

Linguistics

## Analysis of Deixis in Short Story “A Little Match Girl”: Pragmastylistics Study

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### A B S T R A C T

This study has purposes to analyze and describe the language style used by Hans Christian Andersen in his short story entitled ‘A Little Match Girl’ by using pragmatic aspects that are carried out by analyzing deixis components in the story text. This research applied the descriptive qualitative design. By using pragmastylistics theory, this research focuses on the type of deixis used by the author in presenting his story which is then used to reveal the language style of the literary text. The data of this study were collected from deictic words used in the short story. The steps which are used by the researchers are begun from reading, taking notes, analyzing, categorizing and then summarizing the data. The results reveal five kinds of deixis consisting of person, time, place, social and discourse deixis were used in the text. From the data analysis, 97 deixis were found in total with 65 data of person deixis, 4 data of place deixis, 4 data of time deixis, 14 data of social deixis, and 10 data of discourse deixis. Finally, the most frequent deixis found in the short story is the person deixis, especially third-person deixis which indicates that the author of the short story used third-person point of view to convey his ideas in his short story.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The knowledge of deixis has often been ignored by ordinary people. They tend not to care or even not know about the existence of deixis in which there are divisions of types of deixis. The use of deixis has been widely applied in everyday speech as well as applied in written works. However, they tend not to know the term deixis and its theory. Most of them only know pronoun terms that refer to personal pronouns. Pronouns are often related to grammar, while deixis is included in the pragmatics for understanding meaning. Research on deixis studies is also rarely conducted. Therefore, this study is needed so that the results of this study can develop a literature review in the field of Deixis so that it becomes a reference for researchers afterward.

In this research, the researchers will discuss The Deixis in The Short Story of Hans Christian Andersen Entitled “A Little Match Girl”. Commonly, deixis appears in everyday conversation

such as during college, hanging out with friends, in the hospital, even in written text such as short stories. Cahyati (2019) states that short stories are a form of literature that fictional and tell a brief about a person’s life to a character. The short story is read according to Marianti, Sujiana, and Wikanengsih (2018), saying that the short story is read in one sitting which comes from the form of modern prose. The elements in the short story include intrinsic elements such as themes, settings, plot, and characters. Meanwhile, according to Jannah (2006), the intrinsic elements of a short story are characterizations, events, plot stories, themes, settings, points of view, and style. Short stories usually describe a person’s story full of disputes, events, and experiences. The extrinsic elements of a short story include point of view, language style, and values or beliefs contained therein.

Many researchers have studied deixis in news and literary works such as poetry and novels. However,

research on short stories is still quite a bit. Therefore, research on short stories is an important study. Deixis study as the object of this research is because deixis can act as a speech interpretation tool. So that the use of the right deixis will lead readers or listeners to understand the ideas that the writer and speaker want to convey in their work, especially short stories.

According to Sebastian (2019), deixis is a referring word that can move or change depending on who the speaker is and when and where the speech is expressed. In his research, it was stated that deixis often appeared in two situations, both formal and informal. Formal deixis occurs when students carry out a conversation consisting of a single, first persona, plural first persona, a singular second persona, a plural second persona, and a singular third persona. Apart from persona deixis, researchers also found space or place deixis, time, discourse deixis, and social deixis. In other studies, it is stated that the existence of deixis in daily communication or a text, usually refers to the previous word, such as *he* which refers to people, *here* which refers to a place, and *now* which refers to time. The reason someone uses deixis is to explain to the reader or listener about the speaker, what is meant in the speech, and the time at which the speech occurs. This is known as sentence context (Isgoentiar, 2012).

From other researchers, it was stated that certain deixis can be applied in sign language, but the use of body language has been widely practiced. Therefore, the use of deixis is more used than the use of gestures. In addition, both of them can be applied simultaneously. The contribution that will be made in the academic field is that theoretically, the researcher expects that this research can be a source of information about deixis in pragmatic studies and the field of linguistics. While the practical benefits in this study, research is supposed to become a reference for future researchers and for teachers as an information and reference related to deixis in helping the learning process. Then in the non-academic field, the results of this study can help straighten out the misunderstanding of references that occur within the community.

The previous studies had been conducted by Astria, Mujianto, and Hartini (2019) revealed that deixis also appeared in the students writing. The researcher realized that the most common deixis used by students in the final product of writing

is the person deixis. To obtain and support the research results, several previous studies above are used to obtain a theoretical basis as a reference and facilitate research, including Stylistic, Pragmastylistics, and Deixis.

### *Stylistics*

Since the style is known as the way people express their ideas, then it tends to give the characteristics of the language used by the speakers or the writers. The study of style usage tends to the study of linguistic system and strategies. Therefore, the systems and strategies, those are can be interpreted in the form of the purpose's pragmatic and specially intended to know the peculiar of language variety in the text (Nurhadi, 2013).

### *Pragmastylistics*

Al-Hindawi (2018) stated that Pragmastylistics tried to show how to explain the relation between linguistic form (deixis) using the pragmatic interpretation and how the kinds of language styles become the purpose from the writer to the reader in which the reader analyse the idea behind the text. Pragmatic stylistics is a branch of stylistics which concerns about the pragmatic theory to know the characteristics or the style of the literature.

Levinson (1983) revealed that the one of the importance of the deixis is while representing the utterances where it may have the best illustration if the information is lacking. It is stated that deixis is relating to the pragmatics' field, because its language structure connects with the context where the utterance is performed. The uses of the deixis are two and those are as the gestural usage where it is only for the audio visual tactile and as the symbolic usage where it is for spatio-temporal parameters.

According to Hickey (1993), it is stated that pragmastylistics is the act of analyzing the text of its style but by adding the pragmatic's component. Pragmastylistics provides more complete explanations for many unexplained phenomena than stylistics or pragmatics, if it can do alone. Then, it seems that the certain language features would be found in each situation by the speaker.

### *Deixis*

According to Yule in Putri and Budiarsa (2018), the term 'deixis' is a specialized term that comes from

Greek that signifies “to point” through language. Deixis is an examination concerning the connection among language and setting in the language structure itself, as seen in regular correspondence or messages. Sebastian (2019) states that the definition of deixis is a designation, a designation that is often encountered in everyday life, whether in dialogues, books, newspapers, or other readings, whereas according to the term deixis is a word that does not have a fixed reference.

The reference word deixis can be known through the context of speech. According to Lyons (1981: 170), in Setiakawanti, Resti Nur & Elsa Susanti, (2018), Deixis is a reference by implying an expression whose interpretation is related to the usual additional linguistic context of speech, such as who is speaking, the time and timing of the speech, the movements of the speaker. speaking or current area in speech.

According to Bramanta (2014), there are five kinds of deixis according to Levinson theory (1983), they are; person deixis, time or temporal deixis, place or spatial deixis, social and discourse deixis. The person deixis is it should be noted that the two basic participant roles, the speaker and the addressee. Then, the time deixis showed where the text took the time, like the words *yesterday, today, a week ago* and *tomorrow*, likewise the specific words of identifying with the interrelated days. The words like; *last Monday, next year, this afternoon, next, last*, and so on are including in a deictic words which show the example of time adverbial. Furthermore, the greetings are classified as time-limited (Levinson, 1983).

In addition, the place deixis is indicating the important place, and there are two ways for showing the place such as explaining by naming and placing directly. The words “there” and “here” are as the adverbs also “that” and “this” are used as the demonstrative defined as the Symbolic usage of Here. Furthermore, the social deixis is the deixis which refers to the relation in the social, such as family and other. Meanwhile, Astria (2019) uncovered the human position in the general public and the situations between the speaker and the interlocutor utilizing language is characterized as the social deixis.

Hutauruk (2018) stated that the personal deixis related to the personal pronoun involving first, second, and third personal pronoun. Then, the

second significant thing in the deixis is the time, and it has the bound with tenses. Besides, the third parameter if linguistic expression regarding to Levinson (1983) is the place/spatial terms. Other type of deixis is discourse deixis which usually tends to anaphora such as backward or forward. However, the doctrines covered and constructed in the social are defined as the social deixis. Moreover, the third person in the text may refer to the hearer’s ability to interpret them. It is also called as the speaker orientation.

As stated by Hutauruk (2018), she argued that the writer used the first-person deixis “I” to refer itself who expressed her/his feeling, her/his understanding, and her/his thinking. While Nasution (2018) stated that some texts usually created the misinterpretation since the intended meaning of the writer does not stated obviously. Thus, we should conceal the intended meaning what the writer wants to transfer and deliver about. This case can be fixed by the existence of the deixis to know who speaks and to whom the utterances/texts are performed.

Personal deixis as defined in Sebastian’s article (2019) is an indication that relates to an actor in a three-part occurrence. First-person, second-person, and third-person deixis are the three types of person deixis. According to Simpson (2003), the psychological position from which a story is told is referred to as the point of view in narrative fiction. Besides, narrative point of view is officially the significant elements of a story’s style, in which giving the ‘feel’ and the ‘colour’ to the story. The narrator is the one who knows the character’s thoughts even the characters do not realize their own feeling and thoughts. In other words, the accidents, actions, and behaviors appear in the story is entirely outside the characters’ thoughts and feelings. Meanwhile, they are told by somebody else.

Personal deixis is also divided into two types. According to the distance between the speaker and the listener, the two types are proximal and distal. Proximal is for deixis with a short distance and distal is for deixis with a distance far away. Darsita (2015) states that place deixis disclose a shape to the spot as per the member in the language occasion. Place deixis is used to refer to a place where a speech event occurs, be it a place near, some distance), or a place far away. According to

Astria, Januarius & Dwi (2019). Deixis of time reveals the certain time where the utterance of the text is performed. Usually, the time Deixis refers to the temporal points. Besides, the time Deixis encoded the past, present, and future time.

The social Deixis appears when the text or the utterance attempts to classify the social status of the participants or between the speakers and the addressees. According to Levinson (Levinson SC, 1979, p.67) (Dylgjeri, 2013), social deixis refers to aspects of linguistic structure that are linked to the social identity of the participants in the speaking event, or to the relationship between them, or the relation between them and other references.

Furthermore, the discourse deixis is the aspect of a sentence that is established or determined by a fact of the social circumstances in which the act of utterance occurs. Bramanta (2014) also states that discourse deixis is the use of the expression in an utterance to refer to a part of a speech that contains utterances which is usually expressed using but, therefore, however, so, in addition, and soon. However, Hutauruk (2018) also shows that discourse deixis can also refer to a demonstration this and that, which can be used to refer to a part of discourse in the previous part.

## II. METHOD

This research uses qualitative research methods with data processing techniques of descriptive analysis. Then, this is described through words and language. According to Sugiono (2010: 9), qualitative research is research in which the main instrument is the researcher himself. The data collection technique is done by combining and analyzing inductive data. Moreover, the content analysis is one of the methods that is used either for quantitative or qualitative. For quantitative, the main or the basic purposes are to interpreting and to understanding. Meanwhile, for the Quantitative, it has the purpose to counting and measuring.

According to Hsieh & Shannon (2005), they stated that the content analysis has several approaches. One of those approaches is the directed content analysis. This kind of content analysis has the purpose for interpreting and understanding. Furthermore, other purpose of this approach is validating the existing theory. Besides, the second approach is the conventional content analysis

where the researcher has the purpose to describe the phenomenon in the society. However, the last approach is the summative approach. This approach plays role to know or explore the usage of the certain text. Therefore, the last approach is in line with the researcher's purpose to know the deixis in the short story and how it works. By applying the last approach, the steps which are used by the researcher are begun from reading, then taking notes, analyzing, categorizing and the last step is summarizing.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the short story, we found the types of deixis and these data will be categorized in Table 1:

Table 1. Types of Deixis found in the Short Story

Diexis	Words	Frequencies	Total	
Person	First Me	1	65	
	Second You	2		
		She		28
	Third He	1		
		It		17
		Its		2
	Third Her	7		
		Herself		2
		They		2
		Them		3
Time Someday	Now	3	4	
	1			
Place This	There	3	4	
	1			

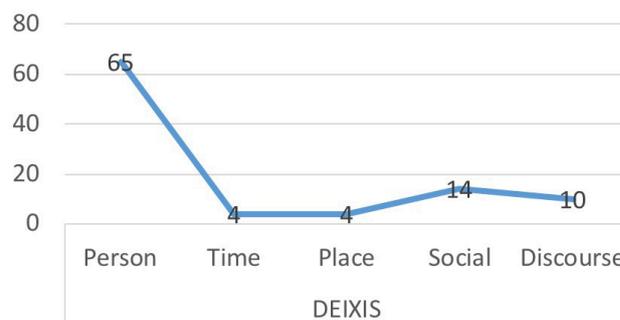


Figure 1. Deixis in the short story

From the data above, there are several types of deixis found in the short story 'A Little Match Girl' by Hans Christian Andersen.

### Person Deixis

The first deixis we found in the short story entitled "A Little Match Girl" by Hans Christian Andersen is person deixis. There are several kinds of deictic words which show the person refers to the actors such as; *she, he, it, its, her, herself, they, them, me, you, etc.* Those deictic words are used to indicate or to classify the person or the actors. Person deixis is used in the short story to express the writers' thought and understanding. From the data in table 1, the person deixis is used in the text with the third-person deixis as the most dominant deixis that the researcher finds in the text.

Personal deixis is characterized as a sign that indicates to an entertainer in an occasion. It is separated into three types: first person, second person, and third person. These findings are supported by the previous article defining the personal deixis is characterized as a sign that offends to an entertainer in the occasion and is divided into three types, namely first person, second person, and third person. (Sebastian, 2019). Those deictic words usually emerge either in the form of the speakers or the addresses. However, those words can be categorized into 3 kinds of person deixis, and those are the first, the second, and the third person. They can be presented by the following examples:

#### *The first person deixis*

It is applied when the speaker uses in the singular to refer to "*Herself*". The example is stated in the word "*me*" that appear in the conversation between the grandmother and the little girl. However, the use of "*me*" in the paragraph 10 means that the little girl shows her feeling, her understanding, and her thinking as in the sentence "... Oh, take me with you!".

#### *The second person deixis*

It is applied when the speaker uses in the singular to refer to "*Grandmother*", such as in the paragraph 3 and 10. However, the word "*You*" in this short story refers to the addressee. In the third paragraph, "*you*" refers to the readers as in the sentence "...

for you know it was New Year's Eve; yes, of that she thought". Meanwhile, for the tenth paragraph, it refers to the grandmother in which happened in the conversation between the little girl and her grandmother as in the sentence "Grandmother!" cried the little one. "Oh, take me with you!".

The third person deixis

It is applied when the speaker uses either in the singular or the plural form. There are several deictic words found in the short story. It can be divided into two kinds, third person singular such as "She, he, it, its, her, and herself". These words similarly refer to indicate the female. For instance, the word "*She*" almost in the whole paragraphs refers to the little girl with the exception in the paragraph 11 in the sentence "She took the little maiden" that refers to the grandmother. Moreover, the word "*he*" refers to someone who has the children in this story. Then, the word "*it*" emerges to make the reference to the word either after or before the word "*it*" such as the New Year, as in the sentence "for you know it was New Year's Eve". In addition, the words "Its, her, and herself" refer to the little girl and it shows the possession.

Furthermore, other type of the third person is the plural form such as "they and them". Both of these words also refer to the grandmother with her little girl. These words also refer to both of the grandmother and the little girl. For instance, in the paragraph 10 "...they were with God" and in the paragraph 7 "The little girl had already stretched out her feet to warm them too" in which the word "*Them*" refers to her feet. These findings are in line with the previous article where stated that explained the personal deixis related to the personal pronoun including the first, second, and third personal pronoun (Hutauruk, B. S, 2018).

### Place deixis

One of the types of deixis associated with the space and area where the article shows up in discourse is place deixis. Place deixis shows the visible place or location in an event. Place specifications are used to clarify where the objects are located. According to Asmarita and Haryudin (2019), the use of place deixis is to convey the information through the form of location and space that is known from the relative location of the speaker's place. Further, there are several kinds of deictic words which indicate the place where the speaker talks about

such as this, that, there, here, and so on.

The findings of this data are also supported by the previous article defining the place deixis. According to Tologana (2016), there are three parts of place deixis, namely locative which word *there* and *here*, demonstrative *this*, *so*, *this*, *that*, and temporal which sign in *present* and *early*. In the short story of "The Little Match Girl" by Hans Christian Anderson, there are some varieties of place deixis found in the term of locative place. They are *this* with 1 occurrence and *there* with 2 occurrences. So, the total data of the deixis place is 3 words. The example of using the place deixis is:

"In the lustre *there* stood the old grandmother, so bright and radiant, so mild, and with such an expression of love" (paragraph 9).

In this sentence, the author uses the word "there" to describe where a grandmother is standing. The word *there* refers to "in the lustre". *There* is a deictic word that indicates where the old grandmother stood to show herself to her little girl. Therefore, the word *there* in the sentence is included in place deixis.

### Time Deixis

Time deixis is the third category of deixis which refers to when an event occurs. Time deixis reveals the time of the speaker which is shown in utterance. Time deixis is related to temporal structure. To support the findings data of this deixis, according to Djajasudarma in Ardiana (2016) states that morning, noon, afternoon, and night, are not included to time deixis due to the difference lexeme which is determined based on the standard position of the planet earth to the sun. According to Astria, Januarius & Dwi (2019), deixis of time reveals the certain time where the utterance of the text is performed. Usually, the time Deixis refers to the temporal points. Besides, the time Deixis encoded the past, present, and future time. In addition, the example of time deixis is yesterday, recently, now, tomorrow, later, and etc. In Han's short story, "The Little Match Girl", there are 4 time deixis in the form of *someday* with 1 occurrence, and *now* with 3 occurrences. The presented of time deixis in this short story is:

"*Now* there she was sitting under the most magnificent Christmas tree" (paragraph 6).

The word *now* in the sentence above refers to "she or the little poor girl who was sitting under the most magnificent Christmas tree." The word *now* refers to the elapsed time. Further, *now* has a meaning to describe the time of the happening event in that sentence. By using deictic word *now*, it means the deictic center is close to the "little poor girl" and tell the current situation which is still in a progress.

### Social Deixis

The next deixis that the researchers have found is social deixis. Other than, it is expressed that the parts of dialect structure that are moored to the social characters of individuals within the talk event, or relations among them and diverse referents is characterized as social deixis (Levinson SC, 1979, p.67) (Dylgjeri, 2013). Meanwhile, to strengthen the findings data, here the researchers use previous article to define the understanding of social deixis. Concurring to Mulyati (2019), she states that social deixis may be a deixis that presents the presence of social strata within the dialect part occasions. The deictic words reveal the social class or the status additionally appeared in 'A Little Match Girl' by Hans Christian Andersen, such as; *mother*, *the little maiden*, *the little girl*, *father*, *grandmother*, *God*, etc. Those deictic words are used to indicate or to classify the social status of the participants or between the speakers and the addresses. They can be presented by the following examples:

"... *she had not sold any matches and could not bring a farthing of money from her father*". (paragraph 4) Andersen, H. C. (2015).

The use of social deixis '*her father*' here shows the title of respect. It indicates the social status between the participants of the story (the little girl with her father).

And she rubbed the whole bundle of matches quickly against the wall, for she wanted to be quite sure of keeping *her grandmother* near her. (paragraph 10)

'*Her grandmother*' is deictic word which shows the title of respect. It indicates the social status between the participants of the story (the little girl with her grandmother).

### Discourse Deixis

The last type of deixis that can be identified from

the short story 'A Little Match Girl' by Hans Christian Andersen is discourse deixis Andersen, H. C. (2015). It alludes to a few parcel of the talk that contains the articulations. There are 10 deictic words used in this short story, that are that with 7 occurrences, so with 1 occurrence, and but with 2 occurrences. These findings are supported by the previous article written by Bramanta (2014) which expressed that discourse deixis is defined as the utilize of expression inside a few articulations to allude to a few parcel of a talk that contain the expression, which is as a rule appeared utilizing the beginning utilizations of but, hence, in any case, so, other than, and so on. However, Hutauruk (2018) also shows that discourse deixis can also refer to demonstrative this which can be utilized to allude to a parcel of the talk and definite that to allude to a past parcel. The discourse deixis usages is revealed in the text are presented by the following examples:

When she left home she had slippers on, it is true; but what was the good of *that*? (paragraph 1) Andersen, H. C. (2015).

'*That*' in this sentence refers to the prior portion of the discourse '*When she left home she had slippers on*' Andersen, H. C. (2015).

When the match went out and nothing *but* the thick, cold, damp wall was left behind (paragraph 6) Andersen, H. C. (2015).

'*But*' here encompasses a parcel as a component of meaning that stands up to to the earlier essence '*When the match went out and nothing*' Andersen, H. C. (2015).

It burned brightly, and where the light fell on the wall, there the wall became transparent like a veil, *so, that* she could see into the room (paragraph 6) Andersen, H. C. (2015).

'*So*' is a discourse deixis that contains a continuation of reaction of the earlier discourse.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

After assessing the information over, the analysis find that the brief story "A little Match Girl" by Hans Christian Andersen contains five shapes of

deixis: person, time, place, social, and discourse deixis. These categories are concurring to Levinson's speculation. Agreeing to the information examination, person deixis is the foremost common sort of deixis utilized by the creator within the brief story, with 65 deictic words alluding to individuals or characters within the brief story. From the data examination we too found that the foremost utilized deictic words within the brief story are the third-person deixis "She" which refers to the performing artist of primary characters within the story. Concurring to Levinson (Levinson, 1992, p.62) (Bramanta, 2014) thirdperson deixis may be a deictic reference which alludes to individual or substances which is not one or the other speaker nor recipient.

The third-person deixis usage in the short story 'A Little Match Girl' shows that the author of the short story uses third-person point of view to convey his ideas and story, which in this case is categorized as the omniscient point of view or author omniscient because the position of the narrator which is omniscient, thus he can tell anything related to the character or characters in the story. According to Booth, viewpoint is a technique used by the author to find and convey the idea and meaning of his artistic work, so that it can reach and relate to the reader (Julfahnur, 2018). Third-person point of view is used by speakers to describe what is seen, heard, experienced, thought, and felt by the story characters through the narrator's point of view.

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