

**AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S
*A FAREWELL TO ARMS***

A THESIS

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Letters
and Humanities the State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel
Surabaya**



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2014


DECLARATION

Hereby, I certify that I wrote this thesis to fulfill the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Humaniora of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities States Islamic University (UIN) of Sunan Ampel Surabaya entitled "An Analysis of Deixis in Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms*" is my original work. Therefore, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography in this thesis.

Surabaya, 9th of June 2014

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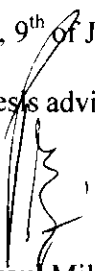
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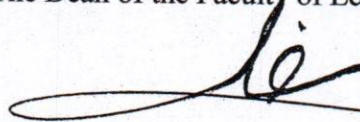
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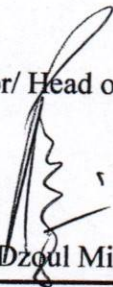
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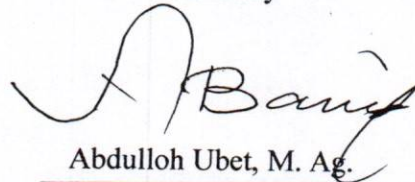
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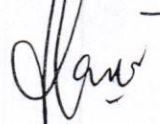
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ABSTRACT

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Key Words: Deixis, Novel, *A Farewell to Arms*, Ernest Hemingway.

People can make mistakes in different ways. For example, in reading, people can make mistakes in making perception of certain statement because some factors. This research is based on Deixis in *A Farewell to Arms*, a novel by Ernest Hemingway. The researcher chooses a fiction work entitled *A Farewell to Arms*. The theory of deixis is chosen because deixis is used to point thing in order to make clear what a writer means. Actually, the researcher assumes that there are kinds of deixis which can be analyzed. There are some words or sentences that difficult to understand the interpretation. Besides that, most of the sentences in the novel contain deixis. Therefore, it is very interesting to be analyzed by using deixis theory in order to understand the interpretation of novel.

This research is classified as a descriptive qualitative because the data are in the form of sentences in book one of a novel *A Farewell to Arms* by Ernest Hemingway.

The findings of this research, person deixis is mostly used in book one of *A Farewell to Arms* novel. It can be classified into three types, namely first person, second person, and third person since the writer wants to shows the participants in the speech event. Time deixis also often appears because the writer wants to express the time when the utterance is occurring. Place deixis also appears because the writer wants to explain the location at the points of utterance. Discourse deixis also appears because it is used to refer to some portion of discourse that contains the utterance as a signal and its relation to surrounding text. Social deixis also appears because it is used to indicate the social status between the speaker and addressee. Deixis is used to point things in order to make clear what a writer means. Thus, after doing this research, the researcher could more understand about the content of text especially in *A Farewell to Arms* novel which is categorized as literary work.

INTISARI

Afiyah, Zuhriyatul. 2014. Skripsi. "*Sebuah Analisa Deixis dalam A Farewell to Armsnya Ernest Hemingway*". Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Kata Kunci: Deixis, Novel, *A Farewell to Arms*, Ernest Hemingway.

Orang-orang bisa membuat kesalahan-kesalahan dalam cara yang berbeda. Misalnya, dalam membaca, orang-orang bisa membuat kesalahan-kesalahan dalam membuat persepsi dari pernyataan tertentu karena beberapa faktor. Penelitian ini didasarkan pada Deixis dalam *A Farewell to Arms*, sebuah novel oleh Ernest Hemingway. Peneliti memilih sebuah karya fiksi berjudul *A Farewell to Arms*. Teori deixis dipilih karena deixis digunakan untuk menunjukkan sesuatu supaya menjadi jelas apa yang dimaksud oleh seorang penulis. Sesungguhnya, peneliti berasumsi bahwa terdapat jenis-jenis dari deixis yang bisa dianalisa. Ada beberapa kata-kata atau kalimat-kalimat yang sulit untuk dipahami interpretasinya. Di samping itu, sebagian besar dari kalimat-kalimat dalam novel mengandung deixis. Oleh karena itu, hal itu sangat menarik untuk dianalisa dengan menggunakan teori deixis supaya memahami interpretasi dari novel.

Penelitian ini diklasifikasikan sebagai sebuah kualitatif deskriptif karena datanya dalam bentuk kalimat-kalimat dalam buku satu dari sebuah novel *A Farewell to Arms* oleh Ernest Hemingway.

Hasil dari penelitian ini, deixis persona adalah paling banyak digunakan dalam buku satu dari novel *A Farewell to Arms*. Deixis persona dapat diklasifikasikan menjadi tiga jenis, yaitu persona pertama, persona kedua, dan persona ketiga sejak penulis ingin menunjukkan pemeran-pemeran dalam peristiwa berbicara. Deixis waktu juga sering muncul karena penulis ingin mengekspresikan waktu ketika ucapan sedang terjadi. Deixis tempat juga muncul karena penulis ingin menjelaskan lokasi pada penunjukan dari ucapan. Deixis teks juga muncul karena deixis teks digunakan untuk menunjukkan pada beberapa bagian dari teks yang mengandung ucapan sebagai tanda dan hubungannya pada teks yang melingkupi. Deixis sosial juga muncul karena deixis sosial digunakan menunjukkan status sosial antara pembicara dan pendengar. Deixis digunakan untuk menunjukkan sesuatu supaya menjadi jelas apa yang dimaksud oleh seorang penulis. Demikian, setelah mengerjakan penelitian ini, peneliti telah bisa lebih memahami tentang isi dari teks khususnya dalam novel *A Farewell to Arms* yang dikategorikan sebagai karya sastra.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of the key terms. All sections which have been mentioned above will be discussed as follows:

1.1 Background of the Study

Generally, there are many countries in the world. Every country has many province, regencies, sub districts, villages, societies, families, national language, cultures, religions, etc. Therefore, language is one of the important needs in every country in this world. Kreidler (1998: 19) proposed that language is used to communicate and interact with each other in our daily life, whether in society, environment, educational institutions, recreational places, family, etc. Besides that, language can be called as a unique thing. It means that human can understand what other people pronounce, although by using body language or other language. On the other hand, language is not only pronounced by human, but also used by animals, etc. Kreidler (1998: 3) also said that the animal uses language to interact and communicate with other animals or human, such as the chirping of birds, the dancing of bees, the squeaking of dolphin, etc. All animals have some system for communicating with other members of their species. The plant also uses language to relate with other plant that gives advantages for their life directness.

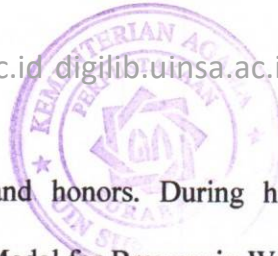
God has created the living thing in this world. It consists of human, animals, plants, etc. Furthermore, a person as human being does not ever get out of strength and weakness. One of the weaknesses is making mistakes. It means that making mistakes cannot be avoided by every person in daily life. People can make mistakes in different ways. For example, there are some important parts in English lesson. They are speaking, writing, listening, and reading. In speaking, people can make mistake when they are pronouncing some sentences, such as in the speech contest, formal meeting, international seminar, etc. In writing, people can make mistakes from the grammar or unsuitable vocabulary. In listening, people also can make mistakes from the way they listen carefully to the radio, cassettes, etc. In reading, people can make mistakes in making perception of certain statement because some factors.

On the other hand, in reading literary works, sometimes we can get difficulties in understanding the works or fronting misunderstanding in interpreting the messages as like in novel. According to Cuddon (1999: 560) said that the word novel is derived from Italian *novella* means "tale, piece of news". Novel is an extended piece of prose fiction that contains sixty thousands to seventy thousands words. In other word, based on *A Glossary of Literary Terms/ Seventh Edition* (1999: 160), the term "novel" is an extended works of fiction written in prose. Moreover, novel is a narrative fictitious prose. It consists of some elements such as characters, theme, plot, setting, etc (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 9&10). Every novel has different uniqueness. It means that the idea for a novel might be special and different from anything else that everybody ever hears and reads.

Thus, to analysis a novel, the theory of deixis is chosen because deixis is used to point thing in order to make clear what a writer means. Deixis has relation with the study of pragmatics. The word deixis is derived from the Greek word meaning “to show” or “to indicate” and used to denote those elements in a language which refer directly to the discourse situation (Renkema, 2004: 121). According to Levinson (1983: 54) deixis is the single obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves. Levinson divided deixis theory into five types; person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The researcher chooses a fiction work entitled *A Farewell to Arms*. Actually, the researcher assumes that there are kinds of deixis which can be analyzed. There are some words or sentences that difficult to understand the meaning or the interpretation. Besides that, most of the sentences in the novel contain deixis. Therefore, it is very interesting to be analyzed by using deixis theory in order to understand the interpretation of novel.

Knowing more about literature can be got from the authors and their works. There are many good authors and one of them is Ernest Hemingway who wrote *A Farewell to Arms*. The researcher chooses him because some reasons. He was one of the famous man of letters in 20th century. Almost the works had taken from his real life.

Oliver (2007: 22) claimed that many incidents in his fiction are lifted directly from actual experiences. In *A Farewell to Arms* is a life memory of Hemingway’s own pain along the Piave River near Fossalta on July 8, 1918.



Besides that, he also got awards and honors. During his lifetime Hemingway was awarded as follows: Military Medal for Bravery in World War I, Bronze Star (War Correspondent – an extraordinary military in World War II) in 1947, Pulitzer Prize in 1953 (for *The Old Man and the Sea*), and The Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954 (*The Old Man and the Sea* was cited as the reason for this award). Hemingway was an American author, journalist, poet, novelist, and short story writer. He was born on 21st of July 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois and died on 2nd July 1961. He produced most of his work between the mid-1920s and the mid-1950s. Many of his works are classics of American literature. He published some novels, short story collections, and non-fiction works. His best known works were *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), *Death in the Afternoon* (1932), *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940), *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952), *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), etc (Sexton, 2010: 5).

Above all, the researcher chooses *A Farewell to Arms* novel because it has relation with the autobiography of the author. It describes in detail about the romance between Frederic Henry, an American soldier, and Catherine Barkley, a British nurse. According to Bloom (2010: 23) in 1918, he joined the Italian Red Cross and served as an ambulance driver in Italy during World War I. It is a very nature of his autobiography. The plot is directly inspired by his experience with Sister von Kurowsky in Milano who became the model for Catherine Barkley. Then, Pauline as the second wife gets great pain in the childbirth of his son Patrick by caesarean operation. Catherine birthing process has inspired in the novel. Kitty Cannell in the real life has inspired Helen Ferguson as a nurse. A

pastor in this novel is based on Don Giuseppe Bianchi. Thus, the researcher interests in choosing a novel entitled *A Farewell to Arms* although there are some literary works that written by Ernest Hemingway.

In *A Farewell to Arms*, it tells about the reality of war, the relationship between love and pain, and the struggle of some characters for their life. In this case, Catherine Barkley was a British nurse that works in a hospital which located in Italy during World War I. Then, she meets Lieutenant Frederic Henry who was a young American ambulance driver in Italian army and Lieutenant Rinaldi as Henry's best friend. The other peripheral character is the priest, the captain, the major, the doctor, etc. Moreover, she has a fiancé but finally, her fiancé died. So, she is moved to a hospital which located in Milan. Then, she meets Lieutenant Frederic Henry again. Thus, she begins to face her real life after the death of her fiancé. She tries to open her heart for another man, and he is Lieutenant Frederic Henry. She falls in love with Lieutenant Frederic Henry. Therefore, she begins her daily life just with Lieutenant Frederic Henry. In the middle of their life journey, Catherine has pregnant for about three months. In fact, they don't have married yet. In other hand, Lieutenant Frederic Henry also goes for world war. Then, Catherine faces her heavy life just alone but in someday, they become one in a life. Furthermore, in the end of this story, Catherine has a serious problem with her pregnant. The doctor has advised her to have a caesarean operation quickly. Unfortunately, her baby is not alive. Then, she dies after she has born the baby.

Furthermore, the researcher chooses a literary work namely *A Farewell to Arms* that written by Ernest Hemingway in order to understand what the

interpretation of the story. In this study, the researcher will analyze the use of deixis in a novel of *A Farewell to Arms* by using five kinds of deixis theory that proposed by Levinson.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, this study is conducted to find out the answer of some problems in relation with the discussion above, as follows:

1. What kinds of deixis are used in *A Farewell to Arms* novel?
2. What are the interpretations of deixis in *A Farewell to Arms* novel?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To describe what kinds of deixis are used in *A Farewell to Arms* novel by Ernest Hemingway.
2. To describe the interpretation of deixis in *A Farewell to Arms* novel.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Through this study, it is purposed for giving both theoretical and practical contribution. Theoretically, the results of the study are expected to give contribution to develop the study and analysis on linguistic study related to an

analysis of deixis in a novel entitled *A Farewell to Arms* by Ernest Hemingway. The writer expects that it will give new knowledge and understanding about kinds of deixis that used in *A Farewell to Arms* novel.

Practically, this study is expected to give valuable information to further researchers, students of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, especially English Department in Letters and Humanities faculty and readers. For further researchers, this study is expected to provide the base in analyzing the deixis more deeply. For the students, this study is expected to give useful science in understanding deixis theory. Therefore, this study is expected to give inspirations addition for the readers who are interested in this study and it will be the alternative reference for the readers who are interested in researching in this area.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this research is focused in deixis theory based on Stephen

C. Levinson which consist of five types of deixis namely person, place, time, discourse and social deixis. Therefore, the novel entitled *A Farewell to Arms* consists of five books. Most of the books contain of deixis. Thus, the researcher selects it randomly from five choices to be one choice. Finally, this research limits on book one in the novel as the result of randomly selection that published by Ernest Hemingway.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

1. Deixis is the single obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves (Levinson, 1983: 54).
2. Novel: based on *A Glossary of Literary Terms/ Seventh Edition* (1999: 160), the term "novel" is an extended works of fiction written in prose.
3. *A Farewell to Arms*: it is the title of novel that written by Ernest Hemingway. It tells about the struggle of the main character that relates to the reality of war, between love and pain, loyalty, etc.
4. Ernest Hemingway: He is the author of *A Farewell to Arms*. He also was an American author, journalist, poet, novelist, and short story writer. He was born on 21st of July 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois and died on 2nd July 1961. (Bloom, 2010: 16)

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

To support the analysis, this chapter reviews on several theories related to this research. Those are pragmatics, definition of deixis, types of deixis which consist of five kinds, as follows person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis, and related studies to support the analysis.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Pragmatics

In this case, there are some definitions and statements about pragmatics. According to Levinson (1983: 9) said that pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized , or encoded in the structure of language. Pragmatics is as the study of language usage, such as the scope of pragmatics would include the study of deixis. Pragmatics is about the meaning of truth conditions. Yule (2010: 127) also claimed that the study of what speakers mean, or “speaker meaning,” is called pragmatics. Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances. From the definitions above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics has relation between language and context which contains the study of deixis. It also discusses about what a speaker means in the utterance.

In other hand, Leech (1983: 1) said that pragmatics is about how language is used in communication. It also can be usefully defined as the study of how utterances have meaning in situations. Griffiths (2006: 1) said that pragmatics is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication. Strazny (2005: 872 and 869) explained that pragmatics is the study of language use. It examines how linguistic resources are used in communication, investigates a speaker's (or writer's) intentions and a hearer's (or reader's) interpretations, and deals with words, utterances, texts and how they are used by humans in communication. The term 'pragmatics' is derived from the Greek word *pragma* has means 'action'. Action is defined as intentional behavior. Based on the definitions above, the writer assumes that pragmatics also relates to the process of using language in communication and utterance's interpretation in situations between the speaker and the hearer. It also considered in the form of words, utterances, and texts.

Gruse (2006: 136) said that pragmatics deals with the uses made of those meanings. The following belong to pragmatics: politeness phenomena, reference and deixis, implicatures, and speech acts. Additionally, according to Collin Cobuild Dictionary (2006), pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that deals with the meanings which come from the use of language in particular situations. From the statements above, the researcher can take a conclusion that pragmatics is the study of meaning that includes deixis, reference, etc. It is also called as language usage that relates to the interpretation in certain situations.

2.1.2 Deixis

2.1.2.1 Definition of Deixis

Generally, the word deixis is derived from the Greek word meaning “to show” or “to indicate” and used to denote those elements in a language which refer directly to the discourse situation (Renkema, 2004: 121). Deixis concerns the ways of languages encode information about the context in which utterances occur, and the ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of the context (Strazny, 2005: 260). Besides that, deixis is a site and used for identifying people, object, event, process or an activity that is being spoken or referred into space and time dimension. Consider the following example:

I am now sitting on the desk.

The word “I” refers to the person uttering the sentence. The time which “now” denotes is dependent on the moment of statement is uttered. The word “on the desk” indicates a place where the participant in the speech event.

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According to Levinson (1983: 54) deixis is the single obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves. Thus, consider the following example:

Meet me here a week from today with a stick this big.

The words “me,” “here,” “today,” and “this,” do not have clear referents and are very difficult to understand. Besides that, we do not know who to meet, whether her or him.

The most basic way of referring to something is to point to it. In a basic level, every language has deitic words. Deitic words are used to point to things in the physical-social context of the speaker and addressee (Kreidler, 1998: 144). According to Yule (2006: 115), the Greek word *deixis* has meant 'pointing' via language. Meyer (2009: 182) also claims that words have a pointing function commonly referred to as *deixis*. Therefore, 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 and addressee. These are words such as *here, there, this or that, now and then, today or tomorrow, yesterday*, as well as pronouns such as *you, me, her, him, it, her, I, them, etc.*

Schmitt (2002: 77) states that deitic expression is the process of assigning reference also involves the interpretation. It is used to point contextually without naming explicitly such as *you, I, it, her, him, etc.* *Deixis* is literally 'pointing' in terms of speech context which consists in the location and identification of persons, objects, events, processes, etc. It also relates to the use of certain linguistic referring devise, such as demonstratives ((Lyons, 1977: 637) in Cornis, 1999: 18-19). The function of demonstrative is to point items out, such as *this book, that child, these boots, those trees.*

2.1.2.2 The Types of Deixis

Every linguist has his/her own view and opinion about types of deixis. There are several types of deixis as follows person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. In this research, the discussion is focused only on five parts of deixis based on Stephen C. Levinson theory, namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

2.1.2.2.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis concerns itself with the grammatical persons involved in an utterance. Besides that, person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech events in which the utterance is delivered. The category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, second person the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, and third person the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question (Levinson, 1983: 62).

According to Renkema (2004: 122), deixis to person is realized using personal pronoun. The speaker as first person, *I*, directs the utterance to the listener as second person, *you*, and could be talking about a third person, *he* or *she*.

Furthermore, person deixis consists of the first person, the second person, and the third person. A person who speaks and gets a role is called as the first person. A person who becomes a listener is called as the second person. A person who does not present in conversation place is called as the third person.

Besides that, it includes gender, such as male and female. It also includes amount, such as singular and plural. Here are some kinds of person deixis.

1) First Person Deixis

Levinson (1983: 62) states that first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself. First person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker. According to Renkema (2004: 122), person deixis is realized using personal pronoun. Actually, personal term is a personal pronoun. Pronoun is derived from prefix "pro". Novia (2009: 155) said that pronoun is a word that is used to refer to someone or something when we do not need to use a noun, because the person or thing has been mentioned earlier. Fika and friends (1991: 72) said that the example as follows:

- a. The following singular pronouns: I, me, myself, my, mine.
- b. The following plural pronouns: we, us, ourselves, our, ours.

2) Second Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983: 62) second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. Second person is normally referred to the person or persons being addressed. The word of personal pronoun in second person is *you*. Second person deixis is deictic reference to a person or persons identified as addressee. Fika and friends (1991: 72) said that the example as follows:

- a) For singular: you, yourself, your, yours.

- b) For plural: you, yourselves, your, yours

3) Third Person Deixis

Based on Levinson (1983: 62), third person deixis is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question. Third person normally refers to third parties other than the speaker or the person being addressed. Third person deixis is deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee. Fika and friends (1991: 72) claimed that the example as follows:

- a) For singular: he, him, his, she, her, it
- b) For plural: they, them, their and
- c) The third person singular verb suffix –s.

2.1.2.2.2 Time Deixis

Time or temporal deixis concerns itself with the various times involved in and referred to in an utterance. Levinson (1983: 62) states that time deixis is reference made to particular times relative to some other time, most currently the time of utterance. Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed. Time deixis is commonly grammaticalized in deictic adverbs of time (like English now and then, yesterday and this year).

Temporal deixis is used to point to a time (Yule, 2006: 115). Frawley (1992: 282) in Meyer (2009: 187) says that the principal reference point for temporal deixis is the present, the contextual time at which the utterance occurs. Thus, the phrases *in the morning*, *on time*, *at noon*, and *by the evening* can be markers of temporal or time deixis. Moreover, the writer can make a conclusion that time deixis is similar with temporal deixis. Time deixis consists of adverb of time in the sequence “...*yesterday...now...tomorrow...*” However, the adverb also has function. It indicates to a specific time. The word “yesterday” indicates to a day before today. The word “now” indicates when the pronouncer says the utterance in the speech event. The word “tomorrow” indicates to a day after today. The deitic expression of time as follows:

Now	then	tomorrow
This time	that time	seven days ago
Two weeks from now	last week	next April
This month	this year	next month

2.1.2.2.3 Place Deixis

Place deixis is also known as space deixis that concerns with the spatial locations relevant to an utterance. In addition, Levinson (1983: 62) states that place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech events.



Furthermore, in place deixis, a speaker can refer to something that is in the vicinity or further way: *this, these* as opposed to *that, those*. Place deixis can be realized not only by the use of demonstrative pronouns, but also by the use of adverb of place: *here* and *there* (Renkema, 2004: 123). In demonstrative pronoun, it can be distinguished by the distance. This (singular), those (plural) and here are used for near distance. That (singular), those (plural) and there are used for far distance.

2.1.2.2.4 Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis also referred to as text deixis. It refers to the use of expressions within an utterance to refer to parts of the discourse that contains the utterance including the utterance itself. According to Levinson (1983: 62), discourse or text deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located. Discourse deixis are the use of *that* and *this*. Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). The use of *this* can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse. The use of *that* can be used for a preceding portion. Consider the following example:

- a. Use of *this* to refer to a story one is about to tell in:

I bet you haven't heard *this* story.

- b. Use of *that* in the funniest story utterance of:

That was the funniest story I've ever heard.

2.1.2.2.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis concerns the social information that is encoded within various expressions, such as relative social status and familiarity. Levinson (1983: 63) says that social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referent. Besides that, social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between, the participants or referents in a speech event. The example as follow:

The distinction, found in many Indo-European languages, between familiar and polite

(<http://www.01.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/whatisocialdeixis.htm>)

Social deixis is a deictic expression used to distinct social status. Social deixis separated in to two kinds relational and absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. For example: *my husband, teacher, cousin, mother, etc.* Absolute social deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. For examples: *your highness, Mr. President, your majesty, etc.*

(<http://awinlanguage.blogspot.com/2012/04/social-deixis.html>)

2.2 Related Studies

This study area has been investigated by some university students, but presented using different perspective. Faricha (2007) studied deixis used in the National section of The Jakarta Post. She found that deixis used on National section of The Jakarta Post consists of person, time, place, discourse and social deixis. The first person deixis is used when journalist wants to show the speaker who produces the utterance in the context. The second person deixis is used when journalist wants to show the persons identified as addressee in the context. The third person deixis is used when journalist wants to show the referents not identified as the speaker or addressee in the context. Place deixis is used to describe a location relative to the location of participant in a speech event, as well as have been shown in the context. Time deixis is used to point the certain period of time when journalist shows the utterances used by the speaker and also the time of an event. Furthermore, discourse deixis is used to refer to some portions of discourse that contain the utterance as a signal and its relation to surrounding text.

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In addition, social deixis is used to indicate the distinct social roles between participants.

Moreover, Uddin (2009) discussed deixis in the writing form of Advertisement in Time Magazine. He found that the pronoun deixis is often used. In almost all advertisements the personal pronoun "you" existed. Its pronoun refers to the readers or customers. Place deixis in the advertisements are "anywhere" in Siemens that call be interpreted as some places where the readers need to use their mobile phone.

Furthermore, Faizah (2008) also studied the deixis found in surah al-dukhan. She found the deixis used in surah Al-Dukhan is included into three types of deixis, namely: person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. However, in her research, the frequency of those three types of deixis which often appear is person deixis and time deixis because it includes person that becomes center deixis of the utterance and it shows a certain time or a temporal of time in *surah Al-Dukhan* translation.

Although there are many researchers who have conducted the researches on the same field, yet they have different subjects and different or similar theories. Some of them conducted the research on newspaper, magazine, and Koran. However, in this research the writer takes a novel that written by Ernest Hemingway, namely *A Farewell to Arms* as a subject of the research. Therefore, in this study the writer analyzes *A Farewell to Arms* novel by using five kinds of deixis theory proposed by Stephen C. Levinson.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

This chapter discusses about the method used in the study which include research approach, research instruments, data source, data, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

Actually, the researcher uses qualitative method in this research. According to Litosseliti (2010: 52), qualitative research is concerned with structures and patterns, and how something is. Qualitative studies are inductive which derived from the result of our research.

In this research, the researcher analyzes the data by using deixis theory.

This research is classified as a descriptive qualitative because the data are in the form of sentences in a novel *A Farewell to Arms* by Ernest Hemingway which contain five types of deixis: person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis.

3.2 Research Instruments

Research instrument is very important to obtain the data of research. The instrument of this research is the writer herself because there are no other instruments which are more important to be used to obtain the needed data as she becomes a researcher and an instrument. Arikunto (2002: 126) defined instrument as a tool or a means that the researcher used to collect the data.

3.3 Data Source

The data source of this research is a novel especially in the book one of *A Farewell to Arms* novel that contains many kinds of deixis namely: person, place, time, discourse and social deixis.

3.4 Data

The data in this research is the sentences in the book one of *A Farewell to Arms* novel by Ernest Hemingway.

3.5 Technique of Data Collection

The data of this research are taken from the sentences in *A Farewell to Arms* novel. The researcher uses two steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher should read and understand the whole text of *A Farewell to Arms* novel written by Ernest Hemingway. Second, the researcher selects the data by selecting the sentences in all pages from book one that includes of five types of deixis theory and gathered from the data sources to have the nature of the problems of the study.

3.6 Technique of Data Analysis

After gathering the data from *A Farewell to Arms* novel, the researcher analyzes the data as follows:

- 1) The researcher categorizes the data based on deixis types, namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

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- 2) The researcher interprets the data obtained from each category based on deixis theory.
- 3) After that, the researcher discusses the whole data based on the theory of deixis to get the answer of research question.
- 4) Finally, the researcher concludes the whole data analyzed to obtain the answer of research questions.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents research findings of deixis in the form of sentences in book one of *A Farewell to Arms* novel and the discussion. The analysis of some data includes the simple introduction, the data, and the analysis based on deixis theory in each data as follows:

4.1 Research Findings

Data 1

There are some characters in this novel, especially in book one that includes twelve chapters. The main character is Lieutenant Frederic Henry who is the protagonist and narrator. He was an American ambulance driver in Italy during the World War I. The second character is Catherine Barkley who is the lover of Lieutenant Henry. She was a British nurse working in Italy during the World War I. The third character is Lieutenant Rinaldi who was the Italian doctor especially as surgeon and Lieutenant Henry's best friend. Then, the priest is one of the peripheral characters. His presence has great influence to Lieutenant Henry. Other peripheral characters are Helen Ferguson who was a Scottish nurse and Catherine's friend, Miss Van Campen as the head of Milan hospital, other ambulance drivers (Manera, Passini, Gavuzzi, Gordini), the King, the captain, the major, the doctor, etc.

“In the late summer of that year we lived in **a house in a village** that looked across the river and the plain to the mountains”. (Hemingway, 1929: 1)

The sentence above explains that the narrator lived in a simple house which located in a village. The village seems passing the river and the simple to the mountain. It happened in the late summer of that year. That sentence is as the opening paragraph showed the picture of war. According to Carlos in Bloom (2010: 71) the word **that year** happened in 1918. It was in the late summer and autumn of 1918. In 1918, Lieutenant Henry also joined the Italian Red Cross and served as an ambulance driver in Italy during World War I.

The deixis in the statement above is **In the late summer of that year, we, a house, and a village**. The phrase **in the late summer of that year** can be categorized as time deixis. It encodes the time at which an utterance was spoken and includes in deitic adverb of time (**that year**) that based on the context in sentence above (Data 1). The word **we** can be categorized as first person deixis.

The plural pronoun **we** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the narrator. It is based on the context in the next sentence **“I was very glad the Austrians seemed to want to come back to the town some time.”** The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator who tells the whole story in the novel. The sentence in the data 1 is the opening sentence in the first paragraph in chapter one. The last is the word **a house** and **a village** can be categorized as place deixis. It refers to point a location when the utterance occurs that based on the context in sentence above (Data 1). It encodes the spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech events.

Data 2

In the village, there lived a respectful man. It is the King. He passes the village almost every day by using small gray motor cars. There are some persons who sit in the cars. They are the driver and the officers. The King was very small and his face hidden. He only can be seen by the top of his cap.

“**He** lived in **Udine** and came out in **this** way nearly **every day** to see how things were going, and things went very badly”.

The sentence above explains that a great man lived in a big town named Udine. He is known in this area almost every day to know about the condition and situation around, whether good or bad.

The deixis in the statement above is **he**, **Udine**, **this**, and **every day**. The word **he** can be categorized as third person deixis. It refers to person who is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance in question. The pronoun **he** refers to the King. It is based on the context of utterance in this previous sentence “he himself so small that you could not see his face but only the top of his cap and his narrow back, and if the car went especially fast it was probably the King”. The word **Udine** can be categorized as place deixis. **Udine** is a town where the King lived. It refers to point an area where the King existed that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 2). The word **this** can be categorized as discourse deixis. It refers to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). The use of **this** refers to the forthcoming portion in the word “way” including the utterance that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 2). The word **every day** can be categorized as time deixis. It encodes the

time at which an utterance was spoken that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 2).

Data 3

It is the end of summer. The fighting happened in the next mountain beyond. The narrator crossed the river in August and lived in a house in Gorizia village. The town is very handsome which full of shady trees and other people lived on it too.

“People lived on in **it** and **there** were hospitals and cafés and artillery up side streets and two bawdy houses, one for troops and one for officers”.
(Hemingway, 1929: 2)

The sentence above explains that the society lived on the mountain in Gorizia village. There are some hospitals, cafes, gun troops or artillery on the side of streets, and two houses for prostitution place. It's for troops and officers.

The deixis in the statement above is **it** and **there**. The word **it** can be categorized as person deixis in particular third person deixis. The word **it** refers to “the town” and “the mountain”. It is based on the context in the previous sentence “The River ran behind us and **the town** had been captured very handsomely but **the mountains** beyond it could not be taken”. It encodes to entity which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. The last is the word **there** can be categorized as place deixis. It encodes the spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech events. The word **there** is adverb of place and

used for far distance. Based on the context in the underlined sentence above, the adverb of place **there** refers to the town where some hospitals, cafes, and others existed.

Data 4

The green forest in the summer has changed to the white forest. It is the snow falling in winter. The narrator sits with his friend by drinking a bottle of Asti. His friend sees the priest is walking in the street. His friend commands the priest for coming with them but he refuses it. Then, at that night, the captain picks the priest up after the spaghetti course in the mess. This conversation happens in the mess.

“Priest to-day with girls,” the captain said looking at **the priest** and at **me**. **The priest** smiled and blushed and shook **his** head”.

The sentence above explains about the joking dialogue of the captain about the priest. Therefore, the priest just receives it by smiling and shaking his head. It located in the bawdy house when the snow is falling down. The priest is a young man and wearing grey tunic uniform.

The deixis in the statement above is **priest, to-day, the captain, the priest, me, the priest, and his**. The word **priest, the captain, and the priest** can be categorized as social deixis. The word **priest, the priest, and the priest** are relational social deixis. It refers to some social characteristic between the speaker and addressee that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 4). The

word **the captain** is absolute social deixis that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 4). It refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. The word **to-day** can be categorized as time deixis. It encodes the time at which an utterance was occurred. It shows that the speaker deliver the utterance at this present day that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 4). The word **me** and **his** can be categorized as person deixis. The singular pronoun **me** is first person deixis. The objective case **me** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry). It is based on the context in this previous sentence, "Later, below in the town, I watched the snow falling, looking out of the window of the bawdy house, the house for officers, where I sat with a friend and two glasses drinking a bottle of Asti". The pronoun **I** in the context above is the narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The possessive pronoun **his** is third person deixis. It refers to person who is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. The possessive pronoun **his** is belonging to the priest's head that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 4).

Data 5

This conversation happens in the mess at night after having spaghetti course. This conversation is the continuation of the previous data. Lieutenant Henry asks the priest about a book entitled the Black Pig.

"Did **you** ever read the 'Black Pig'?" asked **the lieutenant**. "**I** will get **you** a copy. **It** was that which shook **my** faith."

The sentence above shows about the dialog between the lieutenant and the priest. It located in the bawdy house. The “Black Pig” was a book that told about priest, faith, etc. Thus, the lieutenant offered to give the copy of that book.

The deixis in the statement above is **you**, **the lieutenant**, **I**, **you**, **it**, and **my**. The word **you**, **I**, **you**, **it**, and **my** can be categorized as person deixis. The first pronoun **you** and second **you** are second person deixis which refer to the person or persons being addressed. The first and second pronoun **you** refer to the priest as the addressee. It is based on the context in this next sentence “It is a filthy and vile book,” said **the priest**”. The singular pronoun **I** and **my** are first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to the speaker (Lieutenant Henry) that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 5). The possessive pronoun **my** is belonging to Lieutenant Henry’s faith after reading the *Black Pig* that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 5). The pronoun **it** is third person deixis. The pronoun **it** refers to *Black Pig* that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 5). It encodes to entity which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. The word **the lieutenant** can be categorized as social deixis. The word **the lieutenant** is absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 5). It refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee.

Data 6

The fields are green and the trees have small leaves. It is spring time.
There are many more guns in the town and Lieutenant Henry walks along the way

to the house. Then, he looks the door was opened when he is arriving. He decides to go upstairs room for take a rest and clean up. The room is joined with Lieutenant Rinaldi as his best friend. He prepares for take a bath when Lieutenant Rinaldi is sleeping on the bed. Then, Lieutenant Rinaldi wakes up and surprises for seeing his best friend's coming. Thus, the conversation begins both of them in the sunny day.

“Where did **you** go and what did **you** do? Tell **me** everything at **once**.” “**I** went **everywhere**. Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Villa San Giovanni, Messina, Taormina—”. (Hemingway, 1929: 4)

The sentence above explains about the dialog between Lieutenant Henry and Lieutenant Rinaldi. It located in one of the upstairs room in a house. It is sunny day. Lieutenant Rinaldi asks him about his life journey because both of them didn't meet for long time ago.

The deixis in the statement above is **you, you, me, once, I, and everywhere**. The word **you, you, me** and **I** can be categorized as person deixis.

The first pronoun **you** and second pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The first and second pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 6) and in the first underlined sentence below. The pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis for singular speaker. The singular pronoun **I** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the singular speaker. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “**I** decided to go on upstairs.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **me** can be categorized as first person

deixis. The objective case **me** refer to Lieutenant Rinaldi that based on the context in this sentence “**The lieutenant Rinaldi, lay asleep on the other bed.**” The word **once** can be categorized as time deixis. **Once** is an adverb that shows a single time based on the context in the conversation above (Data 6). The word **everywhere** can be categorized as place deixis. The word **everywhere** includes Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Villa San Giovanni, and other places that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 6).

Data 7

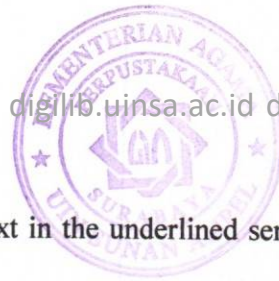
The narrator hears the battery is firing twice in front of the house. Then he looks out of the window for knowing the real situation. He does not see the guns but it were firing directly.

“The battery **in the next garden** woke **me in the morning** and **I** saw the sun coming through the window and got out of the bed”. (Hemingway, 1929: 5)

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The sentence above explains about a difficult situation. It tells about the battery accumulator of car is in trouble which is located in garden. That event makes Lieutenant Henry wakes up in the morning and bright day.

The deixis in the sentence above is **in the next garden, me, in the morning, and I**. The phrase **in the next garden** can be categorized as place deixis. It shows about the location where the event happened that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 7). The word **me** and **I** can be categorized as person deixis especially first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to the



narrator (Lieutenant Henry) that based on the context in the underlined sentence below. The objective case **me** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry). It is based on the context in this next sentence "As I looked out at the garden I heard a motor truck starting on the road." The pronoun **I** in the context above is the narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The phrase **in the morning** can be categorized time deixis. It shows about the time when the event is occurring that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 7).

Data 8

The narrator hears a motor truck on the road and gets out from the house. There are ten cars that lined up. Then, there are some mechanics that works to repair the battery. Both of the mechanics have a little conversation and one of the mechanics asks to the narrator. Thus, this conversation is the question of the narrator to one of the mechanics.

"What's the matter with **this** machine?" "It's no good. One thing after another." (Hemingway, 1929: 6)

The sentence above explains about the dialog between Lieutenant Henry with the mechanics. It located in the yard. The mechanics repaires the machine that stopped working. Thus, Lieutenant Henry asks about how the condition of the machine.

The deixis in the statement above is **this** and **it**. The word **this** can be categorized as discourse deixis. It refers to some portion of the discourse that

contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). The use of **this** refers to the forthcoming portion to the word “machine” that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 8) which including the utterance. The word **it** can be categorized as third person deixis. It encodes to entity which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. The pronoun **it** refers to machine that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 8) and explains that the machine in trouble.

Data 9

After having a simple conversation with some mechanics, the narrator comes back to the house and drinks a coffee at the mess table. Then, he goes up to his room for cleaning up his body. He looks Rinaldi sitting on the bed. Rinaldi starts the conversation when he was looking the narrator in the room.

“**You** will come with **me** to see **Miss Barkley**.” “No. “Yes. **You** will please come and make **me** a good impression on **her**.”

The sentence above explains about the dialog between Lieutenant Rinaldi and Lieutenant Henry. It located in a room. Lieutenant Rinaldi invites Lieutenant Henry to meet with Miss Barkley. Miss Barkley was a British nurse that worked in a hospital which located in Italy during World War I. Thus, Lieutenant Rinaldi forces his best friend to meet her and makes a good attitude on her.

The deixis in the statement above is **you**, **me**, **Miss Barkley**, **you**, **me**, and **her**. The word **you**, **me**, **you**, **me**, and **her** can be categorized as person deixis. The first pronoun **you** and second **you** can be categorized as second

person deixis. The first and second pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as addressee. It is based on the context in this previous sentence "I was very dusty and dirty and went up to my room to wash. Rinaldi was sitting on the bed with a copy of Hugo's English grammar". The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) who tells the whole story. The first pronoun **me** and second pronoun **me** can be categorized as first person deixis. The first and second objective case **me** refer to Lieutenant Rinaldi as the speaker. It is based on the context in the underlined sentence above. The pronoun **her** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **her** refer to Miss Barkley that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 9) that is not identified as the speaker and addressee. The phrase **Miss Barkley** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 9). Absolute social deixis is a deitic reference that includes no comparison of the ranking between the speaker and addressee. It also shows that the age of Miss Barkley as a young female.

Data 10

It is hot day in the afternoon. Lieutenant Rinaldi invites Lieutenant Henry for drinking a bottle of grappa. After drinking the second grappa, they go to the British hospital for meeting with Miss Barkley. Then, they see her when they are getting toward to the park.

“**Miss Barkley** was in **the garden**. Another nurse was with **her**. **We** saw **their** white uniforms through the trees and walked toward **them**.” (Hemingway, 1929 :7)

The sentence above explains about the situation when Lieutenant Rinaldi and Lieutenant Henry on the way to meet Miss Barkley in British hospital. British hospital was the big building that was built by Germans before war. Therefore, Miss Barkley was with other nurses by using white uniforms which located in the garden.

The deixis in the statement above is **Miss Barkley**, **the garden**, **her**, **we**, **their**, and **them**. The phrase **Miss Barkley** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 10). Absolute social deixis is a deitic reference that includes no comparison of the ranking between the speaker and addressee. The word **her**, **we**, **their**, and **them** can be categorized as person deixis. The phrase **the garden** can be categorized as place deixis. It refers to point a location when the utterance occurs that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 10). It encodes the spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech events. The pronoun **we** can be categorized as first person deixis for plural speaker. The plural pronoun **we** refer to Lieutenant Rinaldi and Lieutenant Henry. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “All right,” I said. We drank the second grappa. **Rinaldi** put away the bottle and we went down the stairs.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is the narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **her**, **their**, and **them** can be categorized as third person deixis. The

pronoun **her** refer to Miss Barkley that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 10). The pronoun **their** refer to Miss Barkley and other nurse that using white uniform that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 10). The pronoun **them** refer to Miss Barkley and other nurse that were in the garden that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 10).

Data 11

After having conversation with Miss Barkley, the narrator and Miss Barkley are going toward Rinaldi and Miss Ferguson. It located inside the British hospital in the afternoon. Thus, this conversation is begun by Rinaldi.

“**He** shook **his** head. “That is not good. **You** love England?” “Not too well. **I’m** Scotch, **you** see.” (Hemingway, 1929: 8)

The sentence above explains about the dialog between Lieutenant Rinaldi and Miss Helen Ferguson as one of the nurse in British hospital. Rinaldi does not understand what Miss Ferguson said. She uses Italian language. She comes from Scotland. In other hand, Lieutenant Henry helps Rinaldi and Miss Ferguson to understand the meaning in Italian and English language by translating it. Rinaldi uses English language to communicate with her. It can be seen in one of the dialog “Abbastanza bene,” I translated.” “She’s Scotch, so she loves Scotland better than England,” I said in Italian. “But Scotland is England.” I translated this for Miss Ferguson.” Thus, Rinaldi shook the head when he is talking with her.

The deixis in the statement above is **he**, **his**, **you**, **I'm**, and **you**. The word **he**, **his**, **you**, **I'm**, and **you** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **he** and **his** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **he** and possessive pronoun **his** refer to Rinaldi. Rinaldi shakes **his** head because he does not understand about Italian language that being said by Miss Ferguson. It is based on the context in this previous conversation "No understand," **Rinaldi shook his head.**" The first pronoun **you** and second pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The first pronoun **you** refer to Miss Ferguson that based on the underlined sentence below. The second pronoun **you** refer to Rinaldi. It is based on the context in this previous conversation "You love Italy?" **Rinaldi asked Miss Ferguson in English.**" The pronoun **I'm** can be categorized first person deixis which followed by to be am. The singular pronoun **I'm** refer to Miss Ferguson as the speaker and show that she was Scotch. It is based on the context in the second underlined sentence above.

Data 12

This conversation happens inside of the British hospital. It is in the afternoon. The narrator cannot find Miss Barkley but he meets with the head of nurse. The head of nurse says that Miss Barkley was on duty. Thus, the narrator talks with the head of nurse for a moment.

"**You're** the American in the Italian army?" **she** asked. "Yes, **ma'am**."
(Hemingway, 1929: 9)

The head of nurse asks to Lieutenant Henry about his nationality. The narrator was an American who worked in the Italian army as ambulance driver. He joined in the Italian army because he was in Italy. Thus, he can speak in Italian language very well.

The deixis in the statement above is **you're**, **she**, and **ma'am**. The word **you're** and **she** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **you're** can be categorized as second person deixis. The pronoun **you** which followed by **to be are**, refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee. It is based on the context in the underlined sentences below. The pronoun **she** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **she** refers to the head of nurse in the British hospital. It is based on the context in this previous sentence, "Inside I saw the head nurse, who said Miss Barkley was on duty—"there's a war on, you know." The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) who tells the whole story. The last deictic word is **ma'am**. The word **ma'am** can be categorized as social deixis especially relational social deixis that based on the sentence above (Data 12).

Relational social deixis is a deictic reference which refers to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee.

Data 13

The narrator goes back to Gorizia and to the villa. He will call Miss Barkley who was on duty. After having dinner in the villa, he goes to the British hospital. He wants to meet Miss Barkley in the British hospital.

“**They** seemed glad to see **me** and in a little while **Miss Ferguson** excused **herself** and went away.” (Hemingway, 1929: 10)

The narrator is seeing Miss Barkley sitting on a bench in the garden when he arrived in the British hospital. Miss Helen Ferguson was with her. Thus, they look glad to see Lieutenant Henry. Then, Miss Ferguson takes leave to them and goes away.

The deixis in the statement above is **they**, **me**, **Miss Ferguson**, and **herself**. The word **they**, **me**, and **herself** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **me** can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry). It is based on the context in the previous sentence “At dinner I ate very quickly and left for the villa where the British had their hospital.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **they** and **herself** can be categorized as third person deixis.

The plural pronoun **they** refer to Miss Barkley and Miss Ferguson. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “Miss Barkley was sitting on a bench in the garden. Miss Ferguson was with her.” The reflexive pronoun **herself** refers to Miss Ferguson that excuses and goes away and based on the context in the sentence above (Data 13). The word **Miss Ferguson** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 13). Absolute social deixis is a deitic reference that includes no comparison of the ranking between the speaker and addressee.

Data 14

After having a blind date with Miss Barkley in the garden of British Hospital, the narrator goes home to the villa. Then, he goes to the upstairs room and meets Rinaldi who lies down on the bed. After that, both of them are having a conversation at moment. Rinaldi asks to the narrator about the progress with Miss Barkley. In the next day, the narrator will go to some places exactly at the post.

“I was away for two days at the posts. When I got home it was too late and I did not see Miss Barkley until the next evening.” (Hemingway, 1929: 11)

The narrator went to the posts for two days. He has an important business in the posts. Then, he goes home very late. Thus, he cannot see Miss Barkley until the next day in the evening. He looks for her in the garden but nothing. Finally, he will wait her in the office of the British Hospital.

The deixis in the statement above is **I, for two days, at the post, I, it, I, Miss Barkley, and the next evening**. The word **for two days** and **the next evening** can be categorized as time deixis. It refers to the time when the event happening. **For two days** show about past event where a narrator existed and **the next evening** in the future time that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 14). The word **I, I, it, and I** can be categorized as person deixis. The first pronoun **I**, the second pronoun **I**, and the third pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The first, second, and third pronoun **I** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the narrator. It is based on the context in the next sentence **“I had to wait in the office of the hospital until she came down.”** The pronoun **I** in the context

above is a narrator of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **it** can be categorized third person deixis. The pronoun **it** refers to “got home” that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 14). The word **Miss Barkley** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 14). Absolute social deixis is a deitic reference that includes no comparison of the ranking between the speaker and addressee. The last deictic word is **at the post**. The word **at the post** can be categorized as place deixis. It showed that the past event happened at the post and based on the context in the sentence above (Data 14).

Data 15

While waiting for Miss Barkley in the office of British hospital, the narrator is sitting on a chair. Then, he sees Miss Catherine Barkley just appears. She is walking out from the hall. She seems to walk toward Lieutenant Henry. It is in the evening. Thus, this conversation happens both of them.

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“**We** have to just walk **here**. **You**’ve been away a long time.” “**This** is the third day. But **I**’m back **now**.” (Hemingway, 1929: 12)

The conversation happens in the garden because the narrator invites her to talk in out of the hall. They are walking and talking about special relation both of them. Miss Barkley feels that Lieutenant Henry has gone for a long time. Actually, the narrator just went to the posts for two days ago. Therefore, he comes back directly in the third day for meeting with her.

The deixis in the statement above is **we**, **here**, **you've**, **this**, **I'm**, and **now**. The word **we**, **you've**, and **I'm** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **we** and **I'm** can be categorized as first person deixis. The plural pronoun **we** refer to Lieutenant Henry and Miss Barkley. It is based on the context in this previous sentence "I saw Catherine Barkley coming down the hall, and stood up. She did not seem tall walking toward me but she looked very lovely. "Good-evening, Mr. Henry," she said." The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator of *A Farewell to Arms*. The singular pronoun **I** that followed by *to be am*, refer to Lieutenant Henry as the speaker. It is based on the context in the first underlined sentence above. The word **here** can be categorized as place deixis. The word **here** is adverb of place. The adverb of place **here** refers to the context of utterance exactly in the garden in this previous sentence "I walked behind her out into the garden, the orderly looking after us." The word **this** can be categorized as discourse deixis. It refers to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). The use of **this** refers to the forthcoming portion "the third day" that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 15). The word **now** can be categorized time deixis. It refers to the time when the conversation is occurring that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 15).

Data 16

It is in the night. After having blind dating with Miss Barkley, the narrator goes home. He walks on the street and stops in front of the Villa Rossa.

He hears somebody is singing. Then, he goes to the upstairs room and changes his clothes. Rinaldi comes when the narrator was undressing. Both of them have a conversation at moment.

“Where have **you** been?” “**At the Villa Rossa**. It was very edifying, baby. **We** all sang. Where have **you** been?” “Calling on the British.” (Hemingway, 1929: 13)

The conversation above is uttered by the narrator and Rinaldi. It happens at the upstairs room. Lieutenant Henry asks to Rinaldi. Rinaldi answers that he was singing with somebody at the Villa Rossa. Then, Rinaldi also asks to the narrator. The narrator says that he came from the British Hospital.

The deixis in the statement above is **you**, **at the Villa Rossa**, **it**, **we**, and **you**. The word **you**, **it**, **we**, and **you** can be categorized as person deixis. The first pronoun **you** and second pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis.

The first pronoun **you** refer to Rinaldi. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “Rinaldi came in while I was undressing. “Ah, ha!” he said.” The second pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “I stopped in front of the Villa Rossa.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **it** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **it** refers to “at the Villa Rossa” that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 16). The last deitic word is **we**. The pronoun **we** can be categorized as first person deixis. The plural pronoun **we** refer to somebody. It is based on the context in the previous sentence

“Somebody was singing.” The word **at the Villa Rossa** can be categorized as place deixis. It refers to point a location when the event and the past activity happened that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 16).

Data 17

It is a hot in the bright day. The street is dusty. The narrator comes back from the first mountain post. He is driving and sitting beside the driver in the car. He sees the regiment passing in the road. The men are hot and sweating. All the officers wear helmets. They are sweaty, dusty, and tired. A soldier is walking with a limp. He sits down beside the road. The narrator stops the car and walks toward the soldier. He wants to know about what the problem that happened to the soldier. Thus, the narrator begins the conversation.

“What’s the matter?” **He** looked at **me**, then stood up. “**I’m** going on.”

(Hemingway, 1929: 14)

The conversation above happens in the side of the road. It happens between Lieutenant Henry and a soldier. The narrator asks a soldier about the matter. In fact, a soldier just sees at the narrator and takes leave to him. Moreover, in the next conversation, a soldier explains that his leg getting trouble because of the war.

The deixis in the statement above is **he**, **me**, and **I’m**. The word **he**, **me**, and **I’m** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **he** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **he** refers to a soldier. It is based on the

context in the previous sentence “A soldier came along after the last of the stragglers. He was walking with a limp.” The pronoun **me** and **I’m** can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** refer to Lieutenant Henry. It is based on the context in the previous sentence “I got down and went over.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator of *A Farewell to Arms*. The singular pronoun **I** that followed by *to be am*, refer to a soldier as the speaker. It is based on the context of utterance in the first underlined sentence above.

Data 18

This conversation is the continuation of the previous conversation in data 17. It is in the hot afternoon. A soldier got a rupture in his leg which is caused by the war. The narrator will bring him to the hospital as soon as possible. A soldier asks the narrator to take him to the regimen. This conversation happens inside the car.

“Couldn’t **you** take **me** no place else?” “If it was closer to the front **I** could take **you** to a first medical post. But back **here** **you**’ve got to have papers.”
(Hemingway, 1929: 15)

This conversation occurs between the narrator and a soldier. The soldier asks to the narrator that he asks only going to one place, no other places. In fact, the narrator will bring him to the first medical post as the nearer place. Moreover, he has got papers if he comes back here. In the end of this conversation shows that

the narrator brings a soldier to the hospital and helps him down. Then, they separate at the side of road exactly in the hospital.

The deixis in the statement above is **you, me, it, I, you, here, and you've**. The word **here** can be categorized as place deixis. **Here** is adverb of place where the participants exist. It is based on the context in the conversation above (Data 18). The word **you, me, it, I, you, and you've** that followed by auxiliary verb have, can be categorized as person deixis. The first pronoun **you**, second pronoun **you**, third pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The first pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry. It is based on the context in the previous sentence "**The lieutenant** said I slipped the truss on purpose." The second and third pronoun **you** refer to a soldier that has the rupture. It is based on the context in the underlined sentence below. The pronoun **me** and **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** refer to a soldier. It is based on the context of utterance in the next sentence "**I helped the soldier with**

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the rupture up on the seat with us." The singular pronoun **I** refer to Lieutegant Henry as the speaker. It is based on the context in the first underlined sentence above. The pronoun **it** refers to the word "place" that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 18).

Data 19

It is in the hot evening. It located in the mess exactly in the Milan. The narrator drinks and talks with the priest. They drink the wine all the night. They talk about someone named Archbishop Ireland.

“I thought **he** had a fine name and **he** came from Minnesota which made a lovely name: Ireland of Minnesota, Ireland of Wisconsin, and Ireland of Michigan.” (Hemingway, 1929: 16)

The narrator thinks about a man named Archbishop Ireland who has a good name. Archbishop Ireland comes from Minnesota. Archbishop Ireland was a noble man who was received the injustice. He has a good name as like the island name.

The deixis in the statement above is **I**, **he**, and **he**. The word **I**, **he**, and **he** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry) who thinks about Archbishop Ireland that based on the context in the underlined sentence below. The first pronoun **he** and second pronoun **he** can be categorized as third person deixis. The first and second pronoun **he** refers to Archbishop Ireland. It is based on the context in the previous sentence “I drank wine because tonight we were not all brothers unless I drank a little and talked with the priest about Archbishop Ireland who was, it seemed, a noble man and with whose injustice, the injustices he had received and in which I participated as an American, and of which I had never heard, I feigned acquaintance.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator of *A Farewell to Arms*.

Data 20

After drinking and talking with the priest, the major, Rinaldi, and other officers, the narrator goes home together with Rinaldi. They walk along the road

in the town. Rinaldi takes leave when they arrive at the gate of the driveway. Then, the narrator continues his walking and arrives in front of the villa. He enters and sits in the reception hall of the villa for waiting his darling, Miss Catherine Barkley. He sees someone is going down the hallway. In fact, it is not Catherine. It is Catherine's friend, Miss Helen Ferguson.

"Hello," **she** said. "Catherine asked **me** to tell **you**, **she** was sorry **she** couldn't see **you this evening**." "**I'm** so sorry. **I** hope **she's** not ill." (Hemingway, 1929: 17)

The conversation above occurs between the narrator and Miss Ferguson. It located in the reception hall of the villa. It happens in the evening. Miss Ferguson accosts him by saying hello to him. Then, she tells that Catherine cannot meet Lieutenant Henry at this time. The narrator wishes that Catherine will in good condition and healthy.

The deixis in the statement above is **she, me, you, she, she, you, this evening, I'm, I, and she's**. The word **she, me, you, she, she, I'm, I, she's** and **you** can be categorized as person deixis. The first pronoun **she**, second pronoun **she**, third pronoun **she**, and fourth pronoun **she's** can be categorized as third person deixis. The first pronoun **she** refers to Miss Ferguson. It is based on the context in the previous sentence "**I stood up, but it was not Catherine. It was Miss Ferguson.**" The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The second, third pronoun **she**, and fourth pronoun **she** followed by suffix -s refers to Miss Catherine Barkley that based on the context in

the conversation above (Data 20). The first pronoun **you** and second pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The first and second pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee that based on the context in the underlined sentence above. The pronoun **me**, **I'm**, and **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** refer to Miss Ferguson that asked by Catherine to give information to Lieutenant Henry and based on the context in the conversation above (Data 20). The first singular pronoun **I** and second singular pronoun **I** followed by **to be am**, refer to Miss Ferguson as the speaker that based on the context in the underlined sentence above. The last deitic word is **this evening**. The word **this evening** can be categorized as time deixis. It refers to point the time when the utterance is occurring that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 20).

Data 21

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It is in the afternoon. The war happened last night in the river. The narrator rides in the first car with the driver. Then, they stop the car when passing the British hospital. The narrator commands the driver to go and wait at the junction. The narrator hurries up because of the war. He goes to the inside the reception hall and asks for his darling, Miss Barkley. The receptionist says that she was on duty. Moreover, he begs to the receptionist to call her. Thus, he can meet with Miss Barkley. He says to her that he will go to show up above Plava. Thus he takes leave to his darling in a hurry. Miss Barkley takes something from her neck and put it into his hand. It is a Saint Antony. Then, the narrator goes out

from the British hospital and enters to the ambulance car. He continues his trip with the driver.

“Saint Anthony?” asked **the driver**. “Yes.” “**I** have one.” **His** right hand left the wheel and opened a button of **his** tunic and pulled **it** out from under **his** shirt.” (Hemingway, 1929: 18)

The conversation above occurs between the narrator and the driver. It located inside the ambulance car. The driver asks about Saint Anthony. Then, the narrator says that he has it. Saint Anthony is something useful for anyone who wears it. It will take care for anyone in any condition. It usually put in the neck or under the shirt. Thus, the driver put his Saint Anthony under his shirt.

The deixis in the statement above is **I**, **his**, **his**, **it**, **the driver**, and **his**. The word **I**, **his**, **his**, **it**, **the driver**, and **his** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the speaker. It is based on the context in the previous sentence “**I** opened the capsule and spilled him out into my hand.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **his**, **his**, **it**, **the driver**, and **his** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **it** refers to “a button” that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 21). The first possessive pronoun **his** refer to the driver’s right hand that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 21). The second possessive pronoun **his** refer to the driver’s tunic that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 21). The third possessive pronoun **his** refer to the

driver's shirt that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 21). The word **the driver** is categorized as third person because he is not identified as the speaker or addressee appears that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 21). In this case, **the driver** also can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis. It refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee.

Data 22

The sun is going down. It enters to the evening time. The narrator is driving slowly on the road. He sees the Austrian observation above the hills when driving the car. Then, he parks the car pas through the brickyard. There are some doctors at the brickyard. In other hand, the narrator meets the major and talks with him.

"Here at the brickyard we were sheltered from rifle or machine-gun fire by the river bank." (Hemingway, 1929: 19)

It located in the brickyard. The narrator secured from machine gun fire while he is staying at the brickyard. The machine gun voice can be heard in some places close to the river bank. The bombardment begins. Thus, it is better to look for the secure place for protecting our self especially for the narrator.

The deixis in the statement above is **here, at the brickyard, and we**. The word **here** and **at the brickyard** can be categorized as place deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 22). **Here** is adverb of place and show

a location where the participant exists. The word **we** can be categorized as person deixis especially first person deixis. The plural pronoun **we** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry) and the driver. It is based on the context in the previous conversation "Saint Anthony?" asked **the driver**. "Yes." "There were three doctors that I knew." The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*.

Data 23

It is in the evening. The narrator is at the brickyard where the secure place from gun fire. He meets with the major and other officers. Then, he asks the dugout for the driver. The major commands a soldier to show the dugout to the narrator. The dugout is found. The narrator leaves the driver that stays in the nice dugout. Therefore, the narrator continues to talk with the major and other officers.

"The major asked me to have a drink with him and two other officers."

(Hemingway, 1929: 20)

The narrator is invited by the major for drinking together with two other officers. It located at the brickyard. They drink the rum. The major was a man with upturned mustaches. He had wound stripes because the war in Libya. He is very kind.

The deixis in the statement above is **the major**, **me**, and **him**. The word **the major** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 23). Absolute social deixis refers

in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. The word **me** and **him** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **me** can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** refers to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry). It is based on the context in the previous sentence "**I** talked with the major." The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **him** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **him** refers to "the major" that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 23).

Data 24

After drinking the rum with the major and other officers, the narrator goes to the dugout for seeing the driver. Then, he goes out to check the cars and the situation in outside the dugout. After that, he comes back to the dugout and sits on the ground with four drivers. Both of them are talking about anything relates to the war.

"**I** believe **we** should get the war over," **I** said." (Hemingway, 1929: 21)

It is in the dark evening. The conversation occurs between the narrator and four officers named Passini, Manera, Gavuzzi, and Gordini. It located inside of the dugout. The narrator makes sure to them that the war will be finish. Besides that, they also talks about some troops, carabinieri, and the brave bersaglieri.

The deixis in the statement above is **I**, **we**, and **I**. The word **I**, **we**, and **I** can be categorized as person deixis especially first person deixis. The first

singular pronoun **I** and second singular pronoun **I** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the speaker. It is based on the context in the previous conversation "**I** know how you talk," **I** said." The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The plural pronoun **we** refer to Lieutenant Henry and other drivers (Manera, Passini, Gavuzzi). It is based on the context in the first underlined sentence above and in this previous sentence "Who goes to the attack?" asked **Gavuzzi**". "If everybody would not attack the war would be over," **Manera** said." "One of those shot by the carabinieri is from my town," **Passini** said."

Data 25

This event is the continuation the previous conversation in data 24. The narrator is still with four drivers inside the dugout. They continue their conversation in the same topic. It is about the war. They talk too much with the narrator. Thus, they feel hungry at that night. Gavuzzi asks to the narrator that they do not eat yet. Then, the narrator will go out and check the condition.

"**He** was the quietest one of the four. "Come with **me** if **you** want," **I** said, "and **we**'ll see." (Hemingway, 1929: 22)

It is in the dark night. The conversation above occurs between Gordini and the narrator. It happens inside the dugout, the secure place. Gordini wants to help and accompanies him for looking for some foods to eat and checking the

situation outside. The narrator thinks that Gordini was the quietest one from other drivers. The narrator invites him for going out if he wants.

The deixis in the statement above is **he, me, you, I, and we'll**. The word **he, me, you, I, and we'll** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **he** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **he** refers to Gordini. It is based on the context in the previous sentence "Gordini stood up and went outside with me." The pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The pronoun **you** refer to Gordini as the addressee that based on the context in the underlined sentence above and in the conversation above (Data 25). The pronoun **me, I, and we'll** can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** refers to Lieutenant Henry as the speaker that based on the context in the underlined sentence below. The singular pronoun **I** refer to the narrator as the speaker. It is based on the context in this previous sentence "I will go and see, I said." The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The plural pronoun **we** that followed by auxiliary verb **will**, refer to Lieutenant Henry and Gordini that based on the context in the first and second underlined sentence above.

Data 26

The narrator is at the outside of the dugout. It is very dark. He is with Gordini who stands up behind him. The bombardment begins behind them. The narrator says to the major that they are hungry and tells about the soup. Then, the major commands the orderly to take a metal basin of cold cooked macaroni. The

narrator gives it to Gordini. After that, the narrator asks for any cheese to the major. The major commands the orderly to take the cheese in the hole. It is a quarter of white cheese. After asking for macaroni and cheese, they run outside passing the brickyard. Gordini runs to the dugout. The narrator who brings the cheese also runs after him. Then, the narrator takes the knife in the kitchen and opens the cheese.

“**I** cut the cheese into pieces and laid **them** on the macaroni.”
(Hemingway, 1929: 23)

The narrator is at the kitchen. It is in the night. He cuts a quarter of white cheese into some pieces. Then, Gavuzzi gives the metal basin of the macaroni to him. He puts some pieces of cheese into the macaroni.

The deixis in the statement above is **I** and **them**. The word **I** and **them** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the narrator. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “**I** took out my knife, opened it, wiped off the blade and pared off the dirty outside surface of the cheese.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **them** can be categorized as third person deixis. The objective case **them** refer to “the cheese” that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 26).

Data 27

It is in the night. After makes some pieces of cheese into the macaroni, the narrator commands the four drivers to sit down and wait at moment. Then, he tries to mix the macaroni and cheeses become one. He tries to enjoy and eat it deliciously.

“They were all eating, holding **their** chins close over the basin, tipping **their** heads back, sucking in the ends.”

After beginning by the narrator, the four drivers also eat the mix macaroni and cheese. They eat it deliciously and enthusiastically. It located in the canteen exactly in the dugout. It tastes as like the rusty metal. Then, they drink the wine together after eating the mix macaroni.

The deixis in the statement above is **they**, **their**, and **their**. The word **they**, **their**, and **their** can be categorized as person deixis especially third person deixis. The pronoun **they** refer to the major, the two captains, Manera, Passini, Gordini, and Gavuzzi. It is based on the context in this previous sentence **“The major spoke to an orderly who went out of sight in the back and came back with a metal basin of cold cooked macaroni. I handed it to Gordini.”** **“The two captains took off their coats.”** **“How are the cars?”** **Manera asked.** **“Gavuzzi handed me the basin of macaroni.”** I handed the canteen back to **Passini.**” The first and second possessive pronoun **their** refer to the chins and heads back of the major, the two captains, Manera, Passini, Gordini, and Gavuzzi that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 27) and in the underlined sentences above.

Data 28

After finishing the mix macaroni and the wine, something happened in the dugout. In fact, the dugout is a shallow hole. The narrator hears an explosion outside the dugout. The machine gun fired across the river. He also hears the bombs exploded. Then, the door of the dugout breaks and flows. The narrator feels difficult to breath. His body is flown by the wind hardly. He tries to move but it is very difficult. He pulls and twists his legs. Finally, he gets his legs. He hears someone is crying and screaming. It is Passini. His leg is in trouble. The narrator touches Passini and he is screaming. The narrator sees something smashing Passini's legs. One of his legs was gone.

“Passini was quiet **now**. **I** sat beside **him**, undid **my** tunic and tried to rip the tail of **my** shirt.” (Hemingway, 1929: 24)

Passini feels in painful. He is quiet a thousand words. The narrator sits beside him. The narrator also feels difficult to move. He still tries it obstinately. Finally, his legs move a little. Other drivers also have a trouble with their legs. Passini's body is pale. Finally, he is not alive. Thus, there are only three drivers and the narrator that lived.

The deixis in the statement above is **now**, **I**, **him**, **my**, and **my**. The word **now** can be categorized as time deixis. It refers to this present time when the event is happening that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 28). The word **I**, **him**, **my**, and **my** can be categorized person deixis. The pronoun **I**, **my**, and **my** can be categorized as first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to

Lieutenant Henry as the narrator. It is based on this previous sentence “I tried again and my legs moved a little.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The first pronoun **my** and second pronoun **my** refer to the narrator’s tunic and shirt that based on the sentence above (Data 28) and the underlined sentence above. The pronoun **him** can be categorized as third person deixis. The objective case **him** refer to Passini that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 28).

Data 29

The narrator is taken care at the post for temporary. Then, the British comes with three ambulances. One of the drivers comes toward to the narrator and asks the condition and others.

“**We’d** take quite good care of **them** and return **them** to the villa. 206 aren’t you?” “Yes.” (Hemingway, 1929: 25)

This conversation occurs between the narrator and the British driver. It happens at the post. It is still in the night. The British driver will help the narrator to take care of the cars and return it to the villa.

The deixis in the statement above is **we’d**, **them**, **them**, and **you**. The word **we’d**, **them**, **them**, and **you** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **we’d** can be categorized as first person deixis. The plural pronoun **we** that followed by auxiliary verb **would**, refer to the British driver. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “The British had come with three ambulances

and they had two men on each ambulance. One of their drivers came over to me, brought by Gordini who looked very white and sick.” The pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee that based on the context in the second underlined sentences below. The first pronoun **them** and second pronoun **them** can be categorized as third person deixis. The first and second objective case **them** refer to “the cars” that based on the context in this previous sentence “Would you like us to take the cars?” “That’s what I wanted to ask you.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*.

Data 30

It is in the night after the bomb exploded outside the dugout. After talked with the British driver, the narrator talks with the Englishman. The Englishman walks to the dressing station and calls two stretcher bearers. They come toward the narrator

“Lift **him** very carefully about the legs. **His** legs are very painful. **He** is the legitimate son of **President Wilson**.”

It happens in the medical post. The narrator’s legs are very painful. The utterance above is spoken by the tall Englishman. He orders to two stretcher bearers for lifting the narrator carefully. Besides that, the Englishman knew that the narrator was the legitimate son of President Wilson. Then, two stretcher

bearers lift the narrator into the dressing room for getting other medical treatments.

The deixis in the statement above is **him**, **his**, **he**, and **President Wilson**. The word **him**, **his**, and **he** can be categorized as person deixis especially third person deixis. The objective case **him** refers to Lieutenant Henry as the narrator. It is based on the context in this previous sentence "I am all right." The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The possessive pronoun **his** refer to the narrator's legs that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 30) and in the underlined sentence above. The pronoun **he** refers to the narrator that based on the underlined sentence above. The word **President Wilson** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 30). Absolute social deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee.

Data 31

The narrator asks by the medical captain in the dressing room. It is in the night. The medical captain asks about what happened to him until his legs are painful. He answers that it is caused by a trench mortal shell. The captain doctor also asks about his true condition. Then, the captain doctor gives a glass of brandy to him in order to decrease the pain. He will bandage the narrator's pain. He does it fast and sure.

“**He’s** an American,” one of the other captains said. “**I** thought **you** said **he** was a Frenchman. **He** talks French,” **the captain** said.”(Hemingway, 1929: 26)

The conversation above is uttered by the captain doctor with one of the other captains. He says that the narrator was an American. On the other way, the other captain considers that the narrator was a Frenchman. In fact, the narrator uses French language to talk with the captain doctor and others.

The deixis in the statement above is **he’s**, **I**, **you**, **he**, **he**, and **the captain**. The word **he’s**, **I**, **you**, **he**, and **he** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to the other captain as the speaker that based on the context in conversation above (Data 31). The pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The pronoun **you** refer to one of the other captains as the addressee that based on the context in conversation above (Data 31). The pronoun **he’s**, **he**, and **he** can be categorized as third person deixis. The first pronoun **he** that followed by **to be** is, digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id second pronoun **he**, and third pronoun **he** refer to the narrator. It is based on this next sentence “**I’m** all right,” **I** said.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The last deitic word is **the captain**. **The captain** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in conversation above (Data 31). It refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee.

Data 32

It is hot day in the afternoon. It located in one of the hospital rooms. The narrator is taken care in the hospital. The narrator is lying on the bed. There are many flies inside the room. It disturbs the comfortable for anyone who is in the room. The orderly cuts a paper into strips and ties it into a stick for chasing away the flies. After chasing the flies, the orderly over sleeps. The flies come back again to the room and toward the narrator.

“I waked **the orderly** and **he** poured mineral water on the dressings.”

(Hemingway, 1929: 27)

The narrator feels uncomfortable with the present of many flies in the room. He blows them away and closes his face with his hand. In the middle of his slept, he feels hot. He wakes up and his legs feel itching. Thus, he wakes the orderly. The orderly poured the mineral water on the dressings in order the bed feels cool and lovely.

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The deixis in the statement above is **I**, **the orderly**, and **he**. The word **I** and **he** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry). It is based on this previous sentence “I watched them settle on the ceiling.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **he** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **he** refers to the orderly that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 32). The word **the orderly** can be categorized as social deixis especially

absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 32). It refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee.

Data 33

It is in the fresh morning. The nurses and a doctor come to every room in every morning. Then, they pick him up to the dressing room for checking the condition. The orderly pours the mineral water again. The narrator returns to the room and tells to the orderly that he feels itching on his legs. In other hand, one of the doctors comes and brings Rinaldi who comes to visit his best friend.

“Have **you** seen **Miss Barkley**?” “**I** will bring **her here**. **I** will go **now** and bring **her here**.” “Don’t go,” **I** said.” (Hemingway, 1929: 28)

The conversation above is uttered by the narrator and Rinaldi. It located in one of the ward in a hospital, Rinaldi wears gloves. He feels worrying about the condition of the narrator. He asks to the narrator about seeing Miss Barkley. He will invite her to see the darling soon, Lieutenant Henry. He thinks that it will be better if his darling comes to visit him.

The deixis in the statement above is **you, Miss Barkley, I, her, here, I, now, her, here**, and **I**. The word **Miss Barkley** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 33). Absolute social deixis is a deitic reference that includes no comparison of the ranking between the speaker and addressee. The word **you, I, her, I, her**,

and **I** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee that based on the context in the underlined sentences below. The first pronoun **I**, second pronoun **I**, and third pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The first and second pronoun **I** refer to Rinaldi as the speaker. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “My orderly had finished pouring water and the bed felt cool and lovely and **I** was telling him where to scratch on the soles of my feet against the itching when one of the doctors brought in **Rinaldi**.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The third singular pronoun **I** refer to Lieutenant Henry that based on the context in the underlined sentences above. The first pronoun **her** and second pronoun **her** can be categorized as third person deixis. The first and second pronoun **her** refer to Miss Barkley that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 33). The word **now** can be categorized as time deixis. It refers to point the time when the utterance is occurring that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 33). The first word **here** and second word **here** can be categorized as place deixis. **Here** is adverb of place that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 33).

Data 34

It is in the cold evening. The nurse brings the soup and takes the bowl. Then, the narrator is dinner. The orderly comes in to the room. He comes with someone. It is the priest. The priest comes to visit the narrator in the hospital.

“How do **you** do?” **he** asked. **He** put some packages down by the bed, **on the floor**. “All right, **father**.” (Hemingway, 1929: 29)

The conversation above occurs between the narrator and the priest. The priest asks about the narrator’s condition. The narrator says that he feels better than yesterday. Then, the priest puts gift under the bed on the floor.

The deixis in the statement above is **you**, **he**, **he**, **on the floor**, and **father**. The word **you**, **he**, and **he** can be categorized as person deixis. The word **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee. It is based on the context in this next sentence “I noticed his face looked very tired.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The first pronoun **he** and second pronoun **he** can be categorized as third person deixis. The first and second pronoun **he** refer to the priest. It is based on the context in this previous sentence

“The orderly came down between the beds and stopped. Someone was with him. It was **the priest**.” The word **father** can be categorized as social deixis especially

relational social deixis. It refers to some social characteristic between the speaker and addressee that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 34). The word **on the floor** can be categorized as place deixis. **On the floor** indicates a place where the priest put the packages that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 34).

Data 35

The priest is sitting down on the chair. His face seems so tired. It is in the evening and happens in the ward. He talks very much with the narrator. He misses to the present of Lieutenant Henry in the mess. He brings some packages and shows it to the narrator.

“**This** is mosquito netting. **This** is a bottle of vermouth. **You** like vermouth? **These** are English papers.” “Please open **them**.” (Hemingway, 1929: 30)

The conversation above is uttered by the priest and the narrator. He brings something for the narrator. It is mosquito netting and a bottle of vermouth. Then, the narrator asks him for opening the packages of mosquito netting and a bottle of vermouth.

The deixis in the statement above is **this**, **this**, **you**, **these**, and **them**.

The word **this**, **this**, and **these** can be categorized as discourse deixis. It refers to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). The use of the first **this** refers to the forthcoming portion to mosquito netting that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 35). The use of the second **this** refers to the forthcoming portion to a bottle of vermouth that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 35). The use of the third **these** (in plural) refer to the forthcoming portion to English papers that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 35). The word **you** and **them** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The pronoun

you refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry). It is based on the context in this next sentence "I held the mosquito netting in my hands." The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **them** can be categorized as third person deixis. The objective case **them** refer to English papers that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 35).

Data 36

This conversation is the continuation the previous in data 35. It happens in the room. The priest invites the narrator to drink a glass of vermouth. The orderly opens the bottle and pours it into two glasses. Both of them talks about their problems, war, the rank of officer, etc.

"**You** do not love **Him** at all?" **he** asked. "**I am** afraid of **Him** in the night sometimes." "**You** should love **Him**." (Hemingway, 1929: 31)

The conversation above is uttered by the narrator and the priest in the night. The priest begins the topic of conversation about God. He asks to Lieutenant Henry about love to God. In fact, the narrator says that he just loves God sometimes. Then, the priest suggests to the narrator to love Him. He was the only one that can help and give us everything.

The deixis in the statement above is **you, him, he, I am, him, in the night, sometimes, you, and him**. The word **you, him, he, I am, him, you, and him** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **I am** can be categorized as first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** that followed by to be am, refer to

Lieutenant Henry as the narrator that based on the context in the first underlined sentence below. The first pronoun **you** and second pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The first and second pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee. It is based on the context in this next conversation "I don't love much." The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **him**, **he**, **him**, and **him** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **he** refers to the priest as the speaker. It is based on the context in this previous sentence "The priest put down the glass. He was thinking about something else." The first objective case **him**, second objective case **him**, third objective case **him** refer to God. It is based on the context in this previous conversation "You understand but you do not love God." "No." The word **in the night** and **sometimes** can be categorized as time deixis. It refers to point the time when the utterance is occurring that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 36).

Data 37

The narrator does not love God at all. The priest tells to him that when we love God, we will wish for doing something. Wishing to serve and sacrifice. Thus, he tries to ask about something else to the priest. He asks to priest about loving women.

"What about **your mother**?" "Yes, I must have loved **my mother**."

The conversation above occurs between the narrator and the priest. It happens at night in the ward. The narrator asks about loving women to him. In fact, he never loved any women. Thus, the narrator asks about loving his mother. In fact, he must have loved his mother who bore him to this world.

The deixis in the statement above is **your**, **mother**, **I**, and **my**, **mother**. The word **I** can be categorized as person deixis especially first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refers to the priest. It is based on the context in the previous sentence "I could see the priest was disappointed." The word **your** and **my** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **your** can be categorized as second person deixis. The possessive pronoun **your** refers to the priest's mother that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 37). The pronoun **my** can be categorized as first person deixis. The possessive pronoun **my** is belonging to the priest's mother that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 37). The first word of **mother** and second word of **mother** can be categorized as social deixis especially relational social deixis. It refers to some social characteristics between the speaker and addressee that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 37).

Data 38

It is in the morning. The major comes in to the hospital for visiting the narrator. He asks to Lieutenant Henry about the condition. Then, he suggests to the narrator for travelling in the next day before the pain in serious condition.

“**The doctors** were very nice and seemed very capable. **They** were anxious to ship **me** to Milan where **there** were better X-ray facilities and where, after the operation, **I** could take mechano-therapy.” (Hemingway, 1929: 32)

It located in the ward. The narrator thinks about some doctors who treat him in the hospital. They are very kind and skillful. They also will send Lieutenant Henry to American hospital in Milan by the ship. In fact, there were better X-ray facilities and mechano therapy.

The deixis in the statement above is **the doctors**, **they**, **me**, **there**, and **I**. The word **the doctors** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 38). It refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. The word **there** can be categorized as place deixis. **There** is adverb of place. It refers to point a location when the event is occurring that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 38). **There** is adverb of place and used to point further way to Milan. The word **they**, **me**, and **I** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **they** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **they** refer to “the doctors” that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 38). The pronoun **me** and **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** and singular pronoun **I** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry). It is based on the context in this sentence “I wanted to go to Milan too.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*.

Data 39

It is in the night. Rinaldi comes for visiting the narrator with the major from the mess. It located inside the ward. Then, they ask about the narrator's condition. They suggest to him that he has better to go to American hospital in Milan in order getting better medical treatment. Moreover, they continue to talk about another topic. The narrator will draw a sight draft to his grandfather because the tickets are very expensive. In other hand, one of them says that his grandfather has paid it or the narrator will go to the prison.

"Can a **grandfather** jail a patriotic **grandson** who is dying that Italy may live? Live the American Garibaldi, said Rinaldi." (Hemingway, 1929: 33)

The sentence above is uttered by Lieutenant Henry's best friend, Rinaldi. Rinaldi does not believe it. He asks about a grandfather probably can jail his patriotic grandson who was painful. Then, he convinces that his grandfather will not do that.

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The deixis in the statement above is **grandfather** and **grandson**. The word **grandfather** and **grandson** can be categorized as social deixis especially relational social deixis that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 39). It refers to some social characteristic between the speaker and addressee.

Data 40

After talking together with the major and Rinaldi, the narrator goes for

sleeping in the ward. Rinaldi kisses him. The major accompanies him. Then, they will have a trip in the next day in the morning.

“The next day in the morning we left for Milan and arrived forty-eight hours later.”

It happens on the morning. The narrator, the major, and Rinaldi have a bad trip. They left for Milan. It will finish off forty eight hours. It is long journey to get the purpose.

The deixis in the statement above is **the next day in the morning, we,** and **forty-eight hours later.** The word **we** can be categorized as person deixis especially first person deixis. The plural pronoun **we** refer to the narrator, the major, and Rinaldi as the plural speakers. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “We must go, said the major.” “Don’t be so loud, baby, Rinaldi said.” “I got drunk and slept until past Vicenza where I woke up and was very sick on the floor.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The word **the next day in the morning** and **forty-eight hours later** can be categorized as time deixis. It refers to point to the time when the event is occurring that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 40).

4.2 Discussion

After gathering the data from *A Farewell to Arms* novel, and analyzes it based on five types of deixis theory, namely person deixis, time deixis, place

deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Then, the next part is the discussion of the whole data to answer the problem proposed in the previous chapter.

In accordance with theory, the information obtained from the data shows that deixis used in *A Farewell to Arms* novel by Ernest Hemingway consist of five types, namely person, place, time, social and discourse deixis. Furthermore, the theory of deixis which is proposed by Levinson is used to analyze words and sentences produced by the researcher on the literary work.

Deixis is the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves. Based on the analysis, the deixis used in *A Farewell to Arms* novel has found five types of deixis theory. Person deixis is mostly used in book one in *A Farewell to Arms* novel. In almost every page in the book one, person deixis is existed. Person deixis consists of three types, namely first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. First person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker. The first pronoun **I** occur in every paragraph in each pages. The singular pronoun **I** refer to the person who is currently speaking. The pronoun **I** can be categorized as deictic element that indicates first person deixis that based on the context of utterance. According to Levinson, first person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself. The deictic marker **I** can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main character in the novel, especially as the protagonist. The whole story is only narrated by one person or a narrator.

The next first person deixis is **we**. The plural pronoun **we** also often exist in each pages. The plural pronoun **we** can be interpreted to the speaker that

consists of more than one person in the same situation that based on the context of utterance. According to Allsop (1990: 92) said that the plural pronoun **we** is used to mean all of us as the speaker, the listener (s), and other people in the same situation. Then, the next first person deixis is **me** and **my**. The pronoun **me** can be categorized as the objective case for one person, especially for the speaker that based on the context of utterance. The objective case is usually placed after verb or preposition. The pronoun **my** can be categorized as possessive pronoun for singular or one person. The pronoun **my** can be interpreted as belonging to me that based on the context of utterance. The example of the singular pronoun **I** and plural pronoun **we** as follows:

“I believe **we** should get the war over,” **I** said.” (Hemingway, 1929: 21)

The plural pronoun **we** in sentence above can be interpreted to a group of people as the plural speaker which talk together about something in the same situation. The plural pronoun **we** refer to Lieutenant Henry and other drivers (Manera, Passini, Gavuzzi) that based on the context of utterance. Therefore, the singular pronoun **I** in the sentence above refer to Lieutenant Henry as the narrator and the protagonist in the novel that based on the context of utterance. Lieutenant Henry was an American ambulance driver in Italy during the World War I.

The example of the objective case **me** is as follows:

“What’s the matter?” He looked at **me**, then stood up. “I’m going on.”
(Hemingway, 1929: 14)

The conversation above happened between Lieutenant Henry and a soldier. The narrator asked a soldier about the matter. Thus, the pronoun **me** can

be interpreted as the objective case that refers to Lieutenant Henry as the singular speaker based on the context of utterance.

Then, the example of the possessive pronoun **my** as follows:

“Did you ever read the ‘Black Pig’?” asked the lieutenant. “I will get you a copy. It was that which shook **my** faith.” (Hemingway, 1929: 2)

The sentence above shows about the dialog between the lieutenant and the priest. The “Black Pig” was a book that told about priest, faith, etc. Thus, the pronoun **my** can be interpreted as possessive pronoun that refers to lieutenant’s faith or belonging to lieutenant’s faith after reading the *Black Pig* based on the context of utterance.

The next person deixis that often occur is second person deixis. Levinson stated that second person deixis is referred to the person or persons being addressed. Second person deixis **your** and **you** occur in the data. The pronoun **you** can be used for one or more than one person. The pronoun **you** can be interpreted as a replacement for someone who has a role as addressee that based on the context of utterance. According to Azar (1993: 231) said that the pronoun **you** means any person or people in general. The pronoun **your** can be classified as possessive pronoun for the addressee that based on the context of utterance. The example of pronoun **you** can be seen in the previous example. The pronoun **you** in the conversation refer to the priest as the singular addressee that based on the context of utterance. The example of the possessive pronoun **your** as follows:

“What about **your** mother?” “Yes, I must have loved my mother.” (Hemingway, 1929: 31)

The conversation above occurred between the narrator and the priest. Thus, the pronoun **your** can be interpreted as possessive pronoun for an addressee that refers to the priest’s mother that based on the context of utterance.

The next person deixis that occurs is third person deixis. Levinson claimed that third person deixis is referred to third parties other than the speaker or the person being addressed. The pronoun **he, she, the driver, it, his, him, her, herself, they, their, and them** are often occurred in the data. The pronouns **she** and **he** are deictic reference refer to third person deixis or Levinson categorized those deictic element as singular third person deixis that based on the context of utterance. The pronoun **she** can be interpreted for considering the gender of addressee especially for female human or animal and the pronoun **he** for male human or animal. The pronoun **they** is deictic element as plural third person deixis that based on the context of utterance. The plural pronoun **they** can be interpreted as a group of people who are being addressed and can be used for plural of **she, he, and it**. According to Allsop (1990: 90) claimed that the third pronoun **it** is used for all other inanimate objects and for animals where the sex is not known or unimportant. The other third person deixis also has function as the objective case in a sentence. It is **him, her, and them**. Then, as the function of the possessive pronouns are **his, and their** that based on the context of utterance. The pronoun **herself** has function as reflexive pronoun that refers to the subject that

based on the context of utterance. Azar (1993: 229) said that a reflexive pronoun usually refers to the subject of a sentence. The example is as follows:

“**He** was the quietest one of the four. “Come with me if you want,” I said, “and we’ll see.” (Hemingway, 1929: 22)

The third person deixis **he** refers to Gordini who a driver that based on the context of utterance. Gordini is a male person. The pronoun **he** here can be interpreted as a person who being addressed and known as masculine gender.

Time deixis also occurs in the data. Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal point and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken. Time deixis that occurs in the data is **today, the next day in the morning, forty eight hour later, now, once, this evening, in the night, sometimes, for two days, every day, in the late summer of that year**, etc. The deictic adverb of time **today** can be interpreted as this day when the speaker delivers the utterance. The word **now** can be interpreted as existing at the present time or at this time. **The next day** can be interpreted as on the day after the present day. The example is as follow:

“Have you seen Miss Barkley?” “I will bring her here. I will go **now** and bring her here.” “Don’t go,” I said.” (Hemingway, 1929: 28)

The word **now** can be categorized as time deixis. **Now** can be interpreted as this day when Rinaldi uttered the conversation. Rinaldi will invite Miss Barkley at this time that based on the context of utterance.

In other hand, place deixis also occurs in the data. Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of the participants in the speech event. It is the descriptions of direction and location. Place deixis can be interpreted as some areas where the event and conversation happening in a location that based on the context of utterance. Place deixis that occurs in the data are **in a house, a village, there, here, everywhere, in the next garden, at the post, at the brickyard**, etc. The example is as follows:

“Here at the brickyard we were sheltered from rifle or machine-gun fire by the river bank.” (Hemingway, 1929: 19)

The word **here** in the sentence can be interpreted as place deictic marker in the form of adverb of place that based on the context of utterance. It may represent such area or place where the speaker is present. The word **at the brickyard** can be interpreted as a secure area from the fire gun that based on the context of utterance.

Moreover, discourse deixis also occurs in the data. It refers to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). Discourse deixis that occurs in the data are **this way, this machine**, etc. The example of discourse deixis is as follows:

“This is mosquito netting. **This** is a bottle of vermouth. **You** like vermouth? **These** are English papers.” “Please open **them**.” (Hemingway, 1929: 30)

The use of the first **this** refers to mosquito netting. The use of the second **this** refers to a bottle of vermouth. The use of the third **these** (in plural) refer to English papers. Both of them are based on the context of utterance. The use of **this** has a function for make clear what a speaker said. The priest used the word **this** to inform that he brought something for the narrator. He wants to introduce or point something to the narrator by using **this**.

In addition, social deixis also occur in the data. Social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant's roles. Social deixis consist of two parts, relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis refers to some social characteristic between the speaker and addressee that based on the context of utterance. Relational social deixis that occurs in the data are **the priest, ma'am, father, mother, grandfather, and grandson**. The example is as follows:

"How do you do?" he asked. He put some packages down by the bed, on the floor.
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"All right, **father**." (Hemingway, 1929: 29)

The conversation above occurred between the priest and the narrator. The narrator called the priest by **father**. **Father** can be interpreted as a term of address for priests in some churches that based on the context of utterance. Besides that, he called the priest by **father** because both of them were good friends. It is used in order to tighten the familiarity both of them.

Absolute social deixis refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee that based on

the context of utterance. Absolute social deixis that occurs in the data are **the captain, the lieutenant, Miss Barkley, the major, President Wilson, the orderly, the doctors, the driver, Miss Ferguson**, etc. The example is as follows:

“**The major** asked me to have a drink with him and two other officers.”

(Hemingway, 1929: 20)

The narrator was with **the major**. The word **the major** can be interpreted as an officer who is one rank above the captain in the British army or the United States army that based on the context of utterance.

“**Miss Barkley** was in the garden. Another nurse was with her. We saw their white uniforms through the trees and walked toward them.” (Hemingway, 1929:

7)

The narrator called her as **Miss Barkley**. The word **miss** can be interpreted as a form of address for an unmarried woman and a young lady that based on the context of utterance. Actually, Miss Barkley did not marry yet in the novel. In other hand, she has a fiancé but he died in the war. Thus, she did not become marry.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents two sections, conclusion and suggestion as the final result of this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Deixis in Ernest Hemingway’s *A Farewell to Arms*”. After analyzing and interpreting the obtained data in the previous chapter, the conclusion and suggestion as the last part of this research are taken. The conclusion below is as the answer of the statement of the problem while suggestion is given to give information to the future researchers who are interested in doing further researchers in this area.

5.1 Conclusion

From the analysis above, the deixis found in *A Farewell to Arms* novel consists of person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis. The person deixis is mostly used in *A Farewell to Arms* novel which can be classified into three types, namely first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. The first person deixis is used when the writer wants to show the speaker who produces the utterance in *A Farewell to Arms* novel in the form of the first person pronoun both singular and plural, possessive pronoun, and the objective case. The second person deixis is used when the writer wants to show the addressee who is the utterances addressee to which in form of the second person pronoun and the possessive pronoun. The third person deixis is used when the writer wants to show the referent is not identified as the speaker or addressee appears in the book one of

A Farewell to Arms novel. It can be in the form of the third person pronoun both singular and plural, possessive pronoun, objective case, third person suffix –s, and reflexive pronoun.

Moreover, the time deixis is used by the writer of *A Farewell to Arms* novel. It can be in the form of adverb of time, the period of days, the period of hours, and verbs or tenses which are present, past, future, and perfect tense that point to coding time. They are used by the writer of *A Farewell to Arms* novel to express the certain period of time when the utterances are produced by the speaker. Meanwhile, the place deixis also often appears in *A Farewell to Arms* novel when the writer wants to show the place or location of participant in the speech event which has been shown in the context. It can be in the form of adverb of place and the words associated with a certain place.

On the other hand, the discourse deixis is used to refer to some portion of discourse that contains the utterance as a signal and its relation to surrounding text. It can be in the form of demonstrative pronoun which refers to the forthcoming discourse and the words that need to be explained more based on the discourse context. Additionally, the social deixis also often appears in the book one of *A Farewell to Arms* novel. The social deixis is used to indicate the social status between the speaker and addressee. It is in form of words with concern the relative rank or respect.

Furthermore, first singular person deixis I mostly refers to Lieutenant Frederic Henry as the narrator and protagonist in the novel, especially in book

one. The first plural person deixis **we** mostly refer to Lieutenant Frederic Henry and his friends, his darling, his colleagues. The objective case of **me** is mostly referred to the narrator, Rinaldi, a soldier, and Miss Ferguson. The possessive pronoun **my** is mostly belonging to the narrator and the priest. The second person deixis **you** mostly refer to Rinaldi, the priest, Miss Ferguson, and others as the addressee. The possessive pronoun **your** is belonging to the priest. The singular third person deixis **she** mostly refers to Miss Barkley, her friends, and **he** mostly refers to Rinaldi, the priest, and others. The plural third person deixis **they** is mostly referred to the doctors and his darling, his colleagues. The singular objective case **her** mostly refer to Miss Barkley and **him** refer to the narrator, the colleagues, and the God. The plural objective case **them** refer to the cars, Miss Barkley and others nurse. The possessive pronoun **his** refers to Lieutenant Henry, his colleagues, the driver and **their** refer to Miss Barkley, other nurse, and the narrator's colleagues. The reflexive pronoun **herself** is referred to Miss Ferguson.

The third pronoun **it** is referred to things that has already been mentioned earlier.

Time deixis is generally expressed in the whole time such as, today, the next day in the morning, forty eight hour later, in the night, in the late summer of that year, etc. Place deixis is generally happened in Gorizia city but in the end of twelve chapters or book one, it happened in Milan city. Gorizia city and Milan city is located in Italy. Discourse deixis is mostly used by the use of this which is referred to forthcoming portion of the discourse such as, this way, this machine, etc. Social deixis is mostly used for showing the etiquette and the respect of the speaker in the book one such as, the major, the captain, father, grandfather, etc.

Actually, deixis is used to point things in order to make clear what a writer means. Thus, after doing this research, the researcher could more understand about the content of text especially in *A Farewell to Arms* novel which is categorized as literary work.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the research finding above, there are several points that can be recommended. It is recommended for the next researchers who are interested in doing further research in this area to use these finding as a starting point in conducting the research. Using the same theory (Levinson's theory of deixis) to the next researchers is suggested to analyze different data sources or other books in *A Farewell to Arms* novel, such as book two, book three, book four, and book five.

Moreover, it is also recommended for the students of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, especially for English Department in Letters and Humanities faculty. They are suggested to dig knowledge in the library, website, or other science resources in order to get useful science in understanding deixis theory.

In addition, it is also recommended for the readers to determine the kinds of deixis. They should have good comprehension on context and content of the novel by reading and understanding the whole text. It will be able to help them to avoid having wrong interpretation. Besides that, by reading this research, it is hoped to give inspiration to facilitate researching in the same area.

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