4.1 RESEARCH FINDINGS

This Chapter is particularly presenting the outcome of this research by observing 16 participants. It provides the data that have been found and analyzed based on the theories. Therefore, the three research questions that the researcher proposed in the first chapter is answered in this chapter as well. This section is aimed to give an obvious detail about the problems have been studied by answering the three research questions, those are: how are the application of social Deixis by English Department students, how are the application of personal Deixis by English Department Students and What are the factor that stand behind the use of social and personal Deixis by English department students by looking the context of utterances.

4.1.1 The application of Social Deixis by English department Students.

Related to the concept of honorable, students often address someone older or someone who has higher position than them by using deictic expression which is included in category of Social Deixis. The following explanation is some deictic expressions which are applied by the students when they address someone older than them depend on the context.

1. Mr. / Sir

- Thank you for your presentation .........., and I invite the examiner of ...... Mr. X

(Cp. 10, L. 65)
- Thanks for the chance that given to me and I am really grateful thanks my adviser, sir X and my examiner sir Y and my seminar proposal the title is a study of women image in Robert browning poems, a study on diction particularly connotative language.

(Cp. 10, L.7-8)

The highlighted word above is considered as one of deictic expression which is included in Social Deixis Category. Even though it also considers as pronoun but the way students applied the word Mr./Sir is appropriated with the situation and the interlocutor (second party in a conversation).

The deictic expression above is addressed toward the listener. In this case the listener is a lecturer while the speaker is a student. By looking the context or utterance, we notice that the addressee must be older than the speaker also must have higher position. That is why the speaker tends to applied Mr./Sir to address the listener instead of other deictic expression.

Undivided from the concept of honorable, it also applies in order to respect the listener as the speaker’s lecturer. This category of social Deixis is applied to point toward a man. By observing the utterance, it can be known that the addressee remains in singular form because it is only pointed toward one lecturer even though there is other lecturer at the same time and place. In the second utterance, the deictic expression Sir is denoting toward both of the speaker adviser and examiner. It does not mean that, it will change the addressee form. It remains in singular form because each addressee is addressed separately. One deictic expression Sir is addressed to the speaker’ adviser and another deictic expression Sir is addressed toward the speaker’s
examiner. It also functioned as subject of the utterance because we can notice that the deictic expression appear before Verb.

2. Mrs……………/ Ma’am

**Researcher** : 8th semesters? I will make sure that you have passed Semantic class right? Semantic and Pragmatic. Who is your lecturer?

**Respondent** : Mrs. Y

- I will take 5 short stories ma’am. (Cp. 1, L. 9)

- (Cp. 11, L. 57)

Those utterances above also consider contain with one other deictic expression which is included in Social Deixis category. Different with the previous category, the underlined word in both utterances is addressed toward a woman. But remain in the same intention, in order to respect the addressee. The speaker might apply other deictic expression instead of the word Mrs./ma’am, in different situation.

From the context of utterances, it can be recognized that the word Mrs./ma’am is applied in order to point toward the second party of the utterance. But in this case the second party is the speaker’s lecturer. That is why the speaker tends to apply this deictic expression in order to admire the addressee’s position. The utterance is made by the student with the context is outline seminar. So that when the speaker (the student) address the listener (the lecturer), the speaker applied the word Mrs./ma’am.

Moreover, the form of deictic expression in this case the word Mrs./ma’am, remains in singular form because it is only pointed toward one addressee. The function of this deictic expression also remains as same as the previous deictic expression function which is functioned as subject of the utterances.
3. Ladies and gentlemen

- **Ladies and gentlemen**, in our daily activity or environmental interaction that in our life, there is some way to some people to notice other personality.

- **Ladies and gentlemen**, my topic today is about color specially talk about describing colors, can color describe somebody’s personality. That is the point. Well **ladies and gentlemen**, I provide some colors that can describe somebody’ personality in our life generally. There are pink, red white, blue, black and green. **Ladies and gentlemen**, in this opportunity, I would like to describe one by one.

(Cp. 8, L. 3 & 9-13)

In such referring people personally by considering the addressee position even though they stay in the same grade, sometimes, students tend to apply deictic expression which included in Social Deixis. We can see form the underlined words in each utterance above are considered as deictic expression. It is because it can address different addressee in different context. The way of speaker address the listener in the utterance by using the deictic expression **Ladies and gentlemen** is indicating that the speaker considers about his position in the context of utterance.

By seeing the context, we can recognize it is not applied in order to pointed toward someone who has a high position because both the speaker and the listener, they stay in the same grade. Related to the concept of Social Deixis, those deictic expressions are applied in order to respect the listener. In this case the listener is the speaker’s friends. But it is not only denoted toward one listener. It is aimed to point to the entire listener at that time. So, the form of addressee remains in plural form. It is because there is more than one listener who is addressed by the word **ladies and gentlemen**.
The speaker might apply other pronoun which can also be considered as deictic expression to address the listener. But the speaker prefers to apply the deictic expression *ladies and gentlemen* to address the entire listener at once and considers respecting them.

4. Chief

**Researcher**: Chief right? Only with chief?
**Respondent**: yes, Chief. But if I met him in campus I just call him ican.

(Cp. 1, L. 39-40)

Another deictic expression that the researcher found is Chief. As it appears in the utterances above, so that it is pointed to certain addressee. By noticing the context of utterances which is made when both researcher and respondent talked about the respondent’s organization, it can be easily recognized that the addressee is someone who has high position in the organization belongs to the respondent. Also, the addressee must be the third party of the conversation because from the utterances above, it is indicating the respondent is applying this deictic expression to point toward neither the researcher nor the respondent himself. But it is applied to address someone in the organization belongs to the respondent.

The deictic expression above is applied in order to respect the addressee position. It is indicating that the respondent is respect to the addressee, so that the respondent tends to address the addressee by using the deictic Expression *Chief*. By also considering the position of the respondent in the organization belongs to the respondent himself, so that the respondent does not prefer to apply other pronoun in order to address the leader of the respondent’s organization. It remains in singular
addressee form as well. It is because there is only one person who is addressed by the
deictic expression *Chief*.

4.1.2 The application of Personal Deixis by English department Students.

As Person Deixis described as the role of speech participants in which cannot be
separated from context of utterances, also as Levinson stated that person Deixis is
divided into three main categories, they are first person Deixis, second person Deixis
and third person Deixis, so that in explaining the outcome, it will be described
separately based on the application of the three main categories of person Deixis by
considering the context of the utterances. So, the application of personal Deixis will
be visibly distinguished by the way of explaining and disuniting each category. And
also it will be distinguished based on the appearance of singular / plural and the
function of each person Deixis.

4.1.2.1 First Person Deixis

1. I – Applied as Subject & Singular form
   - I call him “*ketua*”.
   - I do not know exactly, but probably 28.

(Cp. 1, L. 38 & 42)

The entire word *I* above, is considered as first person Deixis which is functioned
as Subject and also in form of Singular first person. The whole application of first
Person Deixis *I* which is used by the speaker, is used to point toward the speaker
himself. As it also applied in the following utterances:

- I am from gorontalo
- I do cooking, or I only lying in my bed if I don’t have anything to do.

(Cp. 2, L. 6 & 29)
Person Deixis *I* which appears above is also considered as the same application with first Person Deixis in the first exertion. It also indicated that the speaker used the word *I* in order to point toward her (the speaker herself). So, it can be said that the use of first person Deixis *I* is always refer to the speaker in which the context of utterances the speaker is talking about her/himself.

The word *I* consider applied as first person Deixis because; it can be indicated or pointed toward any speaker of an utterance which is made in certain context. We can see from the entire appearance of the word *I* above, is referring to the speaker, but if there is another speaker in the utterances, the word *I* can be referred to other speaker in the utterances.

Let us have a look to the following application of Singular first person Deixis.

**Researcher** : Well ….., from many themes that *I* have given you before, why do you choose this theme? Why do you choose things to do in free time?

**Respondent** : Aaaaa, because from this entire theme that you give me before, *I* prefer to choose, *I* like this theme, *I* really like to talk about anything that *I* do in my free time.

 *(Cp. 2, L. 9-14)*

As the first person Deixis used by the researcher, it means that the word *I* will be pointed toward the researcher, but it can be seen from the occurrence of first person Deixis *I* which is used by the respondent, so that it will be pointed to the respondent. It is changed toward the speaker of the word *I*. And also the whole first person Deixis which have been appeared, it is considered as subject, because it is placed in the initial sentences and it comes before verb or auxiliary verb. Furthermore, the word
I is also singular form because, I always denoting the person who use that word itself.

In the context of utterance, the word I usually appear as the representation of the speaker.

2. Me – Applied as Object & Singular Form

As me appears to be one of many Pronouns, it wi also considered as Deictic expression if, it refers to different addressee / the changing of addressee. The application of the word Me itself related to the speaker position. As long as the speakers remain the same, then it will be pointed toward the same addressee as well. It can be recognized from the application of deictic expression in the following utterances.

- First of all, let me know you who I am. My name is…………………but peoples especially my friends; they prefer to call me with…….. 
- For additional information for all of you guys, UNG is the best University in Gorontalo, and if you don’t believe me. 

   (Cp. 15, L. 3 & 62)

In the overall applications, the word Me which is considered as Deictic expression, it usually functioned as object and always in singular form, because it usually refer to one addressee and that is the speaker. Seems like when it appears in the first utterances, we can see that the word Me came after Verb, in this case the verb is Call and the verb is preceded by a subject. So it comes out as the object of an action which is taken by the subject. In this case the subject is the word they which refers to people and speaker’s friend.

Let us have a look to the following utterances,
- But also sometimes, when I have no money, and she ask me to go then I will say sorry.

(Cp. 2, L. 81)

- Thanks for the chance that given to me and I am really grateful thanks my adviser.

(Cp. 10, L.8)

From two application above, it can be recognized that the speaker use the word *Me* in order to pointed to the speaker her/himself, it also can be seen that the speaker speaking as the representation of first person category. As a result, both of the application of deictic expression, in this case the word *Me*, is indicated to the speaker of the word itself but as the object of somebody’ act. Thus, students are tending to apply the deictic expression *Me* as personal pronoun and also to give an obvious official statement about who is the word *Me* pointed to. All the appearances of person Deixis in this case *Me*, is regarded as object and also usually pointed to the first person or Speaker as an object of somebody’s act or the speakers themselves.

3. **My – Applied as Possessive Adjective**

*My*, is one of possessive adjective which means that when someone pronounces it, he/she is referring to something belongs to her/him. Whereas, the word *My* also one of Deictic expression which is pointed to something belongs to someone when it is applied as possessive Adjective and *My* appears before noun as the modifiers.

Let us pay attention to the following application of the Deictic Expression “*My*”:

- My position?
- In my Organization there are 3 steps to be the full member. Not the full member but I mean the majority member.

(Cp. 1, L. 46 & 66)
- Okey, **my** name is ………………  

(Cp. 2, L. 3)

From all of utterances above, all words **My** that applies by the speaker, is indicating that the speaker tend to use it in order to point toward something belongs to the speaker, by applying the concept of Possessive adjective. So, each application of this kind first person Deixis usually will have real close relation with the concept of ownership. In this case, the speaker speaks as the representation of her/himself in order to illustrate the thing that have been talking is belongs to the speaker. So that the listener can be easily interpret what the speaker means.

Such us when the speaker said “**My name**”, the listener will recognize easily what is the word **My** pointed to. Because the addressee of the word has been recognize, so that the listener can be easily interpret that the speaker use these kind of first person Deixis aimed to pointed to a name belong to the speaker her/himself. Moreover, it is only functioned as singular form, but the things which is belongs to the speaker can be in plural form.

### 4. We – Applied as Subject & Plural Form

Other personal pronoun which can also be functioned as deictic expression is **We**. In daily conversation, **We** usually indicates that the speaker is speaking as the representation of other speaker including the listener. **We** means more than one speaker is involved. It represents all parties involved in the utterances or conversation
is covered by the word *We*. Either the speaker or the listener and third parties in the conversation will be represented by this kind of deictic expression.

Let us see when the word *We* applied as the utterance.

- And *we* will be collected in Cibubur for 4 days. And in there *we* can meet each other and *we* did depend on the theme, I mean the topic of the year.  
  
  (Cp. 4, L. 6)

- The first one is pink, pink is always, when *we* are looking to somebody who wear, who like the pink color, *we* usually, *we* often describe, and notice that somebody is a kind of person that always cheerful every day.  
  
  (Cp. 8, L. 14-16)

When *We* is used as Deictic Expression, it will not change the basic function of it. Basically, we all know that *We* is one of personal pronoun which represent many people, but when it is functioned as first person Deixis, it keeps referring to more than one addressee. It can be seen that, all parties in communication is involved in those utterances. Without recognizing the context of the utterances, it will be hard for us to know which *we* that the speaker tends to pointed to. But by knowing who were the parties involved, we are able to notice it.

Those utterances showed us that the speaker applied the Deictic expression *We*, to address the listener, speaker, and other parties who is not involved as neither speaker nor the listener. In final point, by using the word *We*, the speaker can cover all parties in the utterances. It is not only pointed to the listener, but also pointed toward the speaker herself. It also functioned as subject which mean, the entire addressee including the speaker herself is the agent of the utterances. Because, as the researcher has explained before, in this utterance’s situation, the speaker pronounces *We* as the
representation of all parties. Now, let us have a look to the following applications of this kind of first person Deixis.

- Now we are going to start the presentation of ..........., so I invite ........... to present her proposal.

  \[(Cp. 10, L. 3)\]

- So, good afternoon everyone, so we will star the seminar proposal, the next presenter is ....................,
- Next, we begin with the introduction
- we move to basic consideration

  \[(Cp. 11, L. 2, 8 & 6)\]

Besides, it is not only functioned as subject, it also remains in plural form. We can see that from the applications above, it is indicating more than one addressee, in fact including the speaker. Such as when the speaker said “Next, we begin with the introduction”, it is denoting that the speaker asked to begin something not only to the listener or other party involved, but also she asked herself to begin to do something. In this case begin the seminar, because the speaker is a presenter of an outline seminar.

But when the speaker move, the addressee will remain the same, such as in the first utterance. The speaker is a moderator of the outline seminar, but still a student from English department. When she is the speaker of this deictic expression, it is not change the addressee. It still pointed to the listener and the speaker herself. It is because the context also remains the same situation. But when the context of utterance is in happened in different situation, it may change the addressee.

5. Us – Applied as Object & Plural Form
Being an object means someone or something whether in singular or plural form will be affected by an action taken by the agent or the object themselves. Sometimes, being an object does not mean they only will receive an action taken by the agent, but they also can receive an action acquired by them. One of many personal pronouns which are also functioned as subject is *Us*. It is can also be considered as deictic expression which is involved in first person Deixis category if, it applied likely as the following utterance.

- Like the day of bahasa, they said that do not judge *us* with language.  
  \[\text{(Cp. 1, L. 109)}\]

- If I like to repair my research proposal, I will and I know it is important for *us* and has to be done.  
  \[\text{(Cp. 2, L. 94)}\]

- It is recommended to *us* to drink a plenty of which and we also recommend staying away from some of alcohol drinks.  
  \[\text{(Cp. 7, L. 10)}\]

As the deictic expression *We* applied as subject of the utterances, and then *Us* will be the object. From observing the utterances above, when speaker say *Us*, the speaker tent to address to people that the speaker talk to. But in this case, seems like the application of the deictic expression *We*, which is denoted not only to the listener but also the speaker, this first person Deixis also not only address to one addressee. There will be more than one addressee, including the speaker.

The first utterances showed the addressee that the speaker pointed toward is not only someone that the speaker talked to, but including the speaker herself. The speaker said that “*don’t judge Us with language*”. It is mean there is a judge that obtained by the addressee of the word *Us* also including the speaker. Second, it
means not only important for the listener as the addressee but also has a benefit for herself. So, it can be concluded that, the application of this deictic expression, in this case Us, is considered as the same application with the previous application of first person Deixis We, which is also addressee to all parties involved in the utterance. Now, let us have a look to the following applications.

- So ladies and gentlemen, in this speaking, in my speaking, the point is color can be one way of us to see or to value somebody else personality. (Cp. 8, L. 29)
- And of course for students who lived in dormitory like us. (Cp. 9, L. 27)

Those also considered as first person Deixis Us, because different speaker may address different addressee in different context. But in this case the deictic expression here also functioned as the object which means the addressee is obtaining an action. The first utterance, the addressee are the listener and the speaker. They are also as the object that obtains the speaker action. Another three applications are also indicating the same application and function. Furthermore, this kind of first person Deixis remains in Plural form, because we already know the addressee will be more than one, in fact including the speaker.

6. Our – Applied as Possessive Adjective

We noticed the term of possession means belong to. We also know that there are some personal pronouns which are indicating possessive. When a speaker pronounce that pronoun, then pointed to something belongs to someone, means that the pronoun is indicating the concept of ownership. One of them is the word Our, and then when
it is addressed to something that already has an owner, it will called with deictic expression. Thus, it is considered as first person Deixis which referring to certain thing belongs to someone. It means the deictic expression *Our* is indicated the possession of more than one addressee. That is why *Our* remains in Plural form. While, the referent remains in plural form but, the things can be either in plural or singular. Let us observe the following purpose of using the deictic expression in this case is *Our*.

- The main thing about organization is we can share about our problem in campus, our problem in academic or probably about our assignment maybe.
- Then, in our university, it should be have the coordination with the leader of our university. So, it is good. But in my opinion, in our University, mostly the organization only talk about the academic, not try to improve the, I mean…….  
  
(Cp. 1, L. 17 & 99)

- And then in there we meet each other we share about our ideas, and then we consider that Indonesia is a beautiful country.  
  
(Cp. 4, L. 11)

From the first application, the speaker applies this first person Deixis *Our*, in order to address something belongs to the speaker also belongs to people who stay in the same organization with the speaker. In this case, the listener is not involved; because the listener does not stay in the same organization with the speaker. The speaker applies it in tend to refer the organization belongs to everyone who stay in.

Then, the second will be a bit different because the term of addressee will involve the listener. It is because the listener is also a student from the same university with the speaker. It also denoting to anyone else with the same position in the university. The entire application of first person Deixis in this case the deictic expression is the
word *Our*, pointed toward more than one addressee, even including the speaker. So that it remains in plural form. Furthermore, it has identical application with the following submission.

- So, what actually that we can get from this case, to *our* body, for instance, the effect of jetlag to *our* body?  
  (Cp. 7, L. 7)
- Well ladies and gentleman, I provide some colors that can describe somebody’ personality in *our* life generally.
- Ladies and gentleman, in *our* daily activity or environmental interaction that in *our* life, there is some way to some people to notice other personality.
- But may be *our* evaluation or *our* view is not always right.  
  (Cp. 8, L. 3, 12 & 30)

7. **Ours – Applied as Possessive Pronoun**

Let us have a bit attention to an utterance bellow.

- We also can look for something that maybe can be *ours*.  
  (Cp. 9, L. 21)

The underlined word is denoting to something, but belongs to more than one people because our usually refer to more than one addressee. Thus, it can be considered as deictic expression which includes in first person Deixis also functioned as Possessive Pronoun. It also cannot be separated from the concept of possession. From the context of utterance, we can see that the addressee is things belong to not only the listener but also the speaker himself by using deictic expression *ours*. It means that they all have the same things. From the previous sentence which is preceded the utterances, we will notice that the speaker mean is anything the speaker and listener can find in hypermart. So that the concept of possession will be affected to those things, also as the addressee from the word *ours* which means the things maybe belongs to both the speaker and listener.
The last is, this deictic expression remains in singular and plural form. It is because the referent can be one or more than one addressee. The utterance shows us that, the speaker applies the word *Our* in order to point toward something belongs to listener, other party involved and the speaker herself.

4.1.2.2 Second Person Deixis

1. *You* – Applied as Subject & Singular Form

*You* is also considered as Deictic Expression which is included as second person Deixis. The word *you* is usually indicating someone that the speaker talk to. Let us have a look to the application of second person Deixis *you* itself from the following applications:

- Yes, when I spend my free time alone in my home, sometimes, *you* know in?
- Yes, we are open to new employer because we have some new class and we are out of instructor. And *you* know febry CS will not have a new class because they will have KKS.

(Cp. 2, L. 79 & 106)

From the overall utterances, it can be said that all the Deictic expression here, in this case the word *You*, is pointed toward someone that the speaker talk to. But from the context of the utterances, it is involved as Singular form because from the context we can see that it is a conversation that happens between only two people. So that the addressee of the word *You* is the listener of the speaker utterances. Also, it is functioned as subject even though it is referring to the listener. It will be explained as bellow:

- Just tell me if *you* agree with that.
- Aaaaa, because from this entire theme that *you* give me before, I prefer to choose, I like this theme, I really like to talk about anything that I do in my free time.
The speaker tends to use the word *You* in order to point to the listener that the speaker talk to. When it is used in different context of utterances, it will also change the referent. But in this case, the conversation is happen between only two people, the first person is the researcher herself and the second person is the respondent of the research, so that when the word *You* is pronounced by the researcher, it will be pointed to the respondent. But when it is used by the respondent, so that the word *you* is pointed toward the researcher as the listener and the only addressee.

Furthermore, from the application of the word *You* above, it can be seen that all of the application of the deictic expression in this case second Person Deixis *You*, is only pointed to one listener and that is the researcher because the conversation is happen between the researcher and the respondent. The function of the second person Deixis also as the subject of the utterances, because even though it is pointed to the listener but the speaker asks about something that the listener has done or she/he have to do. Seems like when the speaker said that “*some themes that You give me before*”, it is indicated that the speaker has already given something by the referent of the word *You* itself, in this case someone who refer to the word *You* is the listener.

2. *You* – Applied as Subject & Plural Form

Little bit different from the first application of second person Deixis *You*, which is applied as singular form and Subject, in this application the Deictic Expression here applied as Plural form. The occurrence will be in Plural Form because there will be more the one addressee who is addressed by the deictic expression but it still will
be referred to the listener. Whereas the function will remain the same, it still functioned as Subject on the utterances made by the speaker. We can see from some following utterances which is made by the speaker who presenting his presentation in front of his friend.

- Thank you, my name is Rafikin. Today I would like to tell you about “X is an example that you have to forget in the future.
- Just try to ignore her, try to having fun with your friend try to hanging out with your friends, you can forget her. Second of all, after you try to spend your time with your friends, second of all you need to see another girl, another beautiful girl.
- Rich your goal because by working hard and rich your goal, pay attention to your dream, and try to reach it, one day, you will find someone better than her. That is all, thank you. You can move on.

(Cp. 3, L. 2, 5-6 & 13)

In the context of utterances, it is someone who presenting his presentation in front of many people (Listener). So that in this situation there will be one speaker and more than one listener. In other hand, the listener will be the addressee of every second person Deixis You. From the entire utterances above, we can see that the application of second person Deixis, in this case the word You, is in form of plural. Because when the speaker pronounce it, it will not be noticed which You that the speaker pointed to because there were many people in from in the speaker. Thus, it can be said that the entire listener in this context of utterances is the referent from the Deictic expression which expressed by the speaker when he delivering his presentation.

- Do you want to hang out with your friends?
- You know mall is, when you go alone to the mall, you will find other friends or maybe you will find your special someone, someone who special
- And the last, I think you can get anything that you want in this place, you can go to the laboratory when you feel sick, you can go to cabe merah if you want, we also can look for something that maybe can be ours.
Because in Jacco, only with 20 **you** can buy 2 donuts. (Cp. 9, L. 5, 9-11, 15 & 24)

Still, second person Deixis **You** here is functioned as the subject of the utterances, because it is usually come before verb of the utterances. It can be recognized that when the speaker tend to use and pointed it toward the listener, in this case the listener is his friend, then, the second person **You** which in Plural form may took an action by themselves. Such as when the speaker said “*Only with 20, You can buy two donuts*”, it is indicated that **You** here functioned as subject who can buy two donuts only with 20.

Also “*I think you can get anything that you want in this place, you can go to the laboratory when you feel sick, you can go to cabe merah if you want, we also can look for something that maybe can be ours*”. This utterances denoted to everyone who be the listener but also showed that the application of second person Deixis itself can visibly notice functioned as subject. The speaker is referring to everyone in the room who is addressed by the word **You** that they will do or get something that they want. So that **You** which denoted to the listener who is the agent of the action in the utterances.

3. **You** – Applied as Object & Singular Form

- But first, let me tell **you** what the job is. (Cp. 2, L. 110)

As we know that the addressee of you can be in plural or singular form. Then, this will be a bit different from the previous application of the deictic expression **You** which functioned as subject and can be in both plural or singular. We can see form
the utterance above, this utterance is uttered by one of the researcher respondents. The context is a conversation which happens only by involving two parties, speaker and listener, respondents as the speaker and the researcher as the listener.

Thus, the deictic expression here is addressed only to the listener as second person who involve in the conversation. It remains in singular form because the addressee is only one speaker in this case; the addressee who is addressed by You is the researcher. Also You is functioned as object because the listener obtained an action taken by the speaker. The listener as the addressee got an information from the speaker about the job.

4. **You – Applied as Object & Plural Form**

One of the applications of second person Deixis You is applied as Object of utterances and stay in Plural Form which means that the referent will be more than one addressee. Functioned as object means it will be affecting by an action taken by the speaker.

- Thank you, my name is………….. Today I would like to tell you about “X is an example that you have to forget in the future.
- That is actually that I want to tell you.
  
  - (Cp. 3, L. 1-2)

- Now, I would like to tell you about one of my favorite bands, the band is called ……

  (Cp. 6, L. 2)

- First of all, let me know you who I am
- Actually, I am standing here right now, as the representative of more than 18,000 students here to tell you about the profile of UNG. Aaaa, Btw for additional information, I graduated from my junior high in 2007 in the same school as where you are now.

  (Cp. 15, L. 3 & 9-10)
In pointing to someone or more than one addressee, we can see that from the utterances above that the context of utterances will be speaking in front of many people and the speaker use the deictic expression You in order he address his listener. The context also showed us that second person You here is addressed to people that the speaker talk to. That is why the researcher found it as plural form of addressee. Furthermore, it also functioned as object or someone that the speaker talks to will receive or affected by an action taken by the speaker. In context of utterances above, the speaker wanted to give any information to the addressee about something that the speaker wanted to discuss. So, the listener as the addressee of second Person Deixis you also the object of the action, will get some information from the speaker as the agent of the action.

- The last but not least, rich your goals, that is one of the best way, that is one of the best solution for you.  
(Cp. 3, L. 13)

- So, let me inform you how to avoid jetlag ladies and gentleman.  
(Cp. 7, L. 9)

- My name is nanda, I will present my topic, but before I present my topic, let me ask you one question.  
(Cp. 9, L. 5)

Those utterances also considered as expression which contain with second person Deixis You which also functioned as object because from the entire utterances, all addressee is affected by the speaker action. For example the addressee will be given solution, will get new information about how to avoid to jetlag and so on. The whole application also pointed toward the people that the speaker talked to which there are more than one addressee who the speaker tend to address. So that it can be said that
the speaker applied the deictic Expression *You* as term of addressee to address to someone the speaker talked to even thought it will be referred to more than one person. As final point, second person Deixis *You* which applied by the speaker will be functioned as Plural form.

5. *Your* – Applied as Possessive Adjective

One of many kinds of pronoun which is functioned as possessive Adjective is the word *Your* which also considered as Deictic expression if, it will address different addressee in different context of utterances. It is involve as second person Deixis because it is referring to the listener. The word *Your* is also indicated to something belongs to the addressee of that word itself. From the following application of this kind of second person Deixis, we will recognize the referent and in what form will the word *Your* will stay.

- First of all you need to spend *your* time with *your* friends. Just try to ignore her, try to having fun with *your* friend try to hanging out with *your* friends, you can forget her
- The last but not least, rich *your* goals, that is one of the best way, that is one of the best solution for you
- Rich *your* goal because by working hard and rich your goal, pay attention to *your* dream, and try to reach it, one day, you will find someone better than her.

(Cp. 3, L. 4, 12 & 13)

In our daily conversation, we usually use *Your* to address to something belongs to someone. So that we will notice whom things is which we mean to pointed to. As we observe the entire utterances above, we recognized that a speaker usually pronounce *Your* in order to address someone belonging. But, as it appears and considered as second person, so that the addressee will be the listener. In this context of utterance,
the speaker use the deictic expression \textit{Your} to address the things belong to the speaker friend as the listener. Such us a friend belongs to the listener and a goal that the listener has and has to be reached. Let have a time to observe others application of second person Deixis \textit{Your} bellow.

- Do you want to hang out with \textit{your} friends? \hfill (Cp. 9, L. 5)
- Thank you for \textit{your} presentation \ldots\ldots, and I invite the examiner of \ldots\ldots, Mr.\ldots\ldots \hfill (Cp. 10, L. 65)

From scrutinizing the exertion above, second Person Deixis, in this case \textit{Your} can be in singular or plural form, depended on the context of the utterances made. What the researcher mean is, the addressee can be in both form, not the things. Because we are talking about Deixis, so that we were discussing about expression and to what/who it will address to.

In this case, the context of utterances showed us that the speaker is talking to more than listener. So that the deictic expression which expressed by the speaker is pointed to every listener in that time. The first utterances is happening when someone presenting her presentation to her friend. Thus, the word \textit{Your} which pronounced by her, addressed to something belongs to who she spoke to. In this case her listener is more than one. Then, the researcher concluded that the word \textit{Your} here, applied as second Person Deixis which is also functioned as Possessive adjective because it is referring to the listeners belonging and stay in Plural form, because the listeners is more than one. It will be functioned as singular addressee if the context of utterances delivered as the second utterance above. The speaker pronounce second person
Deixis *your* in order to address only one addressee. Because, the speaker tend to pointed to examiner belongs to the addressee.

6. **Yours – Applied as Possessive Pronoun**

- Who knows, one of them will be *yours*.  
  (Cp. 3, L. 9)

- For the next presenter we will have ………… with the examiner Mr. … and for the first time I invite ……….. to present her Proposal, time is *yours*.  
  (Cp. 12, L. 2-3)

Other kind of Person Deixis which usually applied is second Person Deixis *Yours* which is also has a function as Possessive pronoun. Those above are the example of the application of this kind of second person Deixis. Those words are considered as deictic expression because it can be addressed different addressee depended on the context. As same as the application of second person Deixis *Your*, in the first and second utterance, it will denoted to something belongs to someone. But, usually, *Your* applied before Noun or something belongs to someone, whereas *Yours* usually came after Noun. But they have the same function, indicated ownership.

It can be observed that when a speaker pronounces the deictic expression, in this case the expression is the word *Yours*; means the speaker tend to pointed to something, not to someone. But of course, that someone is the owner of the things. Then, it can be in form either plural or singular. As *Yours* applied in the first utterance, it is indicated to the listener possession. In the utterance also, we can recognize that the addressee were more than one, so that the word *Yours* here is also purposed as Plural addressee form.
While in the second utterance, it can be seen that the speaker applied the second person Deixis *Yours* to point to someone possession. It is noticed from the context, the referent of the word is only one listener. Because, the speaker only talk to one listener even thought there were other people except both of them. But the speaker tended to applied *Yours* to point toward only the possession of one listener. It can be noticed from the way speaker uttered the utterances. Before the speaker pronounces it, the speaker preceded it by saying the listener / the name of the addressee. It can be concluded that this application, *Yours* is applied in denoting singular form of addressee.

7. **Yourself – Applied as Reflexive Pronoun**

Another personal pronoun which is considered as deictic expression is *Yourself*. When the word *Yourself* is use in tend to pointed to someone, means that, it is applied as Deixis. Differ from the last application of deictic expression *Yours*, *yourself* is usually pointed toward the listener as the object of the utterance. In other hand, someone who is pointed by the speaker has something to do, and it has to be done by the addressees themselves. Such as she/he have to take an action related to what the speaker asked. From the following application, we will notice what is the function of the word *Yourself* itself.

- …….. please introduce **yourself** now and where are you from and what semester you are.  
  
  (Cp. 1, L. 2)

- And need other information except that I have provided you before, come see for **yourself**.  
  
  (Cp. 15, L. 63)
By observing those utterances, it can be recognizing that the speaker talked to the listener; in this case, the context of utterances is a conversation which is only involving two parties here. A speaker and only one listener, so that any kind of deictic expression used by the speaker regarded to second person, it will be pointed to the listener. Moreover, the speaker of the utterances applied second person Deixis Yourself which mean that the referent will be directly toward the listener of the speaker expression. It is because there is no other party involved in this situation of conversation.

As the listener, the addressee also will be affected by utterance to do something that the speaker asked. Such as when speaker said that “please introduce yourself”. So that someone who is addressed by the word Yourself have to take an action regarded to introducing her/himself. In the second utterance, the addressee is asked to come if, the addressee wanted to know more about the information provided by the speaker. It also can be in form of singular and plural. But in this case, the researcher found the application of second person Deixis which is also one of many reflexive pronouns “Yourself” in both singular and plural form, because it is only pointed to one addressee in the first utterance and more than one addressee in the second utterance.

4.1.2.3 Third Person Deixis

1. They – Applied as Subject and Plural Form

The word They is also one other kind of personal pronoun that represent more than one addressee. They is included in third party in a conversation except first party
which is described as the speaker and second party which is described as the listener. But it also can be deictic expression. From interviewing the respondents, the researcher found the application of the word *They* which can be considered as deictic expression from the respondent utterances. Those utterances are displayed as bellow:

- In general, *they* have each functioned right?
- But sometimes *they* do not know about the problem of our university or our country probably.  
  (Cp. 1, L. 86 & 98)
- I have to tell them the truth of me, because if I am not, *they* will blame me and say you have to.  
  (Cp. 2, L. 58)

The word *They* in those utterances is considered as Deictic expression which involved in third person Deixis. *They* is not only refer to someone but also something that stand in plural form. From the first and second utterance, we can see that the speaker applied the *They* to address all organization in the college. There were not only one organization which pointed by the *They*. Whereas, from the third utterance, it can be seen that the referent of third person Deixis *They* is the speaker’s friends. All the addressee of this kind of deictic expression remains in plural form without involving the speaker and the listener. It is only addressed to the third party involved in a conversation. Others application of this kind deictic expression with the referent remained in plural form are described as bellow:

- Even by the way of looking or viewing them, by their attitude, by the way *they* speak to somebody else, or by the way *they* perform in their environment.
- So there are several people or some people who notice other from their color in which even *they* like the color or *they* wear some clothes.
- *They* are hooky person right?  
  (Cp. 8, L. 6, 8 & 26)
By looking the way speaker address people, by using the word *They*, it can be easily noticed that there are more than one addressee. When the speaker pronounces it, he tended to point to many addressees who spoke, performed and wear the color.

2. **Them – Applied as Object and Plural Form**

As we know, other plural form of pronoun which can be considered as deictic expression is *Them*. It remains in plural form because there will be more than one addressee which will be pointed by the word *them*. It is included to the third personal Deixis because it is pointed toward third party involved in a conversation. Because it is not involved neither the first person nor the second person. In every utterance, it is usually functioned as the object as well because it is usually affected by the verb. The following utterances are the application of third person Deixis *Them*.

- Not the whole of majority organization in this college, but some of *them*.
  (Cp. 1, L. 107)
- So that I have to look for many games to make *them* interest to learn.
- But when I meet *them*, then I just usually make jokes with *them* and play a funny game, in that game,
- I have to tell *them* the truth of me, because if I am not, they will blame me and say you have to.
  (Cp. 2, L. 47 & 56-58)

The underlined word above, in this case the word is *Them* in those utterances is pointed toward different addressee. The addressee will be notices based on the context of the utterances itself. For the first utterance, it is pointed to some organizations which are hold by the head of the speaker organization. But in second utterances, the addressee is the student that the speaker tough. Then the third utterance, the deictic expression is denoted toward the speaker friend. As well as the
application of previous deictic expression *They, Them* also can also pointed toward not only people but also thing as long as the things remain in plural form. Then, the following are also utterances which contain with third person Deixis *Them*.

- Both of *them* use movie as the data source, but in this research I use Novel.  
  *(Cp. 12, L. 40)*

- I want to introduce *them* the new method to build their motivation to learn English especially in reading subject.  
  *(Cp. 13, L. 19)*

From those above, we can easily notice that the deictic expression used by the speaker also pointed toward not only to one addressee. Moreover, it is believed that *Them* is functioned as object of the utterances. We can easily recognize that this deictic expression *them* is affected by the verb that came before *Them*.

3. **Their – Applied as Possessive Adjective**

- Actually my organization also, but *their* organization is in our regency, and my organization is just in sub district.  
  *(Cp. 1, L. 25)*

- Even by the way of looking or viewing them, by *their* attitude, by the way they speak to somebody else, or by the way they perform in *their* environment.  
  *(Cp. 8, L. 5-6)*

- I want to introduce them the new method to build *their* motivation to learn English especially in reading subject. Because from this method they can learn from each other and try to share their feeling and ideas with *their* partner.  
  *(Cp. 13, L. 19 & 22)*

The entire underlined word above is believed as deictic expression. Equal with the deictic expression *them*, those application of this kind of deictic expression is also pointed toward more than one addressee. From the utterances above, we can see that the word *Their* is applied in order to denote toward third party of conversation without involving first and second party. But related to the context of possession, so
that the addressee is something belongs to the third party, because it also functioned as Possessive adjective. In this case, this kind of deictic expression is included in third person Deixis.

By observing the entire application, we can easily noticed that in order to denote something belongs to more than addressee, the speaker tend to apply the deictic expression *Their*. It is not addressed to people, but to the things belongs to them. Such as, we can see that from the utterances, it is addressed to organization, attitude, partner, motivation and environment belongs to third party.

4. **She** – Applied as Subject & Singular Form

- **She** is my second best friend. Sometime **she** asks me to go out to hunt for something,
- **She** asks me to go then I will say sorry
- **She** will say, alright, maybe we can go next time.
- **She** is the best.

*(Cp. 2, L. 81, 85 & 88)*

When the word she is pointed toward an addressee, it means that the word is considered as deictic expression. And it is usually describe that the addressee is a girl. Those utterances above applied **She** with three functions. The first is as the subject of the sentences, it also remain in singular form because it is represent only one person, then the last one is, it is functioned as Deixis. First, let us discuses about the last function. In the utterances above, the deictic expression is pointed toward only one addressee that is a friend of the speaker, which is why it keeps in singular form. But from context of utterances, it can be divined as third person Deixis, it is because the
addressee is neither the speaker nor the listener but other party involved in the conversation.

Then, the first function is functioned as the subject of the utterances. It can be seen from the utterances that the word *She* came before verb, so that it will be the agent of the utterances. The second function remains in singular form. It is because all addressee of the word *she* is only involving one addressee.

- **She** is the writer from USA who lived in santa louise.
- And because when *she* lives in lousiana first *she* has a partner.
- **She** has to live by herself to pay for her life and after that *she* chooses and decides to be a writer.
- Yes, *she* is famous in 15 century mum but I do not know in 20 century

(Cp. 11, L. 62-67)

The underlined words were applied to denote someone in which involved as the third party of the conversation without involving the first and second party. It is because the speaker is talking about someone else outside of the conversation. That is why, they are considered as third person Deixis. The overall addressees also remain the same, only one addressee, in other word we usually known it as singular addressee. It also still functioned as subject because the overall deictic expression used is the agent of the utterances.

5. **Her – Applied as Object & Singular Form**

Talking about third party in a conversation, it is always related to someone uninvolved in the conversation. It means neither the speaker nor the listener. One of deictic person which is also functioned as object and singular form is the deictic
expression *Her*. The application will be visibly noticed as it applied in the following utterances.

- So there are several points that you have to pay attention to lose *her* actually.
- Just try to ignore *her*.
- Try to having fun with your friend try to hanging out with your friends, you can forget *her*.
- You don’t have to memorize about *her*.
- do not try to text *her*, call *her*.
- That is one of the best ways for you in order to forget *her* forever.
- you will find someone better than *her*.

(Cp. 3, L. 3-5, 10, 12& 15)

The context of utterances is someone presenting his presentation in front of his friend. But he applied the deictic expression *her* to pointed toward third party involve in his presentation. So that the addressee of the deictic expression *her* is the third party who being talked. Then also the addressee obtained the action from the subject of the utterances. That is why it also functioned as object.

Moreover, the word *her* is referring only one addressee. So, the form of this deictic expression remains as singular form. This kind of person Deixis is also considered as third person Deixis, because it is pointed to the third party in the conversation. From the utterances above, we can see that the speaker pointed to someone outside of the context, as the object who obtains the action. In this case, the subject of the utterances is the listener, so that the addressee of the word *Her* will obtain the act of the listener.

### 6. *Her* – Applied as Possessive Adjective

From previous application, we have already know that *Her* is one of many kind of pronoun which involved in third person singular Deixis and addressed to the third
party of a conversation also it can be notices that *Her* is applied as the object of the utterances. But in this kind of application the deictic expression her is functioned as Possessive adjective which mean the referent is pointed toward something belongs to third party in the conversation. There are several utterances that the researcher found during the interview session with the respondents.

- So I invite ………. to present *her* proposal.
- So bifoai in *her* book

(Cp. 10, L. 4 & 12)

- And she wrote *her* stories based on *her* environment.
- kate chopin is actually not a writer but *her* mom die.
- She has to live by herself to pay for *her* life and after that she chooses and decides to be a writer.

(Cp. 11, L. 64-65)

Undivided from the concept of possession, the whole application of third person Deixis *Her* above, pointed toward only one addressee belonging. Such as the first utterance, the context of utterances is outline seminar and the utterance is spoken by the moderator toward the next presenter. So, the usage of word *Her* in the utterances is denoted toward the proposal belongs to the next presenter. The second until the fourth utterances, it is denote to third party belonging. Such as book of belongs to the addressee, stories, environment, the addressee’s mom, and the addressee’s life. It also applied in the following utterances.

- And next I am talking about kate choppin and *her* works
- She is the third of five children but *her* sister dies in French and *her* brother from *her* father first married in their early 20.

(Cp. 11, L. 33-34)
From the applied deictic expression above, it can be said that the referent remains in singular or form. Because it can be denote toward one or more than one addressee as long as the denoted thing remained in singular form. Such as more than one things which belongs to the third party.

7. **Herself – Applied as Reflexive pronoun**

- Means that woman should have a capability to stand by *herself*.
- Woman image here is not about picture but about how women imaged in literature so, sikow stated that I found about woman writing about what it will do, what woman must write *herself*.

  (Cp. 10, L. 42-43)

- She has to live by *herself* to pay for her life and after that she chooses and decides to be a writer.

  (Cp. 11, L. 59)

The concept of reflexive is related to the addressee who has to do something by the addressees themselves. As reflexive pronoun also considered as deictic expression, it means that it will refer to something to do by the addressee themselves. It can be recognized from the utterances above.

The underlined words are deictic expression which involved in third person Deixis. Because it referred to something that has to be done by the addressee, in this case the addressee is the third party of the conversation. The context of utterance is someone who is presenting her seminar proposal. And the deictic expression which is used in the utterances is pointed toward the third party of the utterances and the addressee has something to do or has done. In other hand, it means something that has to do or has done by the third party involved in the utterances.
From the first until the third utterance, it can be noticed that there is only one addressee involved. And the addressee has something to do, such as, stand, live and write. But in this case the addressee has to do it alone.

8. **He – Applied as Subject & Singular Form**

- *He* is my friend, from technique faculty.  
  
  *(Cp. 1, L. 21)*

- *He* stated that female character created male literature is important because it provides models which indicated to women and men what constitute excitable reason of the feminist and legitimate feminism goals and aspiration.  
  
  *(Cp. 11, L. 29)*

Those underlined word above is considered as person Deixis. It is involved to the third person category. It is because the referent is someone neither the speaker nor the listener. The first utterance is applied the deictic expression *He* in context talking to the listener in order to pointed toward third person in the conversation. In this case the third person is the speaker friend who also the addressee of the word *He*. It remains in singular form because it is only pointed toward one addressee. Also it is functioned as subject because we can see that it appeared before verb.

The second utterances is also has the same intention. The deictic word *He* in the utterances is denoted toward third person in the utterance. The context of the utterance is outline seminar. In this case, before the word *He* appeared, the speaker firstly introduces the name of an expert then the speaker replaced it with *He* to denote the expert itself. He is also appeared in the initial sentences and came before Verb. Thus, it can be said that it is functioned as the subject of the utterances.

9. **Him – Applied as Object & Singular Form**
- I call him ketua
- Yes, Chief. But if I met him in campus I just call him ican. (Cp. 1, L. 30 & 40)

Those underlined above also indicating a pronoun and deictic expression. That is because it also can be pointed toward an addressee. In the previous usage, the deictic word is also functioned as the subject of the utterance. In this application, it will be a bit different from the previous exertion. It is because the deictic word in the utterances above is functioned as object. The referent of the deictic expression Him is another party involving in the conversation except the first and the second party. That is why it is involved as third Person Deixis category.

The first utterance is indicated the usage of the deictic expression Him is denoted toward the third party who is also as the object of the utterance. It can be known from the position of the expression. An object is usually come after verb. Moreover, all the deictic expression above is appeared after Verb. In this case the addressee is a friend belongs to the speaker who also affected by an action taken by the speaker. So that the verb “call”, is affected toward the addressee which in this case is the speaker friend.

As well as the first application, in the second utterance, the deictic expression is also functioned with the same way. As the object and denoted toward third party of the utterance. However, the form of the deictic expression based on the context of utterance remains in singular form because, there is only one addressee.

10. His – Applied as Possessive Adjective
- His name is Mohammad Candri Datukramat.
One other third person Deixis category is applied in the utterance above. Undivided from the concept of ownership, the deictic expression above is pointed toward something belong to the addressee. The context of the utterance is someone is talking to the listener about the leader of his Organization. So that, there will be first, second and third party involved in the conversation. By observing the context of the utterance, it can be notice that the deictic expression *His* is expressed in order to pointed toward something belongs to the third party. It is denote to a name belongs to the third party in the conversation, in this case the third party is the leader of the speaker organization. That is why; it also involved in third person Deixis category.

It also can be recognize that the addressee remains in singular form, because there is only one addressee of the deictic expression *His* in the utterance. In other context, it may change into plural form, it depended on how many addressee which addressed by the deictic expression.

**11. It – Applied as Subject and Singular Form**

- Yes, from the beginning. So, till this time *it* has been 4 years.
- I mean HMJ *it* should be have the relation with our Department, and then SENAT *it* should have the coordination with the Dean of Faculty,
- Then, in our university, *it* should be have the coordination with the leader of our university. So, *it* is good

(Cp. 1, L. 63, 86 & 90)

The entire highlighted words are believed as other third person Deixis Category. Since *it* refer to the third party of the conversation. The context is there were someone talked about Organization in his university. By looking the utterances and related to
the use of deictic Expression *It* in this context, it can be easily recognize what is the addressee. In other hand, *It* is pointed toward something, not someone. It has no difference between the function of deictic expression *It* when it is applied as personal pronoun. The referent will be a thing. From the utterances above, we can easily notices that the first utterance, the speaker applied *It* to point to the time he stayed in his organization, in the second and third application, *it* addressed to the organization itself. The following are equal application of this category of third person Deixis.

- Ummm, let me think and remember first, is it including my free time in the office or not?  
  - Actually, *it* is depend on my mood, my interest. (Cp. 2, L. 38 & 29)  
  - Many writers are difficult in getting started *it* is because of the property of ideas. (Cp. 14, L. 28)

The first application of the word *It*, it is denote to the speaker free time, second application will be pointed toward something that the speaker do in her free time. The context of utterances is talking about thing to do in free time. Whereas the third application, it will be addressed to the difficulties to begin to write something. This category of deictic expression is functioned as singular form, because we can see from the entire utterances above. It has only one addressee.

12. *It* – *Applied as Object and Singular Form*

Other third person singular pronoun which can be functioned as deictic expression is *It*. A bit different from the previous application of *It* which functioned as subject of the utterances, this category *It* functioned as the object. Let us see the following applications.
- I like it. I like this theme
- It is, uuumm I don’t know, but in that game, we are sitting and make a circle, than, we put a bottle in the middle of the circle, someone hold it and try to span it.
- But when they ask a question regarded to a boy, I will not answer it.
- You will not believe it. She is the best

(Cp. 2, L. 13, 67, 72 & 88)

The highlighted word (It) in those utterances is also considered as deictic expression; because it has different addressee depended on the context of the utterances. Moreover, those utterances is made when someone talk to other person about the speaker free time. First, from observing the first utterances, it can be seen that the word it is pointed toward to the theme that the speaker have chosen before. It is because the context of utterances is made when the speaker is talking about the theme that the speaker needed to talk about. The second application is denote to different addressee, even though the speaker remain the same. It is pointed toward the bottle that the speaker and her friends have. It is because at that time, the speaker is talking about a bottle that she and her friend use to play a game.

Whereas, the third utterances is made when she talked about some questions that her friends have when they are playing a game. So that the deictic expression it in that utterance is devote toward the Question that she got. Then the fourth, it is pointed toward something god about her friend. The context of the last utterance is made when she talked about her friend who being so nice.

We can also see the application from the following utterances.

- I believe it.  
(Cp. 9, L.11)
- I just realize it last night I do a big mistake I does not put it in my proposal.  
(Cp. 10, L.18)
Those two last application of deictic expression *It*, is denote toward the third party involve in the conversation without involving the first and second party. And all third parties in the utterances are things, not someone. Basic function of the word *It* is to reinstate a thing. So that when it is applied as deictic expression, it also denote toward a thing. Equal with the previous application which *It* is Functioned as Subject of the utterances, it also will not change the basic function of personal pronoun *It* which is replacing a thing. We also can notice that the deictic expression *It*, is functioned as the object of the utterance, because it appeared after Verb. So that all addressee of the deictic expression *it* in two application above, is considered as the object.

This category of third person Deixis is also remained equal with previous discussion about *It* which is functioned as subject. It also remained in singular form, we can recognize that from the entire utterances, *It* always pointed toward only one addressee, that is the third party of the conversation.

13. *Itself* – Applied as Reflexive Pronoun

Last pronoun which is usually applied by English department students is *Itself*. *Itself* is represent the things reflection, in other word, something that the addressee must do unaccompanied It can be applied as deictic expression if it applied likely as it applied in the following utterances.

- So there are several people or some people who notice other from their color in which even they like the color or they wear some clothes, t-shirt and shirt, in their activity by the color of the clothes *itself*. 

(Cp. 8, L. 9)
It is used identically with the function of the word itself when it appears as personal pronoun. It indicates the reflection of a thing. So that when it is applied as deictic expression, it will also pointed toward something that the thing must do, or done by the thing unaccompanied. From observing the utterances above, it can be noticed that in the utterances, *Itself* is applied to pointed toward the characteristic of the color as it reflected in the clothes. It is pointed toward the third party of the conversation. That is why this category of person Deixis is categorized in the third person Deixis. Those applications are also indicated that the addressee remains in singular form, because it represents only one addressee.

It also applied the same way in the following utterances.

- So the data will be collected trough reading the poem *itself*.  
  (Cp. 10, L. 60)

- And then the difficulties of writing *itself* can be seen when getting started.  
  (Cp. 14, L. 27)

4.1.3 Reasons of using social and Personal Deixis based on the context.

In order to answer the third research question, the researcher will provide some factors that stand behind the use of the deictic itself based on the outcome of the research.

1. Aimed to respect the interlocutor.

Students believe that they have to apply the concept of honorable when they are talking to someone older than them. It also happen when they are speaking with someone who has a higher position than her. So that the reason they are applying
social Deixis itself is because the interlocutor might be someone that the speaker respects more than others. They are prefer to address the speaker in that why so that the addressee notice that the speaker is someone who has lower position or might be younger than the addressee.

2. **It also applied by considering the speaker position.**

   Second factors of using social Deixis are the speaker considers about the speaker position itself. A student might be allowed to address the lecture by using Personal Deixis, but in certain context like when the student have to address directly to the teacher in any certain even such in Outline seminar, they prefer to apply Social Deixis rather than Personal Deixis. By considering that the interlocutor is the speaker lecturer, so that to admire that the speaker has a lower position than the addressee, speaker prefers to apply it.

3. **Based on the context, students were applying the concept of politeness to address the listeners who stay in the same grade with the speaker by using Social Deixis.**

   To be polite and appreciate the listener is one other factor of applying deictic expression which included in Social Deixis. When they feel like they have to be polite, they rather apply it instead of addressing the interlocutor by using Personal Pronoun. Sometimes distances is also become a factor of applying the Social Deixis, even though the interlocutor is people who stayed in the same grade with the students. But by considering the context where the utterances is made, such as when
they are presenting a presentation in the class or might be out of class, they prefer to address the interlocutor by using social Deixis.

4. The use of Personal Deixis is aimed to point directly toward the listener (second party) or might be the third party of a conversation.

As well as Personal pronoun, Personal Deixis is also applied in order to point directly to certain addressee. It is aimed to make them easily addressee toward certain addressee, whether it is the listener or might be someone involved as the third party of the utterance. Thus, the addressee will be easily recognized.

4.2 RESEARCH DISCUSSION

This research is aimed to investigate the application of Deixis by English department students. Based on the research finding, this section is purposed to discuss about the entire application of Social Deixis or Personal Deixis.

From the finding of the result, the researcher assumes that a communication will be built successfully when both parties have the same understanding about something being talked. In this case the usage of Deixis is also become an important matter in such build a good communication. By using an appropriate deictic expression, both parties can be easily got the message from the conversation by looking the addressee of the deictic expression itself, whether the addressee is involved as first person, second person or the third person.

In the theory that proposed by Levinson (1984), Social Deixis always carries the concept of honorable along with the application of each deictic expression itself.
Based on the result which the researcher present in the previous section, the researcher found that there are some pronouns which are also applied as social Deixis based on the context. Such as when the students address the interlocutor by using pronoun which indicates that the interlocutor is someone that the students respect more, it means that they prefer to carry the concept of politeness along with the term of addressee.

The application of Social deictic expression related to Levinson’s theory is aimed to embed the politeness within the application in utterances. Because whenever students use it in the utterances, the context is usually in formal situation or the situation requires the students to be polite to the interlocutor. By using social deictic expression students can be exclaim that they are realize their position as someone who has to pay more respect to the listener. It is not only occur when the interlocutor is older than the students, but also it can be occurred when they are talking to someone or people who stay in the same grade. In this situation, they use social deictic expression in order to appreciate the listener.

As well as the social deictic expression, the researcher also found the application personal deictic expression which is applied in order to point toward someone so that the addressee will be easily known. Students often apply it in such both formal and informal situation. Some deictic expressions which are also included in Personal Deixis that the researcher found the application in the utterances which is expressed by the students are the three categories of Personal Deixis which also can be applied as personal pronoun. The first category is first person Deixis. For the first category,
the researcher found some deictic expression regarded this category. Those are *I, Me, My, We, Us, Our & Ours*. The deictic expression *I* is applied to address the speaker her/himself, can also be functioned as subject of the utterance, and the addressee remains in singular form because it is only pointed toward the speaker her/himself as the first party in an utterance. While the deictic expression *Me* is also applied to denote toward the speaker as the first party, but it is functioned as object of the utterances, because it is always affected by an action taken by the speaker her/himself. Furthermore, the deictic expression *My*, is applied to denote toward something belongs to the speaker. The application is not change the basic function of this kind deictic expression which also functioned as possessive adjective, which carried the concept of possession on. The appearance can be in both of plural and singular form. It depends on how many things being addressed.

Then, four other deictic expressions in category of first person category, is applied equally with other deictic expression in category first person Deixis as well. The deictic expression *We*, is applied in order to point toward the first and second party involved in an utterance. In other word, the addressee is not only the listener as the second party but the speaker is also involved. So, the addressee remains in plural form for this reason. From the overall application, the researcher can see that it is functioned only as subject of the utterance. Followed by the application of other deictic expression *Us*. It is applied to represent both the speaker and the listener. That is why also the appearance remains as plural form. In contrast with the previous application, it is only functioned as the object in the utterance.
The last deictic expression in category of first person Deixis pointed out is one of personal pronouns which represent the concept of possession. But it is divided into two kinds of possessive. The first one is *Our* which is functioned as Possessive adjective. In the other hand after this deictic expression applied, it will be a noun which will be modified by the word *Our*. It is indicated toward something belongs to both the speaker and listener. The addressee can be in plural or singular form. It depends on how many things that the parties of the utterance have. The second one is the word *Ours* which is functioned as possessive pronoun. It also stands for something belongs to the parties of the utterances. The appearance remains equal with the deictic expression *Our*. The difference is it will be placed at the end of the sentence to represent the things that denoted by the word itself.

The second category of personal Deixis is second person Deixis. Almost all second Deixis that Levinson proposes in his theory is applied by the students of English department. The deictic expression in this category that the researcher found is *You*. *You* is the only deictic expression involved in this category which pointed toward second party in the utterance. But it is divided into several application and function. The first one is the application of *You* which is functioned as the subject and object but the appearance remains in singular. It means that there is only one addressee which is pointed by this deictic expression. Whereas in other utterances is also applied as the subject and object but the appearance remains in plural form. It is applied in pointing toward more than one addressee.
There is also the deictic expression *Your* in this category used by the students. It is applied in order to represent something belong to the second party, as it also functioned as possessive adjective. It occurred in both plural and singular form. The researcher also found one other kind of pronoun which represents possessive adjective. The deictic expression is the word *yours*. It is applied to pointed toward something belongs to the second party and can be occur in both plural and singular form. In contrast with the application of deictic word *your* which comes before Noun as the modifier, *Yours* is appeared in the end of the sentence. The last is, *Yourself*. Students applied it to indicate the impulsiveness of second party.

The third category of Person Deixis which is applied by English department student is third person Deixis. In this category, the researcher found several deictic expressions applied by the student. Those are *They, Them, Their, She, Her, Her, Herself, He, His, Him, It, It* and *Itself*. They are all is applied in order to address the third party. For the category of deictic expression which is functioned as subject, there are *They* which is pointed toward more than one addressee. So, the appearance remains in Plural from. There is also *She*, which is address toward the third party of the utterance and has only one addressee. It is concluded that the occurrence remains in singular form. Then, there is *He* which is identically applied as the deictic expression *She*. The last one is *It*, which is applied in order to point toward something which involved in the third party of utterance. It also remained in singular form because there is only one addressee.
Some of them are applied as the object of the utterance. They are *Them*, which is applied to denote toward more than one addressee. There are also *Her* and *Him* which are addressed toward only one addressee. Then, the deictic expression *It* which is addressee toward third party as well, but in this case the addressee is a thing. Whereas the deictic expression such *Them*, *Her*, and *His* is applied to represent the concept of possession. The deictic expression *Them* is pointed toward more than one addressee, so that the appearance remains in plural form. Followed by the deictic expression *Her* and *him* which represent something belongs to the third party. The occurrence in the utterance remains in plural and singular form. The last is deictic expression which applied by students of English department in this category which also functioned as reflexive pronoun are *Herself* and *itself*. Both of them are applied to address only one addressee. The different is, *Herself* is applied to address someone, whereas *Itself* is applied to pointed toward something.

Based on the research finding, the researcher also found the reasons that stand behind the use of social and personal Deixis by the students. Based on the interview with the participants, there are 4 reasons in applying social and personal Deixis. It is aimed to respect the interlocutor. It also applied by considering the speaker position. Based on the context, students were applying the concept of politeness to address the listeners who stay in the same grade with the speaker by using Social Deixis. The use of Personal Deixis is aimed to point directly toward the listener (second party) or might be the third party of a conversation.
From the overall application, the researcher could see that the most common application of deictic expression by English department is the deictic expression *I* and *You*. The deictic expression *You* is the only one deictic expression which is involved in the second person category even though the addressee is someone older than the speaker. The function is usually functioned based on the application itself. Such as *You* can also be functioned as Possessive whether it is possessive adjective or Possessive pronoun also can be reflexive pronoun. It is caused by the influence of the culture of English which is also embedding the usage by English department. As we know that in English we only know how to address someone in the second person category by using *You*. There is no other personal pronoun. That is why, the deictic expression *You* is also applied in addressing someone who has higher position than the speaker even though the speaker need to be polite to the interlocutor. Because in the culture of English language, it is commonly happen and it becomes a usual thing. In contrast with Indonesian language, when we are addressing someone older or with high position, we normally think the appropriate deictic expression so that the concept of honorable is successfully carried out.

Based on the fact that the researcher found regarding to the application of Deixis by English department students, the researcher assumes that first, Deixis is one of many factors that must be considered as an important aspect in building a communication. In such referring to an addressee, the use of Deixis becomes an important aspect that should be fulfilled by every party of conversation in order to achieve the purpose of the communication. Deixis is required in every conversation;
whether the conversation is happen in formal or informal situation. The appearance of Deixis is based on the situation of the conversation. That is why there are deictic expression which involved in personal Deixis category and Social Deixis category. But, it does not mean that we only can use Social deictic expression in formal situation. Sometimes, when the conversation between both first and second parties occurs in such Formal situation, it does not mean that the conversation requires using Social deictic expression to address an interlocutor, but we are also may apply personal deictic expression to address the addressee.

Second, by observing the way students apply certain deictic expression for example, when they are addressing someone who has higher position than them, they tend to apply social deictic expression, in this case the students are those who study in English department who also have their own background, the researcher assumes that they are applying it because of they still keep the way they respect someone by their own customs. It might be caused by the tradition that they still believe. It is related to what Levinson States (1983), about Social Deixis which is always related to the concept of honorable. And related to the culture that every student has, it might be the biggest factor that makes them tend to address the interlocutor by using social Deixis rather than Personal Deixis. For example, students who are living in such a situation that make them apply the concept of politeness, so that when they come to another environment, they do not throw their habit away because they usually like that in their previous environment. The final assumption that the researcher has is, Culture sometimes affected the way students address someone.
The third one is, when communication is carried out by the students, it means that both of Speaker and listener have to have the same though about something being talked. What will happen if one of them has different understanding? In this situation, Deixis especially Personal Deixis hold an important role in the conversation. But of course it cannot be separated from the context of the conversation. By looking at the context of the utterances, the use of deictic expression in denoting someone will bring both the speaker and the listener to the same understanding about who is the referent of the deictic expression at least.

The last assumption that the researcher has is the occurrence of every deictic expression whether it is Personal or Social deictic expression, occurs in their own function. It can occur as the subject, object, and even possessive adjective/Pronoun. It depends on the way speaker apply it in the utterance. By looking at the occurrence in every utterance, we will notice the function of the deictic expression which is expressed by a speaker. We are also able to determine how many addressees who are addressed by the deictic expression and who the addressees will be.

It is expected that the discovery from the field of research that the researcher provides, will contribute any information about the application of Deixis especially Social and personal Deixis in the daily usage. Especially for the students who often applying deictic expression without concerning the function of each deictic expression, this research provides the way students of English department applying Deixis based on factual application. For English learner especially, sometimes they do not concern the way they address someone or something. They feel familiar with
the way to address someone without knowing that they are actually producing some deictic expressions naturally. So that sometimes, they do not care about who is the addressee from the deictic expression that they pronounce. As we already know that deictic expression is always refer to certain referent. Thus, when students produce deictic expression naturally, they may not realize that they are actually addressed the interlocutor / the listener by using the deictic expression. It is expected that the providing information / data regarding to the application in this research will hand them anything related to how to address someone.