CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter divided into two main parts. The first parts of this chapter is the findings and interpreting data of three kinds of deixis. The three kinds are person, spatial or place, and temporal or time deixis. Besides that, the researcher makes summary analysis on the table form. The second parts, the researcher provided discussion which contained the process of gathering information on the deixis.

4.1 Findings

4.1.1 Three Kinds of Deixis that found in *The Lottery* by Shirley Jackson

There are some characters in the short story *The Lottery* by Shirley Jackson. The main characters are Tessie Hutchinson, Bill Hutchinson, Mr. Joe Summers and Old Man Warner. The first character is Tessie Hutchinson who a woman in the village that get paper with the black sign. The second character is Bill Hutchinson who is husband of Tessie. The third character is Mr. Joe Summers who is a powerful and wealthy man and the administrator of the lottery. He was a round-faced, jovial man and he had no children. The fourth character is Old Man Warner who is the oldest man in town and has participated in seventy-seven lotteries.

From the result of this research, the researcher found three kinds of deixis namely, person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. The the findings of three

kinds of deixis are found in utterances and sentences between characters in *The Lottery* can be seen below:

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis is word deixis reference to the participant role in speech event, such as: speaker, addressee and neither speaker nor addressee. Person deixis divided into three namely, first, second and third person. First person is person who speaks and gets a role in speech event. It refers to speaker or both of speaker and a group including speaker. Second person is a person who becomes a listener or addressee. It is encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. Third person is a person or persons who are neither speaker nor addressee. The first person that found in the data is 37, the second person is 26 and the third person is 52.

From each categorizes of deixis, the researcher analyzes based on the position of pronoun and the distant (time and place). The position of pronoun such as: pronoun as subject, object, Possessive Adjectives, Possessive Pronouns and Reflexive Pronouns. First is example about first person deixis as subject.

Data 1

"I guess not, Joe." Bill Hutchinson said regretfully. "My daughter draws with her husband's family; that's only fair. And I've got no other family except the kids." (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 6)

The utterance above stated by Mr. Bill Hutchinson to Mr. Summers. The conversation happens in the Town Square. After Bill's family gets the lottery, Mr. Summers asked him the member of his family. There are Don and Eva other

households in his family, but not include Bill's family. Eva is Bill's daughter. She has been married with Don. If every daughter in that town have husband, they draw with their husband's families.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterances above are "I and I". The two subject pronouns "I" can be categorized as first person singular. It refers to speaker, which is Mr. Bill Hutchinson. The author used word "I" in the character Mr. Bill Hutchinson to said that his daughter don't draw with his family in the lottery, but with her husband's family.

Data 2

"Well, now." Mr. Summers said soberly, "guess we better get started, get this over with, so we can go back to work. Anybody ain't here?" (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

The utterance above stated by Mr. Summers to the Villagers. The villagers have gather in square. Mr. Summers ready to start the lottery. Then, he began absent the villagers. He asked to the villagers who aren't in the town square.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above are words "we and we". It included first person plural deixis. There are two kinds of first person deixis "we", exclusive and inclusive first person deixis. Deixis that refers to a group not including the addressee(s) is called exclusive first person deixis. And deixis that refers to a group including the addressee(s) is called inclusive first person deixis (Crystal, 1980). In that utterance, the two words "We" can be categorized as inclusive. It

refers to speaker including addressees. The speaker said to listener or addressees the lottery is began. The adressees are villagers.

Second, position of first person deixis is object. The example of first person deixis as object can be seen in the data below:

Data 3

"Wouldn't have **me** leave my dishes in the sink, now, would you. Joe?," and soft laughter ran through the crowd as the people stirred back into position after Mrs. Hutchinson's arrival. (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

The utterance above stated by Mr. Bill Hutchinson to Mr. Summers. It happens in the Town Square. Mr. Joe Summers is a head of the lottery in that town and Tessi Hutchinson is one of villagers that followed the lottery. In that conversation Mrs. Hutchinson come late to the square. Mr. Joe Summers supposed the lottery begin without Mrs. Hutchinson.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above is words "me". The word "me" include pronoun as object. It can be categorized as first person singular. The object pronoun "me" refers to Mrs. Hutchinson as speaker. It based on context of this utterance: **Mrs. Hutchinson** said. Grinning.

Data 4

"How many kids, Bill?" Mr. Summers asked formally.

"Three," Bill Hutchinson said.

"There's Bill, Jr., and Nancy, and little Dave. And Tessie and **me**." (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 7)

The utterance above stated by Mr. Bill Hutchinson to Mr. Summers. The utterance happens in Town Square. Mr. Summers asked Bill how many members

in his family which followed the lottery. Then Bill answers his question, the member of his family are He, Tessi and three kids namely, Bill Junior, and little Dave that draw in his family.

Analysis:

The deixis in utterance above there is "me". It can be categorized as first person singular of deixis. The objective case "me" refer to Mr. Bill Hutchinson that asked by Mr. Summers to give information about Bill's family and based on the context in the utterance above (Data 7).

Data 5

"Be a good sport, Tessie." Mrs. Delacroix called, and Mrs. Graves said, "All of us took the same chance." (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 6)

The utterance above stated by Mrs. Graves to Mrs. Hutchinson. The utterance happens in the Town Square. Tessi hutchinson shouted to Mr. Summers. She said that Mr. Summers didn't give her husband time enough to take a paper in the black box. Then Mrs. Delacroix and Mrs. Graves warned Tessi about that.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above is word "us". It can be categorized as first person plural deixis. The word "Us" include inclusive. It refers to a group including the addressee. Here, Mrs. Graves speaks to Mrs. Hutchinson as an addressee in this utterance. She warns to Tessi that all of villagers took the same change in the lottery.

Third, position of first person is Possessive Adjectives. The example of first person deixis as Possessive Adjectives can be seen in the data below:

Data 6

A tall boy in the crowd raised his hand. "Here," he said. "I'm drawing for **my mother** and me." (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 4)

The utterance above stated by Jack (a tall boy) to Mr. Summers. It happens in the Town Square. Mr. Summers asked a question "Watson boy drawing this year?" then, a tall boy his name is Jack answer his question. He draws for his family.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above is "my". The possessive adjective "my" can be categorized first person singular. The word "my" followed by noun "mother", because it can't stand alone. It refers to Jack (Watson boy) that belonging to his mother.

The next, kinds of person deixis is second person deixis. The example of second person deixis as subject can be seen in the data below:

Data 7

"You get ready to run tell Dad," Mrs. Dunbar said. (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 5)

The utterance above stated by Mrs. Dunbar to her older son. It happens in the Town Square. The next family who take a paper in the black box is Dunbar's family. Mrs. Dunbar wish Mr. Summers and the villagers hurry finish the lottery. Then, she said to her old son for to tell his father.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above is word "you". The subject pronoun "you" can be categorized as second person singular. It refers to Mrs. Dunbar's older son. It is based on the context in the previous utterance "I wish they'd hurry," Mrs. Dunbar said to her older son. "I wish they'd hurry." "They're almost through," her son said.

The example of second person deixis as object can be seen in the data below:

Data 8

"I tell **you** it wasn't fair. You didn't give him time enough to choose. Everybody saw that." (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 7)

The utterance above stated by Mrs. Tessi Hutchinson to Mr. Summers. It located in the Town Square. The people had done opened their paper and Bill's family that get the paper with the black sign. Tessi Hutchinson said to Mr. Summer to start again the lottery, because her husband doesn't have enough time to take the paper.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterances above is word "you". The word "you" can be categorized as second person singular. The object pronoun "you" refers to Mr. Summers as addressee. The author used word "you" to tell that Tessi doesn't accept her family get the lottery. She said Mr. Summers as a head of the lottery didn't give enough time to her husband.

Data 9

"I can't run at all. You'll have to go ahead and I'll catch up with **you**." (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 8)

The utterance above stated by Mrs. Dunbar to Mrs. Delacroix. It located in the Town Square and happens at the end of the story. Tessi Hutchinson gets paper with the black sign. All of the villagers take a stone. Mrs. Dunbar tells Mrs. Delacroix to run fast, but she can't run very fast.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterances above is word "you". The word "you" is object pronoun. It can be categorized as second person singular. The object pronoun "you" refers to Mrs. Delacroix who tells to Mrs. Dunbar to run fast. It based on context in the previous utterance: Mrs. Delacroix selected a stone so large she had to pick it up with both hands and turned to Mrs. Dunbar. "Come on," she said. "Hurry up."

The example of second person deixis as Possessive Adjectives can be seen in the data below:

Data 10

"Watson" The tall boy came awkwardly through the crowd. Someone said, "Don't be nervous, Jack," and Mr. Summers said, "Take **your time**, son." (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 6)

The utterance above stated by Mr. Summers to Jack Watson. It located in the Town Square. Jack Watson came forward through the crowd. He looked like very nervous.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above is word "your". The possessive adjective "your" include second person singular of deixis. It refers to character Jack Watson belonging his time as a listener or addressee. The word possessive pronouns can't stand alone. It is usually followed by noun. In this utterance the possessive pronoun "your" is followed by word of Time.

Other kind of person deixis is third person deixis. The example of second person deixis as subject can be seen in the data below:

Data 11

"Here comes your, Mr. Hutchinson," or "Bill, she made it after all." (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

The utterance above stated by The Villagers (two or three people) to Mr. Bill Hutchinson. It located in the Town Square. Mrs. Hutchinson comes to town through the crowd. She looks for her husband and son. Two or people said to her husband about it.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above is "she". The subject pronoun "she" can be categorized as third person singular. It refers to Mrs. Hutchinson as a person who are neither the villagers nor Mr. Bill Hutchinson. It is based on context in the previous sentence: Mrs. Hutchinson craned her neck to see through the crowd and found her husband and children standing near the front.

Data 12

"Dunbar," Mr. Summers said, and Mrs. Dunbar went steadily to the box while one of the women said. "Go on. Janey," and another said, "There **she** goes." (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 5)

The utterance above stated by a woman to another woman. It happens in the Town Square. Mr. Summers calls Dunbar's family. Then, Mrs. Dunbar came forward to draw for her husband. There are some woman said to her when she through the crowd.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above is word "she". The subject pronoun "she" can be categorized as third person singular of deixis. It refers to another person. The another person is Mrs. Dunbar. It s based on context situation of this utterance: Mrs. Dunbar went steadily to the box while one of the women said. A woman gives a support to her and another said to see her.

The example of third person deixis as object can be seen in the data below:

Data 13

"You didn't give **him** time enough to take any paper he wanted. I saw you. It wasn't fair!" (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 5)

The utterance above stated by Mrs. Hutchinson to Mr. Summers. It located in the Town Square. The villagers looking for Hutchinson's family. The other side Bill Hutchinson shocked and looked a paper with black sign in his hand. Tessi disagree with that.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above are "him". The object pronoun "him" can be categorized as third person singular. It refers to Mr. Bill Hutchinson as other

person and based on context in previous utterance: <u>Bill Hutchinson</u> was standing quiet, staring down at the paper in his hand. Suddenly. Tessie Hutchinson shouted to Mr. Summers.

Data 14

Old Man Warner snorted. "Pack of crazy fools," he said. "Listening to the young folks, nothing's good enough for **them**. Next thing you know, they'll be wanting to go back to living in caves, nobody work anymore, live hat way for a while. Used to be a saying about 'Lottery in June, corn be heavy soon.' First thing you know, we'd all be eating stewed chickweed and acorns. There's always been a lottery," he added petulantly. (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 5)

The utterance above stated by Old Man Warner to Mr. Adams. It located in the Town Square. Mr. Adam tells to Old Man Warner that the lottery will be over in the north village. But, Old Man Warner said it pack of crazy fools.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above are words "them". The pronouns "them" can be categorized as thrid person plural of deixis. Object pronoun "them" is person neither speaker nor addressee or listener. It refers to the young folks, because Mr. Summers said about the young folks to Mr. Adams.

The example of third person deixis as possessive adjective can be seen in the data below:

Data 15

Mr. Summers consulted his list. "Clyde Dunbar." he said. "That's right. He's broke **his leg**, hasn't he? Who's drawing for him?" (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

The utterance above stated by Mr. Summers to The villagers. It happens in the Town Square. Mr. Summers consulted the name of villagers one by one based on his list. He said Clyde Dunbar's family, but Mr. Dunbar's leg is broke.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterances above is "his". Pronouns "his" can be categorized as third person singular. The possessive adjective "his" refers to Mr. Clyde Dunbar. He is another person among Mr. Summers and the villagers which are include the list of the lottery.

Data 16

"There's Don and Eva," Mrs. Hutchinson yelled. "Make them take **their** chance!" (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 6)

The utterance above stated by Mrs. Hutchinson to Mr. Summers. It located in the Town Square. Mr. Summers said Bill draw for his family and he asked to Bill the other households in his family. Mrs. Hutchinson yelled Don and Eva include Bill's Famliy, but Mr. Summers explained to her that daughters draw with their husband's family.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above is word "their" that utter by Tessi. The possesive adjective "their" can be categorized as third person plural of deixis. It refers to Don and Eva as other person that deliberated by Tessi. It is indirect participant in speech event.

2. Spatial Deixis

Spatial or place deixis is the words and phrases used point or refer to a location in a speech event. The spatial deixis can indicated locations close to speaker and removed from speaker. The words *here* and *there* are locative expressions which designate space close to the speaker (proximal). *This/these* and *that/those* which respectively indicate entities close to or removed from the speaker (distal) (Kreidler, 1998). The spatial deixis that found in the short story is 7 words. The proximal of place deixis almost exist. Here are example data of proximal place deixis:

Data 17

"Well," Mr. Summers said, "guess that's everyone. Old Man Warner make it?"
"Here," a voice said. and Mr. Summers nodded. (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 3)

The utterance above stated by Old Man Warner to Mr. Summers. It located in the Town Square. Mr. Summers checked every people in the town based on list. He calls Old Man Warner now and a voice answer him.

Analysis:

The deixis in utterance above is "here". The word "here" can be categorized as spatial or place deixis. It refers to place of Old Man Warner exist. The word "here" is locative expressions which designate space close to the speaker (proximal). In this utterance the word "here" indicated that Old Man Warner standing close to Mr. Summers as speaker.

Data 18

"There goes my old man." Mrs. Delacroix said. She held her breath while her husband went forward. (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 5)

The utterance above stated by Mrs. Delacroix to Mrs. Graves. It located in the Town Square. It's time Mr. Delacroix go foward. Mrs. Delacroix and Mrs. Graves have a conversation about the lottery. Then, she look at her husband who went forward.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above is word "there". The word "there" can be categorized as spatial or place deixis. It refers to place of Mrs. Delacroix's husband went forwad. The word "there" include distal place of deixis. It's indicate place that removed or away from the speaker.

Data 19

"Harburt.... Hutchinson."

"Get up **there**, Bill," Mrs. Hutchinson said. and the people near her laughed. (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 5)

The utterance above stated by Mrs. Hutchinson to the villager standing near Mrs. Hutchinson. It located in the Town Square. Mr. Hutchinson is called by Mr. Summers. Tessi heared it and said to Mr. Hutchinson go forward in the black box.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above is word "there". The word "there" can be categorized as spatial or place deixis. It refers to place of Mr. Bill Hutchinson.

Mrs. Tessi Hutchinson instruct her husband to go forward. The word "*There*" include distal place of deixis. It's indicate place that away from the speaker.

3. Temporal Deixis

Time or temporal deixis is words and phrases that refer to time in speech event. The words *now*, *then*, *yesterday*, *today*, *tomorrow*, *last week*, *next month* are temporal deixis. These are all relative to the time when people are used in communication. In temporal deixis there are also proximal and distal forms. The proximal "now" used to indicating both the time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's voice being heard. And the distal "then" applies to both past and future time relative to the speaker's present time (Yule, 1996). The proximal of time's number in *The Lottery* is 7 and the distal of time's number is 5 words. Here are examples data of the proximal time:

Data 20

When he arrived in the square, carrying the black wooden box, there was a murmur of conversation among the villagers, and he waved and called. "Little late today, folks." (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 2)

The utterance above stated by Mr. Summers to the Villagers. It located in the Town Square. Mr. Summers arrived in the town square. He carrying the black wooden box. He waved and said that the lottery little late today.

Analysis:

The deixris in the utterance above is "today". The word "today" can be categorized as temporal or time of deixis. It refers to time of the lottery was conducted. The word "today" is proximal of time, because it indicating both the

time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's being heard.

Data 21

"Horace's not but sixteen vet." Mrs. Dunbar said regretfully. "Guess I gotta fill in for the old man **this year**." (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 4)

The utterance above stated by Mrs. Dunbar to Mr. Summers. It located in the Town Square. Mr. Dunbar is unwell, his leg broked. So, his wife draws for her husband. His son still sixteen years old. Altough Mr. Summers knew it, he still aks and waited the answer from Mrs. Dunbar. It is the bussiness of the official of the lottery.

Analysis:

The deixis analysis in the utterance above is "this year". The word "this year" can be categorized as temporal or time of deixis. It refers to time of Mrs. Dunbar draws for her husband. The word "this year" indicating both the time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's being heard. So, it called proximal.

Data 22

A sudden hush fell on the crowd as Mr. Summers cleared his throat and looked at the list. "All ready?" he called. "Now, I'll read the names--heads of families first-and the men come up and take a paper out of the box. Keep the paper folded in your hand without looking at it until everyone has had a turn. Everything clear?" (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 4)

The utterance above stated by Mr. Summers to the villagers. It located in the Town Square. Mr. Summers reads the name of family's head that draw to his or her family based on the list in his hand. The people go forward when Mr. Summers called his or her name to take a paper in the black box. The paper doesn't look until everyone has had it.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above is "now". The word "now" can be categorized as temporal or time of deixis. It refers to time of Mr. Summers reading a list of family head's name, from the first name until the end. The word "now" indicated as proximal of time. It both the time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's being heard, because in this utterance Mr. Summers's utterance directly listens by addressees (the villagers).

Another kinds of temporal deixis is distal. The example of distal place can be seen below:

Data 23

"Seems like we got through with the last one only **last week**." (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 4)

The utterance above stated by Mrs. Delacroix to Mrs. Graves. It located in the Town Square. Mrs. Delacroix said to Mrs. Graves that time of the lottery very fast. They are not believed that the lottery conducted again. They are talking together in the back row.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above is "last week". The word "last week" can be categorized as temporal or time of deixis. It refers to time of previous the lottery (they feel that the lottery recently conducted). The word "last week"

indicated as distal. It indicates both past and future time relative to the speaker's present time.

Data 24

"Seventy-seventh year I been in the lottery," Old Man Warner said as he went through the crowd. "Seventy-seventh time." (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 6)

The utterance above stated by Old Man Warner to Mr. Summers and the villagers. It located in the Town Square. It's time for Old Man Warner came forward. He had been the lottery as long as Seventy-seventh year. He is the older person than other villagers in the town.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above is "seventy-seventh year". The word "seventy-seventh year" can be categorized as temporal or time of deixis. It refers to time of Old Man Warner had been the lottery (Seventy-seventh time). The word "seventy-seventh year" indicating both past and future time relative to the speaker's present time or distal of time.

Data 25

"Then, as far as drawing for families is concerned, it's you," Mr. Summers said in explanation, "and as far as drawing for households is concerned, that's you, too. Right?" (The text of short story can be seen in Appendix I, Page 6)

The utterance above stated by Mr. Summers to Mr. Bill Hutchinson. It located in the Town Square. Mr. Summers tells to Mr. Bill Hutchinson that he draws to his family. Mr. Summers explain it clearly.

Analysis:

The deixis in the utterance above is "then". The word "then" can be categorized as temporal or time of deixis. It refers to time of Mr. Bill Hutchinson as a head of his family who draw in the lottery. The word "Then" is indicated as distal of time. It is both past and future time relative to the speaker's present time.

4.1.2 Deixis Interpretation

The interpretation of the speaker's utterance is difficult without knowing the context. Interpretation of deixis is explained about the deitic words usage. It also found in interpretation the used of deixis in *The Lottery* by Shirley Jackson. The *The Lottery*'s context can help the reader understand what message of short story. The deixis interpretation of *The Lottery* can be explained below:

Data 1 and **data 2** are examples of first person deixis as subject. Data 1: The interpretation of two words deixis "*I*" refer to speaker. In that utterance the speaker is Mr. Bill Hutchinson. The context of the utterance is Mr. Bill Hutchinson's family gets *The Lottery*. He said to Mr. Summers that his daughter draw with her husband family. Data 2: The interpretation of two words deixis "we" refer to more than one speaker. The speaker here includes the addressees. The speaker is Mr. Summers who utter the utterance to the villagers.

Data 3, data 4 and **data 5** are examples of first person deixis as object. Data 3: The interpretation of word deixis "me" refers to Mrs. Hutchinson. She is speaker of utterance data 3 that come late to the town square. Data 4: The interpretation of word "me" in utterance data 4 is refers to Mr. Bill Hutchinson.

Mr. Summers asked to him about his family. Data 5: The interpretation of word deixis "us" used to refer to a group including addressees. The addressees are Mrs. Hutchinson and all of the villagers.

Data 6 is example of first person deixis as possessive adjective: The interpretation of word deixis "my" in data 6 refers to Jack's Mother, because the possessive pronoun "my" followed by noun "mother". In that utterance tells about Jack draws for his family.

Data 7 is example of second person deixis as subject. The interpretation of word deixis "you" refers to Mr. Dunbar's older son. That is an addressee of utterance data 7. It is based on the context in the previous utterance "I wish they'd hurry," Mrs. Dunbar said to her **older son**. "I wish they'd hurry." "They're almost through," her **son** said.

Data 8 and **data 9** are examples of second person deixis as object. Data 8: The interpretation of word deixis "you" refers to Mr. Summers as addressee. The author used word "you" to tell that Tessi doesn't accept her family get the lottery. She said Mr. Summers as a head of the lottery didn't give enough time to her husband. Data 9: The interpretation of word deixis "you" refers to Mrs. Delacroix who tells to Mrs. Dunbar to run fast.

Data 10 is example of second person as possessive adjective. The interpretation of word deixis "*your*" in utterance data 10 is refers to Jack Watson belonging his time as a listener or addressee. The word possessive pronoun can't stand alone. It is usually followed by noun. In this utterance the possessive pronoun "*your*" is followed by "time".

Data 11 and **data 12** are examples of third person deixis as subject. Data 11: The interpretation of word deixis "*she*" refers to Mrs. Hutchinson. She is a person who neither the villagers nor Mr. Hutchinson. Data 12: The interpretation of word deixis "*she*" in utterance data 12 refers to the other person between speaker and addressee, which is Mrs. Dunbar.

Data 13 and **data 14** are examples of third person deixis as object. The interpretation of word "him" in data 13 is refers to Mr. Bill Hutchinson as other person and based on context in previous utterance: <u>Bill Hutchinson</u> was standing quiet, staring down at the paper in his hand. Suddenly. Tessie Hutchinson shouted to Mr. Summers. Then, the interpretation of object pronoun "them" in data 14 is refers to to the young folks. It is a person neither Mr. Summers nor Mr. Adams.

Data 15 and **data 16** are examples of third person deixis as possessive adjective. The interpretation of word "his" in data 15 is refers to Mr. Clyde Dunbar. He is another person among Mr. Summers and the villagers which are include the list of the lottery. In data 16 there is word deixis "their". It refers to Don and Eva as other person that deliberated by Tessi. It is indirect participant in speech event.

Data 17 is example of proximal spatial deixis. The interpretation of word deixis "here" in data 17 is refers to place of Old Man Warner exist. The word "here" is locative expressions which designate space close to the speaker (proximal). In this utterance the word "here" indicated that Old Man Warner standing close to Mr. Summers as speaker.

Data 18 and **data 19** are examples of distal spatial or place deixis. The interpretation of word deixis "there" is refers to a place that Mrs. Delacroix's husband went forwad. The word "there" include distal place of deixis. It's indicate place that removed or away from the speaker. The interpretation of word "there" in data 19 is refers to place of Mr. Bill Hutchinson. Mrs. Tessi Hutchinson instruct her husband to go forward. The word "There" include distal place of deixis. It's indicate place that away from the speaker.

Data 20, data 21 and data 22 are examples of proximal time deixis. The interpretation of word deixis "today" in data 20 is refers to time of the lottery was conducted. The word "today" is proximal of time, because it indicating both the time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's being heard. Data 21: The interpretation of word deixis "this year" is refers to time of Mrs. Dunbar draws for her husband. The word "this year" indicating both the time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's being heard. Then, data 22: The interpretation of word deixis "now" is refers to time of Mr. Summers reading a list of family head's name, from the first name until the end. The word "now" indicated as proximal of time. It both the time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's being heard, because in this utterance Mr. Summers's utterance directly listens by addressees (the villagers).

Data 23, data 24 and **data 25** are examples of distal time deixis. The interpretation of word deixis "*last week*" in data 23 is refers to time of previous the lottery (they feel that the lottery recently conducted). The word "*last week*" indicated as distal. It indicates both past and future time relative to the speaker's

present time. Data 24: The interpretation of word deixis "seventy-seven year" is refers to to time of Old Man Warner had been the lottery (Seventy-seventh time). The word "seventy-seventh year" indicating both past and future time relative to the speaker's present time. The last, the interpreter of word deixis "then" in data 25 is refers to time of Mr. Bill Hutchinson as a head of his family who draw in the lottery. The word "Then" is indicated as distal of time. It is both past and future time relative to the speaker's present time.

4. 2 Discussion

The readers sometimes can get difficulties in understanding the words or interpreting the message of speaker in reading literary works such as reading a short story. The context helped the people or readers understand the intended meaning of speaker's utterance. So, the analysis of deixis above can be concluded that deixis which is applied in the short story *The Lottery* tied with context. The context in the *The Lottery* is about tradition of a village. The tradition's name same with the title of the short story that have a negative consequence. A person who gets *Lottery* will be stoned until he or she death. When we don't know the context of *The Lottery*, we also don't know *The Lottery*'s content. The deixis always tied with context when or where the utterances are occurring.

From the analysis, it can be found three kinds of deixis in each character's utterance of *The Lottery* by Shirley Jackson. The three kinds of deixis are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Person deixis almost exist in every pages of short story. Person deixis divided into three, namely first person, second person, and third person. The first person deixis that occur in this short story are

"I, we and us" as subject, "me" as object, "my" as possessive adjective. The first person "I, my, me" includes first person singular and "we, us" Includes first person plural. The plural pronoun "we, us" can be analyze with inclusive and exclusive. Inclusive is word deixis "we, us" that refers to a group including the addressee(s) And exclusive is word deixis that refers to a group not including the addressee(s) (Crystal, 1980). The Second person that occur in the data are "you and your". The pronouns "you and your" are encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. Then, the third person of deixis that occur in the data are "she, he, his, him, them, they, their, and it".

The next kinds of deixis that foundr in *The Lottery* is spatial deixis. Spatial or place deixis is the words and phrases used point or refer to a location in a speech event. In the data the researcher found words "here and there". Based on Yule theory spatial deixis can indicated locations close to speaker and removed from speaker. The words "here and there" can be categorize as proximal deixis, it show location close to speaker.

Besides all those kinds of deixis, there is also temporal deixis found in *The Lottery*. The words of time that found in the data are "today, this year, now, last week, seventy-seventh year, then". All those temporal deixis used to describes the event of the speech on the *The Lottery*. There are two usage of word time in that short story. First, used to indicating both the time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's voice being heard. Second, applies to both past and future time relative to the speaker's present time.

The final result of this research, the researcher found three kinds of deixis. Person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis that applying in *The Lottery* appropriated with Yule's theory. It based on explanaion in previous paragraf, such as: if the speaker's utterance of short story *The Lottery* indicated people via person deixis "*I, we, you, she, they, etc*", or location via "there, here, etc", or time via "today, now, yesterday, etc". All of words that mention above can know the reference with important part in the interpreting utterance that is context.