

An Analysis of Deixis in The Doraemon Comic

Putriarini Marta Kusuma¹, Vita Nurul Hidayah², Ani Susanti³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia

putrimk7@gmail.com, vita.nvs12@gmail.com, ani.susanti@pbi.uad.ac.id

Abstract

The goals of this study are to examine the various types of deixis and identify the most dominant deixis in the Doraemon comic. This study used descriptive qualitative content analysis to analyze deixis in the comic's selected chapter. According to the findings, there are three types of deixis found in comics: person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The deictic words of person deixis are he, it, they (the third person singular personal pronoun), I (the first person singular personal pronoun), your (possessive form of pronoun you), my (possessive form of pronoun I), and our (possessive form of pronoun we). The deictic words of the spatial deixis are that, this, these, those (demonstrative pronoun), and here, there (adverb of place). The deictic word of the temporal deixis is now (adverb of time). Furthermore, the most dominant deixis in the Doraemon comics are person deixis found 48 times, followed by spatial deixis are 11 times, and temporal deixis appear twice.

Keywords

deixis; person deixis; spatial deixis; temporal deixis; comic



I. Introduction

In daily life, people use language to communicate each other to build relationship, to share ideas, and thought. One of the functions of language is to communication. In communication, language is used to transferring information and message. However, the most problem of communication that happen both of the speakers and hearers when the speakers and hearers get miscommunication about the meaning of word that related to the context of situation (Fauziah, 2015). If the hearer knows the context, the language can be understood clearly about what the meaning. From this case, it is needed the study of contextual meaning is called pragmatics. Communication is the process of delivering messages by someone to other people to tell, change attitudes, opinions or behavior either directly orally or indirectly through the media. In this communication requires a reciprocal relationship between the delivery of messages and recipients namely communicators and communicants (Hasbullah, et al: 2018).

In pragmatics, we study about how we can recognize what is the main of speaker in the spoken form or written form. According to Levinson (1983), pragmatics is the study concerns the relation between language and context. Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics which studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning. Through pragmatics, people can understand what the message actually means behind utterances. Such a scope for pragmatics, there are include the study of deixis (Levinson, 1983).

Deixis is a part of language which always present both in daily communication and in the text or discourse. According to Yule (1996), deixis is derived from Greek word which means pointing via language. Deixis is used to analyze the conversation, utterance or sentence because every utterance is related to the reference about people, place or time (Levinson,1983). The meaning of the sentences or utterances will be clear if the listener or reader knows about who, where, and when the utterance is uttered. Deixis shows the

important meaning which is expressed by the writer to help the reader to understand the text. Moreover, deixis can be defined as an expression which is bound by its context. There are three deictic categories identified in the literature. These are personal deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis.

Several scholars have conducted studies in analyze deixis in the spoken language or written form. Sitorus and Herman (2019) analyzed the deixis in song lyrics “you are the reason” by Calum Scott. The researchers explained the kinds of deixis and the dominant deixis which used in the lyric. From data result showed 67 words include of deixis. There are three kinds of deixis; Person deixis is used to point to objects (it, these, those books), all pronouns (I, you, we), possessives (your, our, their), Spatial deixis used to point to a location (here, there, close to). The last is Temporal deixis used to point to a time (now, then, next week, last month).

Another study was conducted by Sari and Zakrimal (2020). They analyzed the types of deixis and the most dominant deixis that appeared in the Avengers Infinity War Movie. The utterances of the speaker were used as the data in this study. The researcher found 168 data of deixis. The data were analyzed into person, temporal, place, discourse, and social deixis. The result showed that there are 87 person deixis, 31 temporal deixis, 14 place deixis, 21 discourse deixis, and 15 social deixis. Based on 168 data, the most dominant types of deixis is person deixis because most of all the character in the movie used person deixis.

The other research was conducted by Putri and Budiarsa (2018). They identified types of deixis in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. The researchers used qualitative method to analyze the data. The result of the research showed that there are three types of deixis found in the novel, namely person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis.

Overall, based on the previous studies above discussed about types of deixis used in song lyrics, movie, and also novel. However, there are still few studies that identify types of deixis in a comic. According to Hornby (1987), comic is a book or a magazine containing stories in the form of drawing. Comic consists of dialogues (utterances) between each character inside of the story. Situation of the story clearly defined by some dialogues (utterances) expressed by the characters. Situation means about who is speaking in the story, when it happens, where it happens etc. When characters on the story expressing the situation, sure that they are using deixis to express the situation of the story.

One of comic which is very interesting around the readers is “Doraemon Comic”. The readers are very interest to read it because the story is very attractive and has many moral values. There are friendship, team work, solidarity and hopes. Therefore, the writer attracted to analyze this comic based the deixis theory. Furthermore, the writer analyzes types of deixis in Doraemon Comic in selected chapter.

In order to, Lyons (1977) claims that in linguistics, the term deixis (derived from a Greek word meaning "pointing" or "indicating") is now used to describe “refer to the function of personal and demonstratives pronouns, of the tense and of a variety of other grammatical and lexical features” which concern to the spatiotemporal coordinates of the act of utterance. Deixis refers to the identification of persons, objects, events, processes, and activities that are being discussed or referred to in relation to the spatiotemporal context as formed and determined by the act of utterance and the participant in it, which is usually spoken by a single speaker and at least one addressee. The concept of deixis is identification by clearly pointing as a form of referring that is linked to the speaker's context. It is concerned with how language encodes some grammatical features of the context of utterance, and how the interpretation of utterances is dependent on the analysis

of that context of utterance. A deictic word, according to Soekemi (2000), is one that derives some of its meaning from the context of the utterance. According to Soekemi (2000), a deictic word is one that derives some of its meaning from the context of the utterance in which it is used.

Carron (1992) pointed out that indicative markers are used to mark what is being talked about by positioning it within a frame of reference defined by the discourse context. He also points out that the reference system has three basic elements; first, the participants of the utterance are first- or second-person markers (e.g., pronouns: I, we, and you: possessive pronouns; verbal markers), third-person representations of non-participants, Second, the position of the utterance represents the position (here, there) and the object (this, that), which is generally used to distinguish the speaker's position as a reference point close to the speaker or far away from the speaker, and finally the time of speaking as a reference point is widely used. The basis of time marking, characterized by various adverbial expressions (now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, etc.) and tenses.

Following that, Kusumaningrum (2016) The most important aspect of communication is person deixis. It is because person deixis encodes the role of speech event participants such as the speaker, addressee, and other entities. Person deixis, according to Levinson (1983:62), is the encoding of the role of participants in a speech event. Person deixis clearly operates on a three-part division, as demonstrated by the pronouns for first person (I), second person (you), and third person (you) (he, she, or it). Consider the following examples from him:

1. Self-referential in the first person, as in "I fall in love at first sight"
2. Addressee(s) in the second person, as in "You are Andree's sister"
3. Third-person reference to people who are neither the speaker nor the addressee e.g. "He is the president of Indonesia"

According to Fromkin et al. (2003), pronouns such as I, my, mine, you, your, yours, we, ours, us, and so on are commonly used to express person deixis. For interpretation, those pronouns require the speaker and listener to be identified. Furthermore, other expressions such as this person, that man, these women, those children, and so on are deictic because they require pragmatic information in order for the listener to make a referential connection and understand what is meant.

Furthermore, Spatial or place deixis refers to how languages depict the relationship between space and the location of discourse participants. According to Fromkin et al. (2003), the expression of place deixis requires contextual information about the location of the utterance such as here, there, this, place, that, place, this city, and so on. The distinction between space and the location of the participants in a discourse in English is demonstrated by demonstrative pronouns (that-this), adverbs (here-there), directional terms (before-behind, left-right, front-back), or phrases such as at our place, out back, etc. Furthermore, when considering spatial deixis, Yule (1996) emphasizes that location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. Yule (1996) classified spatial deictic into two types based on these statements: deictic projection and psychological distance.

- a. Deictic projection is achieved through dramatic performance when I use speech to represent someone or something else's person, location, and feelings. 'I'll be right here waiting for you,' for example. The speaker's location is referred to as the proximal term of here.
- b. The truly pragmatic basis of deixis is psychological distance. Physically close objects will be perceived as psychologically close by the speaker. Something else that is

psychological in general. 'The man over there,' for example. Over there is a distal term that refers to a man's location that is far away from the speaker. The speaker who says it and the word "man" could refer to someone who is considered a man and is known by the speaker, the speaker, and the hearer.

Following that, Levinson (1983) defines time as a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point, which is the moment of utterance at which of the time of speaking (or written inscribed). Furthermore, Yule (1996:14) stated that temporal reference forms are learned much later than deictic expressions such as yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next week, last week, this week. All of these expressions rely on knowing the relevant utterance time to be understood.

For example:

1. November 22nd, 1963? I was in Scotland then.

The distal expression then refers to past time in relation to the speaker's current time.

2. I will come to your house tomorrow.

Someone's appointment with someone has been rescheduled for a later date.

The remote or distal form in temporal deixis can be used to communicate not only distance from the present, but also distance from current reality or facts.

II. Research Method

This study used descriptive qualitative research because the research data is words or utterances, which will be analyzed descriptively. A descriptive study identifies and reports on something. This qualitative research was of the content analysis variety, which applied to either written or visual material. According to Ary et al. (2002), content analysis is the process of analyzing and interpreting recorded material in order to learn about human behavior. The material could be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, transcripts, or other documents.

The Doraemon comic, specifically the chapter Transforming Biscuit, served as the research's data source. The researcher then analyzed the data as follows: First, the researcher identified some word expressions found in deictic expressions in comic books. Second, the researcher classified the deictic expressions determined by their criteria. Third, the researcher investigated the various types of deixis, including person deixis, time deixis, and spatial deixis.

III. Result and Discussion

To apply the theory related to deixis, some data taken from the the Doraemon comicss entitled Transforming Biscuit as source of the data:

1. Could you please

Deictic expression: You

"You" is the second person singular personal pronoun. It can be called person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire dialogue as well as the comics' images. After reading the entire dialogue, we discovered that it refers to Nobita's mother requesting that she purchase something.

2. Go buy a few snacks for our guest?

Deictic expression: Our

“Our” is possessive pronoun. It can be called person deixis. To know its referent we read the whole dialogue. After reading the whole dialogue we found out that it refers to their (Nobita and his mother) guest.

3. It's too much trouble

Deictic expression: It

“It” is person deixis. To know its referent we read the whole dialogue. After reading the whole dialogue we found out that it refers to buy a few snacks.

4. Doraemon! I've got a job for you

Deictic expression: I, You

“I” is pronoun for first person. It can be called person deixis. To know its referent we read the whole dialogue. After reading the whole dialogue we found out that it refers to call Doraemon.

“You” is the second person singular personal pronoun. It can be called person deixis. To know its referent we read the whole dialogue. After reading the whole dialogue we found out that it refers to Doraemon.

5. He's not here?

Deictic expression: He, Here

“He” is pronoun for third person. It can be called person deixis. To know its referent we read the whole dialogue. After reading the whole dialogue we found out that it refers to Doraemon who is looked for by Nobita.

“Here” is adverb. It can be called spatial deixis. To know its referent we read the whole dialogue. After reading the whole dialogue we found out that it refers to a bedroom.

6. What are these, animal biscuits?

Deictic expression: These

“These” is demonstrative pronoun. It can be called spatial deixis. To know its referent we read the whole dialogue. After reading the whole dialogue we found out that it refers animal biscuits.

7. Don't worry about it, I love animal biscuits!

Deictic expression: It, I

“It” is pronoun. It is person deixis. To know its referent we read the whole dialogue. After reading the whole dialogue we found out that it refers to animal biscuits.

“I” is pronoun for first person. It is known as person deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. We discovered that it refers to the guest after reading the entire dialogue.

8. This and this..

Deictic expression: This

“This” is demonstrative pronoun. It is known as spatial deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. After reading the entire speech, we discovered that it pertains to the food mentioned by Nobita.

9. It's the correct amount

Deictic expression: It

“It” is pronoun. It is deixis. We read the entire discourse to figure out who it refers to. After reading the entire conversation, we discovered that it alludes to currency exchange.

10. Here’s your change

Deictic expression: Here

“Here” is adverb. It is known as spatial deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. After reading the entire discourse, we discovered that it relates to changing money after Nobita purchases the meal.

Your is the possessive which is originated from the pronoun you. It is known as person deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. We discovered that it relates to Nobita's changing money after reading the entire dialogue.

11. Looking at me with such a strange face.

Deictic expression: Me

“Me” is personal pronoun as an object. It is known as person deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. We discovered that it relates to Nobita after reading the entire dialogue.

12. This is.. What happened to my face?

Deictic expression: This, My

“This” is demonstrative pronoun. It is known as spatial deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. We discovered that it relates to Nobita's face after reading the entire discourse.

“My” is pronoun. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire dialogue, we discovered that it relates to Nobita's face.

13. Doraemon, help me.

Deictic expression: Me

“Me” is personal pronoun as an object. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. We discovered the reference to Nobita after reading the entire dialogue.

14. Eh, you ate one of the biscuits?

Deictic expression: You

“You” is the second person singular personal pronoun. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. We discovered after reading the entire discourse that it relates to Nobita calling Doraemon.

15. It takes effect shortly after you eat it.

Deictic expression: It, You

“It” is pronoun for third person. It is known as person deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. After reading the entire conversation, we realized it was about biscuits.

“You” is pronoun for second person. It's known as person deixis. We read the entire discourse to figure out who it refers to. After reading the entire exchange, we realized it was about Nobita.

16. What’ll happen to me?

Deictic expression: Me

“Me” is personal pronoun as an object. It is known as person deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. We discovered that it relates to Nobita after reading the entire dialogue.

17. Those were “animal transformation biscuits!”. How could you eat them without my permission?

Deictic expression: You, Them, My

“You” is the second person singular personal pronoun. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. We discovered the reference to Nobita after reading the entire dialogue.

“Them” is personal pronoun as an object. It is known as person deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. After reading the entire discourse, we discovered that it relates to Nobita's biscuits.

“My” is possessive pronoun. It is known as person deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. We discovered that it refers to Doraemon's authorization after reading the entire dialogue.

18. You should be back to normal after 5 minutes.

Deictic expression: You

“You” is the second person singular personal pronoun. It is known as person deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. We discovered that it relates to Nobita after reading the entire dialogue.

19. I can't tell.

Deictic expression: I

“I” is pronoun for first person. It's known as person deixis. We read the entire discourse to figure out who it refers to. After reading the entire exchange, we realized it was about Nobita.

20. You made your guest eat some... that'll be a problem.

Deictic expression: You, Your, That

“You” is the second person singular personal pronoun.. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire exchange, we discovered that it relates to Nobita.

“Your” is possessive pronoun. It can be called person deixis. To know its referent we read the whole dialogue. After reading the whole dialogue we found out that it refers to guest.

“That” is demonstrative pronoun. It is known as spatial deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. After reading the entire discourse, we discovered that it relates to eating the biscuit.

21. Mama will scold me.

Deictic expression: Me

“Me” is personal pronoun as an object. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. We discovered the reference to Nobita after reading the entire dialogue.

22. Did he eat them?

Deictic expression: He, Them

“He” is pronoun for third person. It is known as person deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. After reading the entire exchange, we discovered that it relates to you, Nobita.

“Them” is personal pronoun as an object. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. We discovered after reading the entire speech that it relates to Nobita's biscuits.

23. I can't tell.

Deictic expression: I

“I” is pronoun for first person. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. We discovered the reference to Nobita after reading the entire dialogue.

24. Did you eat those biscuits?

Deictic expression: You, Those

“You” is the second person singular personal pronoun. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire dialogue, we discovered that it refers to the guest.

“Those” is demonstrative pronoun. It is known as spatial deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. We discovered the biscuits after reading the entire conversation.

25. Ah, you ate four of them! How greedy.

Deictic expression: You, Them

“You” is the second person singular personal pronoun. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire dialogue, we discovered that it refers to the guest.

Them is personal pronoun as an object. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. We discovered the reference to Animal biscuit after reading the entire dialogue.

26. Do you feel strange at all?

Deictic expression: You

“You” is the second person singular personal pronoun. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire dialogue, we discovered that it refers to the guest.

27. What is this? You're being rude!

Deictic expression: This, You

“This” is demonstrative pronoun. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire dialogue, we discovered that it alludes to Doraemon and Nobita's attitudes

“You” is the second person singular personal pronoun. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire exchange, we discovered that it refers to Nobita and Doraemon.

28. Are there any ways to avoid the effects?

Deictic expression: There

“There” is spatial deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. After reading the entire speech, we discovered that it relates to a method of avoiding the affects.

29. He’s beginning to act like a horse.

Deictic expression: He

“He” is pronoun for third person. It can be called person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire dialogue, we discovered that it refers to the guest.

30. Sir, could you please come over here?

Deictic expression: You, Here

“You” is the second person singular personal pronoun. It is known as person deixis. We read the entire discourse to figure out who it refers to. We discovered that it refers to the guest after reading the entire dialogue.

“Here” is adverb. It is known as spatial deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. After analyzing the entire discourse, we discovered that it relates to the location where the guest will be hidden from Nobita's mother.

31. It’s something important

Deictic expression: It

“It” is pronoun for third person. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. We discovered after reading the entire speech that it refers to Nobita and Doraemon's strategy to protect the guest before he transforms into a horse.

32. Here’s the bathroom

Deictic expression: You, Here

“Here” is adverb. It's known as spatial deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. We discovered that it relates to the location of the bathroom after reading the entire dialogue.

33. Please stay until you’re back to normal.

Deictic expression: You

“You” is the second person singular personal pronoun. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire dialogue, we discovered that it refers to the guest.

34. Ah, you’re fine now. You can go back.

Deictic expression: You, Now, You

“You” is the second person singular personal pronoun. It is known as person deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. We discovered that it refers to the guest after reading the entire dialogue.

“Now” is temporal deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire dialogue, we discovered that it relates to the incident at the time.

“You” is the second person singular personal pronoun. It is known as person deixis. We read the entire discourse to find out who it refers to. We discovered that it refers to the guest after reading the entire dialogue.

35. They’re on the front porch.

Deictic expression: They

“They” is personal pronoun as subject. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire dialogue. We discovered after reading the entire speech that it relates to a snack purchased by Nobita.

36. Well, they look nice.

Deictic expression: They

“They” is personal pronoun as subject. It is known as person deixis. We read the entire dialogue to find out who it refers to. After reading the entire speech, we discovered that it relates to a snack purchased by Nobita.

37. It may not suit your tastes.

Deictic expression: It, Your

“It” is person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire dialogue. We discovered after reading the entire dialog that it relates to the food supplied by Nobita's mother.

“Your” is possessive pronoun. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire speech, we discovered that it pertains to the guest's preferences.

38. He’s a chicken now!

Deictic expression: He, Now

“He” is pronoun for third person. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire dialogue, we discovered that it refers to the guest.

“Now” is temporal deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire discourse, we discovered that it alludes to the incident at the time.

39. We have to do something!

Deictic expression: We

“We” are the first person singular personal pronoun. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire exchange, we discovered that it refers to Nobita and Doraemon.

40. You have a phone call.

Deictic expression: You

“You” is the second person singular personal pronoun. It is referred to as person deixis. To find out who it refers to, we read the entire exchange. After reading the entire dialogue, we discovered that it refers to the guest.

Person Deixis	Spatial Deixis	Temporal Deixis
1. Could you please	He’s not here ?	Ah, you ’re fine now . You can go back.
2. Go buy a few snacks for our guest?	What are these , animal biscuits?	He ’s a chicken now !
3. It ’s too much trouble	This and this ..	
4. Doraemon! I ’ve got a job for you	Here ’s your change	

5. He's not here?	This is.. What happened to my face?	
6. Don't worry about it, I love animal biscuits!	You made your guest eat some... that'll be a problem.	
7. It's the correct amount	Did you eat those biscuits?	
8. Here's your change	Are there any ways to avoid the effects?	
9. Looking at me with such a strange face	Sir, could you please come over here ?	
10. This is. What happened to my face?	Here's the bathroom	
11. Doraemon, help me		
12. Eh, you ate one of the biscuits?		
13. It takes effect shortly after you eat it .		
14. What'll happen to me ?		
15. Those were "animal transformation biscuits!". How could you eat them without my permission?		
16. You should be back to normal after 5 minutes		
17. I can't tell.		
18. You made your guest eat some... that'll be a problem.		
19. Mama will scold me .		
20. Did he eat them ?		
21. I can't tell.		
22. Did you eat those biscuits?		
23. Ah, you ate four of them ! How greedy.		
24. Do you feel strange at all?		
25. What is this ? You're		

being rude!		
26. He 's beginning to act like a horse.		
27. Sir, could you please come over here?		
28. It 's something important		
29. Please stay until you 're back to normal.		
30. Ah, you 're fine now. You can go back		
31. They 're on the front porch.		
32. Well, they look nice.		
33. It may not suit your tastes.		
34. He 's a chicken now !		
35. We have to do something!		
36. You have a phone call.		

IV. Conclusion

The kinds of deixis found in comics are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Based on the finding showed that the most use deixis in the Doraemon comics is person deixis. The least deixis is temporal deixis. The deictic terms of the person deixis found are he, it, they (the third person singular personal pronoun), I, me (the first person singular personal pronoun), your (possessive form of pronoun you), my (possessive form of pronoun I), and our (possessive form of pronoun we). The spatial deixis deictic terms discovered are places, that, this, these, those (demonstrative pronoun), and here, there (adverb of place). The deictic word of temporal deixis discovered is now.

Studying deixis entails knowing one component of natural language that necessitates such reference in order to know (at the very least) who the speaker and hearer are, as well as the location and time of speaking in which the deictic phrases are used. Using the theory of deixis terminology to analyze the comics, it is possible to conclude that the majority of the utterances or phrases in the comic have deictic expression. Understanding the deixis in the comics will thus help us comprehend the comics better and more correctly.

References

- Ary, J. &. (2002). *Introduction to Research in Education*. New York: Wadsworth Thomson Learning.
- Carron, J. (1992). *An Introduction to Psycholinguistics*. New York: Harvester Wheatsheaf.
- Fromkin, V. R. (2003). *An Introduction to Language*. Massachusetts: Heinle.
- Hasbullah, Hatta, M., and Arifin, Z. (2018). Communication Pattern of Wilayatul Hisbah, Lhokseumawe City in Implementing Amar Makruf Nahi Mungkar. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 4, 194-205.
- Kusumaningrum, W. R. (2016). Deixis Analysis On Indonesian Shakespeare's Comics Strip Of Julius Caesar. *Transformatika*, Volume 12 , Nomer 2.
- Levinson, S. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lyons, J. (1997). *Semantics (Volume 2)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Miftah, Z. (2016). Analysis Of Deixis In The Article Selected From The Jakarta Post. *Proceedings of International Conference: Role of International Languages toward Global Education System*.
- Miles & Huberman, A. (1994). *An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative Data Analysis*, 2nd Ed. California: Sage Publications.
- Putri, A., & Budiarsa, M. (2018). The Analysis of Deixis in the Novel *The Fault In Our Stars* by John Green . *Jurnal Humanis, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Unud* Vol 22.3, 697-703.
- Sari, D. P., & Zakrimal. (2020). An Analysis of Deixis in *Avenger Infinity War* Movie . *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEAA) Journal* Volume 4, No. 1, 13-24.
- Sitorus, E., & Herman. (2019). A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Calum Scott "You Are The Reason". *International Journal of Science and Qualitative Analysis*, 24-28.
- Soekemi, K. (2000). *Semantics: A Work Book* (2nd ed.). Surabaya: Unesa University Press.
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.