they refer to people who are not speakers or recipients of speech. The words "she" in the sentence refer to Dewi Amba, and "him" in the sentence refers to Bisma, who wasn't involved in the sentence and was only mentioned in the sentence. The words "she" and "him" in the sentence are third-person singular that shows reference pointing to one person. The sentence tells that Dewi Amba doesn't want to marry Abiyasa because she only loves and wanted to marry Bisma. Spatial deixis in the fourth reading text, there is spatial deixis that found. The researcher found 1 deictic word that show place deixis, is the word "there". Here sentences containing the data can be seen below:

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*"Now, **there** was no crown prince who could be the king of Hastinapura"*

Based on Levinson the word "There" is spatial deixis refer to place, in those sentence the place is king of Hastinapura. The deictic words "There" refer to the location away from the speaker or sometime close to the addressee (distal). In that sentence, tell that after Prabu sentanu died and then their two young sons died too. So, no crown prince can be king of Hastinapura.

Temporal deixis in the fourth reading text, there is temporal deixis that found. The researcher found 2 deictic word that shows temporal deixis, that is word "now" and "day". Here the sentences containing the data can be seen below:

*" **Now,** it was the **day**"*

According to Levinson the word "now" and "day" are temporal deixis because they deal with the encoding at temporal points of the spoken or written message. The word "now" and "day" are temporal deixis and have referent meaning to time when Bisma aims an arrow at Amba to stop her from chasing him. Unfortunately, the arrow hit Amba's chest and Amba died. and she said that on that day she would be waiting for Bisma at heaven's door.

Types of Deixis Found in reading text from textbook Pathway to English *Peminatan* Programme for XI of Senior High School on the fourth reading texts

Table 4.4

Kind of deixis	Deixis word	Total of deixis
Person deixis	I	14
	Me	3
	My	4
	Our	1
	We	2
	You	7
	Your	3

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Kind of deixis	Deixis word	Total of deixis
	Him	6
	His	8
	Her	5
	He	10
	She	10
	Their	1
	They	1
	It	2
Spatial Deixis	There	1
Temporal deixis	Now	4
	Day	2
Total in every activity		**84**

The types of deixis according to Levinson were detected in the second reading texts from the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School, as shown in table 1.4 regarding tabulation above.

The researcher discovered 84 deixis words, including seventyseven words in the person deixis, one word in the spatial deixis, and six temporal deixis words. According to table 1.4, the most dominating deixis is third-person deixis, which occurs 43 times, and the second most dominant is first-person deixis were 24 times. As a result of the preceding explanation, it can be stated that the most common type of deixis found in the fourth reading texts was person deixis. The most common sorts of person deixis discovered were third-person deixis "she" and "he" which were found in 10 words reading texts from the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School.

e. Deixis found in reading text textbook "Pathway to English *Peminatan* Programme" for XI of Senior High School on the fifth reading text. The fifth reading text is entitled "The Nightingale and the red

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Rose". Based on those reading texts the deixis that found in those reading texts are:

Person deixis in the fifth reading text there was person deixis which found in those reading text. From the analysis, there are first-person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis in those reading texts. First person deixis in the fifth reading text is 3 times. This type of person deixis uses the word "I" once, "me" once, and "my" once. Here some sentences containing the data can be seen below:

*"All right, said the girl, **I** would come with you to the ball under one condition. You must bring **me** a beautiful red rose as an ornament for **my** white linen dress? Can you? "*

Based on Levinson, the word "I" "me" and "my" are first person deixis singular. The word "I" in the utterance functions as a subject pronoun of the first-person singular. The word "I" is spoken by professor's daughter. Professor's daughter is the speaker of the utterance. The word "me" functions as an object pronoun of the first-person singular. The object pronoun is usually placed after a verb or preposition. The word "my" in the utterance functions as a possessive adjective of the first-person singular. In the utterance above the word "me" refers to professor's daughter. The word "my" refers to a professor's daughter's white linen dress. The sentence uttered by Professor's daughter when there's a boy wants to ask the girl to accompany him to the party. Second person deixis in the second reading text is 3 times. This type of person deixis uses the word "You". Here some sentences containing the data can be seen below:

*"All right, said the girl, I would come with **you** to the ball under one condition. **You** must bring me a beautiful red rose as an ornament for my white linen dress? Can **you**? "*

According to Levinson, the word "you" is categorized as second person deixis because it is

interpreted as the recipient of the speech or someone who is directly related to the speaker of the speech. The word "you" is second person singular because it only refers to one person. The word "you" in the utterance refers to the boy who wants to ask the girl to accompany him to the party. The speaker in the speech is Professor's daughter and the target is the boy who wants to ask the girl to accompany him to the party. The conversation takes place when there's a boy wants to ask the girl to accompany him to the party.

Third person deixis in the fifth reading text is 60 times. This type of person deixis uses the word "He" nineteen times, "She" thirteen times, "Him" eight times, "His" five times, "Her" eight times, "They" three times, "It" three times, "Himself" once. Here some sentences containing the data can be seen below:

*"**He** was only a student and **she** was the daughter of **his** mathematics professor"* Based on Levinson, the words "he" "she" and "his" are categorized as third-person deixis because they refer to people who are not speakers or recipients of speech. The words "he" in the sentence refer to a male student, "she" and "his" in the sentence refer to Professor's daughter. Who wasn't involved and was only mentioned in the sentence. The words "he" "she" and "his" in the sentence are third-person singular that shows reference pointing to one person. The sentence tells that The boy is just a student and the girl is the daughter of her math professor.

*"**He** threw away the rose on the street"*

According to Levinson, the words "he" is categorized as third-person deixis because refer to people who are not speakers or recipients of speech. The words "he" in the sentence refer to a male student. Who wasn't involved and was only mentioned in the sentence. The word "he" in the sentence is third-person singular that showing reference pointing to one person. The sentence tells

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that he threw a rose in the street because the flower was rejected by the woman.

*"**He** threw away the dead bird into the dustbin"*

Based on Levinson, the words "he" is categorized as third-person deixis because refer to people who are not speakers or recipients of speech. The words "he" in the sentence refer to a male student. Who wasn't involved and was only mentioned in the sentence. The word "he" in the sentence are third-person singular which shows reference pointing to one person. The sentence tells that The boy threw the dead bird he found near his bedroom window into the trash.

Spatial deixis in the fourth reading text, there is spatial deixis found. The researcher found 1 deictic word that shows place deixis, which is the word "there". Here sentences containing the data can be seen below:

*"**There** was a nightingale bird with a beautiful voice"*

According to Levinson the word "There" is spatial deixis refer to the place, in those sentence the place is on the rooftop of the student's room. The deictic words "There" refer to the location away from the speaker or sometimes close to the addressee (distal). In that sentence, tell that on the rooftop of the student room there is a nightingale with a sweet voice which every morning she sings a song for students.

Temporal deixis in the fourth reading text, there is temporal deixis found. The researcher found 3 deictic word that shows temporal deixis, that is the word "morning" twice, "night" twice and "day" once, and "week" once. Here the sentences containing the data can be seen below:

*" Every **morning** she sang a song for the student"*

Based on Levinson the word "morning" is temporal deixis because they deal with the encoding

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at temporal points of the spoken or written message. The word "morning" is temporal deixis and has referent meaning to the time when the sun rises in the morning on the rooftop of the student room there is a nightingale with a sweet voice that every morning sings a song for students.

*"That **day** he was so sad"*

According to Levinson the word "day" is temporal deixis because they deal with the encoding at temporal points of the spoken or written message. The word "day" is temporal deixis and has referent meaning to the time when The student is sad because he didn't find a red rose in that season.

*"That **night** under the bright moonlight, she did as the yellow roses told"*

Based on Levinson the word "night" is temporal deixis because they deal with the encoding at temporal points of the spoken or written message. The word "night" is temporal deixis and has referent meaning to the time when the bird is looking for a yellow rose for the boy.

Types of Deixis Found in reading text from textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School on the fifth reading texts

Table 4.5

Kind of deixis	Word of deixis	Total of deixis
Person deixis	I	1
	Me	1
	My	1
	You	3
	He	22
	She	13
	Him	8
	His	3
	Her	8
	They	3
	It	3

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Kind of deixis	Word of deixis	Total of deixis
	Himself	1
Spatial deixis	There	1
Temporal deixis	Morning	2
	Day	1
	Night	2
Total in every activity		**73**

The types of deixis according to Levinson were detected in the fifth reading texts from the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School, as shown in table 1.5 regarding tabulation above.

The researcher discovered 73 deixis words, including sixtyseven words in the first-person deixis, one word in the spatial deixis, and five temporal deixis words. According to table 1.4, the most dominating deixis is third-person deixis, which occurs 61 times, and the second most dominant is temporal deixis were 5 times. As a result of the preceding explanation, it can be stated that the most common type of deixis found in the fifth reading texts was person deixis. The most common sorts of person deixis discovered were third-person deixis "he" which was found in 22 words reading texts from the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School.

After taking a sample of the data, Levinson's theory was used to categorize it into three forms of deixis: person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. From reading texts textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School, consisting of the fifth reading text. The table can be found on the following page.

Tabulation Data of Deixis Found on the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School.

Table 4.6

Reading texts	Types of deixis					Total types of deixis in every reading texts
	Person deixis			Spatial deixis	Temporal deixis	
	1st person	2nd person	3rd person			
The Model Millionaire	-	-	21	2	3	26
The Necklace	20	16	78	-	13	127
The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County	18	-	16	-	1	35
The Death of Bisma	24	10	43	1	6	84
The Nightingale and the Red Rose	3	3	60	5	6	77
Total deixis word in every types	65	29	218	8	29	
	312					349
Total Types of Deixis found in the textbook Pathway to English *Peminatan* Programme for Senior High School XI						

According to table 1.6, forms of deixis were detected in the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School from the first reading texts through the fifth reading texts. There were 343 deixis terms discovered by the researcher. There were 26 deixis terms in the first reading text titled "The Model Millionaire", in the second reading text entitled "The Necklace" found 127 deixis words, in the third reading text entitled "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" found 35 deixis words, in the fourth reading text entitled "The Death of Bisma" found 84 deixis words, and the last reading text entitled "The Nightingale and the Red Rose" found 77 deixis words.

2. **The percentage of deixis on reading text provided in textbook "Pathway to English" for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School.**

Tabulation percentage of Deixis Found on the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School.

Table 4.7

No	Types of deixis	Quantity	Percentages
1	Person deixis	312	89,39%
2	Spatial deixis	8	2,29%
3	Temporal deixis	29	8,30%
4	Total	349	99,98%

The table above shows that the types of deixis discovered in the reading texts from the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School are: Person deixis 89,39%, Spatial deixis 2,29%, and Temporal deixis 8,30%. Person deixis has the largest percentage of all deixis, which suggests that Person deixis is the main deixis used in reading texts from the textbook.

3. **The use of deixis on reading text provided in textbook "Pathway to English" for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School.**

Using a linguistics form identifies a range of meanings," according to Hymes. A context can be used to convey a variety of messages. When a form is used in a context, it excludes from consideration any meanings that the context might have that aren't signaled by the form: the context excludes from consideration any interpretations that the form might have that aren't supported by the context"[1]. Deixis functions are used to identify human interaction, as seen by the type of person deixis being the most common type of deixis observed in this study[2].

In the reading text provided in the textbook "Pathway to English" for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School, the writer discovered three types of deixis forms: person deixis, which refers to the usage

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[1] Witri Afrilian, "Deixis in Judith McNaught's *Night Whispers Novel*." *Indonesian Journal of EFL and linguistics* Vol. 4 No. 1 (2019) 46, www.indonesian-efl-journal.org.

[2] Siti Nurani and Nico Harared, "Deixis in Taglines: A Socio-Cultural Semoitic Analysis," *Journal of English Language Teaching* Vol. 01 No. 01 (2016) 78, http://journal.lppmunindra.ac.id\index.php\Scope

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of first person or the speaker, second person, which refers to the addressee, and third person, which refers to those who are neither the speaker nor the addressee. The function of person deixis is to indicate the use of the personal pronoun in the reading texts.

The spatial location, or the location of the speaker and the listener, is encoded by place deixis. The most basic and universal example of spatial deixis uses demonstrative pronouns and the adverb of place: "here" and "there"[3].

Temporal deixis, according to Renkema, refers to the time relative to a temporal reference point, which is usually the moment of speech. The adjectives of time, such as yesterday, today, and tomorrow, as well as the verb tense, are included in this set of linguistic resources[4]. The purpose of temporal deixis is to demonstrate how the reading texts use timing.

B. Discussion

1. Data analysis of deixis found in reading text textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School.

Deixis is the process of locating and identifying individuals, objects, events, processes, and activities that are being discussed or referred to in connection to time, either when the speaker delivers the utterance or when the hearer hears it[5]. Person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis were the forms of deixis detected in reading text textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme

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[3] Khairun Niswa, "Pragmatic Analysis on Deixis to Short Story of What the Old Man Does is Always Right." *Journal of English Language and Education* Vol. 6 No. 1 (2021) 94, https://jele.or.id/index.php/jele/index

[4] Atika Pertiwi and Cita Hikmah Yanti, "Deixis in The Novel Murder on the Orient Express" *Language and Education Journal* Vol. 5 No. 2 (2020) 92, https://journal.binadarma.ac.id

[5] Ni Made Dwipayani, I Ketut Subagia & Anak Agung Gede Suarjaya, " Deixis Found in Movie Script Sing." *KULTURISTIK: Jurnal Bahasa dan Budaya* Vol. 4 No. 1 (2020) 45, https://ejournal.warmadewa.ac.id/index.php/kulturistik

grade XI of Senior High School. Based on the research finding, the most dominant deixis found in every reading text is person deixis, that found from the first reading text until the fifth reading text in the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Program grade XI of Senior High School, in which there were 349 person deixis words including 65 first-person deixis, 29 words second person deixis, and 218 third-person deixis. There were 21 person deixis terms in the first reading text titled "The Model Millionaire", in the second reading text entitled "The Necklace" found 114 person deixis words, in the third reading text entitled "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" found 34 person deixis words, in the fourth reading text entitled "The Death of Bisma" found 77 person deixis words, and the last reading text entitled "The Nightingale and the Red Rose" found 66 person deixis words. The first, person deixis, is concerned with the encoding of participants' roles in the speech event, such as speaker, addressee, or another referent. The first, second, and third person are the three essential concepts of person deixis. All characters who act as a speaker or an addressee, or other characters who act as a prior referent, utter these phrases.

The first person singular (I, me, mine, myself) is used to refer to the speaker in utterances; the first person plural (we, us, our, ours, and ourselves) is used to refer to both the speaker and the addressee in utterances; and the second person (You, your, yours, yourself, yourselves) is used to refer to only the addressee as an interlocutor in utterances and The third person (it, she, he, her, him, his, himself, himself, they, them, their, theirs, and themselves) is then used to allude to anything else that isn't stated in the dialogue but is mentioned in the utterances.

In general, the most dominant deixis found from first reading texts until fifth reading texts in the textbook Pathway to English for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School was person deixis. There were 312 person-deixis words including 65 first-person deixis, 29 second-person deixis, and 218 third-person deixis.

The second dominant deixis was temporal deixis which there were 29 times such as "evening", "morning", "day", "Monday", "Sunday", "Now", "night", and "week". The least dominant was spatial deixis, which there were 8 times with the only word "there". Furthermore, the most dominant reading text detected by deixis types was in the second reading text entitled "The Necklace" which found 127 deixis words. The reading text is about a woman who works hard to return the jewelry she lost before. The second most dominant was in the fourth reading text entitled "The Death of Bisma". The reading text is about the love story of a princess named Dewi Amba who really loves Prabu Sentanu's son, named Bisma. The researcher found 84 deixis words, and the fifth reading text entitled "The Nightingale and the Red Rose". The reading text is about a bird who is willing to sacrifice his life by sticking a rose thorn into his heart while singing a beautiful love song until the bird dies. The researcher found 77 deixis words. The third dominant was in the third reading text entitled "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County". Those reading text is about writer's friend, garrulous old Simon Wheeler and enquired after my friend's friend Leonidas W Smiley. The researcher found 35 deixis words. Last dominant deixis was on the first reading text entitled "The Model Millionaire". The first reading text is about the male beggar who became the model of the painting is a millionaire named Baron Hausberg. The researcher found 26 deixis words.

2. **Data analysis the percentage of deixis on reading text provided in textbook "Pathway to English" for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School.**

Based on table 1.7, it can be concluded that all deixis are found in all reading text. Person deixis is the most being found 312 deixis words or 89,39%. The word "I", "she", "he" and "her" all dominate reading texts. In the second position, temporal deixis is the most being found 29 deixis words or 8,30%. The word "morning", "night", and "day" dominate reading texts. The last

position in spatial deixis 8 deixis words or 2,29% with one word "there".

3. **Data analysis the use of deixis on reading text provided in textbook "Pathway to English" for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School.**

As said by hatch Deixis is a term used to refer to ourselves about other people and items in the speaker's and listener's surroundings, to locate acts in a temporal frame relative to the present, and to locate sections of a text concerning other parts, and to display social interactions. individual's social position for others[6].

There are three main kinds of deixis: person, spatial, and temporal deixis. In-person deixis, consists of three parts: first, second, and third-person deixis. Each type of deixis as a function can be found in the reading text provided in the textbook "Pathway to English" for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School.

The first person deixis function is used to alter the function of a person speaking about themselves. The second person deixis function is employed to change the function of describing another person to whom he is told. The third-person deixis function was once employed to shift the function of describing someone else.

In-person deixis, there is a deixis utterance found in the reading text provided in the textbook "Pathway to English" for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School. In the first, second, and third person. In the first person "I" is a singular subject pronoun, "Me" is a singular object pronoun, "My" is a possessive adjective pronoun, "Mine" functions as a possessive object pronoun, and "We" is a plural subject pronoun are used in the first person. The plural object pronoun is "we". In the second person, "You" is the singular/plural subject and

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[6] Arini Hidayah, "A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in "Back to you" by Selena Gomez." *Surakarta English and Literature Journal* Vol. 2 No. 2 (2019) 49, https://ejournal.unsa.ac.id/index.php/selju/index

object pronoun, and "Your" is the singular/plural object pronoun. And third person such as "We" as a plural subject pronoun, "Us" as a plural object pronoun, "Our" as a possessive adjective pronoun, "They" as a plural subject pronoun, and "Them" as the plural object pronoun, "Their" as a plural object pronoun. "She" as a singular subject pronoun, "Her" as a singular object pronoun, "He" as a singular subject pronoun, "Him" as a singular object pronoun, and "His" as a possessive pronoun, "Herself" as a singular object pronoun. The pronouns for first, second, and third-person function on a basic three, as shown by the pronouns for the first, second, and third person[7].

In spatial deixis which is found in the reading text provided in the textbook "Pathway to English" for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School are "here" and "there". The adverb of place refers to a location that can be determined based on the location of the utterances that took place. It refers to the definition of a position in space relative to the participants at the time of utterances in a speech event in this deixis. According to Levinson, spatial deixis is concerned with the definition of places to anchorage points in the speech event and, in most cases, the speaker, and there are two primary ways of addressing objects: describing or naming them on the one hand, and locating them on the other[8].

The last in the temporal deixis the reading text provided in the textbook "Pathway to English" for *Peminatan* Programme grade XI of Senior High School are the use of adverb of time such as "evening", "morning", "Monday", "Sunday", "day", "night", and "now". Temporal deixis refers to the point in the encoding process when the characters or speakers speak the

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[7] Irah Khoiriyah Azzahra," A Pragmatics Analysis of Deixis in Surah Al Baqarah Translated By Abdullah Yusuf Ali" *ENGLISH FRANCA: Academic Journal of English Language and Education* Vol. 3 No. 2 (2019) 5, http://journal.iaincurup.ac.id/index.php/english/article/view/1113

[8] Arini Hidayah, "A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in "Back to you" by Selena Gomez." *Surakarta English and Literature Journal* Vol. 2 No. 2 (2019) 50, https://ejournal.unsa.ac.id/index.php/selju/index

utterance[9]. Adverbs of time and tense are widely used to express temporal deixis.

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[9] Try Mahendra Siregar and Zainuddin, "Deixis in Novel "The Last Star" by Rick Yancey" *English Education Journal* Vol. 06 No. 2 (2018) 203, http://jurnal.iain-padangsidimpuan.ac.id/index.php/EEJ/article/download/1262/1063