

**DEIXIS USED IN *BLACK BEAUTY* NOVEL WRITTEN BY
ANNA SEWELL**

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

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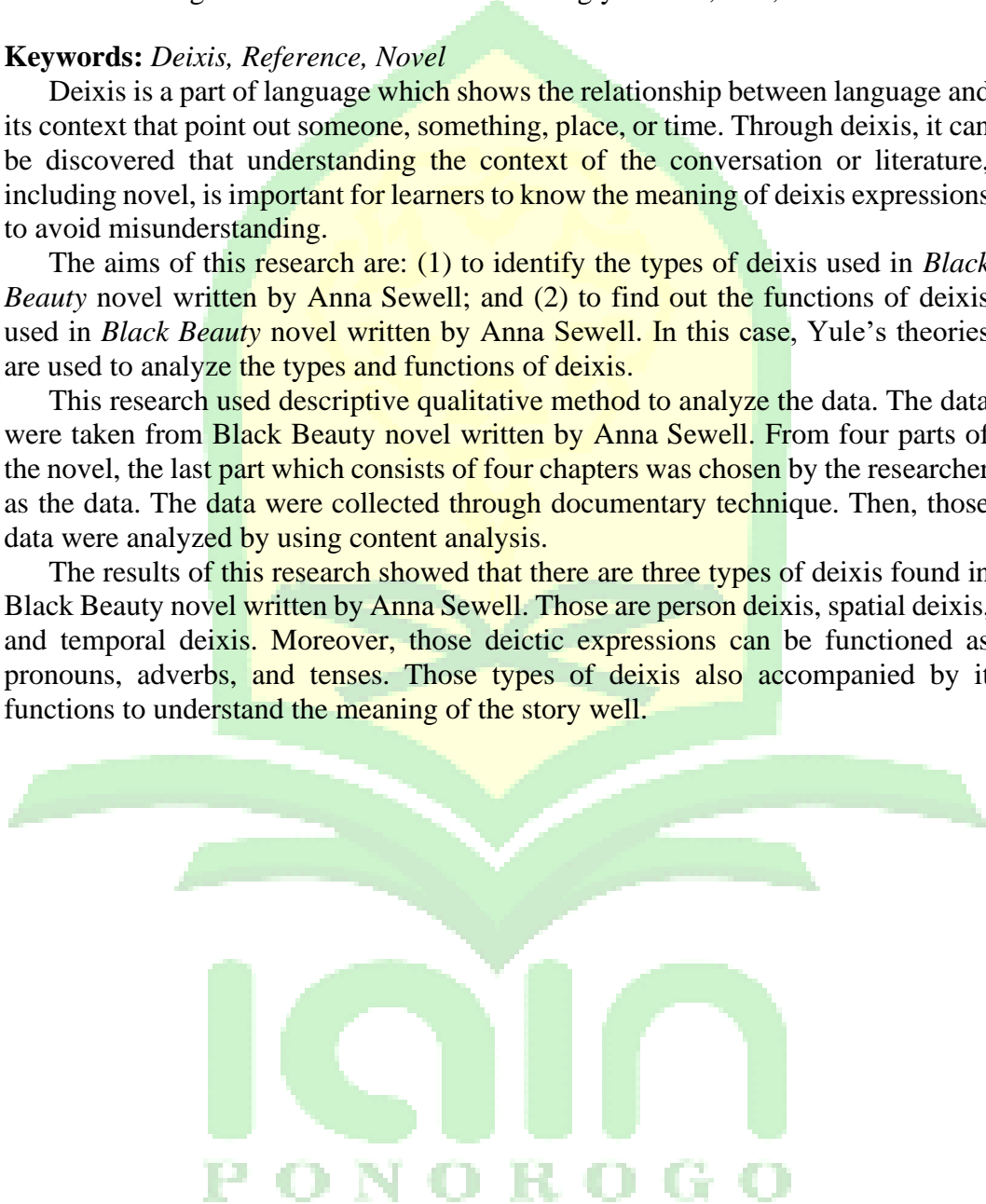
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Deixis is a part of language which shows the relationship between language and its context that point out someone, something, place, or time. Through deixis, it can be discovered that understanding the context of the conversation or literature, including novel, is important for learners to know the meaning of deixis expressions to avoid misunderstanding.

The aims of this research are: (1) to identify the types of deixis used in *Black Beauty* novel written by Anna Sewell; and (2) to find out the functions of deixis used in *Black Beauty* novel written by Anna Sewell. In this case, Yule's theories are used to analyze the types and functions of deixis.

This research used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The data were taken from *Black Beauty* novel written by Anna Sewell. From four parts of the novel, the last part which consists of four chapters was chosen by the researcher as the data. The data were collected through documentary technique. Then, those data were analyzed by using content analysis.

The results of this research showed that there are three types of deixis found in *Black Beauty* novel written by Anna Sewell. Those are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Moreover, those deictic expressions can be functioned as pronouns, adverbs, and tenses. Those types of deixis also accompanied by it functions to understand the meaning of the story well.





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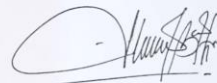
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I, hereby declare that the submitted thesis is entirely my original work. Any assistance and sources used in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged and appropriately cited.

I confirm that this thesis, in whole or in part, has not been submitted for assessment to any other degree or diploma in any other institution or university. Furthermore, I declare that this work has not been published or submitted for publication elsewhere.

I fully understand the gravity of the consequences of any form of academic dishonesty, plagiarism and I take full responsibility for the authenticity and originality of this thesis. I certify that all information presented in this work is accurate and based on research conducted by me.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Ponorogo, May 17th 2024
Sincerely,


Anisah Nailil Istiqlaliah

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Deixis involves connections between a reference point and aspects of the situation in which the utterance takes place; deictic expressions invite participants to work out particular connections.¹ It means, deixis asks its participants to think out of the conversation, but still in the context related to the conversation, to find out the reference of the deictic expression expressed.

Indeed, deixis is one aspect of natural languages that entails such reference to know, at least who the speaker and the hearer are, the place and the time of the utterance in which the deixis expressions are used.² Deictic expressions are utterances that appear naturally when someone speaks or writes. The use of deixis is unavoidable so that deixis requires the references to be known then the speaker's speech or the writer's sentence can be understood. It can be underlined that, a clearance in pointing something or somebody is importance in communication to avoid misunderstanding among the participants. Therefore, studying about deixis is important in order to understanding the speaker or the writer's utterances.

¹ Lesley Jeffries, *Critical Stylistics: The Power of English* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010).

² Sisilia Viona Anugrah, "ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN THE STORY SELECTED FROM CHRISTIAN BIBLE, GENESIS," *PROJECT: Professional Journal of English Education* 1, no. 5 (2018), <https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v1i5.p664-670>.

In order to find out the message from the speaker's speech, there are such markers which take some elements of its meaning from the situation of the utterance in which it is used.³ According to Yule, those markers are called deictic expressions and are also sometimes called indexicals.⁴ Deixis is obviously a form of referring to the speaker's context with the most basic distinction between deictic expression being “near from the speaker” and “away from the speaker”.

In addition, George Yule also explained that deixis can be classified by indicating person through person deixis (me, you), location through spatial deixis (here, there), or time through temporal deixis (now, then). Person deixis refers to grammatical categories of people involved in an utterance and expressed by persons. Spatial deixis refers to words and phrases used to point to a location which is relevant to the location of a participant in the speech event. Temporal deixis refers to a temporal reference which points to the moment of speaking.⁵

Actually, the discussion about deixis is an interesting topic. Most people do not know about deixis because it seems unimportant, but in fact deixis is one of the important things in order to point out the referent clearly. Deixis can be found in written and spoken language, even in the stories that you tell to your friends. If the speakers interpreted incorrect deixis, there will be a misunderstanding among the participants.

³ Artika Putri, Made Budiarsa, and I Gede Putu Sudana, “The Analysis of Deixis in the Novel *The Fault In Our Stars* by John Green,” *Humanis*, August 1, 2018, 697, <https://doi.org/10.24843/JH.2018.v22.i03.p19>.

⁴ George Yule, *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996).

⁵ T. A. Suhair Adil Abdulameer, “A Pragmatic Analysis of Deixis in a Religious Text,” *International Journal of English Linguistics* 9, no. 2 (March 2, 2019): 292, <https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v9n2p292>.

In accordance with these statements, there are some researchers who analyzed the use of deixis in the written or spoken language. One of the previous findings is a research which was conducted by Witri Afrilian entitled *Deixis in Judith Mcnaught's Night Whispers Novel*. The aims of this research are (1) to elaborate the types of deixis, (2) to find out the referential meaning of deixis, and (3) to know the position of deixis in the novel. The result of this research shows that (1) there are five types of deixis used in the novel, that are person deixis, time deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis (2) the meanings of person deixis refer to tan male, Sloan's father, Derek Kipinski, Ingersoll, Sloan's great-grandmother. The meanings of time deixis refer to the span when Sloan is mature, time when Sloan spoke to Sara. The meanings of spatial deixis refer to Pete's party, Sloan's room in her father's house, Apparition. The meanings of discourse deixis refer to the thought of Sloan about group of girls. The meanings of social deixis refer to Ingersoll and Sloan's great-grandmother (3) there are four positions of deixis in the novel, they are noun, pronoun, adjective, and adverb.

Deixis can be found not only in daily life utterances but also in literary works such as novel, which is the teenagers like to spend their time to reading it. Deixis can be found in any novels. Deixis is one of extrinsic elements in the novel that affects language style. The element of deixis is considered important because when writing a story to reach a climax, a writer requires elements of binding meaning in the form of binding places, binding people, and binding

time.⁶ Related to these statements, to learn more about deixis, the researcher is interested in analyzing the deixis used in novel. In this case, the researcher chooses a novel entitled *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell to be analyzed.

The researcher chooses this novel because of *Black Beauty* novel is categorized as children's literature. In addition, the researcher chooses deixis to be analyzed because of the use of deixis in the literature affects the readers' understanding. So that, analyzing the deixis used in *Black Beauty* novel is important to avoid misunderstanding among the author and the readers. *Black Beauty* novel is the first and the only one novel which was written by Anna Sewell. *Black Beauty* novel was published on 1877 and became one of the best-selling novel until now.⁷

In order to conduct this research, the researcher uses the types and the functions of deixis by George Yule that categorized into person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Person deixis can be classified into three-part divisions: first person deixis (I, we), second person deixis (you), and third person deixis (he, she, it, and they). Spatial deixis has three forms adverbs of place, such as 'here' and 'there', demonstratives that refer to a person or thing 'this', 'that', 'these' and 'those', and motion verbs particularly 'come' and 'go'. Temporal deixis is represented by adverbs of time, such as 'yesterday', 'now', 'then', 'tomorrow', etc.⁸

⁶ Amelia Maharani Azmin, "ANALISIS DEIKSIS DALAM NOVEL SURGA YANG TAK DIRINDUKAN: KAJIAN PRAGMATIK," *UNIVERSITAS NEGERI JAKARTA*, 2018, <http://repository.unj.ac.id/1068/>.

⁷ "Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia," n.d., https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page.

⁸ Abdulameer, "A Pragmatic Analysis of Deixis in a Religious Text."

Based on the reasons above, the researcher assumed that analysis deixis in the novel is as crucial discussion. Hence, it is important to investigate deixis that occurred in *Black Beauty* Novel written by Anna Sewell.

B. Statements of the Problems

Based on the description above, the formulations of the problem in this research are:

1. What are the types of deixis used in *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell?
2. What are the functions of the deixis used in *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell?

C. Research Focus

In this research, the researcher focuses on the types of deixis and its function based on George Yule. Moreover, this research focuses on the last part of *Black Beauty* novel which consists of four chapters that represents into 22 pages.

D. Objectives of the Study

According to the problem above, the objectives of this research as follows:

1. To identify the types of deixis used in *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell.
2. To find out the functions of the deixis used in *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell.

E. Significances of the Study

1. Theoretically

Hopefully, this research can contribute to the new literature and discourse especially in education with the discovery of deixis used in *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell. So that, it can be used as reference for any parts of educational world.

2. Practically

- a. For the educational world, this research can be used as reference, knowledge, and a further comparison in the development of English Education Department.
- b. For the writer, this research hopefully can involve the experience, insight, and knowledge related to the used of deixis in the novel or any others reading texts.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Deixis

Deixis is a taken from Greek language which means “pointing” via language. Any linguistic form used to show this pointing is called a deictic expression. Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker’s context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being ‘near speaker’ or ‘away from speaker’.⁹ It can be underlined that deixis is a form of referring to indicate someone or something that is related to the context of the utterances.

⁹ Yule, *Pragmatics*.

2. Novel

Novel is a literary work which is written and has many features included dialogue and utterance. Novel is also has plot, characters, and theme that can make the readers feel and understand the story clearly.¹⁰ It can be underlined that novel is long piece of writing which consists of characters and its stories served by using utterances and dialogues with unique plot and theme to be easily understood by the readers.

G. Previous Research Findings

Research in the field of book or text analysis for education is not new at this time. Many researchers conduct research in books to observe semantics, pragmatics, and any others for the benefit of English language learning. To make this study clear and different, the researcher provides some previous studies which are related to the deixis research.

The first finding is taken from Merin Herwi Antari's thesis entitled *Analysis of Deixis in The Song Lyrics of Raef The Path Album*. This research used descriptive qualitative research design. The aim of this research was to identify the types of deixis, to find out the dominant type of deixis, and analyze the reference meaning in the song lyrics of Raef The Path Album. To analyze the data, this research used the theory by Alan Cruse. The result of this research shows that there are three types of deixis found in the song lyrics of Raef The Path Album, they were person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. The

¹⁰ Witri Afrilian, Diana Rozelin, and Awliya Rahmi, "Deixis in Judith McNaught's Night Whispers Novel," *Indonesian Journal of EFL and Linguistics* 4, no. 1 (May 1, 2019): 41, <https://doi.org/10.21462/ijefl.v4i1.100>.

dominant type of deixis in this research is time deixis. Time deixis was found as the dominant type because the singer told about personal experience and interpret timing of event in song lyrics. The deixis meaning could be analyzed context of song and also described reference meaning that include who, where, and when the utterances were uttered.¹¹ The similarity of this research with the research which would be conducted is both of the researches analyze about deixis and the difference is this research analyzes the deixis used in a song lyrics while the research that would be conducted analyzes the deixis used in the novel.

The next finding is taken from Febriana Edianing Denita's thesis entitled *Deictic Analysis of Spoken Text in Novel of Khalil Gibran "The Broken Wings"*. This research used a descriptive method. The aims of this research were to find the types of deictic and their meaning engaged in Khalil Gibran's novel "The Broken Wings" and to calculate the use of deictic found in the novel. This research was analyzed by George Yule's theory. The results of this research were (1) there were three types of deictic found in "The Broken Wings", they were person deictic, temporal deictic, and spatial deictic. The meaning of deictic found in the novel were according to the situation of the utterances. (2) the type of deictic that mostly used in "The Broken Wings" was person deictic.¹² The similarity of this research with the research that would be conducted is both of

¹¹ Merin Herwi Antari, "Analysis of Deixis in The Song Lyrics of Raef The Path Album," *Ponorogo State Institute of Islamic Studies*, 2017, <https://etheses.iainponorogo.ac.id/2766/1/THESIS%20MERIN%20HERWI%20ANTARI%20PBI.pdf>.

¹² Febriana Edianing Denita, "Deictic Analysis of Spoken Text in Novel of Khalil Gibran 'The Broken Wings' .," 2016.

them analyze the used of deixis in the novel and the difference is the novel that would be focused to analyze.

The other finding is taken from Witri Afrilian's thesis entitled *Deixis in Judith Mcnaught's Night Whispers Novel*. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The aims of this research are to elaborate the types of deixis, to find out the referential meaning of deixis, and to know the position of deixis in the novel. This research was analyzed by Stephen C. Levison's theory. The result of this research shows that (1) there are five types of deixis used in the novel, that are person deixis, time deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis (2) the meanings of person deixis refer to tan male, Sloan's father, Derek Kipinski, Ingersoll, Sloan's great-grandmother. The meanings of time deixis refer to the span when Sloan is mature, time when Sloan spoke to Sara. The meanings of spatial deixis refer to Pete's party, Sloan's room in her father's house, Apparition. The meanings of discourse deixis refer to the thought of Sloan about group of girls. The meanings of social deixis refer to Ingersoll and Sloan's great-grandmother (3) there are four positions of deixis in the novel, they are noun, pronoun, adjective, and adverb.¹³ The similarity of this research with the research that would be conducted is both of them analyze the used of deixis in the novel and the difference is the novel that would be focused to analyze.

Based on some previous studies above, this research designed differently from those studies. This research focused on analyzing the types of deixis and those functions in *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell.

¹³ Afrilian, Rozelin, and Rahmi, "Deixis in Judith McNaught's Night Whispers Novel."

H. Research Methods

1. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used qualitative approach to conduct the research. Qualitative approach emphasizes the qualities of entities, processes, and meanings that are not experimentally examined in terms of quantity, amount, intensity or frequency. Qualitative research refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and description of things. Thus, qualitative research is aimed at describing and analyzing the phenomena, events, social activities, or characteristics in the form of words rather than numbers.¹⁴

A descriptive method was used in this study. Descriptive method can be interpreted as a problem solving procedures are investigated to describe or depict the state or the object of research based on the facts that appear or as they are.¹⁵ This method is suitable with this research since the researcher analyzed the deixis used in *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell. This method is chosen because of this research is conducted to describe or depict the types and the functions of deixis used in *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell.

¹⁴ Antari, "Analysis of Deixis in The Song Lyrics of Raef The Path Album."

¹⁵ Denita, "Deictic Analysis of Spoken Text in Novel of Khalil Gibran 'The Broken Wings'."

2. Data and Source of Data

The data are information or facts used in discussing or deciding the answer of research question. The source of data in the study is the subjects from which the data can be collected for the purpose of research.¹⁶

a. Primary Data Source

The primary data of this research was the deictic expressions used in *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell. *Black Beauty* novel consists of four parts of stories that are served in 49 chapters which represents into 272 pages. There are various number of series in each part. Therefore, this research was focused on one part of the stories that consists of four chapters which represents into 22 pages to be analyzed so that the researcher did not require too much time to conduct the research.

b. Secondary Data Source

As the secondary data, the researcher used the books related to the study about deixis, especially a book entitled “Pragmatic” by George Yule. In addition, the researcher also used books, journals, thesis, internet source, and any others text that can support this research.

3. Data Collection Technique

In conducting the research, the researcher used documentary technique to collect the data by getting the data from reading the story entitled *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell. Documentary technique is

¹⁶ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Manajemen Penelitian* (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2010).

the technique to collect data and the data usually from transcript, books, newspaper, magazine, script, etc.¹⁷ In collecting the data for analyzing this research, the researcher gathered references that support the subject matter of the data and apply some steps.

The technique for collecting data is conducted to get information which needed to support the goals of research. The steps of data collecting are follows:

- a. Read the story entitled *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell carefully.
- b. Determine some words that include in deictic expressions.
- c. Mark the deictic word of the texts based on the George Yule's theory of deixis.
- d. Determine the functions of the deixis used in it.

4. Data Analysis Technique

The data are analyzed to answer the research question. The researcher must determine whether the result answer the research questions.¹⁸ The data analysis technique used in this research is content analysis. Bernard Berelson stated that content analysis is a research technique for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication.¹⁹

¹⁷ Siti Mukarromah, "AN ANALYSIS OF CHARACTER EDUCATIONAL VALUES IN 'ZOOTOPIA' MOVIE SCRIPT," *STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES PONOROGO*, 2019, <https://etheses.iainponorogo.ac.id/8398/>.

¹⁸ Don W. Green and Robeth H. Perry, *Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook*, 8th ed. (United States: McGraw-Hill, 2008).

¹⁹ Burhan Bungin, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2008).

Content analysis has to address prior questions concerning why available texts came into being, what they mean and to whom, how they mediate between antecedent and consequent conditions, and, ultimately, whether they enable the analysts to select valid answers to questions concerning their contexts. Hence the logic of content analysis designs is justifiable not only according to accepted standards of scientific data processing (efficiency and evenhandedness), but also by reference to the context in relation to which texts must be analyzed.²⁰

As a technique, content analysis has several procedures: (a) Unitizing: relying on unitizing schemes. (b) Sampling: relying on sampling plans. (c) Recording/coding: relying on coding instructions. (d) Reducing data to manageable representations: relying on established statistical techniques or other methods for summarizing or simplifying data. (e) Abductively inferring contextual phenomena: relying on analytical constructs or models of the chosen context as warrants. (f) Narrating the answer to the research question: relying on narrative traditions or discursive conventions established within the discipline of the content analyst.²¹

a. Unitizing

Unitizing draws systematic distinctions within a continuum of otherwise undifferentiated text – documents, images, voices, websites, and other observables – that are of interest to an analysis, omitting irrelevant matter but keeping together what cannot be divided without

²⁰ Klaus Krippendorff, *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*, 2nd ed. (California: Sage Publication Inc., 2004).

²¹ Krippendorff.

loss of meaning.²² It means that in this step the researcher would determine the unit of observation and the unit of analysis that would be used in the study. In this case, the researcher used a novel entitled *Black Beauty* written by Anna Sewell as the unit of observation. Then, as the unit of analysis, the researcher selected the deixis used in *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell.

b. Sampling

Sampling allows the analyst to economize on research efforts by limiting observations to a manageable subset of units that is statistically or conceptually representative of the set of all possible units, the population or universe of interest.²³ The researcher categorized the data of deixis into person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Meanwhile the functions of deixis were analyzed using first person deixis, second person deixis, third person deixis, adverb of place, demonstrative, motion verb, and adverb of time.

c. Recording/coding

Recording/coding bridges the gap between texts and someone's reading them, between distinct images and what people see in them, or between separate observations and their situational interpretations. One reason for this analytical component is researchers' need to create durable and analyzable records of otherwise transient phenomena,

²² Krippendorf.

²³ Krippendorf.

such as spoken words or passing visual events. Once such phenomena are suitably recorded, analyst can compare them across time, apply different methods to them, and replicate the analyses of other researchers. The second reason for recording/coding is content analysts' need to transform unedited texts, original images, and/or unstructured sounds into analyzable representations.²⁴ In this case, the researcher used some codes as the guideline of this study.

For example:

1) Data Finding in Analyzing the Types of Deixis

D 2/PG 251/CH 46/PD/TPS

I was sold to a corn dealer and baker, whom Jerry knew, and with **him** he thought I should have good food and fair work.²⁵

These codes show that the word “him” is the second datum of this research which is located on page 251 and included in chapter 46 in the novel. This datum can be categorized as person deixis which represents as third person singular.

2) Data Finding in Analyzing the Function of Deixis

D 16/PG 252/CH 46/PD/FPS

One day **I** was loaded more than usual, and part of the road was a steep uphill. **I** used all my strength, but **I** could not get on, and was obliged continually to stop.²⁶

²⁴ Krippendorf.

²⁵ Sewell, *Black Beauty: The Autobiography of a Horse*.

²⁶ Sewell.

These codes show that the word “I” is the sixteenth datum of this research which is located on page 252 and included in chapter 46 in the novel. This datum can be categorized as person deixis which represents as first person singular.

The following is an explanation of the coding guidelines were used in analyzing the types of deixis:

PD	: Person Deixis
SD	: Spatial Deixis
TD	: Temporal Deixis
FPS	: First Person Singular
FPP	: First Person Plural
SPS	: Second Person Singular
SPP	: Second Person Plural
TPS	: Third Person Singular
TPP	: Third Person Plural
AP	: Adverb of Place
DM	: Demonstration
MV	: Motion Verb
AT	: Adverb of Time
TS	: Tenses
CH	: Chapter
PG	: Page
D	: Datum

Meanwhile, the following is an explanation of the coding guidelines were used in analyzing the functions of deixis:

PR	: Personal Pronoun
RF	: Reflexive Pronoun
PS	: Possessive Pronoun
DM	: Demonstrative Pronoun
SPP	: Subject Personal Pronoun
OPP	: Object Personal Pronoun
PSD	: Possessive Determiner
PSP	: Possessive Pronoun
NR	: Nearby
FA	: Far Away
AT	: Adverb of Time
AP	: Adverb of Place
PRT	: Present Tense
PST	: Past Tense
CH	: Chapter
PG	: Page
D	: Datum

d. Reducing data to manageable representations

Reducing data serves analysts' need for efficient representations, especially of large volumes of data.²⁷ In this study, after collecting the

²⁷ Krippendorf, *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*.

data, the researcher classified the data findings into its types and its functions to simplify the process of data analysis. In addition, by classifying the data findings into its types and its functions, the data can be easily understood by the readers and its representations will be more clearly.

e. Abductively inferring contextual phenomena

Abductively inferring contextual phenomena from texts moves an analysis outside the data. It bridges the gap between descriptive accounts of texts and what they mean, refer to, entail, provoke, or cause. It points to unobserved phenomena in the context of interest to an analyst.²⁸ In this study, the researcher represents the meaning of the deixis found in the novel to know the reference and the function of the deixis used in it.

f. Narrating the answer to the research question

Narrating the answers to content analysts' questions amounts to the researchers' making their results comprehensible to others. Sometimes, this means explaining the practical significance of the findings or the contributions they make to the available literature. At other times, it means arguing the appropriateness of the use of content analysis rather than direct observational techniques.²⁹ In this step, the researcher served the data findings through narrative paragraphs

²⁸ Krippendorf.

²⁹ Krippendorf.

which consist of its explanation about the types and the functions of deixis used in the data.

I. Organization of the Thesis

Chapter one is introduction. This chapter discussed about background of the study, statement of the problems, research focus, objectives of the study, significances of the study, definition of key terms, previous research findings, research method, and organization of the study.

Chapter two represents the theory of deixis, types of deixis, novel, types of novel, and synopsis of Black Beauty novel. Then, continuing with the data finding of the types of deixis used in Black Beauty novel by Anna Sewell. The last is discussion of the deixis used in Black Beauty Novel by Anna Sewell.

Chapter three represents the theory of the function of deixis. Then, continuing with the data finding of the functions of deixis used in Black Beauty novel by Anna Sewell. The last is discussion of the functions of deixis used in Black Beauty Novel by Anna Sewell.

Chapter four is closing. This chapter consists of conclusion and recommendation. Conclusion is written to explain the results of the study briefly. While recommendation is written to give suggestions to the next researchers in the same discussion.

CHAPTER II

TYPES OF DEIXIS USED IN *BLACK BEAUTY* NOVEL

A. Theoretical Background

In this chapter, the theory discussed is the definition of deixis, types of deixis, the definition of novel, types of novel, and synopsis of *Black Beauty* novel.

1. Deixis

a. Definition of Deixis

In all language there are many words and expressions whose rely entirely on the circumstances of the utterance and can be understood if one knows these circumstances. This aspect of pragmatics is called deixis. A deictic word is one which takes some element of its meaning from the context or situation (i.e. the speaker, the addressee, the time, and the place) of the utterance in which it is used.³⁰ A deictic word cannot be understood if the readers or the hearers don't know the context of the utterance such as the subject, the object, and the adverb of the conversation being discussed.

³⁰ James R. Hurford, *Semantics A Coursebook Second Edition* (New York: Cambridge Univ. Press, 2007).

Deixis is the single most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves. The term is borrowed from the Greek word for pointing or indicating. Deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.³¹ Thus, deixis is indirectly part of the language that explains the importance of the relationship between a language and the context of the conversation being discussed. An understanding of the context of speech is needed to find out the reference of the deictic expression used by the speaker or writer.

There are some very common words in our language that can't be interpreted at all if we don't know the context, especially the physical context of the speaker. These are words such as here and there, this or that, now and then, yesterday, today or tomorrow, as well as pronouns such as you, me, she, him, it, them. They are technically known as deictic expressions.³² These words cannot be easily known what are their references if someone doesn't know the context of the utterance. Therefore, the meaning of these words will be ambiguous and difficult to be understood.

³¹ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*, 23rd ed., Cambridge Textbooks in Linguistics (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 2013).

³² George Yule, *The Study of Language*, Fourth (New York: Cambridge Univ. Press, 2010).

According to George Yule, deixis is a taken from Greek language which means “pointing” via language. Any linguistic form used to show this pointing is called a deictic expression. Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker’s context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being ‘near speaker’ or ‘away from speaker’.³³ It can be underlined that deixis is a form of referring to indicate someone or something that is related to the context of the utterances.

From the explanations above, it can be concluded that deixis is a borrowing word from Greek which means pointing or indicating people, thing, place, or time. Deixis is a part of language which shows the relationship between language and its context. Through deixis, we know if understanding the context of the conversation is important to find the meaning of deixis expressions that appear in it. Then, if we know the meaning of deixis expressions of the conversation, a misunderstanding among the participants of the conversation or among the writer and the reader can be avoided.

b. Types of Deixis

In this research, the researcher used George Yule’s theory of deixis. According George Yule, there are three types of deixis; person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

³³ Yule, *Pragmatics*.

1) Person Deixis

Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronoun for the first person (I), second person (you), and third person (he, she, and they). In many languages, these deictic categories of speaker, addressee, and other elaborated with markers of relative social status. Expressions which indicate higher status are indicated as honorifics.³⁴

Person deixis used to indicate persons or things which involved in an utterance, such as who is the speaker, who is the hearer, and the other participants who aren't in there. In a simple way, person deixis consists of first person deixis or the speaker (I, we), second person deixis or the hearer (you), and third person deixis or the other participants who are indirectly involved in the conversation (he, she, it, they).

2) Spatial Deixis

The concept of distance is clearly relevant to spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. One version of the concept of motion toward the speaker, seems to be the first deictic meaning learned by children and characterizes their use of words like this and here (=can be seen). They are distinct from words that and there which are associated with thing that move out of the child's visual space (=can no longer be seen).³⁵

³⁴ Yule.

³⁵ Yule.

Spatial deixis is a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being 'near speaker' or 'away from speaker'. The 'near speaker' or 'proximal terms' are *this* and *here*. The 'away from speaker' or 'distal terms' are *that* and *there*.³⁶

In a simple way, spatial deixis can be understood as a type of deixis to indicate the location which is discussed in the conversation. It can be near from the speaker (here, this, these, and come) or away from the speaker (there, that, those, and go).

3) Temporal Deixis

The psychological basis of temporal deixis seems to be similar to that of spatial deixis. Temporal events can be treated as objects that move toward someone or something (into view) or away from someone or something (out of view). One metaphor used in English is of events coming toward the speaker from the future (the coming week, the approaching year) and going away from the speaker to the past (in days gone by, the past week).³⁷

One basic (but often unrecognized) type of temporal deixis in English is in the choice of verb tense. Whereas other languages have many different forms of the verb as different tenses, English has only two basic forms, the present and the past. The present tense is the proximal form and the past tense is the distal form. Something

³⁶ Yule.

³⁷ Yule.

having taken place in the past is typically treated as distant from the speaker's current situation.³⁸

There are many deictic expressions as temporal references such as 'yesterday', 'tomorrow', 'today', 'tonight', 'next week', 'last week', 'this week'. All these expressions depend for their interpretation on knowing the relevant utterance time.³⁹

In a simple statement, temporal deixis is a type of deixis which is used to indicate the time related to the conversation being discussed. It can be in the form of words or phrases which show the adverb of time or in the form of verb tenses i.e. past tense and present tense.

2. Novel

a. Definition of Novel

Novel comes from the Italian language *novella*, which literally means a small new stuff.⁴⁰ Novel is defined as a long printed story about imaginary characters and events.⁴¹ In the other words, novel is a story which tells the readers about some characters and events those are made by the writer.⁴²

Novel is a literary work which is written and has many features included dialogue and utterance. Novel also has plot, characters, and

³⁸ Yule.

³⁹ Yule.

⁴⁰ Djuanda and Prana Dwija Iswara, *Apresiasi Sastra Indonesia*, First (Bandung: UPI Press, 2006).

⁴¹ "Cambridge Web Dictionary," n.d., <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/>.

⁴² Denita, "Deictic Analysis of Spoken Text in Novel of Khalil Gibran 'The Broken Wings'."

theme that can make the readers feel and understand the story clearly.⁴³ It can be underlined that novel is long piece of writing which consists of characters and its stories served by using utterances and dialogues with unique plot and theme to be easily understood by the readers.

b. Types of Novel

There are many types of novel in English literature, among some important types are as follows:

1) Picaresque Novel

Picaresque Novel tells about the lifetime of a knave or a picaroon who is that the servant of several masters. Through his experience this picaroon satirizes the society during which he lives. The picaresque novel originated within the 16th century Spain, the earliest example being the anonymous *Lazaillo de Tormes* (1553). The two most famous Spanish authors of picaresque novels were Mateo Aleman who wrote *Guzman de Alfarache* (1599-1604) and Francisco Quevedo who wrote *La vida del Buscon* (1626). Both books were widely read in Europe. Other novel of this sort included Thomas Nashe's *The Unfortunate Traveller* (1594), Defoe's *Moll Flanders* (1722), Fielding's *Jonathan Wild* (1743) and Smollett's *Roderick Random* (1748).

⁴³ Afrilian, Rozelin, and Rahmi, "Deixis in Judith McNaught's Night Whispers Novel."

2) Epistolary Novel

Epistolary Novel, a completely unique within the sort of letters, although diary entries, newspaper clippings and other documents are sometimes used. Recently, electronic “documents” like recordings and radio, blogs, and e-mails have also inherit use. The word epistolary springs from Latin from the Greek word *epistolē*, meaning a letter. It had been particularly popular form within the 18th century. Among the more famous examples are the Samuel Richardson’s *Pamela* (1740) and *Clarissa Harlowe* (1748) and Smollett’s *Humphry Clinker* (1771). Since the 18th century, the shape has been little employed but it’s commonplace for letters to form up some a part of letter.

3) Bildungsroman

Bildungsroman is additionally called as a ‘formation novel’ or literally an ‘upbringing’ or ‘education’ novel. This is often a term widely employed by German critics, it describes a completely unique which is account of the youthful development of the hero or heroine. Famous examples are Goethe’s *Die Liden des jungen Werthers* (1774) and his *Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjabre* (1796); Charles Dickens’s *David Copperfield* (1850); Flaubert’s *L’Education Sentimentale* (1869); Samuel Butler’s *The Way of All Flesh* (1902) and Thomas Mann’s *Buddenbrooks* (1900).

4) **Kunstlerroman**

Kunstlerroman (Kunstler ‘artist’ + Roman ‘novel’) is a novel which shows the event of a artist from childhood to maturity and latter. It’s a category of Bildungsroman, or apprenticeship novel, that deals with the youth and development of a private who becomes—or is on the edge of becoming—a painter, musician, or poet. A classical example in English literature is Joyce’s *A Portrait of Artist as a Young Man*.

5) **Regional Novel**

A regional writer is one who concentrates much attention on a specific area and uses it and therefore the people uses it and the people that inhabit it because the basis for his or her stories. Such a locale is to be regional and/or provincial. The supremely good regional writers were Thomas Hardy, who recreated the West Country in many of his novels and short stories and revived the name Wessex; Arnold Bennett who centered many of his stories on the potteries ‘the five towns’; and William Faulkner whose main focus was the Deep South.

6) **Non-fiction novel**

Non-fiction novel is a touch of writing style which, broadly, depicts real historical figures and actual events woven in conjunction with fictitious conversations and uses the storytelling techniques of

fiction. The non-fiction novel is an otherwise loosely defined and versatile genre. The genre is typically mentioned using the slang term “faction”, a portmanteau of the words fact and fiction. Scholars have suggested that the novel *Operación Masacre* (1957) by the Argentine author and journalist Rodolfo Walsh was the first non-fiction novel.

7) Gothic Novel

Gothic Novel may be a sort of romance, very fashionable late within the 18th century and within the beginning of the 19th century, which has had a substantial influence on the fiction since. Gothic fiction, which is essentially known by the sub-genre of Gothic horror, is a genre or mode of literature and film that mixes fiction and horror, death, and sometimes romance. Its origin is attributed to English author Walpole, together with his 1764 novel *The Castle of Otranto*, subtitled (in its second edition) “A Gothic Story”. Gothic fiction tends to put emphasis on both emotion and an enjoyable quite terror, serving as an extension of the Romantic literary movement that was relatively new at the time that Walpole’s novel was published.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ “Types of Novel in English Literature,” n.d., <https://englishliteraryfoundation.com/7-important-types-of-novel-in-english-literature/>.

c. Synopsis of *Black Beauty* Novel

Black Beauty is a novel about a horse named Black Beauty. The young Black Beauty lived with his mother, the Duchess. He lived at the farm with a broad meadow. At four years old, Black Beauty was bought by Squire Gordon. He experienced a period of 'breaking in', breaking-in period where the horse is trained on how to behave when mounted saddle and bridle. Black Beauty at his new home was cared by a groom named John Manly.

Ginger and Black Beauty were sold to Earlshall W. At his new home, he broke his legs because of his rider Reuben Smith. Smith was drunk when he rode Black Beauty and it made Black Beauty suffered. He should spend months to cure his legs. Afterwards, Black Beauty was sold to a cab driver, Jerry Baker.

Black Beauty found a better life in his new home. He was paired with Captain, a war horse who has taken part in the Crimean War. After some conflicts that Black Beauty had experienced, Black Beauty became happy and got enough food and affection when he lived with Jerry Bareker. They became good friends. Black Beauty should be sold because Jerry had to move. Black Beauty's last home was with Miss. Blomefield.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Anna Sewell, *Black Beauty* (England: Wordsworth Edition Limited, 1993).

B. Findings and Discussions

The following is the data findings and discussions of the types of deixis used in *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell which collected by the researcher using George Yule's theory. There are totally 666 data findings in this research. Therefore, to avoid a large volume of data presented in this chapter, the researcher would present a complete data in the appendix and give some examples here.

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis is deixis used to point someone or something. Person deixis can be functioned as first person, second person, or third person. There are 434 data findings of person deixis in this research that categorized as follows:

a. First Person Deixis

First person deixis is deixis used to point the speaker of the utterance or the writer of the sentence. First person deixis can be singular or plural. The data findings which categorized as first person deixis are 181 data. Those data could be categorized as follows:

1) First Person Singular

First person singular can be represented by pronouns such as I, me, my, mine, and myself. The data findings of first person singular are 153 data that would be completely presented in the appendix. Then, to provide an overview of first person singular deixis, the following is five examples of first person deixis that categorized as first person singular.

D 1/PG 251/CH 46/PD/FPS

I was sold to a corn dealer and baker, whom Jerry knew, and with him he thought I should have good food and fair work. In the first he was quite right, and if my master had always been on the premises I do not think I should have been overloaded, but there was a foreman who was always hurrying and driving every one, and frequently when I had quite a full load he would order something else to be taken on. My carter, whose name was Jakes, often said it was more than I ought to take, but the other always over ruled him.

A personal pronoun “I” in the sentences above is a deictic expression which categorized as person deixis. A personal pronoun “I” is used to represent the speaker of the utterances or the writer of the sentences.⁴⁶ In this case, it refers to the horse that his autobiography is written in this novel.

D 84/PG 253/CH 46/PD/FPS

The rein was taken off, and in a moment I put **my** head down to **my** very knees. What a comfort it was! Then I tossed it up and down several times to get the aching stiffness out of **my** neck.

The deictic words “my” in the sentences above are the possessive form of “I” that used before a noun. A word “my” is used to point out something belonging to or connected with me.⁴⁷ So that, a word “my” is a deictic expression which categorized as first person

⁴⁶ Marcella Frank, *MODERN ENGLISH: A Practical Reference Guide* (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1972).

⁴⁷ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

singular deixis. In this case, “my” is used to indicate anything belongs to the horse.

D 214/PG 257/CH 47/PD/FPS

My life was now so utterly wretched that I wished I might, like Ginger, drop down dead at my work and be out of my misery, and one day my wish very nearly came to pass.

A word “my” is a form of possessive adjective that used to indicate something belonging to or connected with me. “My” is the possessive form of I that used before a noun.⁴⁸ In the sentence above, it can be seen that a deictic word “my” is used to point out something belongs to the horse. Therefore, the word “my” is a deictic expression which categorized as first person singular deixis.

D 223/PG 258/CH 47/PD/FPS

The lady and the boy got into the cab, and while the man ordered about the luggage the young girl came and looked at **me**.

A word “me” is used usually as the object of a verb or preposition to refer to the person speaking or writing.⁴⁹ A deictic expression “me” in the sentence above is a personal pronoun that represents a person deixis which categorized as first person singular that refers to the horse as the writer of the sentence.

D 636/PG 271/CH 49/PD/FPS

When we returned the other sisters came out to hear how I had behaved **myself**.

⁴⁸ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

⁴⁹ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

A deictic expression “myself” is a reflexive pronoun which is used when the subject of the verb is “I” and the object is the same person.⁵⁰ In the sentence above, “myself” is a person deixis which categorized as first person singular that refers to the writer of the sentence, namely the horse.

2) First Person Plural

First person plural can be represented by pronouns such as we, us, our, ours, ourselves. The data findings of first person plural are 28 data that would be presented in the appendix. Therefore, to provide an overview of first person plural deixis, here is five examples of first person deixis that categorized as first person plural.

D 136/PG 254/CH 46/PD/FPP

"Is it not better," she said, "to lead a good fashion than to follow a bad one? A great many gentlemen do not use check-reins now; **our** carriage horses have not worn them for fifteen years, and work with much less fatigue than those who have them,"

A word “our” is the possessive form of “we” that used before a noun. “Our” means belonging to or connected with us.⁵¹ In the utterance above, “our” is a deictic expression that refers to the lady and Jakes. Therefore, a deictic expression “our” is a person deixis which categorized as first person plural.

⁵⁰ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

⁵¹ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

D 222/PG 257/CH 47/PD/FPP

It was a very heavy train, and as all the cabs were soon engaged **ours** was called for.

A word “ours” is a form of possessive adjective that refers to the one(s) belonging to or connected with the person who is speaking and one or more other people.⁵² In this case, it represents the cabs of the horse and his driver. So that, “ours” is a deictic expression which categorized as first person plural deixis.

D 390/PG 264/CH 48/PD/FPP

"But do look at his mouth, grandpapa, and ask the price; I am sure he would grow young in **our** meadows."

A word “our” is the possessive form of “we” that used before a noun. “Our” means belonging to or connected with us.⁵³ In the utterance above, “our” refers to Willie and his grandfather. Therefore, “our” can be categorized as a person deixis that classified as first person plural.

D 479/PG 266/CH 48/PD/FPP

"This is our point, Willie," he would say; "but he is improving so steadily that I think **we** shall see a change for the better in the spring."

A personal pronoun “we” is a deictic expression which is used to point the speaker and one or more others.⁵⁴ So that, a deictic expression “we” is a form of person deixis that categorized as first

⁵² “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

⁵³ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

⁵⁴ Frank, *Modern English*.

person plural. In this sentence, a word “we” refers to Willie and his grandfather.

D 549/PG 269/CH 49/PD/FPP

"You have always been such a good adviser to **us** about our horses," said the stately lady.

A word “us” is a personal pronoun that used as the object of a verb or a preposition to refer to a group that includes the speaker and at least one other person.⁵⁵ In this case, it refers to Miss Blomefield and her sisters. It can be understood that “us” is a person deixis which categorized as first person plural.

b. Second Person Deixis

Second person deixis refers to the addressee of the sentence or utterance. It can be said that second person deixis is the hearer of the utterance or the reader of the sentence. So that, it can be singular or plural too as first person deixis. The data findings which categorized as second person deixis are 44 data. Those data could be categorized again as follows:

1) Second Person Singular

Second person singular can be represented by pronouns such as you, your, yours, and yourself. The data findings of second person singular are 41 data that would be completely presented in the appendix. Then, the following is four examples of second person

⁵⁵ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

deixis that categorized as second person singular to provide an overview of it.

D 60/PG 252/CH 46/PD/SPS

He was raising the whip again, when the lady said: "Pray, stop; I think I can help **you** if you will let me."

A personal pronoun "you" is used to refer to the person or people being spoken or written to.⁵⁶ In this case, "you" is used to indicate Jakes that the lady said to. So that, it can be categorized as a person deixis which classified as second person singular.

D 96/PG 253/CH 46/PD/SPS

"and now if **you** will speak kindly to him and lead him on I believe he will be able to do better."

A word "you" is a form of personal pronoun that refers to the person spoken to. It can be singular or plural form.⁵⁷ In this sentence, "you" refers to Jakes, the driver of the horse. Therefore, a personal pronoun "you" is a deictic expression which categorized as second person singular deixis.

D 146/PG 254/CH 46/PD/SPS

"I thank you for trying my plan with **your** good horse, and I am sure you will find it far better than the whip. Good-day,"

A word "your" is the possessive form of "you". A word "your" means belonging to or connected with the person or people being

⁵⁶ "Cambridge Web Dictionary."

⁵⁷ Frank, *Modern English*.

spoken to.⁵⁸ A word “your” in this sentence refers to Jakes as the driver of the horse that the lady said to. It can be concluded that “your” is a person deixis which categorized as second person singular.

D 240/PG 258/CH 47/PD/SPS

"Can **your** horse do it, or can't he?" said the blustering man.

A word “your” is the possessive adjective that means belonging to or connected with the person or people being spoken to.⁵⁹ In the utterance above, “your” refers to the horse’s driver that the blustering man said to. Therefore, “your” can be understood as a deictic expression which categorized as second person singular deixis.

2) Second Person Plural

Second person plural deixis can be represented by pronouns such as in the second person singular. But, in second person plural, the reference of the deictic expression is two or more persons. The data findings of second person deixis that categorized as second person plural are 3 data. So that, in this case, the researcher would present all of the data findings here.

D 535/PG 269/CH 49/PD/SPP

"**You** see, ladies," said Mr. Thoroughgood, "many first-rate horses have had their knees broken through the carelessness of their drivers

⁵⁸ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

⁵⁹ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

without any fault of their own, and from what I see of this horse I should say that is his case; but of course I do not wish to influence you. If **you** incline **you** can have him on trial, and then your coachman will see what he thinks of him."

A word "you" in the utterance above is a personal pronoun that refers to the person spoken to in plural form.⁶⁰ A personal pronoun "you" is a deictic expression which categorized as second person deixis. It refers to the ladies that Mr. Thoroughgood said to. Therefore, this deictic expression can be known as a second person plural deixis.

D 541/PG 269/CH 49/PD/SPP

"Many first-rate horses have had their knees broken through the carelessness of their drivers without any fault of their own, and from what I see of this horse I should say that is his case; but of course I do not wish to influence **you**."

A word "you" is a personal pronoun that refers to the person spoken to that can be singular or plural form.⁶¹ A personal pronoun "you" in the utterance above is a deictic expression which categorized as second person deixis. It refers to the ladies that Mr. Thoroughgood said to. Therefore, this deictic expression can be known as a second person plural deixis.

⁶⁰ Frank, *Modern English*.

⁶¹ Frank.

D 544/PG 269/CH 49/PD/SPP

"If you incline you can have him on trial, and then **your** coachman will see what he thinks of him."

A word "your" is a possessive adjective form of "you" that means belonging to or connected with the person or people being spoken to.⁶² A word "your" in the utterance above can be categorized as a second person deixis that represents plural meaning because it refers to the ladies which Mr. Thoroughgood said to.

c. **Third Person Deixis**

Third person deixis is a deictic expression used to point someone or something that aren't presented in the conversation. As first person deixis and second person deixis, third person deixis also categorized as singular and plural third person deixis. The data findings which categorized as third person deixis are 209 data. Those data could be categorized again as follows:

1) **Third Person Singular**

Third person singular deixis can be represented by pronouns such as he, she, it, him, her, his, etc. The data findings of third person singular are 186 data that would be completely presented in the appendix. Then, to provide an overview of third person singular deixis, the following is 11 examples of third person deixis which categorized as third person singular.

⁶² "Cambridge Web Dictionary."

D 19/PG 252/CH 46/PD/TPS

This did not please my driver, and **he** laid his whip on badly. "Get on, you lazy fellow," **he** said, "or I'll make you."

A word "he" is a personal pronoun that refers to the person or thing being spoken of which used for males.⁶³ A word "he" in the sentence above is a deictic expression that used to point the driver of the horse. A deictic expression "he" is a person deixis which categorized as third person singular.

D 20/PG 252/CH 46/PD/TPS

This did not please my driver, and he laid **his** whip on badly.

A word "his" is used to point out the one(s) belonging to or connected with a man, boy, or male animal that has just been mentioned or is known about.⁶⁴ A word "his" is a possessive form of a personal pronoun "he". A word "his" in the sentence above is a deictic expression that refers to the driver's whip. A deictic expression "his" is a person deixis which categorized as third person singular.

D 67/PG 253/CH 46/PD/TPS

"You see," **she** said, "you do not give him a fair chance; he cannot use all his power with his head held back as it is with that check-rein; if you would take it off I am sure he would do better-do try it," **she** said persuasively.

⁶³ Frank, *Modern English*.

⁶⁴ "Cambridge Web Dictionary."

A word “she” is personal pronoun that used to point out the person or thing being spoken of in the female form.⁶⁵ In this case, it refers to the lady that stepped quickly up to the driver when he was flogging the horse cruelly. Hence, a word “she” is a deictic expression that categorized as third person singular deixis.

D 94/PG 253/CH 46/PD/TPS

"Poor fellow! that is what you wanted," said she, patting and stroking me with **her** gentle hand.

A word “her” is the possessive form of “she” that used before a noun to refer to something belonging to or connected with the person mentioned.⁶⁶ In this sentence, “her” is used to point out the lady which has the hand that was patting and stroking the horse. A word “her” is a deictic expression which classified as third person singular deixis.

D 157/PG 254/CH 46/PD/TPS

“That was a real lady, I’ll be bound for it,” said Jakes to **himself**.

A word “himself” is used to refer to a male object of a verb that is the same person or animal as the subject of the verb.⁶⁷ A word “himself” is a deictic expression that classified as third person singular deixis. In this case, “himself” is used to point out Jakes, the driver of the horse.

⁶⁵ Frank, *Modern English*.

⁶⁶ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

⁶⁷ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

D 187/PG 256/CH 47/PD/TPS

My new master I shall never forget; he had black eyes and a hooked nose, **his** mouth was as full of teeth as a bull-dog's, and **his** voice was as harsh as the grinding of cart wheels over graveled stones. **His** name was Nicholas Skinner, and I believe he was the man that poor Seedy Sam drove for.

A word “his” refers to something belonging to or connected with a man, boy, or male animal that has just been mentioned or is known about.⁶⁸ It can be known as a deictic expression which categorized as third person singular deixis. In the paragraph above, “his” is used to point out a new master of the horse that never forget by him.

D 231/PG 258/CH 47/PD/TPS

"Papa," she said, "I am sure this poor horse cannot take us and all our luggage so far, he is so very weak and worn up. Do look at **him**."

A word “him” is used, usually as the object of a verb or preposition, to refer to a man, boy, or male animal that has just been mentioned or is just about to be mentioned.⁶⁹ “Him” is a deictic expression that classified as third person singular deixis. In this case, it refers to the horse that was talking by the girl and her father.

D 260/PG 258/CH 47/PD/TPS

"Nonsense, Grace, get in at once, and don't make all this fuss; a pretty thing it would be if a man of business had to examine every

⁶⁸ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

⁶⁹ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

cab-horse before he hired **it**-the man knows his own business of course; there, get in and hold your tongue!"

A word "it" is a personal pronoun that refers to the person or thing being spoken of which the sex is unknown or unimportant to the speaker.⁷⁰ In the utterance above, "it" refers to the cab-horse that will be boarded by the young girl and her father. "It" is a person deixis which categorized as third person singular.

D 432/PG 265/CH 48/PD/TPS

"'Tis a speculation," said the old gentleman, shaking his head, but at the same time slowly drawing out his purse.

A word "it" is a personal pronoun that refers to the person or thing being spoken of which the sex is unknown or unimportant to the speaker.⁷¹ A word "it" can be known as a deictic expression which classified as third person singular deixis. In this case, "it" refers to the utterance of the man that sell the horse to the old gentleman.

D 629/PG 271/CH 49/PD/TPS

Miss Ellen was going to try me, and Green went with **her**. I soon found that she was a good driver, and she seemed pleased with my paces. I heard Joe telling **her** about me, and that he was sure I was Squire Gordon's old "Black Beauty".

A word "her" is a personal pronoun that used to refer to a woman, girl, or female animal that has just been mentioned or is just

⁷⁰ Frank, *Modern English*.

⁷¹ Frank.

about to be mentioned which usually as the object of a verb or preposition.⁷² A personal pronoun “her” can be known as a person deixis which categorized as third person singular. In this sentence, “her” is used to point Miss Ellen that was going to try the horse.

D 641/PG 271/CH 49/PD/TPS

"I shall certainly write to Mrs. Gordon, and tell her that **her** favorite horse has come to us. How pleased she will be!"

A word “her” is the possessive form of “she” that used before a noun to refer to something belonging to or connected with the person mentioned.⁷³ In the utterance above, “her” is used to point out Mrs. Gordon that was waiting for her favorite horse. A word “her” is a deictic expression which classified as third person singular deixis.

2) Third Person Plural

Third person plural deixis can be represented by pronouns such as they, them, their, theirs, and themselves. There are 23 data findings of third person deixis which categorized as third person plural that would be completely presented in the appendix. Then, in this chapter, the researcher would give three examples of third person plural to provide an overview of it.

D 140/PG 254/CH 46/PD/TPP

"We have no right to distress any of God's creatures without a very good reason; we call **them** dumb animals, and so they are, for they

⁷² “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

⁷³ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

cannot tell us how they feel, but they do not suffer less because they have no words."

A word "them" is used to refer to people, things, animals, situations, or ideas that have already been mentioned that usually known as the object of a verb or preposition.⁷⁴ A word "them" is an object form of a personal pronoun "they" that refers to the horses talked by the lady. A personal pronoun "them" is a person deixis which categorized as third person plural.

D 141/PG 254/CH 46/PD/TPP

"We have no right to distress any of God's creatures without a very good reason; we call them dumb animals, and so **they** are, for **they** cannot tell us how **they** feel, but **they** do not suffer less because **they** have no words."

A word "they" is a plural form of a personal pronoun that refers to the people or things being spoken of.⁷⁵ Therefore, "they" is a person deixis which categorized as third person plural. In this case, a word "they" is a personal pronoun that refers to the horses which talked by the lady.

D 485/PG 266/CH 48/PD/TPP

I had a good constitution from my mother, and I was never strained when I was young, so that I had a better chance than many horses who have been worked before they came to **their** full strength.

⁷⁴ "Cambridge Web Dictionary."

⁷⁵ Frank, *Modern English*.

A word “their” is the possessive form of “they” which used before a noun to indicate something belonging to or connected with them.⁷⁶ Hence, “their” can be known as a deictic expression which categorized as third person plural. In the sentence above, it refers to the horses who have been worked.

2. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis is a deictic expression to point the place of someone or something, it can be near or away from the speaker. Spatial deixis can be represented by adverb of place, demonstrative, and motion verb. There are 57 data findings of spatial deixis in this research that categorized as follows:

a. Adverb of Place

A deictic expression that represents adverb of place such as here and there can be categorized as spatial deixis. The data findings of spatial deixis which categorized as adverb of place in this research are 12 data that would be completely presented in the appendix. Then, in this chapter, to provide an overview of spatial deixis which categorized as adverb of place, the researcher presented two examples of it.

D 12/PG 251/CH 46/SD/AP

Jakes, like the other carters, always had the check-rein up, which prevented me from drawing easily, and by the time I had been **there** three or four months I found the work telling very much on my strength.

⁷⁶ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

A word “there” is used to indicate the place that away from the speaker.⁷⁷ Therefore, a word “there” is a deictic expression which categorized as spatial deixis that represents by adverb of place. In this sentence, “there” can be understood as the place that the horse with his carter whose names Jakes.

D 206/PG 257/CH 47/SD/AP

Then we had two nights and a whole day for unbroken rest, and on Monday morning we were as fresh as young horses again; but **here** there was no rest, and my driver was just as hard as his master.

A word “here” is used to refer to the place that near from the speaker.⁷⁸ Hence, “here” can be categorized as a spatial deixis which represents by adverb of place. In this case, it represents the place that the horse lives with his master named Nicholas Skinner.

b. Demonstrative

Spatial deixis can be represented by demonstrative pronouns such as this, these, that, and those. There are 44 data findings of spatial deixis which categorized as demonstrative. Therefore, in this chapter, the researcher would present four examples of it to provide an overview of spatial deixis which categorized as demonstrative. Then, the complete data findings would be presented in the appendix.

⁷⁷ Yule, *Pragmatics*.

⁷⁸ Yule.

D 211/PG 257/CH 47/SD/DM

Indignities like **these** took the heart out of me terribly, but still I did my best and never hung back; for, as poor Ginger said, it was no use; men are the strongest.

A word “these” is a plural form of “this” that refers to what is near at hand.⁷⁹ So that, “these” is a demonstrative pronoun that can be categorized as spatial deixis. In this sentence, it used to indicate the indignities that received by the horse.

D 280/PG 259/CH 47/SD/DM

I thought I heard that sweet, pitiful voice saying, "Oh! **that** poor horse! it is all our fault."

A word “that” is used to point out something or someone that is farther away.⁸⁰ Therefore, it can be known as a spatial deixis which represents by demonstrative pronoun. In the utterance above, “that” refers to the horse that away from the speaker which said it with pitiful voice.

D 324/PG 261/CH 47/SD/DM

Ten days of perfect rest, plenty of good oats, hay, bran mashes, with boiled linseed mixed in them, did more to get up my condition than anything else could have done; **those** linseed mashes were delicious, and I began to think, after all, it might be better to live than go to the dogs.

⁷⁹ Frank, *Modern English*.

⁸⁰ Frank.

A word “those” is a plural form of “that” which is used to indicate something or someone what is farther away.⁸¹ Hence, it can be classified as a spatial deixis which represents by demonstrative pronoun. “Those” in the sentence above can be meant as oats, hay, bran mashes, with boiled linseed that given to the horse in the ten days of his perfect rest.

D 328/PG 262/CH 48/SD/DM

At **this** sale, of course I found myself in company with the old broken-down horses-some lame, some broken-winded, some old, and some that I am sure it would have been merciful to shoot.

A word “this” generally refers to what is near at hand.⁸² “This” is a deictic expression that can be known as a spatial deixis which represents by demonstrative pronoun. In this sentence, “this” used to point out the horse’s sale.

c. Motion Verb

Motion verb can be categorized as spatial deixis because of it represents the location of the speaker is near or away from the hearer.

The data finding of spatial deixis which categorized as motion verb is only one data. Then, the following is the data finding of spatial deixis which categorized as motion verb.

D 102/PG 253/CH 46/SD/MV

Jakes took the rein. "**Come on**, Blackie."

⁸¹ Frank.

⁸² Frank.

A phrase “come on” is used to mark movement toward the speaker.⁸³

A phrase “come on” in the utterance above represents that Blackie, the addressee of the utterance, is away from Jakes, the speaker of the utterance, and Jakes wants Blackie to come to him. Therefore, it can be said that a phrase “come on” is a deictic expression that included spatial deixis which categorized as motion verb.

3. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is deixis used to point out the time of utterance uttered or the sentence written. Temporal deixis can be classified by adverb of time and tenses. There are 175 data findings of temporal deixis in this research that categorized as follows:

a. Adverb of Time

Adverb of time categorized as temporal deixis can be shown by the words that represent the time in the utterance or the sentence. The data findings of temporal deixis which categorized as adverb of time in this research are 30 data that would be completely presented in the appendix.

Then, in this chapter, the researcher provided an overview of temporal deixis which categorized as adverb of time with two examples of it.

D 215/PG 257/CH 47/TD/AT

My life was **now** so utterly wretched that I wished I might, like Ginger, drop down dead at my work and be out of my misery, and one day my wish very nearly came to pass.

⁸³ Yule, *Pragmatics*.

A word “now” means the time of the speaker’s utterance.⁸⁴ It can be understood that “now” is a temporal deixis which shown by adverb of time. In this case, it refers to the time of the horse’s life when he lives with Nicholas Skinner.

D 284/PG 259/CH 47/TD/AT

Then I could hear a policeman giving orders, but I did not even open my eyes; I could only draw a gasping breath now and then.

A word “then” can be used as the similarity of “next”.⁸⁵ In this case, “then” can be understood as a temporal deixis which represents by adverb of time. In the sentence above, “then” refers to the time after someone said that the horse is dead.

b. Tense

Temporal deixis also can be represented by tenses, both of present tense or past tense. The following is two examples of temporal deixis which categorized as tense that was given to provide an overview of it. The complete data findings are 145 data that would be completely presented in the appendix.

D 63/PG 252/CH 46/TD/TS

He **was** raising the whip again, when the lady **said**: "Pray, stop; I think I can help you if you will let me."

⁸⁴ Yule.

⁸⁵ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

Past tense is used to describe verb forms in many languages used for actions that have now finished.⁸⁶ In this sentence, the tenses used are past tense because of the novel is categorized as the autobiography of a horse so that it used narrative text which used past tense in those sentences. Therefore, it systematically shown the types of deixis used is temporal deixis which represents by tense.

D 121/PG 254/CH 46/TD/TS

"You **see** he was quite willing when you gave him the chance; I **am** sure he **is** a fine-tempered creature, and I **dare** say has known better days. You won't put that rein on again, **will** you?" for he was just going to hitch it up on the old plan.

Present tense is the tense that is used to refer to events, actions, and conditions that are happening all the time, or exist now.⁸⁷ In the utterance above, the tenses used are present tense because it is classified as direct speech in the text so that it used present tense in it. Therefore, it can be understood that the type of deixis used is temporal deixis which represents by tense.



⁸⁶ "Cambridge Web Dictionary."

⁸⁷ "Cambridge Web Dictionary."

CHAPTER III

FUNCTIONS OF DEIXIS USED IN *BLACK BEAUTY* NOVEL

A. Theoretical Background

Basically, deixis is used to indicate people or thing via person deixis (*me, you, it*), or location via spatial deixis (*here, there*), or time via temporal deixis (*now, then*).⁸⁸ In the other words, deixis is used in linguistics to refer to the function of personal and demonstrative pronouns, tense, and a variety of other grammatical and lexical features which relate utterances to the spatio-temporal co-ordinates of the act of utterance.⁸⁹ It can be underlined that the function of deixis refers to the function of personal pronouns, demonstrative pronoun, tense, and adverbs of specific time and place.

Therefore, in this chapter, the theory discussed is the definition of pronoun, types of pronouns, functions of pronouns, the definition of adverb, types of adverbs, the definition of tense, and types of tenses.

1. Pronoun

a. Definition of Pronoun

The literal meaning of pronoun is a word standing for a noun. The traditional definition of a pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.⁹⁰ Pronouns are words that are used in place of nouns in a sentence.

⁸⁸ Yule, *Pragmatics*.

⁸⁹ John Lyons, *Semantics*, vol. 2 (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 2001).

⁹⁰ Frank, *Modern English*.

The noun being replaced is known as the antecedent of the pronoun.⁹¹ Pronouns are part of person deixis. Pronouns make up a system of person deixis.⁹²

From the definitions above, it can be said that pronoun is a word that has the same position of a noun in the sentence. Then, the noun that is replaced by a pronoun, or a noun that is used as a reference, is called antecedent. In the other words, pronouns can be categorized as person deixis. Pronouns are also used to point someone or something as person deixis used.

b. Types of Pronoun

There are different kinds of pronouns. Howard Sargeant divided the types of pronouns into personal pronoun, reflexive pronoun, possessive pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, interrogative pronoun, and indefinite pronoun.⁹³

Then, according to Marcella Frank, there are seven types of pronouns; personal pronoun, interrogative pronoun, relative pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, reflexive pronoun, reciprocal pronoun, and indefinite pronoun.⁹⁴

⁹¹ Peter Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules* (Place of publication not identified: Createspace Independent Publishing Platform, 2016).

⁹² Meiyanti Nurchaerani et al., "A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS OF PERSON DEIXIS IN A MALCOLM TURNBULL'S SPEECH AT PARLIAMENT," *Forum Ilmiah* 17 (2020), https://digilib.esaunggul.ac.id/public/UEU-Journal-20211-11_1354.pdf.

⁹³ Howard Sargeant, *Basic English Grammar. Book [2]: For English Language Learners* (Irvine, CA: Saddleback Educational Pub., 2007).

⁹⁴ Frank, *Modern English*.

Moreover, Peter Herring categorized pronouns into personal pronoun, reflexive pronoun, intensive pronoun, indefinite pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, interrogative pronoun, relative pronoun, reciprocal pronoun, and dummy pronoun.⁹⁵

From those kinds of pronouns, the researcher would explain the kinds of pronouns that is related to the theory of the types of pronouns by Howard Sargeant. Those are personal pronoun, reflexive pronoun, possessive pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, interrogative pronoun, and indefinite pronoun.

1) **Personal Pronoun**

Personal pronouns are used to represent people in the sentences. Personal pronouns experience various inflections. They change forms to reflect certain meanings in different contexts. Personal pronouns can change according to the grammatical person such as first person, second person, and third person. Personal pronouns can also change to reflect grammatical number such as singular or plural; gender such as masculine, feminine, or neutral; and cases such as subjective, objective, or possessive.⁹⁶

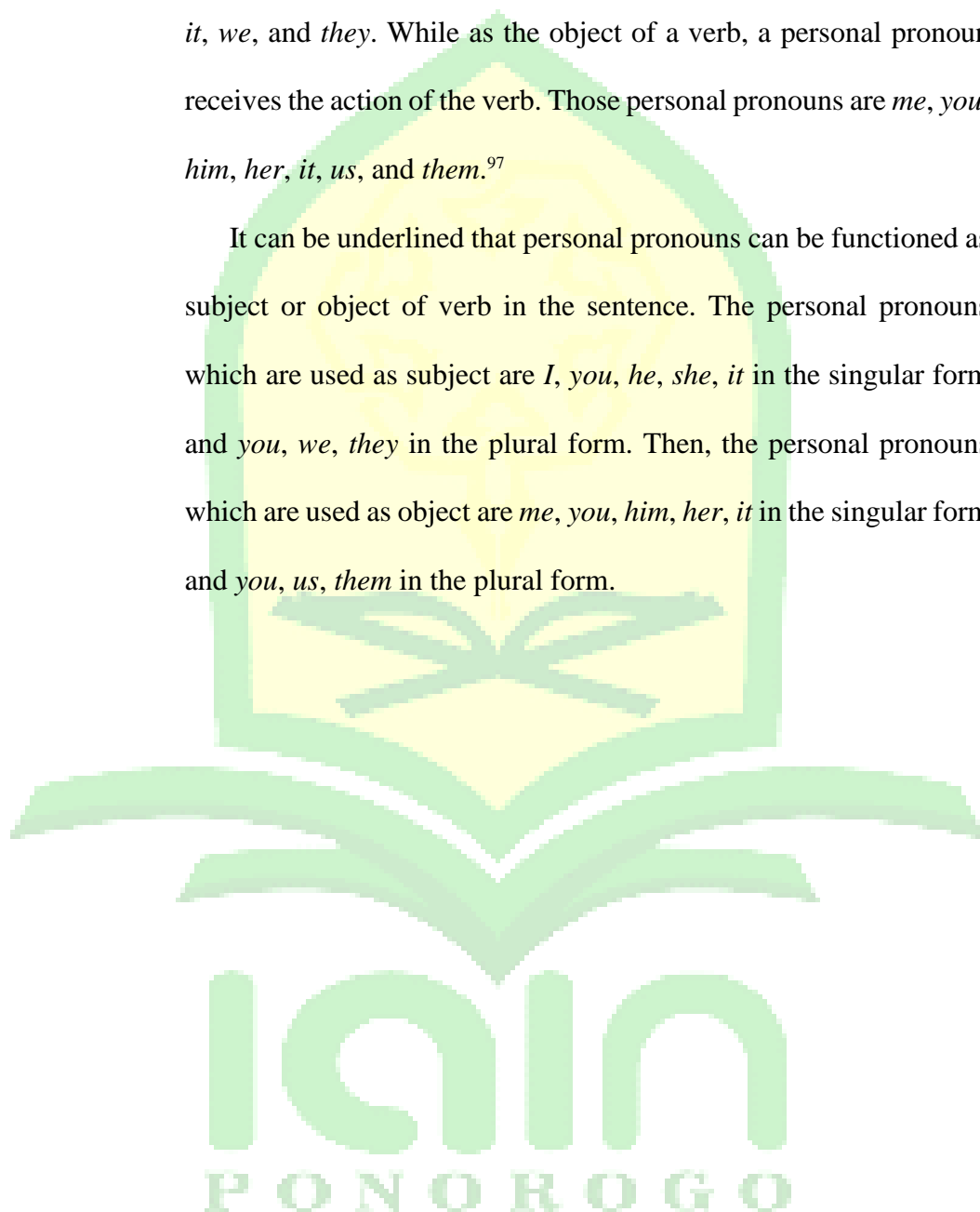
In the other words, personal pronoun is a type of pronoun that is used to indicate someone or something which can change its form to adapt to the context of the sentence. It can change by its grammatical person, number, gender, or case.

⁹⁵ Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules*.

⁹⁶ Herring.

Personal pronouns may be used as the subject of a verb or the object of a verb. As the subject of a verb, a personal pronoun does the action of the verb. Those personal pronouns are *I, you, he, she, it, we, and they*. While as the object of a verb, a personal pronoun receives the action of the verb. Those personal pronouns are *me, you, him, her, it, us, and them*.⁹⁷

It can be underlined that personal pronouns can be functioned as subject or object of verb in the sentence. The personal pronouns which are used as subject are *I, you, he, she, it* in the singular form and *you, we, they* in the plural form. Then, the personal pronouns which are used as object are *me, you, him, her, it* in the singular form and *you, us, them* in the plural form.



⁹⁷ Sargeant, *Basic English Grammar. Book [2]*.

In the simple form, it can be shown in the table:

Table 3.1

List of Personal Pronouns

	Singular		Plural	
	Subject	Object	Subject	Object
First Person	I	Me	We	Us
Second Person	You	You	You	You
Third Person	He	Him	They	Them
	She	Her		
	It	It		

Moreover, to know the used of personal pronouns as subject or object of verb, the following is the examples of personal pronouns as subject or object of verb in the sentence.

- a) He works in the factory. (Singular subject)
- b) They were late for their appointment. (Plural subject)
- c) I will call them. (Plural Object)
- d) I need to speak to him. (Singular object)

P O N O R O G O

2) Reflexive Pronoun

Reflexive pronouns are words that refer to the noun or pronoun that is the subject of the verb.⁹⁸ The most common use of the reflexive pronoun is as an object that “reflect back” to the subject. In the other words, it has the same identity as the subject.⁹⁹ Reflexive pronouns are formed by adding “-self” (singular) or “-selves” (plural) to the end of *my*, *your*, *him*, *her*, *it*, *our*, and *them*.¹⁰⁰ Those words that included as reflexive pronouns are *myself*, *yourself*, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *ourselves*, *yourselves*, and *themselves*. In the sentences, it can be shown as the following examples.

- a) Kate fell and hurt *herself*. (Singular form of reflexive pronoun)
- b) We baked the cake by *ourselves*. (Plural form of reflexive pronoun)

3) Possessive Pronoun

Possessive pronouns are used to talk about things that belong to people.¹⁰¹ In the possessive case, there are two forms of pronouns, possessive determiners and possessive pronouns. Possessive determiners function grammatically like adjectives, modifying a noun or nouns. Those possessive determiners are *my*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, and *their*. Possessive pronouns are pronouns in the possessive case which have the grammatical function of nouns.

⁹⁸ Sargeant.

⁹⁹ Frank, *Modern English*.

¹⁰⁰ Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules*.

¹⁰¹ Sargeant, *Basic English Grammar. Book [2]*.

Those possessive pronouns are *mine*, *yours*, *his*, *hers*, *ours*, and *theirs*.¹⁰²

In the simple form, it can be shown in the table:

Table 3.2
List of Possessive Pronouns

	Possessive Pronouns	
	Possessive Determiners	Possessive Pronoun
First Person	My	Mine
Second Person	Your	Yours
Third Person	His	His
	Her	Hers
	Its	-
First Person	Our	Ours
Second Person	Your	Yours
Third Person	Their	Theirs

In addition, it can be shown in the sentences as the following examples.

¹⁰² Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules*.

- a) *My little sister* is such a sweet child.

A phrase “my little sister” is a form of singular possessive determiner.

- b) Sisca’s car is black. *Mine* is blue.

A word “mine” is a form of singular possessive pronoun.

- c) We’ve had *our lunch*, but they haven’t had *theirs*.

A phrase “our lunch” is a form of plural possessive determiner and a word “theirs” is a form of plural possessive pronoun.

4) Demonstrative Pronoun

Demonstrative pronouns are used for pointing out things. The words that categorized as demonstrative pronouns are *this*, *these*, *that*, and *those*. *This* and *these* are used to talk about things near the speaker. While *that* and *those* are used to talk about things farther away the speaker.¹⁰³

Demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that used to indicate someone or something which is near from the speaker or away from the speaker. To indicate someone or something nearby, *this* is used for singular form and *these* is used for plural form. While, *that* is used for singular form and *those* is used for plural form to indicate someone or something far away.

The following is the examples of demonstrative pronouns in the sentences.

¹⁰³ Sargeant, *Basic English Grammar. Book [2]*.

- a) **This** is my friend's house.
- b) We can do better than **that**.
- c) **These** are my cats.
- d) **Those** are her goats.

5) Interrogative Pronoun

Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions. The words that categorized as interrogative pronouns are *who*, *whose*, *what*, *which*, and *whom*.¹⁰⁴ Those interrogative pronouns can be functioned as the subject or the object of verb.¹⁰⁵ It can be underlined that interrogative pronouns are pronouns that used to ask questions about things or persons which are the subject or the object of the sentences.

For examples:

- a) **Who** broke the window? (Ask the subject)
- b) **Which** of these desks is yours? (Ask the object)
- c) **Whom** is Mom talking to? (Ask the object)
- d) **Whose** pen is this? (Ask the object)
- e) **What** is your brother's name? (Ask the subject)

6) Indefinite Pronoun

¹⁰⁴ Sargeant.

¹⁰⁵ Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules*.

An indefinite pronoun does not refer directly to any other word. Most indefinite pronouns express the idea of quantity.¹⁰⁶ The use of indefinite pronouns is not being specified in the sentence. There are many different indefinite pronouns; which one used depends on whether to represent a noun that is a person or thing, and whether that noun is singular or plural.¹⁰⁷

The words that categorized as indefinite pronouns are *all, each, most, other, another, either, neither, several, any, everybody, nobody, some, anybody, everyone, none, somebody, anyone, few, no one, someone, both, many, one, and such*.¹⁰⁸ Then, the following is the examples of some of those words in the sentences.

- a) **Everybody** is welcome at the meeting.
- b) **Many** prefer their coffee with sugar.
- c) Does **anybody** care for a cheese sandwich?
- d) **Few** choose to live in the arid desert.

2. Adverb

a. Definition of Adverb

Adverbs are words that tell more about verbs, adjectives, and others adverbs. Adverbs can be formed by adding **-ly** in the end of adjectives. Adverbs can also be formed from a group of words that function as

¹⁰⁶ Sargeant, *Basic English Grammar. Book [2]*.

¹⁰⁷ Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules*.

¹⁰⁸ Sargeant, *Basic English Grammar. Book [2]*.

single adverb to describe the action of the verb, it called adverb phrase.¹⁰⁹

Adverb refers to any element in a sentence used to modify a verb, adjective, another adverb, or even an entire clause. Adverbs can be single words, such as *beautifully*, *slowly*, and *quickly*, or phrases (called adverbial phrases), such as *in the shed*, *very quickly*, and *on time*, or entire clauses (called adverbial clauses), such as *as if she could jump up and dance at any moment*.¹¹⁰

From the definitions above, it can be underlined that adverbs are words that refer to any element in the sentence used to tell more about verb, adjective, another adverb, or entire clause. Adverbs can be formed as single words, phrases, or entire clauses.

b. Types of Adverb

There are some different types of adverb. Howard Sargeant divided the types of adverbs into adverbs of manner, adverbs of time, adverbs of place, adverbs of frequency, adverbs of duration, and adverbs of emphasis.¹¹¹

While Peter Herring categorized adverbs into adverbs of time, adverbs of frequency, adverbs of place, adverbs of manner, adverbs of degree, adverbs of purpose, focusing adverbs, negative adverbs,

¹⁰⁹ Sargeant.

¹¹⁰ Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules*.

¹¹¹ Sargeant, *Basic English Grammar. Book [2]*.

conjunctive adverbs, evaluative adverbs, viewpoint adverbs, relative adverbs, and adverbial nouns.¹¹²

Then, Marcella Frank classified adverbs by meaning into adverbs of manner, adverbs of place and direction, adverbs of time, and intensifying adverbs. In addition, Marcella Frank also classified adverbs by function into sentence adverbs, conjunctive adverbs, explanatory adverbs, relative-interrogative adverbs, and exclamatory adverbs.¹¹³

From those kinds of adverbs, the researcher would explain the types of adverbs that are related to the types of deixis. Those are adverb of time and adverb of place.

1) Adverb of Time

Adverbs of time are used to describe when or for how long something happens.¹¹⁴ In the other words, adverbs of time are used to answer the question “when?”.¹¹⁵ So that, it can be underlined that adverbs of time are words which are used to explain the time of something happens.

Adverbs of time can be definite time or indefinite time. In definite time, these adverbs have a fixed boundary in time, such as *yesterday, today, tomorrow* as single word adverbs, and such as *last week, a month ago, the day before yesterday* as adverbial phrases.

¹¹² Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules*.

¹¹³ Frank, *Modern English*.

¹¹⁴ Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules*.

¹¹⁵ Sargeant, *Basic English Grammar. Book [2]*.

While in indefinite time, these adverbs have no fixed boundary time, such as *recently, nowadays, now, then, always, sometimes*.¹¹⁶

To know the use of adverbs of time in the sentences, the following is the examples of adverbs of time in the sentences.

- a) I'm going to my new school ***tomorrow***.
- b) The train has ***already*** left.
- c) We moved into our new house ***last week***.
- d) It rained heavily ***last night***.

2) Adverb of Place

Adverbs of place are used to describe the direction, distance, movement, or position involved in the action of a verb.¹¹⁷ In the other words, adverbs of place are used to answer the question “where?”.¹¹⁸ Therefore, it can be said that adverbs of place are words which are used to describe the place of something talking about. The words that can be categorized as adverbs of place are *here, there, over there, where, away, outside, left, straight, west*, and any others.¹¹⁹

The following is the examples of adverbs of place in the sentences.

- a) It's very sunny but cold ***outside***.
- b) That's our ball ***there***.
- c) I couldn't find my book ***anywhere***.

¹¹⁶ Frank, *Modern English*.

¹¹⁷ Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules*.

¹¹⁸ Sargeant, *Basic English Grammar. Book [2]*.

¹¹⁹ Frank, *Modern English*.

3. Tense

a. Definition of Tense

Grammatical tense refers to the conjugation of a verb to reflect its place in time, that is, when the action occurred.¹²⁰ In the other words, tense can be known as a part of speech that tells when the action occurred.¹²¹ It can be concluded that tense is used to point out the time of the action happened.

b. Types of Tense

There are technically only two grammatical tenses in English, the past tense and the present tense. Verbs in their basic form inherently describe the present time, and they can be conjugated into a unique form that describes the past.¹²² So that, in this part, the researcher would like to describe only two grammatical tenses, those are present tense and past tense.

1) Present Tense

The present tense is the proximal form¹²³ of tense that is used to tell the action which happens regularly, sometimes, or never; state the facts; tell the events of a story which is happening now; and talk about things that will happen in the future.¹²⁴ For example:

¹²⁰ Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules*.

¹²¹ Sargeant, *Basic English Grammar. Book [2]*.

¹²² Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules*.

¹²³ Yule, *Pragmatics*.

¹²⁴ Sargeant, *Basic English Grammar. Book [2]*.

- a) I **go** to work every day.
- b) The sun **rises** every morning.
- c) We **fly** to London on Sunday.

2) Past Tense

The past tense is the distal form that is typically treated as distant from the speaker's current situation.¹²⁵ The past tense is used to talk about things that happened in the past.¹²⁶ For example:

- a) The plane **landed** ten minutes ago.
- b) She **smiled** when she saw me.
- c) I **got** this book from the library.

B. Findings and Discussions

The following is the data findings and discussions of the functions of deixis used in *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell which collected by the researcher using Howard Sargeant's theory. There are totally 666 data findings in this research. Hence, because of a large volume of data, the researcher would present a complete data in the appendix and show some examples in this part.

1. Pronoun

Pronoun is a word that has the same position of noun in the sentence. So, it can be said that pronoun can be categorized as person deixis. As person deixis used, pronouns are also used to point out someone or something. There are four types of pronoun which are functioned as deixis

¹²⁵ Yule, *Pragmatics*.

¹²⁶ Sargeant, *Basic English Grammar. Book [2]*.

in this novel. Those are personal pronoun, reflexive pronoun, possessive pronoun, and demonstrative pronoun.

a. Personal Pronoun

Personal pronoun is a pronoun that used to indicate someone or something in the sentence which can be categorized as subject of the sentence or object of the sentence. The data findings of function deixis as personal pronoun are totally 331 data that can be categorized as subject personal pronoun and object personal pronoun.

1) Subject Personal Pronoun

As the subject of a sentence, a personal pronoun does the action of the verb. The personal pronouns which are used as subject of the sentence are I, you, he, she, it, we, and they. The data findings which categorized as subject personal pronoun are 227 data that would be completely presented in the appendix. Then, to provide an overview of deixis as subject personal pronoun, the following is some examples of deixis as subject personal pronoun.

D 1/PG 251/CH 46/PR/SPP

I was sold to a corn dealer and baker, whom Jerry knew, and with him he thought I should have good food and fair work. In the first he was quite right, and if my master had always been on the premises I do not think I should have been overloaded, but there was a foreman who was always hurrying and driving every one, and frequently when I had quite a full load he would order something

else to be taken on. My carter, whose name was Jakes, often said it was more than **I** ought to take, but the other always over ruled him.

A deictic expression “I” in the sentence above is a personal pronoun that functioned as subject of the sentence. A personal pronoun “I” is a pronoun which categorized as first person singular pronoun.¹²⁷ It can be said that a personal pronoun “I” refers to the writer of the sentence. In this case, it represents the horse that his autobiography is written in this novel.

D 19/PG 252/CH 46/PR/SPP

This did not please my driver, and **he** laid his whip on badly. "Get on, you lazy fellow," **he** said, "or I'll make you."

A word “he” is a deictic expression which categorized as personal pronoun that functioned as the subject of the sentence. A personal pronoun “he” is a subject form of third person masculine singular which is used to talk about someone or something that is not the speaker and is not being directly addressed.¹²⁸ A deictic expression “he” in this case refers to the driver of the horse.

D 67/PG 253/CH 46/PR/SPP

"You see," **she** said, "you do not give him a fair chance; he cannot use all his power with his head held back as it is with that check-rein; if you would take it off I am sure he would do better-do try it," **she** said persuasively.

¹²⁷ Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules*.

¹²⁸ Herring.

A deictic expression “she” in the sentence above refers to the lady that stepped quickly up to the driver when he was flogging the horse cruelly. A deictic expression “she” is a subject form of third person feminine singular that used to talk about someone or something which is not the speaker and is not being directly addressed.¹²⁹ Therefore, it can be said that a deictic expression “she” is a personal pronoun which functioned as the subject of the sentence.

D 96/PG 253/CH 46/PR/SPP

"and now if **you** will speak kindly to him and lead him on I believe he will be able to do better."

A deictic expression “you” in the sentence above is a personal pronoun that used as the subject of the sentence. A personal pronoun “you” is a subject form of a second person pronoun which is used to indicate someone being addressed directly by the speaker.¹³⁰ In this case, a personal pronoun “you” refers to Jakes, the driver of the horse. So that, it can be said that a personal pronoun “you” in this sentence is singular.

D 141/PG 254/CH 46/PR/SPP

"We have no right to distress any of God's creatures without a very good reason; we call them dumb animals, and so **they** are, for **they** cannot tell us how **they** feel, but **they** do not suffer less because **they** have no words."

¹²⁹ Herring.

¹³⁰ Herring.

A word “they” in this sentence is a deictic expression which categorized as a personal pronoun that functioned as the subject of the sentence. A deictic expression “they” is a plural form of a personal pronoun that refers to the people or things being spoken of.¹³¹ Therefore, it also can be categorized as third person plural form.¹³² In this case, a personal pronoun “they” refers to the horses which talked by the lady.

D 432/PG 265/CH 48/PR/SPP

”’Tis a speculation,” said the old gentleman, shaking his head, but at the same time slowly drawing out his purse.

A word “it” is a deictic expression that used to point out the utterance of the man that sell the horse to the old gentleman in this sentence. A deictic expression “it” is a form of subject personal pronoun which categorized as third person singular.¹³³ It can be said that “it” is a personal pronoun which functioned as the subject of the sentence.

D 479/PG 266/CH 48/PR/SPP

”This is our point, Willie,” he would say; ”but he is improving so steadily that I think **we** shall see a change for the better in the spring.”

A deictic expression “we” in the sentence above refers to Willie and his grandfather. A deictic expression “we” is a personal pronoun which categorized as first person plural.¹³⁴ Therefore, a personal

¹³¹ Frank, *Modern English*.

¹³² Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules*.

¹³³ Herring.

¹³⁴ Herring.

pronoun “we” is a deictic expression which functioned as the subject of the sentence.

D 535/PG 269/CH 49/PR/SPP

"**You** see, ladies," said Mr. Thoroughgood, "many first-rate horses have had their knees broken through the carelessness of their drivers without any fault of their own, and from what I see of this horse I should say that is his case; but of course I do not wish to influence you. If **you** incline **you** can have him on trial, and then your coachman will see what he thinks of him."

A word “you” in the sentence above is a deictic expression that refers to the ladies that Mr. Thoroughgood said to. It means that a deictic expression “you” can be categorized as a second person plural.¹³⁵ In this case, “you” is a personal pronoun which functioned as the subject of the sentence.

2) Object Personal Pronoun

As the object of the sentence, a personal pronoun receives the action of the verb. The personal pronouns that are functioned as the object of the sentence are me, you, him, her, it, us, and them. Then, the data findings of the functions deixis which categorized as object personal pronoun are 104 data that would be fully presented in the appendix. Therefore, in this part, the researcher gives some

¹³⁵ Herring.

examples of deixis as object personal pronoun to provide an overview of deixis as object personal pronoun.

D 60/PG 252/CH 46/PR/OPP

He was raising the whip again, when the lady said: "Pray, stop; I think I can help **you** if you will let me."

A word "you" in the sentence above is a deictic expression which functioned as the object of the sentence. In this case, it represents Jakes that the lady said to. It can be said that a deictic expression "you" is a personal pronoun which can be categorized as an object form of second person singular.¹³⁶

D 140/PG 254/CH 46/PR/OPP

"We have no right to distress any of God's creatures without a very good reason; we call **them** dumb animals, and so they are, for they cannot tell us how they feel, but they do not suffer less because they have no words."

A word "them" is a deictic expression which categorized as a personal pronoun that functioned as the object of the sentence. A personal pronoun "them" is an object form of third person plural.¹³⁷ In this case, it refers to the horses talked to by the lady.

D 223/PG 258/CH 47/PR/OPP

The lady and the boy got into the cab, and while the man ordered about the luggage the young girl came and looked at **me**.

¹³⁶ Herring.

¹³⁷ Herring.

A deictic expression “me” is a personal pronoun which functioned as the object of the sentence. A personal pronoun “me” is an object form of first person singular.¹³⁸ In the sentence above, a personal pronoun “me” refers to the horse as the writer of the sentence.

D 231/PG 258/CH 47/PR/OPP

"Papa," she said, "I am sure this poor horse cannot take us and all our luggage so far, he is so very weak and worn up. Do look at **him**."

A word “him” in the sentence above refers to the horse that was talking by the girl and her father. A deictic expression “him” is a personal pronoun which categorized as an object form of third person masculine singular.¹³⁹ It means, a personal pronoun “him” is a deictic expression that functioned as the object of the sentence.

D 260/PG 258/CH 47/PR/OPP

"Nonsense, Grace, get in at once, and don't make all this fuss; a pretty thing it would be if a man of business had to examine every cab-horse before he hired **it**-the man knows his own business of course; there, get in and hold your tongue!"

A deictic expression “it” in the utterance above refers to the cab-horse that will be boarded by the young girl and her father. A deictic expression “it” is a personal pronoun that categorized as an object form of third person singular.¹⁴⁰ In the other words, a personal

¹³⁸ Herring.

¹³⁹ Herring.

¹⁴⁰ Herring.

pronoun “it” in this case is a deictic expression which functioned as the object of the sentence.

D 541/PG 269/CH 49/PR/OPP

"Many first-rate horses have had their knees broken through the carelessness of their drivers without any fault of their own, and from what I see of this horse I should say that is his case; but of course I do not wish to influence **you**."

A word “you” in the utterance above refers to the ladies that Mr. Thoroughgood said to. A deictic expression “you” can be categorized as an object personal pronoun which classified as second person plural.¹⁴¹ Therefore, in this case, “you” is a personal pronoun that functioned as the object of the sentence.

D 549/PG 269/CH 49/PR/OPP

"You have always been such a good adviser to **us** about our horses," said the stately lady.

A deictic expression “us” is an object form of personal pronoun which categorized as first person plural.¹⁴² In this case, a personal pronoun “us” represents the speaker of the utterance, Miss Blomefield, and her sisters. Thus, a word “us” in the sentence above can be known as a deictic expression which functioned as the object of the sentence.

¹⁴¹ Herring.

¹⁴² Herring.

D 629/PG 271/CH 49/PR/OPP

Miss Ellen was going to try me, and Green went with **her**. I soon found that she was a good driver, and she seemed pleased with my paces. I heard Joe telling **her** about me, and that he was sure I was Squire Gordon's old "Black Beauty".

A word "her" is an object form of personal pronoun which categorized as third person feminine singular.¹⁴³ A word "her" in the sentence above is a deictic expression that refers to Miss Ellen that was going to try the horse. In the other words, a personal pronoun "her" is a deictic expression which functioned as the object of the sentence.

b. Reflexive Pronoun

Reflexive pronoun is a pronoun that refer to the subject of the verb. In the other words, reflexive pronoun has the same identity with the subject of the verb. The words that can be categorized as reflexive pronoun in this research are myself and himself. There are six data findings which functioned as reflexive pronoun. Those are completely presented in the appendix and some of them shown in this chapter to provide an overview of it.

D 157/PG 254/CH 46/RF

"That was a real lady, I'll be bound for it," said Jakes to **himself**.

¹⁴³ Herring.

A word “himself” is a reflexive pronoun which categorized as third person masculine singular.¹⁴⁴ A reflexive pronoun “himself” in this case is a deictic expression that refers to Jakes, the driver of the horse.

D 636/PG 271/CH 49/RF

When we returned the other sisters came out to hear how I had behaved **myself**.

A word “myself” is a reflexive pronoun that can be categorized as first person singular.¹⁴⁵ In the sentence above, a deictic expression “myself” is used to point out the writer of the sentence, namely the horse.

c. Possessive Pronoun

Possessive pronoun is a type of pronoun that used to tell about something that belongs to someone. The data findings of function deixis as possessive pronoun are totally 97 data that can be categorized as possessive determiner and possessive pronoun.

1) Possessive Determiner

Possessive determiner can be functioned as adjective, that is modified a noun or nouns. The words that can be categorized as possessive determiner are my, your, his, her, its, our, and their. The data findings that functioned as possessive determiner are 96 data.

Those data would be completely presented in the appendix to avoid a large of data shown in this part. Therefore, in here, the researcher

¹⁴⁴ Herring.

¹⁴⁵ Herring.

would present some examples of deixis which functioned as possessive determiner to provide an overview of it.

D 20/PG 252/CH 46/PS/PSD

This did not please my driver, and he laid **his** whip on badly.

A word “his” in the sentence above is a form of possessive determiner of personal pronoun *he* and *him* which categorized as third person masculine singular.¹⁴⁶ A word “his” in this case is a deictic expression that can be functioned as a possessive determiner which represents the driver’s whip.

D 146/PG 254/CH 46/PS/PSD

“I thank you for trying my plan with **your** good horse, and I am sure you will find it far better than the whip. Good-day,”

A word “your” in the utterance above refers to Jakes as the driver of the horse that the lady said to. It means that “your” in this utterance is functioned as a possessive determiner of a noun *horse*. Therefore, a word “your” in this case is a form of possessive determiner of a personal pronoun *you* which categorized as second person singular.¹⁴⁷

D 214/PG 257/CH 47/PS/PSD

My life was now so utterly wretched that I wished I might, like Ginger, drop down dead at my work and be out of my misery, and one day my wish very nearly came to pass.

¹⁴⁶ Herring.

¹⁴⁷ Herring.

A word “my” is a possessive determiner form of personal pronoun *I* and *me* which can be categorized as first person singular.¹⁴⁸ In this case, it can be functioned as a possessive determiner of a noun *life* and it used to point out a life belongs to the horse.

D 390/PG 264/CH 48/PS/PSD

"But do look at his mouth, grandpapa, and ask the price; I am sure he would grow young in **our** meadows."

A word “our” is a possessive determiner form of a subject personal pronoun *we* that can be categorized as first person plural.¹⁴⁹ In the sentence above, a word “our” is functioned as a possessive determiner which refers to Willie and his grandfather.

D 485/PG 266/CH 48/PS/PSD

I had a good constitution from my mother, and I was never strained when I was young, so that I had a better chance than many horses who have been worked before they came to **their** full strength.

A word “their” is a form of possessive determiner which formed from a subject personal pronoun *they* that can be classified as third person plural.¹⁵⁰ In this sentence, a word “their” is used to point out something belongs to the horses who have been worked. Therefore, it functions as a possessive determiner of a noun *strength*.

¹⁴⁸ Herring.

¹⁴⁹ Herring.

¹⁵⁰ Herring.

D 544/PG 269/CH 49/PS/PSD

"If you incline you can have him on trial, and then **your** coachman will see what he thinks of him."

A word "your" in this utterance refers to the ladies which Mr. Thoroughgood said to. Thus, a word "your" in the utterance above is a deictic expression which functioned as possessive determiner that categorized as second person plural.¹⁵¹

D 641/PG 271/CH 49/PS/PSD

"I shall certainly write to Mrs. Gordon, and tell her that **her** favorite horse has come to us. How pleased she will be!"

A word "her" in the utterance above is used to point out Mrs. Gordon that was waiting for her favorite horse. It means, a word "her" is a possessive determiner form of a subject personal pronoun *she* which can be classified as third person feminine singular.¹⁵²

2) Possessive Pronoun

Possessive pronoun is a pronoun in the possessive case which has a grammatical function of noun. The word that categorized as possessive pronoun in this research is only one, namely ours. The data finding of deixis which functioned as possessive pronoun is only one data. So that, the following is the data finding of deixis which categorized as possessive pronoun.

¹⁵¹ Herring.

¹⁵² Herring.

D 222/PG 257/CH 47/PS/PSP

It was a very heavy train, and as all the cabs were soon engaged **ours** was called for.

A word “ours” is a possessive pronoun of personal pronoun *we* and *us* which can be categorized as second person plural.¹⁵³ In this case, a word “ours” refers to the cabs of the horse and his driver.

d. Demonstrative Pronoun

Demonstrative pronoun is a type of pronoun which is used to point out things or people that are near or away from the speaker. The data findings of function deixis as demonstrative pronoun are totally 44 data that can be classified by indicating something or someone near or far away from the speaker.

1) Nearby

To point out something or someone near the speaker, the words that can be used are *this* and *these*. There are 21 data findings of deixis that functioned as demonstrative pronoun which present the location of someone or something is near from the speaker. Therefore, to avoid a large data to be presented in this chapter, the researcher would present a complete data in the appendix and provide an overview of deixis that functioned as demonstrative pronoun which present someone or something near in this part through some examples of it.

¹⁵³ Herring.

D 211/PG 257/CH 47/DM/NR

Indignities like **these** took the heart out of me terribly, but still I did my best and never hung back; for, as poor Ginger said, it was no use; men are the strongest.

A word “these” is a plural form of demonstrative pronoun which functions to indicate things or people that are near from the speaker.¹⁵⁴ In this sentence, a word “these” represents the indignities that received by the horse.

D 328/PG 262/CH 48/DM/NR

At **this** sale, of course I found myself in company with the old broken-down horses-some lame, some broken-winded, some old, and some that I am sure it would have been merciful to shoot.

A word “this” is a singular form of demonstrative pronoun which functions to point out something or someone that is near from the speaker.¹⁵⁵ In the sentence above, a demonstrative pronoun “this” refers to the horse’s sale.

2) Far Away

To indicate something or someone farther away, the words that can be used are that and those. While, the data findings of deixis that functioned as demonstrative pronoun which present the location of someone or something is far away from the speaker are 23 data. As the data findings of demonstrative pronoun which present someone

¹⁵⁴ Herring.

¹⁵⁵ Herring.

or something near from the speaker, the data findings of deixis that functioned as demonstrative pronoun which present someone or something far away are completely shown in the appendix. Then, in this chapter, the researcher would present some examples of it to provide an overview of deixis as demonstrative pronoun which present someone or something far away.

D 280/PG 259/CH 47/DM/FA

I thought I heard that sweet, pitiful voice saying, "Oh! **that** poor horse! it is all our fault."

A word "that" in the utterance above refers to the horse that away from the speaker which said it with pitiful voice. In the other words, a word "that" is a singular form of demonstrative pronoun which can be functioned to indicate someone or something far away from the speaker.¹⁵⁶

D 324/PG 261/CH 47/DM/FA

Ten days of perfect rest, plenty of good oats, hay, bran mashes, with boiled linseed mixed in them, did more to get up my condition than anything else could have done; **those** linseed mashes were delicious, and I began to think, after all, it might be better to live than go to the dogs.

A word "those" in the sentence above refers to oats, hay, bran mashes, with boiled linseed that given to the horse in the ten days of his perfect rest. Thus, it can be said that a word "those" is a plural

¹⁵⁶ Herring.

form of demonstrative pronoun which can be functioned to point things or people that are farther away from the speaker.¹⁵⁷

2. Adverb

Adverbs are words that used to tell more about verb, adjective, another adverb, or entire clause. There are many types of adverbs, but there are only two adverbs that are related to the types of deixis, those are adverb of time and adverb of place. Therefore, there are two types of adverb that functioned as adverb in this novel. Those are adverb of time and adverb of place.

a. Adverb of Time

Adverbs of time are words that used to tell when the something happens. So, it can be categorized as temporal deixis which is used to point out the time of the event. In this research, the words that used to show adverbs of time are now and then. The data findings of adverb of time are totally 30 data. Those data would be completely presented in the appendix to avoid a large of data shown in this chapter. So that, to provide an overview of the data findings of adverb of time, the researcher gives some example of it.

D 215/PG 257/CH 47/AT

My life was **now** so utterly wretched that I wished I might, like Ginger, drop down dead at my work and be out of my misery, and one day my wish very nearly came to pass.

¹⁵⁷ Herring.

A word “now” used to point the time of the speaker’s utterance.¹⁵⁸ So, it can be said that “now” is a temporal deixis which functioned as adverb of time. Thus, in the sentence above, “now” refers to the time of the horse’s life when he lives with Nicholas Skinner.

D 284/PG 259/CH 47/AT

Then I could hear a policeman giving orders, but I did not even open my eyes; I could only draw a gasping breath now and then.

A word “then” used as the similarity of a word “next”.¹⁵⁹ In this case, “then” refers to the time after someone said that the horse is dead. So that, it can be said that a word “then” is a temporal deixis which functioned as adverb of time.

b. Adverb of Place

Adverbs of place are words that used to describe where the event happens or where the something is. Thus, in the other words, adverb of place is a spatial deixis which is used to tell the place of something or event. In this research, the words that used to point adverbs of place are here, there, and come. There are 12 data findings which represent the function of deixis as adverb of place. The following is some examples of deixis that functioned as adverb of place. The researcher only gives some examples to avoid a large of data shown in this chapter. Then, the data findings would be fully presented in the appendix.

¹⁵⁸ Frank, *Modern English*.

¹⁵⁹ “Cambridge Web Dictionary.”

D 12/PG 251/CH 46/AP

Jakes, like the other carters, always had the check-rein up, which prevented me from drawing easily, and by the time I had been **there** three or four months I found the work telling very much on my strength.

A word “there” in the sentence above refers to the place that the horse with his carter whose names Jakes. In the other words, “there” is used to indicate the place which far away from the speaker.¹⁶⁰ So, “there” can be said that a spatial deixis expression which functioned as adverb of place.

D 206/PG 257/CH 47/AP

Then we had two nights and a whole day for unbroken rest, and on Monday morning we were as fresh as young horses again; but **here** there was no rest, and my driver was just as hard as his master.

A word “here” is used to refer to the place that near from the speaker.¹⁶¹ In th sentence above, “here” represents the place that the horse lives with his master named Nicholas Skinner. Therefore, it can be said that “here” is a spatial deixis expression which functioned as adverb of place.

3. Tense

Tense is a part of speech which used to tell when the action of a verb occurred. As temporal deixis, tense is functioned to point out the time of the action. There are basically only two types of tense, those are present tense

¹⁶⁰ Yule, *Pragmatics*.

¹⁶¹ Yule.

and past tense. So that, in this part the researcher would present the function of tense as deixis through present tense and past tense.

a. Present Tense

The present tense is used to tell the action that happens regularly, sometimes, or never. The present tense also states the facts, tells the events of a story which is happening now, and talks about things that will happen in the future. The following is an example of present tense as deixis that was given to provide an overview of it. The complete data findings are 64 data that would be presented in the appendix.

D 121/PG 254/CH 46/PRT

"You **see** he was quite willing when you gave him the chance; I **am** sure he **is** a fine-tempered creature, and I **dare** say has known better days. You won't put that rein on again, **will** you?" for he was just going to hitch it up on the old plan.

The present tense is mostly used to identify the action of a verb as taking place in the present time.¹⁶² In the utterance above, the tenses used are present tense because it is classified as direct speech in the text so that it used present tense in it. So, it can be said that the present tense form is the use of temporal deixis which can be functioned as tense.

b. Past Tense

The past tense is used to talk about things that happened in the past. Then, the following is an example of past tense as deixis that was

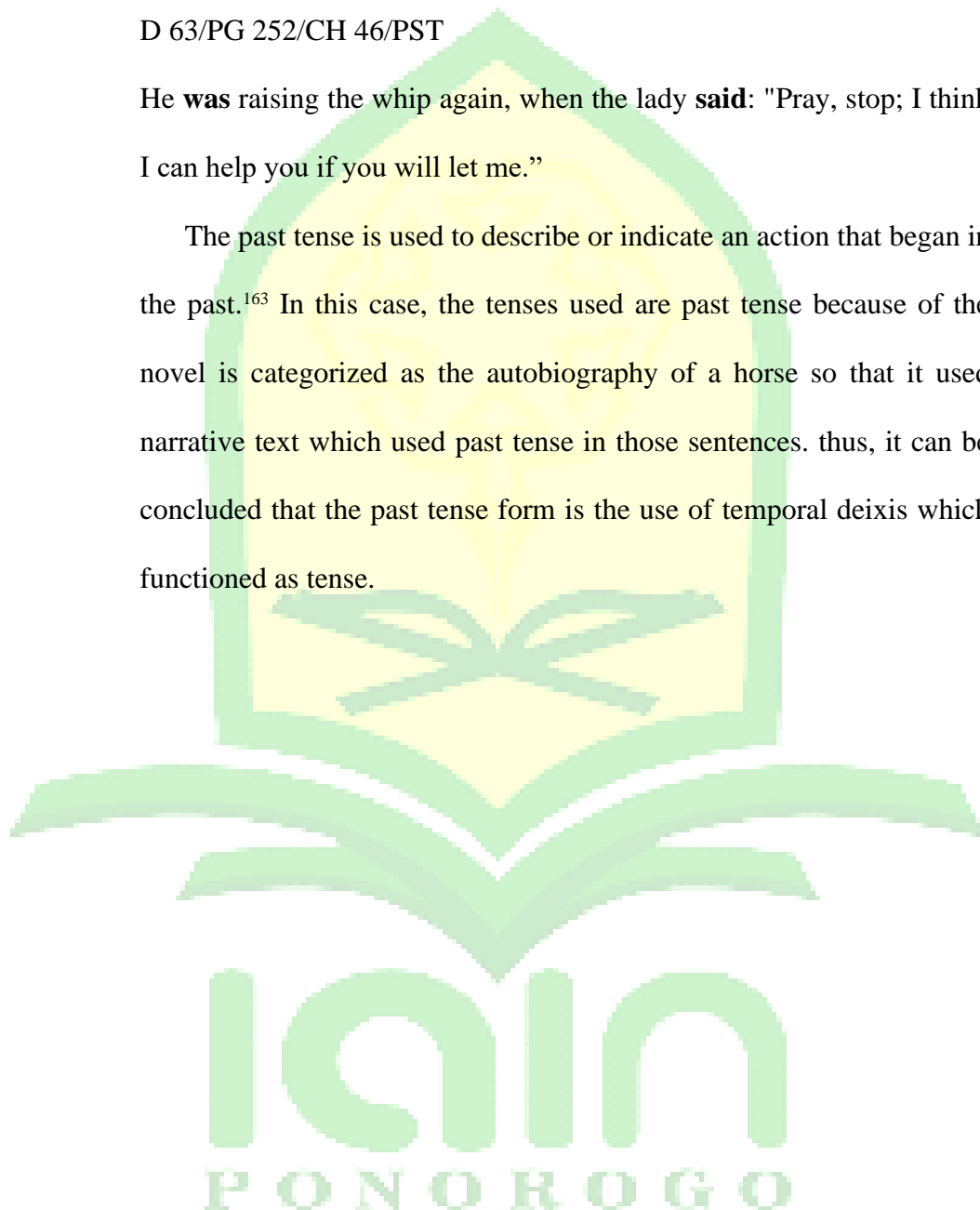
¹⁶² Herring, *Complete English Grammar Rules*.

given to provide an overview of it. As the data findings of present tense, the data findings of past tense, that are totally 82 data, would also completely presented in the appendix.

D 63/PG 252/CH 46/PST

He **was** raising the whip again, when the lady **said**: "Pray, stop; I think I can help you if you will let me."

The past tense is used to describe or indicate an action that began in the past.¹⁶³ In this case, the tenses used are past tense because of the novel is categorized as the autobiography of a horse so that it used narrative text which used past tense in those sentences. thus, it can be concluded that the past tense form is the use of temporal deixis which functioned as tense.



¹⁶³ Herring.

CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

A. Conclusions

From the data analysis about the types of deixis and the functions of deixis in the chapter two and chapter three of this research, the researcher concludes the results of this research as follows:

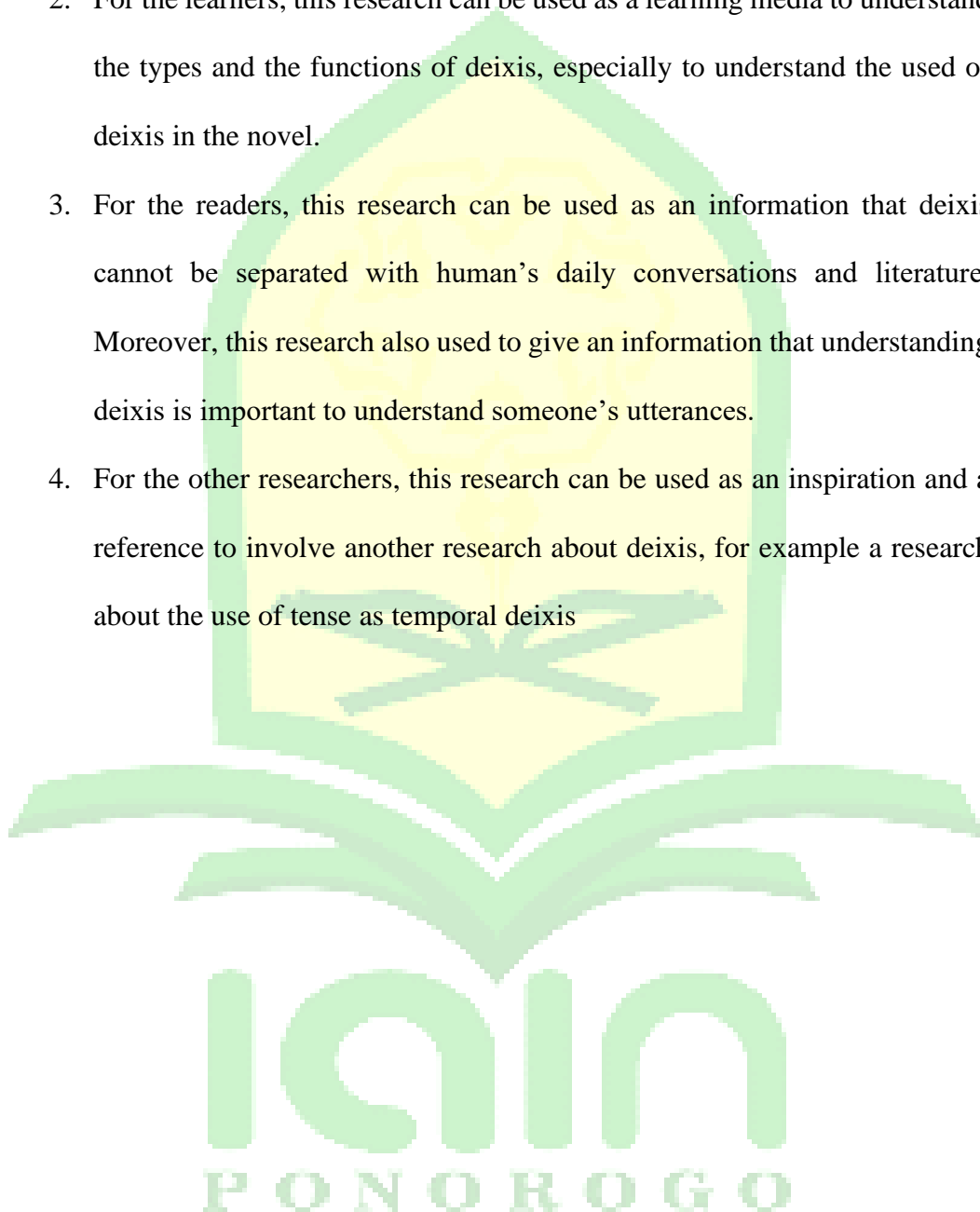
1. There are three types of deixis used in the *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell. Those are 434 data of person deixis (65,2% of the data), 57 data of spatial deixis (8,5% of the data), and 175 data of temporal deixis (26,3% of the data). 41,7% data of person deixis can be categorized as first person deixis, 10,1% data of person deixis can be categorized as second person deixis, and 48,2% data of person deixis can be categorized as third person deixis. Then, 21,1% data of spatial deixis can be categorized as adverb of place, 77,2% data of spatial deixis can be categorized as demonstrative, and 1,7% data of spatial deixis can be categorized as motion verb. The last, 17,1% data of temporal deixis can be categorized as adverb of time and 82,9% data of temporal deixis can be categorized as tense. In the other words, it can be said that the most frequently data findings which are used in this research are person deixis. Those represents into 434 data.
2. The function of deixis used in the *Black Beauty* novel by Anna Sewell can be represented by the functions of pronouns, adverbs, and tenses. Those percentage are 71,8% data of pronouns, 6,3% data of adverbs, and 21,9% data of tenses. By the functions of pronouns, deixis can be divided into 331

data of personal pronoun, 6 data of reflexive pronoun, 97 data of possessive pronoun, and 44 data of demonstrative pronoun. From 331 data of personal pronouns, 68,6% data can be classified as subject personal pronoun and 31,4% data can be classified as object personal pronoun. Then, from 97 data of possessive pronouns, 98,9% data can be classified as possessive determiner and 1,1% data can be classified as possessive pronoun. Then, from 44 data of demonstrative pronouns, 47,7% data indicates something or someone near from the speaker and 52,3% data indicates something or someone far away from the speaker. While, by the functions of adverbs, deixis can be divided into adverb of time and adverb of place. The data that can be categorized as adverb of time are 30 data (71,4% data of adverbs) and the data that can be categorized as adverb of place are 12 data (28,6% data of adverbs). The last, by the functions of tenses, deixis can be divided into 64 data of present tense (43,8% data of tenses) and 82 data of past tense (56,2% data of tenses). Therefore, it can be concluded that the data findings which are functioned as pronouns are the most frequently data used in this research. Those represent into 478 data.

B. Recommendations

For the last part of this research, the researcher would give some recommendations for the lectures or the teachers, the learners, the readers, and the other researchers.

1. For the lectures or the teachers, especially English linguistic lectures or teachers, this research can be used as the reference to teach deixis by interesting literature, such as novel.
2. For the learners, this research can be used as a learning media to understand the types and the functions of deixis, especially to understand the used of deixis in the novel.
3. For the readers, this research can be used as an information that deixis cannot be separated with human's daily conversations and literature. Moreover, this research also used to give an information that understanding deixis is important to understand someone's utterances.
4. For the other researchers, this research can be used as an inspiration and a reference to involve another research about deixis, for example a research about the use of tense as temporal deixis



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