

interact each other by using a language to send meaning or message with different purposes such as asking agreement, get someone to do something, share information and so on. But to make the communication can be understood by both sides of speakers who are involved in its situation; they must use the same language. Sometimes we are not sure about the message we should get from something we read or hear, and we are concerned about getting our own message across to others (Kleider, 1924: 2). In communication, there are also some aspects of language that must be noticed. For example, when we do communication, we will find the use of reference or term of address, such as: He, She, You, Sir, Doctor, My Lord, Here, There, etc.

Yule (1996: 3) states that pragmatics is the study which concern in the meaning of communication delivered by the speaker and interpreted by the listener (reader). By this definition, it can be said that meaning is important to be known for everyone to communicate each other. Then, Yule (1996: 3) also states that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, the study of contextual meaning, the study of how more gets communicated than is said, and the study of the expression of relative distance (closeness in physical, social, or conceptual). While, Levinson (1983:9) states in Lestari thesis that pragmatic is the study of those relationships between languages and context that are grammaticalized or encode the structure of the language. According to Levinson (1983: 62-85), there are 5 major types of deixis markers. They are Person Deixis, Place Deixis, Time Deixis, Discourse Deixis, and Social Deixis. First, person deixis is realized with personal pronoun, if its reference which is used appropriate with the context when

the word is used. Second, place deixis can be seen from the location of the people who is doing communication. Third, Time Deixis, Levinson states that time deixis is code of time refers to the time in which relative to the time of speaking or an utterance was spoken. Fourth, Discourse Deixis, Levinson states that discourse deixis concerns the use of expressions with in some utterance. Fifth, Social Deixis, Levinson states that social deixis used to code social distinctions that are relative to participant roles in social relationship between speaker and addressee or speaker and some referent.

To understand easily, we use of words refers to people or thing, and it will help the researcher. But, sometimes we are still confused and misunderstood. It means that the readers do not know the words that are not referring to anything. Therefore, to avoid the misunderstanding, we have to know about reference. According to Yule (1996:17), Reference is an act in which a speaker, or writer uses linguistic form to enable a listener, or a reader to identify something. Reference is clearly tied to the speaker goals and the speaker's beliefs in the use of language. Yule states that there are two types of reference, they are endophora and exophora. Endophoric reference has two types, they are anaphora and cataphora. Yule (1996: 23) also states that anaphora is process of continuing to identify exactly the same entity as denoted by the antecedent and cataphor is the use of a word (typically a pronoun) to introduce someone or something that is more fully identified later.

From the explanation above, this study focus on the varieties of deixis and the type of reference of each of the deixis is used in the *A Marriage Proposal*

drama text by Anton Chekov. The writer chooses the drama text because first, she assumes that's all of the entire literary work can be analyzed using deixis theory and drama text is also one of the examples of literary works. Second, in the previous study, the object of the research mostly novel, article, poem, song lyric, ect and that is serious events. Therefore, the writer uses drama about comedy or a satire includes making fun of romance and marriage, so the readers are not bored and entertained. It can be seen in Widya Lestari (2015) research emphasized to a study of deixis in the interview between Barack Obama and Chuck Todd in "Meet the Press". Then, Sherly Marlina (2013) entitled "The Use of Deixis in the Transcription of the Interview between Oprah Winfrey, President Barack Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama in Chicago May 2nd, 2011. From the two example of previous study, the writer found formal events that used in research and also delivered a specializes interview with national leader which talked about politics, economics, foreign policy, etc.

Drama is one of the examples of literary work. The idea that marriage is an arrangement between two people, rather business like, without romance or love, which Chekhov illustrates by having the two people involved in the proposal bicker and argue until they agree to get married at the end where you know they will continue to bicker and argue. That is not only about dialogues between two people or more, but also message from speaker to hearer. In *A Marriage Proposal* Drama, there are kinds of deixis, such as *I* as the first person deixis, *You* as the second deixis, etc. Besides that, there are the meanings of each of the deixis used

necessity in his time that did not necessarily need to include romance and love (Wikipedia, 2016).

- c. **Anton Chekov** is as a writer of short fiction his economical use of language and ambivalent style. Chekhov weaves humor with pathos to magnify the inconsequential details of people's lives helped redefine the short story genre. He also developed a technique of ending stories with what have been termed "zero endings" or anti-climactic conclusions. This technique makes the stories seem more realistic, and often more pathetic, because readers are left to guess what will happen next (Wikipedia, 2016).
- d. **Reference** is an act in which a speaker, or writer uses linguistic form to enable a listener, or a reader to identify something (Yule, 1996:17).
- e. **Anaphora** is process of continuing to identify exactly the same entity as denoted by the antecedent (Yule, 1996:23).
- f. **Cataphor** is the use of a word (typically a pronoun) to introduce someone or something that is more fully identified later (Yule, 1996:23).