

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

According to Ferdinand de Saussure, linguistics is the study of languages and the ways in which human speech manifests itself (1916). He says that linguistics is also concerned with the history of languages and with the social or cultural influences that shape the development of language. Saussure (1916) said that linguistics includes such fields of study as: phonology, which is the study of the sound pattern of language, phonetics, which is the study of the production and perception of speech sounds, morphology, which is the study of the word formation and structure, syntax, which is the study of the grammar and sentence structure, semantics, which is the study of meaning, and language acquisition are all subfields of linguistics.

As the branches of linguistic, pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to and account of language understand (Levinson, 1985:21). Pragmatics studies deixis, reference, presupposition, speech acts, and entailment, among other things. According to Levinson (1985:27), pragmatics is the study of deixis (at least in part), implicative, presupposition, speech acts, and aspects of discourse structure. Meanwhile, according to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning which relates to utterances situation. In the pragmatics, deixis is one part that is studied. Yule (1996:9) said that, deixis is a technical term (from Greek) that's meaning "pointing" via

language. The word deixis comes from the Greek that “*deiktikos*” which mean it appointment directly.

Person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis are all types of deixis that proposed by Levinson (1985). Person deixis is divided into three parts: first person deixis (*I*), second person deixis (*You*), and third person deixis (*She, He* or *It*). The time or temporal deixis refers to the timing of speech events and includes *now, tonight, today, tomorrow, then, yesterday, last week, this week, and next week*. The place or temporal deixis contains demonstrative pronouns such as *this* and *that* and the demonstrative adverbs of place such as *here* and *there*. These categories can be used to analyze language that the hearer or addressee may not understand. Meanwhile, according to Yule (1996), deixis can be divided into three parts there are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Yule (1996:11) clearly said that person deixis divided into three categories that exemplified by personal pronoun, that are *I, you, we, they, he, she, and it*. Spatial deixis related to the location of participant in the speech event in which utterance is delivered. Temporal deixis is the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant roles.

Deixis appears in both fiction, such as novels, and real life. Deixis research is interesting because it allows for the exploration of the audience's subconscious response to verbal pointing, as well as the linking of this response to the features and context of the conversation. According to Halliday's theory (1978: 10), “the context of situation is a theoretical construct for explaining how a text relates to the social processes within which it is located”, and consists of three parts: the

main social activity that is taking place, the people involved (as well as how they are related to each other), and the text's roles and functions within this social activity, which are known technically as *field*, *tenor*, and *mode* in systemic functional linguistics. This current study will analyze the types of the deixis that used in *Paper Town* by John Green based on Levinson's theory. *Paper Towns* tells the story of Quentin, an obedient and intelligent adolescent who loves hanging out with his two nerdy best friends. However, he is always felt romantic feelings for his next-door neighbor, Margo Roth Spiegel man. Margo is a unique character. She loves life and wants to live it to the fullest. She likes to go missing and leave clues for the people she cares about. She sends Quentin on an adventure one night to sabotage her cheating ex-boyfriend's life. She goes missing the next day, leaving clues for Quentin to find her. Quentin's long journey to find Margo begins here.

The topic of this study is interesting to be analyzed because from the analysis of deixis that used in *Paper Town* by John Green, people can understand the conversation, utterance, or sentence, based on the novel and each utterance is linked to a reference to people, places, or times. Besides that, it helps people to interpret the meaning of a certain sentence based on its context and its function.

1.2 Problems of Study

Based on the background of study, this study will be focused on the analysis of deixis that occurred in *Paper Town* Novel by John Green. The problem of the study will be based on these following questions:

1. What types of deixis are found in John Green's Novel *Paper Town*?

2. What are the functions of deixis used in John Green's *Paper Town*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To identify the types of deixis are found in John Green's *Paper Town*
2. To analyze the functions of deixis are used in John Green's *Paper Town*

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is part of a pragmatics study, so it covers a limited scope. The study focuses on the types of deixis found in John Green's novel *Paper Town* and examines the functions of deixis used in the book. The study uses Levinson's (1983) theory as the main framework for analyzing and identifying the types and functions of deixis. Additionally, the study applies Halliday and Hasan's (1985) theory on the context of situation.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study can be divided into two types there are theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance of this study is to give deeper understanding and enough information about deixis. The theoretical of significance of this study are; the readers know about what are the types of deixis that found in John Green's *Paper Town* and the functions of deixis that used in John Green's *Paper*

Town. Besides that, this study can be as references to the students who want to analyze the pragmatics study especially deixis.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practical significance of this study is to explain about the types of deixis and the function of deixis. The practical significance of this study is the result of this study hopefully giving useful information for the readers and for the researcher herself is to understand the types and the functions of the deixis that found in the novel *Paper Town* by John Green.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

To explain the problems of this study, in chapter two, this study will provide many issues such as related literature, concepts and theoretical framework. The review related literature consists of the thesis and journal from the previous study. It will help the researcher to give some difference between this study to the other study in analyzing deixis in the novel.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This research uses certain literature review related with the novel. The first literature review is an article that published in Humanis Jurnal Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Unud, by Putri and Budiasa (2018), *The Analysis of Deixis in the Novel the Fault in Our Stars by John Green*. This study used qualitative method to analyze the data and the methods were done by descriptive technique. This study used the theory of deixis proposed by George Yule (1996). The result of this study showed that there are three types of deixis found in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*, namely person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis.

The similarity of the previous study with this current study is the data analysis and the data source. Both studies use descriptive qualitative method and the data source from John Green's Novel, meanwhile the previous study analyzed *The Fault in Our Stars* novel and this current study will use *Paper Town* novel as the data source. The difference from both studies in this previous study used Yule's (1996) as main theory about deixis and this current study will use the

theory from Levinson (1983) as main theory and supporting theory from Halliday and Hasan (1985) about context of situation.

The second analysis has been conducted from the article by Solihah et al. (2021) title *An Analysis of Deixis in "Catching The Sun" Novel By Tony Parsons*. The previous study used the descriptive method and was a qualitative research study. In this novel, the data obtained was the characters' utterances, which were presented in the form of phrases and sentences. The novel contained five deixis types, according to the analysis which were based on Levinson's theory, including person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. Person deixis' reference meanings mostly refer to the novel's characters. The locations mentioned by the characters are referred to as spatial deixis. The time discussed in the conversations is referred to as the temporal deixis which includes the past, present, and future. An honorific character is a social deixis. The discourse deixis then mostly refers to the expressions of the characters in the same utterances.

The similarities for both studies are in the data analysis. Both of studies use qualitative method and Levinson's theory as the main theory. This current study will be used the supporting theory from Halliday and Hasan (1985) about context of situation. The different between both studies is the data source. The previous study analyzed the deixis in Tony Parsons' novel "*Catching The Sun*" as the data source and this current study will analyze the deixis that are found in "*Paper Town*" novel by John Green as the data source.

The third analysis from the scientific article by Deka Afriyani (2017) entitles *An Analysis of Deixis Used in The Inside Out Movie Dialogue*. The previous study used the descriptive method and was a qualitative research study. The data in this previous study were taken from the utterances in *Inside Out* movie dialogue. This study found 289 deictic expressions from 134 utterances. In addition, this study suggests the next researcher will use the same theory about deixis by Levinson (1983). Moreover, not only analyze the types of deixis but also to compare the differences between deixis and pronoun because in this previous study does not compare the differences between them.

The similarity of both study is the data analysis and the main theory that used in analyzing the data. Both of studies use qualitative method and Levinson's theory as the main theory. The different between both studies is the data source. The previous study analyzed the deixis in Movie dialog "*Inside Out*" an American animated film by Pete Docter and produced by Jonas Rivera as the data source, meanwhile this current study will analyze the deixis that will find in Novel "*Paper Town*" by John Green as the data source.

The fourth analysis is from the thesis by Nurjanah (2018) entitle *A Deixis Analysis of Moana Movie Script*. The previous study used the descriptive method and was a qualitative research study. The data used is the script from Moana Movie (2016). The script for Moana Movie can be analyzed using a pragmatic approach, specifically George Yule's (1996) theory of deixis analysis. The findings of this study can be found in Moana Movie Script, where the person deixis achieved a higher level than another, implying that it was used 1.041 times.

The first-person deixis was used 519 times, the second-person 311 times, and the third-person 211 times. The following is spatial deixis, which is used 105 times, and temporal deixis, which is used 26 times. So, the total number of deixis types was 1.172, with personal deixis being the most dominant.

The similarity of both study is in the method. Both of studies used qualitative method in analyzing data. The different from both studies are the main theory and the data source. The previous study used Yule (1996) theory as the main theory meanwhile this current study will use Levinson (1983) theory as the main theory and supporting theory from Halliday and Hasan (1985). The previous study analyzed the deixis in script of Movie “*Moana 2016*” an animated musical adventure film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures as the data source meanwhile this current study will analyze the deixis in Novel “*Paper Town*” by John Green as the data source.

The last analysis is the thesis from Ardiati Lutfiatul Naziroh (2021), entitle *Deixis Analysis in Action Genre Film Mulan 2020*. The previous study used the descriptive method and was a qualitative research study. The previous study found all types of deixis by applying Cruse’s (2000) theory. Five types of deixis could be found in the *Mulan 2020* film, and 734 deixis were discovered. Among the 734 deixis are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The most common deixis is person deixis; there are 606 type of person deixis, including first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. Then, 84 deixis found in *Mulan 2020* is discourse deixis, because the speaker in the action genre film utters many commands. The following 28 deixis discovered

is social deixis, which derives from the words "it and its" that describe or have a social meaning. There are 12 place deixis found in *Mulan 2020*. In the end, 4 types of time deixis that found in *Mulan 2020* movie, it is too rarely, this movie use the time deixis in every character.

The similarity of the previous study from Ardiati Lutfiatul Naziroh's is the data analysis. Both of studies used qualitative method in analyzing the data. The different from both of this study are the main theory and the data source. The previous study applied Cruse's (2000) theory as the main theory, meanwhile this current study will use Levinson's theory as the main theory and supporting theory from Halliday and Hasan (1985). The previous study analyzed the deixis in Action Genre Film "*Mulan 2020*" an American fantasy film direct by Niki Caro using a screenplay by Elizabeth Martin et al. produced by Walt Disney Pictures as the data source meanwhile this current study will analyze the deixis that found in Novel "*Paper Town*" by John Green as the data source.

2.2 Concepts

The concepts are used in this study are related to the title and the problems of this study. The concepts of this study can be explained in the following explanations.

2.2.1 Deixis

Deixis is defined by Levinson (1983) as the structure in language that aims to indicate person, place, time, social distinctions, and roles in discourse. Deixis is pointing or indicating. Indicating means interpretation of utterances depends on

the analysis of the context of utterance (Levinson, 1983:54). Deixis analyzes words, phrases, and utterances that are directly related to a person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, or discourse deixis. It is focused with the encoding of numerous aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance, in addition to the relationship between linguistic structure and context.

2.2.2 Paper Town Novel

Paper Towns tells the story of Quentin, an obedient and intelligent adolescent who loves hanging out with his two nerdy best friends. However, Quentin always felt romantic feelings for his next-door neighbor, Margo Roth Spiegelman. Margo is a unique character. Margo loves life and wants to live it to the fullest. Margo likes to go missing and leave clues for the people she cares about. Margo sends Quentin on an adventure one night to sabotage her cheating ex-boyfriend's life. Margo goes missing the next day, leaving clues for Quentin to find her. Quentin's long journey to find Margo begins here.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study applies the theory of deixis from Levinson (1983) based on his book entitled "*Pragmatics*" as the main theory. Levinson's (1983) theory about deixis is used to analyze the various types of deixis and how the function of deixis is implemented in the novel "Paper Town." Meanwhile, Halliday and Hasan's (1985) theory about the context of the situation is used to analyze the functions of deixis, such as person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

2.3.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between natural language expressions and their application in a specific situation. It is based on linguistics, philosophy, and sociology. Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding (Levinson, 1985:21). The term of the language understanding is used here in the way that works in artificial intelligence do to emphasize that understanding an utterance entails much more than knowing the meanings of the words uttered and the grammatical relations between them (Levinson, 1985).

Pragmatics allows us to analyze and understand these implied meanings and the pragmatic intentions behind the utterances. By considering implicatures, we can unravel the richness and complexity of communication beyond the literal surface level, taking into account the shared assumptions, social norms, and contextual factors that shape our understanding of language.

Example: Person A: "Do you have any plans for the weekend?"

Person B: "I have a lot of work to catch up on."

Based on the example above, Person B's response implies that they do not have any free time or availability for social plans during the weekend, even though they did not explicitly say so. The implicature here is that Person B is busy and cannot engage in leisure activities. The interpretation of this implicature is based on the context and the conventional understanding of how people typically respond to such questions.

2.3.2 Deixis

The term of deixis essentially concerns with the ways in which language encode or grammatically features of the context of the utterance or speech event, and thus how the interpretation of utterances is dependent on the analysis of that context of utterance, Levinson (1983:54). As a result, the pronoun *this* does not always name or refer to a specific entity; rather, it is a variable or placeholder for a specific entity provided by the context, such as a gesture (Levinson, 1983:55). Levinson (1983:55) also said that the key point to remember whenever the pragmatics/semantics divide is that deixis is concerned with the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance within the utterance itself.

Example: *I* am the mother of Napoleon (Levinson, 1983:56)

We cannot assess the truth of this sentence based on this example unless we know who is speaking. If the person uttering the sentence is indeed identical to the individual who is Napoleon's mother, the sentence is true; otherwise, it is false. In that case, in order to assess the truth of, we need to know certain details about the context in which it was uttered, in addition to historical facts. The expression *I* is not the only one that causes problems in English.

2.3.3 Types of Deixis

According to Levinson's book (1983:62) entitled "*Pragmatics*", person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis are the five types of deixis. Meanwhile, from Yule's book (1996:9) entitled "*Pragmatics*" types of deixis divided into three types, there are person deixis, spatial deixis, and

temporal deixis. In this study, the discussion is focused on five parts of deixis based on Levinson's theory to analyze the types of deixis and its functions that can found in *Paper Town* novel.

2.3.3.1 Person Deixis

As speakers switch, so the deictic center, on which the rest of the deictic system hangs, is itself abruptly moved from participant to participant (Levinson, 1983:68). Since person deixis is directly reflected in grammatical categories of person, one could argue that we need to create a separate pragmatic framework of potential participant-roles in order to examine how and to what extent these roles are grammaticalized across languages (Levinson, 1983:68).

Furthermore, many languages have two first person 'plural' pronouns, which correspond to 'we-inclusive-of-addressee' and 'we-exclusive-of-addressee'. This distinction is not directly expressed in English, but it may be implied: the contraction from let us to let's only seems felicitous if the us is understood inclusively, as illustrated below:

Example: *Let's* go to the cinema (Fillmore, 1971b)

In many languages, person deixis can also contain other meaning elements like the gender of the third person. Person is thus a deictic category, referring to distinguishable items in the context. Other grammatical forms serve a similar purpose. The purpose of person deixis is to identify the person who makes the utterance or sentence. There are three kinds of person deixis, first person, second person and third person:

1. First Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:62), first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, and it is expressed in a singular and plural pronoun. The singular pronoun: *I, Me, Myself, My, Mine*.

Example: *I* have to finish my graduating paper now.

In that example above, the word *I* refers to the speaker and is expressed as a singular pronoun.

The plural pronoun: *We, Us, Ourselves, Our, Ours*. Furthermore, first person plural pronouns are classified into two types. There are two types of "we": inclusive and exclusive. The speaker and addressee are both included in the inclusive clause.

Example: A: Are *we* going to the future?

B: Yes, *we* are.

Because the word *we* include both the speaker and the addressee, it can be classified as a first-person plural pronoun. Then, exclusive refers to the speaker and others who are not the addressee.

Example: A: What are you doing here?

B: *We* are celebrating our graduation.

Because the word *we* exclude the addressee, it is classified as exclusive of the first-person plural pronoun.

2. Second Person Deixis

Levinson (1983:62) stated that second person is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressee. Levinson (1983) also stated that second person identified addressee (you, your, yours, yourselves). The word *you*, can be used both deictically, when the context is required to determine the reference and none deictically, when the reference is general rather than to particular identifiable persons. The word *you* is also used in English in a much wider of social content than would be represented by a single second reference term in most other languages.

Example: [pointing to someone] I know *you* are the man.

The deictic word *you* refer to the addressee and is classified as second person deixis. The deictic word *you* in the utterance is not only refer to an employee (addressee) but also refer to all the employee's and it can be women and men.

3. Third Person Deixis

Levinson (1983:62) stated that third person is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speaker nor addressees of the utterance. Third person deixis identified addressee (he/his, she/her, and they/them) distinction. In addition, Levinson (1992) defined the third person deixis is the encoding of a reference to person and entities which is neither speaker nor addressee of utterance.

Example: A: What is Superman doing up there?

B: *He* is learning to fly.

Superman is not the speaker or the addressee in that conversation, but the word *he* refers to Superman. So, it can be categorized into third person deixis.

2.3.3.2 Time Deixis

Temporal deixis is another name for time deixis. Levinson (1983) defines time deixis as reference to the time, mostly towards the adverbs of time, when an utterance is spoken. In time deixis, there is also the reference of participant-role and divided into two: the moment of utterance or coding time (CT) and reception or receiving time (RT) (Levinson, 1983). CT focuses on the speaker, while RT focuses on the addressee. CT is used in three tenses of time: past - events completed before CT, present - events whose time includes CT, and future - events following CT.

Example: *Tomorrow* is Wednesday (Levinson, 1983:74)

From the example above, yesterday, today, and tomorrow are deictic words that predate calendrical or absolute ways of referring to the relevant days. As a result, the following, said on Thursday, can only refer to next Thursday (or possibly some distant Thursday); otherwise, the speaker should have said *today*:

Example: I'll see you on *Thursday* (Levinson, 1983:74)

The same holds if it is said on Wednesday, because tomorrow is pre-empted to pre-emptive *tomorrow*.

2.3.3.3 Place Deixis

Place deixis is also described as spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated (Levinson, 1983). According to Levinson (1983: 79) place or space deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. Adverbs *here* and *there* are frequently thought of as simple proximal / distal contrasts, stretching away from the speaker's location, as in:

Example: Bring *that here* and take *this there*

But this is only sometimes so, for although *there* basically means 'distal from speaker's location at CT', it can also be used to mean 'proximal to addressee at RT'. Thus, in non-anaphoric uses,

Example: How are things *there*?

The example above does not generally ask 'how are things somewhere far away from the speaker,' but rather 'how are things where the addressee is'. The first interpretation is favored by the gestural use of *there*, while the second is favored by the symbolic use. The word *there* also refers to the distal distance, in which it is away to the speaker.

2.3.3.4 Discourse Deixis

Levinson (1983:85) says that discourse deixis is an expression used to refer to certain discourse that contain the utterance or as a signal and its relations to surrounding text. The demonstrative pronouns 'this' and 'that' are frequently used in discourse deixis and are known as anaphora and cataphora. The

demonstratives 'this' and 'that' are used as deictic terms here. The words 'this' and 'that' can be used to refer to different parts of the conversation.

Example: I know you've already known *that*

The word *that* is it refers to the part of the discourse mentioned in the preceding statement.

There are two kinds of references that are used: situational (exophora) and textual (endophora). According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), an exophora is a reference that must be made based on the context of the situation, while an endophora is divided into two types: anaphora refers to the preceding text and cataphora refers to the following text. The demonstrative pronoun of 'that' is always be as the anaphora, while 'this' can be anaphora or cataphora depending on which context it refers to. Furthermore, anaphora refers to what has been said in the preceding text, while a cataphora attempts to predict what will follow as the text continues.

2.3.3.5 Social Deixis

According to Levinson's theory (1983:89) The aspect of sentences that reflect, establish, or are determined by certain realities or participants or the social situation in which the speech event occurs is referred to as social deixis. Levinson (1983) also stated that social deixis should set the limits to those aspects of language structure that encode the social identities of participants, or the social relationship between them, or between one of them and persons and entities referred to. It refers to the social characteristics of, or differences between, the participants or referents in a speech event.

There are two types of social deixis, relational and absolute. Relational concerns around the honorific's usage between speaker and its referent, addressee, bystander, and / or setting (Levinson, 1983). Example for relational are *my husband, teacher, cousin*, etc.

Example: Good day, *Mommy*

The word *Mommy* is relational social deixis and it shows the relationship in society as the family. Meanwhile, absolute focuses on the authorized speaker and authorized recipients in a discourse (Levinson, 1983). Example for absolute is *your highness, your majesty, Mr. President*, etc.

Example: Thank you, *Sir*

The word *Sir* is absolute social discourse and it shows the level of society.

2.3.4 Deixis Functions

According to Levinson (1995), the function of deixis is not only a grammatical constituent, but it also has the obligation to indicate the different meaning of the word, even when it is used in the same way in different situations. Levinson's perspective on deixis emphasizes its role in achieving effective communication by adjusting linguistic expressions to fit the specific context of the conversation. Deixis enables reference and identification, requires contextual adjustment, serves pragmatic functions, and facilitates the coordination of shared knowledge and assumptions between participants. There is the function from each type of deixis;

First, according to Levinson (1983), person deixis is an expression which refers to person who speaker intends to refer. The function of person deixis, as identified by Levinson, is to establish and maintain the participant roles within a conversation. It helps in signaling who is speaking, who is being addressed, and who is being referred to. Person deixis allows speakers to refer to themselves, the addressee, and other individuals or groups, creating a framework for communication and interaction. There are three kinds of person deixis according to Levinson;

Levinson (1983:62) explains that first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, and it is expressed in a singular and plural pronoun. First person deixis is typically expressed through pronouns like "I" or "we," as well as other self-referential expressions such as the speaker's name or role. The function of first-person deixis is to allow speakers to assert their own perspectives, experiences, and beliefs within a conversation. By using first person pronouns, speakers can express their thoughts, feelings, and intentions, and make claims or statements about themselves. First person deixis plays a crucial role in self-representation and self-expression. Second person identified addressee (you, your, yours, yourselves), Levinson (1983). Second person deixis is typically expressed through pronouns like "you," as well as other forms of address that directly target the addressee. The function of second person deixis is to establish a direct and immediate connection between the speaker and the addressee. It facilitates the speaker's interaction with the addressee, allowing for directives, requests, questions, and other forms of communicative acts. According to

Levinson (1983:62) third person is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speaker nor addressees of the utterance. Third person deixis is typically expressed through pronouns like "he," "she," "it," or "they," as well as other noun phrases that refer to someone or something outside the conversation. The function of third person deixis is to enable speakers to talk about individuals or entities in a detached or objective manner. It allows for the discussion of people, objects, events, or abstract concepts that are not directly present or participating in the immediate conversation.

Second, Time Deixis. Levinson (1983) defines time deixis as reference to the time, mostly towards the adverbs of time, when an utterance is spoken. Time deixis involves linguistic expressions that refer to specific points in time or temporal relationships between events. The function of time deixis, as identified by Levinson, can be summarized as follows; Temporal reference: Time deixis enables speakers to refer to specific points in time, such as past, present, or future. It allows them to anchor events or actions in temporal contexts and provide temporal orientation for understanding and interpreting discourse. Temporal sequencing: Time deixis helps in sequencing events or actions in a narrative or discourse. It allows speakers to indicate the order in which events occur or the temporal relationships between them, such as before, after, or simultaneous. Temporal perspective and viewpoint: Time deixis allows speakers to express their perspective or viewpoint in relation to events. It enables them to talk about events from a past, present, or future standpoint and convey the temporal perspective they hold. Discourse organization: Time deixis plays a role in organizing

discourse by providing temporal markers or signals. It helps structure narratives, conversations, or explanations by indicating when events occurred, when actions should take place, or when certain information is relevant.

Third, Place or space or spatial deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event (Levinson, 1983:79). Levinson (1983:79) also explains that spatial or place deixis concerns for the specification of locations to anchorage points in the speech event and typically the speaker, and there are two basic ways of referring objects by describing or naming them on the one hand by locating them on the other. The function of place deixis, as identified by Levinson, can be summarized as follows: Spatial reference: Place deixis allows speakers to refer to specific locations or points in space. It enables them to indicate where objects, people, or events are located or to provide spatial orientation for understanding and interpreting discourse. Spatial relationships: Place deixis helps in indicating the relationships between entities in space. It allows speakers to express concepts such as proximity, distance, direction, and relative positions between objects or people. Discourse organization: Place deixis plays a role in organizing discourse by providing spatial markers or signals. It helps structure narratives, conversations, or descriptions by indicating the spatial location of events, objects, or individuals. Gestural coordination: Place deixis can be closely linked to gesture and bodily movements. It facilitates coordination between linguistic expressions and physical actions, allowing speakers to point, gesture, or refer to specific spatial locations through their bodily movements. Environmental and contextual information: Place deixis provides contextual and

environmental information by referring to specific places or spatial contexts. It allows speakers to convey details about the physical surroundings or to refer to specific landmarks or settings relevant to the discourse.

Fourth, according to Levinson's theory (1983), discourse deixis concerns the use of deictic expressions in an utterance that is still speaking on the same discourse. The function of discourse deixis, can be summarized as follows:

Referential continuity: Discourse deixis helps establish and maintain referential continuity within a conversation or discourse. It allows speakers to refer back to previously mentioned entities, ideas, or information, providing cohesion and coherence to the discourse.

Topic management: Discourse deixis assists in the management and organization of topics within a conversation or discourse. It enables speakers to introduce, transition, or shift between topics, signaling the focus of discussion and helping listeners track the flow of information.

Textual referencing: Discourse deixis aids in textual referencing, where linguistic expressions refer to elements within the text or discourse itself. It allows speakers to refer to specific sections, paragraphs, or sentences in written discourse, or refer to specific moments, turns, or moves in spoken discourse.

Pragmatic signaling: Discourse deixis can serve as pragmatic signals to manage turn-taking, indicate the speaker's intentions, or signal the speaker's awareness of the ongoing discourse. It helps regulate the interactional dynamics and contribute to the cooperative nature of conversation.

Fifth, Levinson (1983:89) states that social deixis concern with the aspects of sentence which reflect or establish or determined by certain realities or

participants or the social situation in which the speech event occurs. The term "social deixis" might be used informally to refer to deixis related to social roles, relationships, or social context, but it is not a well-defined term within the field of linguistics.

2.3.5 Context of Situations

According to Halliday's theory (1978), "the context of situation is a theoretical construct for explaining how a text relates to the social processes within which it is located", and divided into three parts: the main social activity that is taking place, the people involved in it (as well as how they relate to one another), and the roles and functions of the text within this social activity, which are known technically in systemic functional linguistics as field, tenor, and mode. In addition, Halliday and Hasan (1985) stated that context situation came from the word "con-text" that means that is to say, the words and the sentences before and after the particular sentence that one was looking at. There are three features of the context of situation; these three concepts serve to interpret the social context of a text, the environment in which meanings are being exchanged namely:

1. The Field of Discourse

The field of discourse refers to what happening, to the nature of social action that is taking place: what are the participants engaged in, which the language figures as some essential component?

2. The Tenor of Discourse

The tenor of discourse refers to who is taking a part, to the nature of the participants their status and roles: what kind of role relationship of one kind

another, both the types of speech role that they are taking on the dialogue, and the whole cluster of socially significant relationships in which they are involved?

3. The Mode of Discourse

The mode of discourse refers to what part the language is playing, what is this that the participants are expecting the language to do for them in that situation: in symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context include the channel (is it spoken or written or some combination of the two?) as well as the rhetorical mode, or what the text achieves in terms of categories such as persuasive, expository, didactic, and so on.