Use of Deixis in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* by J.K. Rowling (A Pragmatics Analysis)

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Abstract: This study, contains an analysis about deixis in Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone, which is limited in the Chapter One. This study aims 1) To describe the categories of deixis with correlation the sentence in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone Chapter One 2) To describe the dominant types of deixis found in the Sorcerer's Stone in Chapter One. Theoretically, this study is hoped to be useful for the researchers of language and literature because the novel is unique in the language. The source of data was taken from Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone novel. The procedure followed in this study was reading and writing down the traditional categories of deixis are person, place and time. To these traditional categories, it should now add (following Lyons, 1968, 1977a, and Fillmore, 1971b, 1975) discourse (or text) deixis and social deixis. This study is descriptive qualitative study. The researchers used an observation method and making notes in obtaining the data. The findings showed that the traditional categories of person deixis occurred for 360 times. For the person deixis, it consists of first-person occurred 46 times, second-person occurred 45 times and third-person occurred 269 times. For the traditional categories of deixis, place occurred 89 times and time occurred 21 times. Besides, these additional traditional categories based on Lyons and Fillmore are discourse deixis it occurred 69 times and social deixis it occurred 15 times. So, it is indicated that the most dominant type is person deixis, especially the third person. The results of this study indicated that most of the sentence in this novel using many categories of deixis. The suggest to this novel is hopefully it can help the readers using deixis in language and literature research.

Keywords: Categories of deixis, Language, Literature, Novel.

I. INTRODUCTION

The word deixis is derived from the Greek word 'Deicticos' means to show or to indicate. Deixis is used to refer to those elements in language that referred directly to the situation. The single most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structure of language themselves is through the phenomenon of Deixis. It is a technical term for one of the most basic things to do with utterances. It means pointing via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this pointing is called a 'Deictic Expressions'.

In this study, the researcher will analyze the pragmatics of linguistics, focus on the Deixis. When the researcher read and seen the novel of Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone Chapter One, the researcher found that almost this novel is using pragmatics of deixis. Because of that, the researcher is want to analyze it and this novel is describing the motivation of the writer to write the stories for herself. She had vivid memories of her childhood, because of it, the reason of the writer in writing the stories about the children who seem to easily identify with Harry and his friends while they read the books.

This novel has some of the literary sentences in the story, besides literary is also has linguistic pragmatics. One of the linguistics pragmatics is deixis. The dominant of categories deixis is person deixis, this is by the author's experience when she childhood. She shares her story of life in this novel. Unfortunately, the social deixis categories are few in this story. If the number is somewhat more, the story of this novel will become more varied in its literary language.

In this novel there is communication between humans and the other human, this is important for a literary work so that the story becomes interesting to read. Human is necessary lives in society to communicate with each other. Communication is an essentially social process for humans in life. With communication, people or humans can exchange information, ideas, thoughts, attitudes and also opinions. Communication and human also need language when they are communicated. Language is not only a study of language and culture/ but ultimately on the world of relations and influence (Sapir, 1921). Language is the main part of human life because it functions as a tool for communication and interaction among humans hence, language is more than a sign. People can communicate and interact with each other by using the language for many purposes. The

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existence of language among humans for communication and interaction is a natural phenomenon. This natural phenomenon can be used written and spoken.

One of the linguistic areas that learn about the language that can help humans in using it is pragmatics. Laurence R. Horn and Gregory Ward (2006 in KhaliliEmad of International Academic Journal of Social Science) stated that pragmatics is the study of those context-dependent aspects of meaning which are systematically abstracted away from the construction of content or logical form. While based on Yule, George (1996) pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). According to Levinson, pragmatic is the study about the grammatical relation between language (text) and context (Levinson, 1983). Between language and pragmatics has a correlation with each other. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. Pragmatics has the type of study are:

1.   The study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said, in this type pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning.

2.   This type of study explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. This study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said.

3.   The basic answer is tied to the notion of distance. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said. Pragmatics is the study of the expressions of relative distance (Yule. 1996).

In the literature, such an idea seems to have been received with some enthusiasm. The most prominent representative of this pragmatic eclecticism is Geoffrey Leech, who advocates complementarity as his solution to the dilemma. This is what he says about the relation between pragmatics and its nearest linguistic neighbor, semantics: "The view that semantics and pragmatics are distinct, though complementary and interrelated fields of study, is easy to appreciate subjectively, but is more difficult to justify objectively. It is best supported negatively, by pointing out the failures or weaknesses of alternative views" (1983:6). The present study attempted to address the following research questions:

1.   What kind of deixis is mostly employed in the first chapter of Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone?
2.   Why does the author choose the deixis in the first chapter of Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1.   Pragmatics

Most definitions of pragmatics have been inspired by Charles Morris's definition of pragmatics as "the study of the relations of signs to interpreters" (1938) (Mey, 1996, p.35) (in Abdulameer, Adil, Suhair. T.A. in International Journal of English Linguistics, Vol.9).Morris added that "pragmatics is about everything human communication process, psychological, biological and sociological".In Levinson's words, "pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language" (Ibid, p.39). It is the systematic study of meaning depending on the use of language. The main topics of pragmatics are implicature, presupposition, speech acts and deixis (Huang, 2007, p.3).

Pragmatics factors such as context, real-world knowledge and inference are essential to fill the gap created by linguistic underdetermining. It's for this reason, pragmatics has to be included as a component in an overall theory of linguistic ability (Ibid, p.6).

2.2.   Deictic expressions – definitions and categories of deixis
2.1.1.   Deictic expression

Deictic expressions represent a key connection between the time frame, space, and people involved. The word deictic has its roots in the Greek word "deiknynai", meaning "to show". A related word, "deixis", is used in pragmatics and linguistics and it refers to a process whereby either words or expressions are seen to rely utterly on context.

2.1.2.   Definitions of deixis

Deixis is an important field studied in pragmatics, semantics, and linguistics. Deixis refers to the phenomenon wherein understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. Words or phrases that require contextual information to convey meaning are deictic. (Levinson, 1983: 54 in Andreea Stapleton, Essex Student Research Online)

2.1.3.   Categories of deixis

There are three deictic categories identified in the literature. These are personal deixis (I, you, we), spatial deixis (this, that, here, there), and temporal deixis (now, today, yesterday). In addition to person, place and time deixis, Levinson (1983), following Lyons (1977) and Filmore (1977), adds two other deictic

categories. These are: social deixis which covers the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referents and discourse deixis which involves the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located. To mention the categories, this study examined the categories of deixis. Those are:

1.   Person deixis

Person deixis is a word that has functions as a personal pronoun. Person deixis related with personal pronouns, if its reference which is used appropriately with the context is being used. Personal deixis is deictic reference to the participant role of reference, such as, the speaker, the addressee, and referent that are neither speaker nor addressee. According to Yule (1996: 10), personal deixis operates part division, there are first-person like I, me, myself, mine, me, we, us, etc., second person like you both singular and plural and third person like he, she, his, him, her, and the form of plural third-person includes: they, their and them. (Yule 10)

2. Time deixis

According to Levinson, "time deixis refers to the time which relative to the time of speaking or an utterance spoken" (Levinson 73). In English, for example, the use of 'now', 'then', 'yesterday', 'today', 'tomorrow'. Here, the word 'morning', 'afternoon', and 'night' cannot be categorized as time lexeme. It is caused by the planet's position on the earth toward the position of the sun.

3.   Place deixis

According to Levinson, "place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech. Place or location can be deixis if that place or location is seeing from the location of the people who are doing communication in language use in speech event" (Levinson 62). Place deixis can be seen from the use of demonstrative pronouns such as 'this' and 'that', and also can be seen from demonstrative adverbs of place such as: 'here' and 'there'.

4.   Discourse deixis

A word can be said as discourse deixis if that word refers to a certain part of that text. According to Levinson "discourse deixis means the use of the expression with some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance (including the use of the utterance itself)" (Levinson 85). It is where reference is being made to the current discourse.

5.   Social deixis

"Social deixis is used to code social distinctions that are relative to the participant role in social relationship between speaker and addressee or speaker and some reference" (Levinson 63). Hatch states that "social deixis is code to know the social relationship between speaker and addressee or audience" (Hatch 220).

III. METHOD

3.1.   Type of research

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method,/ because it analyzes the categories of deixis found in this novel. Qualitative research is perhaps most commonly associated with certain schools which fall broadly within what is known as the interpretivist sociological tradition, particularly phenomenology (see, for example, Schutz, 1976), ethnomethodology (see, for example, Blumer, 1969). Burns and Grove (2009) have provided their opinions that qualitative research is a systematic and subjective approach to highlight and explain daily life experiences,/ and to further give them proper meaning. Alberto Crescentini and GiudittaMainardi have presented some guidelines, and suggestions for the preparation of a good qualitative research paper (Crescentini&Mainardi, 2009).

3.2.   Data source

This study was done by considering the data taken from the novel "Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone Chapter 1. The movie is the first novel in the immensely popular series by British writer J.K. Rowling. It was first published in Britain in 1997 and appeared in the United States the following year under the title Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. In collecting the data, the researcher used the form of the sentences written in the text of the novel. The novel was also there the film, so it can make it easier and help the researcher to understand and analyze the context of the sentences. This novel tells about The Dursleys are a well-to-do, status-conscious family living in Surrey, England. Eager to keep up proper appearances, they are embarrassed by Mrs. Dursley's eccentric sister, Mrs. Potter, whom for years Mrs. Dursley has pretended no to know. One day morning, when Mr. Dursley on his way to work, he saw has seen a cat reading a map. He feels surprised and

tells himself that how could it be and imagined it. Then, when Mr. Dursley is waiting in traffic, he notices that people dressed in brightly colored cloaks. When he walking past a bakery at this time, he heard people talking excitedly about his sister in law's family, the Potters and the Potter's one-year-old son, Harry. Mr. Dursley feels disturbed with that news, but he still not sure anything and Mr. Dursley decides not to say anything to his wife. At night, as the Dursleys are falling asleep, Albus Dumbledore, a wizard and the head of the Hogwarts wizardry academy, appears on their street. He shuts off all the streetlights and approaches a cat that is soon revealed to be a woman named Professor McGonagall (who also teaches at Hogwarts) in disguise. They discuss Voldemort and Dumbledore tells McGonagall that Voldemort has been killed the Potter parents the previous night and tried to kill their son, Harry, but was unable to do that. Dumbledore adds that Voldemort's power began to wane after his failed attempt to kill Harry. Dumbledore said that/ Harry it should be taken care of by Dursley's family, but McGonagall does not agree on it. But Dumbledore insists that there is no one to take care of the child. When Harry will growth up become old enough, Dumbledore will be told of his fate. Dumbledore takes Harry and places him on the Dursley's doorstep with an explanatory letter he has written to the Dursleys family.

3.3. Data analysis

After obtaining the data from the novel, the researcher further analyzed the data based on the categories of deixis. This effort was done to answer the first and second research questions. Meanwhile, to answer the second research question, the researcher will give and write the examples of categories deixis which has been chosen the deixis in the first chapter of Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone.

IV. RESULTS

To answer the first question, the researcher gives the results on the table below. **Table 1 as below:**

No	Data	Code	Number	Percentage
Categories of Deixis				
1	Person Deixis			
	First Person	1st Pers. Deixis	46	8,3%
	Second Person	2nd Pers. Deixis	45	8,1%
	Third Person	3rd Pers. Deixis	269	48,5%
2	Time Deixis	Tm. Deixis	21	3,8%
3	Place Deixis	Pc. Deixis	89	16,0%
4	Discourse Deixis	Dc. Deixis	69	12,5%
5	Social Deixis	Soc. Deixis	15	2,7%
Total			554	99,9%

Based on table 1, it can be seen that there were 554 categories of deixis in the novel of Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone chapter one. The result showed that the categories of deixis the most employed are person deixis, especially third person 269 with the percentage 48,5%. And then followed by second the most employed is place deixis 89 with the percentage 16,0%, and the last of the most employed is discourse deixis 69 with the percentage 12,5%. And for the average number of deixis that is not too high followed by first-person deixis 46% with the percentage 8,3% and second person deixis 45 with the percentage 8,1%. And the low of the number of deixis time deixis 21 with the percentage 3,8% and followed the last of the low number of deixis is social deixis 15 with the percentage 2,7%.

V. DISCUSSION

Based on table 1, it is clear that the categories of deixis have occurred in five categories, namely person deixis which consists of first-person, second person and third person, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Each category of deixis is already there in the novel of "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone". Therefore, to understand the context of the deixis in literary work is very important to have a good language and structure. To get the answer to the second research question, the researcher furthers the analysis of the data found in the text of the novel. Based on the text in the novel which took place, some examples of the sentences that there were in categories of deixis were also included, as follows:

1. Person deixis with the first person.

Person deixis is a word that has functions as a personal pronoun. Person deixis related with personal pronouns, if its reference which is used appropriately with the context is being used. So, person deixis is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person, it needs how to develop an independent pragmatic. Here, this is the example of the categories person deixis as the first person.

The dialogue between Mr. and Mrs. Dursley:

Context: The dialogue happens in Mr. Dursley's home especially in the living room. Mr. Dursley has to say something to Mrs. Dursley about Mrs. Dursley's sister. This news makes Mrs. Dursley angry and shocked. Because,/ they normally pretended about Mrs. Dursley's sister. And Mr. Dursley decided that he didn't dare and do not talk about Potter.

"Mrs. Dursley sipped her tea through pursed lips. Mr. Dursley wondered whether he dared tell her he'd heard the name "Potter." He decided he didn't dare. Instead he said, as casually as he could, "Their son – he'd be about Dudley's age now, wouldn't he?"

"I suppose so**,"** said Mrs. Dursley stiffly.

"What's his name again? Howard, isn't it?"

"Harry. Nasty, common name, if you ask me."

"Oh, yes, " said Mr. Dursley, his heart sinking horribly. "Yes, **I** quite agree."

The response is Mrs. Dursley ask with Mr. Dursley who is the name of her sister's son. And after Mr. Dursleyanswer it, he decided he didn't dare it. It means that, the context is including person deixis. Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns for first person (T/speaker/I), second person (you) and third person (he, she, or it) (Yule, 1996: 10). This context is including person deixis with pronouns for the first person, because first person in this context as a speaker.

2.   Person deixis with the second person.
Person deixis is a word that has functions as a personal pronoun. Person deixis related with personal pronouns, if its reference which is used appropriately with the context is being used. So, person deixis is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person, it needs how to develop an independent pragmatic. Here, this is the example of the categories person deixis as the second person.
The dialogue between Prof McGonagall and Hagrid:
Context: The dialogue between Dumbledore, Professor McGonagall, and Hagrid. This dialogue talks about Dumbledore who wants to give Harry to Mr. Dursley's family. Dumbledore took Harry in his arms and turned toward the Dursleys' house. Harry will stay in that family for several times. Before,/ they leave Harry in Dursleys' family, Hagrid wants to say good-bye to Harry.

"Dumbledore took Harry in his arms and turned toward the Dursleys' house.

"Could I – could I say good-bye to him, sir?" askedHagrid. He bent his great, shaggy head over Harry and gave him what must have been a very scratchy, whiskery kiss. Then, suddenly, Hagrid let out a howl like a wounded dog.

"Shhh!" hissed Professor McGonagall, "**You**'ll wake the Muggles!"

The response is Dumbledore, Professor McGonagall and Hagrid will leave Harry in Dursleys' house. Harry will stay in the house of Dursleys' family. It means that,/ the context is including person deixis. Person deixis operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns for the first person (T/speaker/I), second person (addressee/you) and third person (he, she, or it) (Yule, 1996: 10). This context is including person deixis with pronouns for the second person,/ because of the second person in this context as the addressee in the context of the novel.

3.   Person deixis with the third person.
Person deixis is a word that has functions as a personal pronoun. Person deixis related with personal pronouns, if its reference which is used appropriately with the context is being used. So, person deixis is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person, it needs how to develop an independent pragmatic. Here, this is the example of the categories person deixis as the third person.
The dialogue between Mr. Dursley and Mrs. Dursley:
Context: The Dursleys had everything they wanted, they also had a secret, their greatest fear was that somebody would discover it. But, although they had everything, unfortunately, Ms. Dursleys pretended if she didn't have a sister, her name is Mrs. Potter. Mrs. Dursleys doing like that because her sister and her husband's sister good for nothing husband were as Dursleyish as it was possible to be. When Mr. and Mrs. Dursleys woke

up on the dull, on the gray Tuesday, their story starts, there was something strange and mysterious in that country.

"Mr. Dursley hummed as **he** picked out his most boring tie for work, and Mrs. Dursley gossiped away happily as **she** wrestled a screaming Dudley into his high chair."

The response is that they are not aware of there will be happening strange and mysterious in all over the country. Mr. Dursleys and Mrs. Dursleys just doing their daily activity, are working and gossiping. It means that, the context is including person deixis. Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns for first person (T/speaker/I), second person (addressee/you) and third person (he, she, or it) (Yule, 1996: 10). This context is including person deixis with pronouns for the third person, because third person in this context as the some other in the context of the novel.

4. Time deixis

According to Levinson, time deixis refers to the time which relative to the time of speaking or an utterance spoken (Levinson, 73). Time deixis is also the interaction of deictic co-ordinates with the non-deictic conceptualization of time and space. To understand these aspects of deixis, it is necessary to have a good understanding of the semantics of space and time in general. Here, this is the example of time deixis. The dialogue between Mr. Dursleys, Mrs. Dursleys, and Dudley:

The context: This dialogue is happening in Mr. Dursleys' house. At half-past eight, Mr. Dursley wants to go to his office, before he was going to the office, he pecked Mrs. Dursley on the cheek, and tried to kiss Dudley good-bye but failed, because at that time Dudley having a tantrum.

"At half pas eight, Mr. Dursley picked up his briefcase, pecked Mrs. Dursley on the cheek, and tried to kiss Dudley good-bye but missed, because Dudley was **now** having a tantrum and throwing his cereal at the walls."

The response is Mr. Dursley wants to go to the office and he has already to pick up his briefcase,/ before he goes to the office, he excused himself to leave with his wife and son. Time deixis is ultimate to refer participant-role. Thus as a first approximation (but see below), now can be glossed as 'the time at which the speaker is producing the utterance containing now'. It is important to distinguish the moment of utterance (or inscription) or coding time (or CT) from the moment of reception or receiving time (or RT). As we noted, in the canonical situation of utterance, with the assumption of the unmarked deictic center, RT can be assumed to be identical to CT (Lyons (1977a: 685). In this case, the word 'now' included in time deixis.

5. Place deixis

According to Levinson, "place or space deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. The importance of locational specifications, in general, can be gauged from the fact that there seem to be two basic ways of referring to objects – by describing or naming them on the one hand, and by locating them on the other (Lyons, 1977a: 648). Here this is the example of place deixis. This dialogue is happening in the bed and living room.

The context is when Mr. Dursley had been put Dudley to bed, he went into the living room in time and catch the last report on the evening news. When he read that news, he feels confused and he thinks that there is something mysterious and strange that he doesn't know.

"Although owls normally hunt at night and are hardly ever seen in daylight, **there** have been hundreds of sightings of these birds flying in every direction since sunrise."

The response is Mr. Dursley is still confused with the news that has been found in the living room. There is something mysterious and strange that he doesn't know. Place deixis is the adverbs *here* and *there* are often thought of as simple contrasts on a proximal/distal dimension, stretching away from the speaker's location (Levinson, 80). But for this context, *there,* in this case, does not generally mean 'how are hundreds of sightings of these birds flying in every direction since sunrise at some place distant from the speaker', but rather 'how are hundreds of sightings of these birds flying in every direction since sunrise where the addressee is'. The gestural usage of *there* favors the first interpretation, the symbolic usage the second.

6. Discourse deixis

According to Levinson, discourse or text concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). Here the example of discourse deixis. The dialogue between Mr. Dursley and Mrs. Dursleys:

The Dursleys family had everything they wanted, but they also had a secret, and the secret they would discover it. Mrs. Dursley has a sister, her name is Mrs. Potter, but she doesn't recognize her sister because her sister and her husband don't good. But, The Dursley knew that the Potters had a small son, too, but they had never even seen him. And they have a way to get rid of Potter's son, so their son doesn't play with potter's son.

"The Dursleys knew **that** the Potters had a small son, too, but they had never even seen him."

The response is The Dursleys knew that Potter has a small son, but they never have seen him and don't want to admit it. Discourse deixis is one could perhaps say that the pronoun here refers successfully via a discourse deictic reference to a prior NP (noun phrase). (from Lyons, 1977a: 668). It means that the pronoun that does not seem to be anaphoric (unless it is held that it refers to the same entity that A's utterance does, example a proposition or a truth value); nor does it quite seem to be discourse deictic (it refers not to the sentence but, perhaps, to the statement made by uttering that sentence). (Lyons, 1977a: 670).

7.   Social deixis

Social deixis concerns "that aspect of sentences which reflect or establish or are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs" (Fillmore, 1975: 76). Based on Levinson, 63: Social deixis is used to code social distinctions that are relative to the participant role in social relationship between speaker and addressee or speaker and some reference. Here the example of social deixis.

The dialogue between Dumbledore and Prof McGonagall.They talking about Voldemort who calls him with You Know Who. Professor McGonagall says that there is no reason to be frightened of saying Voldemort's name. Although everyone knows that called Voldemort was frightened of.

"My dear Professor, surely a sensible person like yourself can call him by his name? All this 'You Know Who' nonsense – for eleven years I have been trying to persuade people to call him by his proper name: Voldemort."

The response is they talking about Voldemort, someone who calls You Know Who. Voldemort has been gone around eleven years. When Prof said his name, Dumbledore feels a little bit frightened, but Prof gives calming to Dumbledore so he doesn't frighten with the name of Voldemort. There are of course many aspects of language usage that depend on these relations (Brown & Levinson, 1978, 1979), but these usages are only relevant to the topic of social deixis in so far as they are grammaticalized. Obvious examples of such grammaticalizations are 'polite' pronouns and titles of address, but there are many other manifestations of social deixis (Brown & Levinson, 1978: 183-92, 281 – 5; Levinson, 1977, 1979b). In short, this context is including social deixis because the sentence of the context is polite pronouns.

VI. CONCLUSION

Communication is an essential process for human life. When we did communication, we need language. So that the language is easy to understand, it is the need for structure grammaticalized in the language itself. So, the speakers should use the elements of language it refers to the direction of the situation. In the same idea, Lyons (1977: 637) added that/ by deixis is mean the location and identification of person, objects, events, processes, and activities that were talking about or referred to relating of the spatiotemporal context formed and determined by the act of utterance and the participant in it, usually, it is spoken by a single speaker and at least one addressee.

However, in this present study, the researcher found that some sentences which have been a correlation with the categories of the deixis in the script novel "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone by J.K. Rowling". The results show that there is 46 first person of deixis, 45 the second person of deixis, 269 third person of deixis, 21 time of deixis, 89 place of deixis, 69 discourse of deixis, and 15 social of deixis. Findings of the result deixis, it is concluded that deixis manifests the relationship between the structure of language and the context, which is not shared and it should be communicated as contextually and pragmatically. For further research, hopefully, this study can give a contribution to the reader.

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