

DEIXIS IN JOHN GREEN'S NOVEL ENTITLED
LOOKING FOR ALASKA

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Abstrak

Tesis ini mengkaji penggunaan deiksis yang terjadi dalam novel John Green berjudul Looking for Alaska. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis deiksis yang ditemukan dalam novel John Green Mencari Alaska dan mendeskripsikan bagaimana deiksis tersebut digunakan dalam novel John Green Mencari Alaska. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan deiksis, teori, yaitu deiksis persona, deiksis temporal, deiksis spasial, deiksis wacana, dan deiksis sosial. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Data penelitian ini adalah ujaran atau kalimat yang mengandung deiksis yang terdapat dalam novel Looking for Alaska karya John Green. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan teori Levinson. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa ada lima jenis deiksis dalam novel John Green, yaitu deiksis persona, deiksis temporal, deiksis spasial, deiksis wacana, dan deiksis sosial. Deiksis persona yang ditemukan dalam kalimat dan ucapan dalam novel Looking for Alaska are I, us, me, you, your, we, my, him, her, she, he, they, them, their, our, self, diriku, dirinya, diri mereka sendiri, dan diri Anda sendiri. Deiksis spasial yang ditemukan dalam novel tuturan Looking for Alaska ada di sana-sini. Deiksis temporal yang ditemukan dalam tuturan dalam novel Mencari Alaska adalah sekarang, lalu, tahun lalu, malam itu, kemarin, hari ini, hingga malam, tadi malam, siang, pagi berikutnya, waktu berikutnya, besok, minggu lalu, dan hari berikutnya". Deiksis wacana yang ditemukan dalam tuturan dalam novel Mencari Alaska adalah ini, itu, ini, dan itu. Kemudian, deiksis sosial yang ditemukan dalam tuturan dalam novel Looking for Alaska adalah Presiden Amerika. Analisis penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa deiksis yang digunakan dalam novel tersebut tidak memiliki acuan yang sama. Itu tergantung pada konteks dan situasi adegan dalam novel. Oleh karena itu, pembaca harus mengetahui konteks dan situasi novel agar dapat memahami rujukan kata-kata deitik. Semoga hasil penelitian ini dapat bermanfaat dalam memberikan pemahaman tentang teori deiksis.

Kata Kunci: Deitik; deiksis; novel; semantik

Abstract

This thesis studies the use of deixis that occurred in John Green's novel entitled Looking for Alaska. The objectives of this research are classifying the types of deixis found in John Green's novel Looking for Alaska and describing how the deixis use in John Green's novel Looking for Alaska. In this research, the researcher used the deixis, theory, namely person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. This study used

qualitative methods with descriptive approach. The data of this research was the utterance or sentence containing deixis that occurred in John Green's novel *Looking for Alaska*. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the theory of Levinson. The result of analysis shows that there are five types of deixis in John Green's novel, they are person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The person deixis found in sentence and utterance in novel *Looking for Alaska* are I, us, me, you, your, we, my, him, her, she, he, they, them, their, our, herself, myself, himself, themselves, and yourself. The spatial deixis found in the utterance novel *Looking for Alaska* are here and there. The temporal deixis found in the utterance in novel *Looking for Alaska* is now, then, last year, that evening, yesterday, today, to night, last night, the afternoon, next morning, next time, tomorrow, last week, and next day". The discourse deixis found in utterance in novel *Looking for Alaska* is this, that, these, and those. Then, the social deixis found in utterance in novel *Looking for Alaska* is American President. the analysis of this research shows that the deixis used in the novel does not have the same reference. It depends on the context and situation of scene in the novel. Therefore, the readers must know the context and the situation of the novel in order to understand the reference of deitic words. Hopefully the findings of this study could be useful in providing understanding on deixis theory.

Key Words: *Deitic; deixis; novel; semantic*

Introduction

Language is very important in human life, with the language human can communicate each other. Language is a tool for interacting or communicating tools. Language are used as a tool to convey ideas, thoughts, concepts and feeling. Language is used to transferring information and message. Griffiths (2006:1) defines that language is for communicating about the world outside of language. English language expressions like arm and your arm and bold out are linked to things, activities and so on.

Although language is used to communicate, sometimes the utterances that delivered by the speaker to the hearer or addressee are ambiguous. In English actually, sometimes the hearer or addressee is difficult to understand about what the speaker say about whom, when, and where. This situation can make problem of communication and from the reader. In this case, context is important for the hearer or

addressee to understand what the speaker's meaning or what the written means.

Language is used in context in the study of language or linguistics is considered to be in pragmatics field. It is concerned with the interpretation of linguistic meaning in context. Pragmatics is the study of the practical aspects of human action and thought, pragmatic that used of linguistic signs, words and sentences, in actual situation. It looks beyond the literal meaning is constructed as well as focusing on implied meanings. It considers language as an instrument of interaction, what people mean when they use language and how we communicate and understand each other. Such a scope for pragmatics, it includes the study of deixis.

Deixis is a study to describe the relation between language and contexts in language structure itself. It is always found in our daily communication or in text. The term 'deixis' is a technical term derived from the Greek word which has a meaning

“pointing” via language (Yule, 1996:9). In order to investigate the message of the speaker, there are such markers which take some elements of its meaning from the situation of the utterance in which it is used. According to Yule (1996:9), those markers are called deictic expressions and are also sometimes called indexicals. Deixis clearly a form of referring to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expression being ‘near speaker’ and ‘away from speaker’. It is divided into several types; they are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. Deictic expressions represent a key connection between the time frame, space, and people involved. The word deictic has its roots in the Greek word “*deiknynai*”, meaning “to show”. A related word, “*deixis*”, is used in pragmatics and linguistics and it refers to a process where by either words or expressions are seen to rely utterly on context.

Deixis not only found in spoken language but there is also in written language. In this paper, the researcher wants to focus more in written language, because in written language we don't know who the speaker and listener are, and the time. Meanwhile, in spoken language know who the speaker, and when the time or place. Unless there is a clue showing the exact time for example: “Today is 14 February 2021”.

The researcher believes that there are in a language is full of deictic terms, because no language without deixis. To understand about deixis, these are two examples of deixis:

Example:

- (1). “**She** bought two dozen champagne poppers and placed them around the edge of our coffee table”.

- (2). “**She** sat down on the bed”.

The example above shows that the first singular pronoun *She* is deictic. In (1) the word *She* refers to Miles' mother, while in (2) the word *She* refers to Alaska. We can infer that the word *She* has different reference depending to who utters it.

Deixis can be found in many kinds of literary books. One of them is novel. Not much that people in Indonesia like to read. To know more about deixis, so the researcher took the data about deixis in the novel “Looking For Alaska” by John Green. Sometimes the reader can find the words that make confuse about the meaning. Back to the explanation before, the reader can understand about the meaning easier if the reader knows about the context. In this study, the writer intends to analyze about spoken text which is realized in written text in the novel “Looking For Alaska” by John Green by using Levinson theory. “Looking For Alaska” is a first novel by John Green in 2005. John Green is an author and has written seven novels that are very interesting to readers because this novel tells the life of teenagers that contains various stories about friendship, teenagers, stories of love and delinquency-jvenile delinquencies that make this novel interesting. Novel looking for Alaska has been made in a film. Looking for Alaska been taught in many high schools and colleges in United States and this novel is best-seller John Green.

The aim of this research is to describe about types of deixis found in the conversational text in the novel “Looking For Alaska” by John Green. The types of deixis in the novel “Looking For Alaska” by John Green were analyzed by using Levinson theory that consist of person

deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher interested in conducting a research about deixis, entitled **"Deixis In John Green's Novel Entitled Looking For Alaska"**.

Pragmatics Study

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in the interactional context. Griffiths (2006:6), states that pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning. Pragmatics is also defined as the use of language which is determined by the situation of community in communication process (Mey, 2001:6). Some use language in everyday communication by considering the conditions around him or her.

There are some definition points of view on pragmatics. According to Yule (1996:3), firstly, pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It requires a consideration of how a speaker organizes what he or she wants to say. Thirdly, pragmatics is the study of how the hearer gets the implicit meaning of the speaker's utterances. The last, pragmatics is the study of expression of relative distance.

According to Mey (1993:42), pragmatics as the study of human language uses' condition, which has a close relationship with the context of society. Pragmatics is needed if we want a fuller, deeper, generally more reasonable account of human language behavior. Similarly, Levinson (1983:3) states that pragmatics is the study of aspects of language then led to a very natural, pragmatics is field of linguistic which points out speech utterances.

This study of type necessarily involves the interpretation of what the speaker said and what the written means in a particular context when they use the language. It requires a consideration of how the speaker and the written organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning in language. The study of pragmatics includes context, deixis, presupposition, implicature, and speech act. The deixis is one of central points of pragmatics in this research.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concluded that pragmatics is the study of language in contextual meaning which involves how a speaker produces an utterance to deliver his or her intention and how the listener and the reader interprets it.

Deitic Expression in Semantics and Pragmatics

Deitic expression include such lexemes as: Personal or pronouns (I/you/mine/yours), demonstrative pronoun (this/that), spatial/temporal adverbs (here/there/now/yesterday), other pronoun forms (so/do), personal or possessive adjectives (my/yours), demonstrative adjectives (this/that), an articles (the/an/a). in addition Yule (1996:9) stated that a deitic expression is any linguistic form used to accomplish the 'pointing' via language.

A deitic center is a reference point which is related to deitic expression or an expression that has a deitic usage which has to be interpreted. Grundy (2000:34), stated that deitic center is the speaker's location at the time of utterance. Deitic expression are words, phrases and features of grammar that have to be interpreted in relation to the situation in which they are uttered, such as 'me' the sender of this utterance' or 'here'

the place where' the sneder is'. (Griffiths, 2006:14).

According to Levinson (1983:64) a deitic word is one which takes some element of its meaning from the context or situation (i.e. the speaker, addressee, the time and the place of the utterance in which it is used. For example, in a utterance such as I'm over here now, the speaker, the Aactual location and the actual time of the utterance are respectively the deiticcentres.

Based the explanation above, it can be concluded that deitic expressions is showing or pointing out directly the words this, that, and those have a deitic function.

Deixis

According to Yule (1996:9), deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do utterances. It means 'pointing' for language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this "pointing" is called a deitic expression. Deitic expressions are also sometimes called indexical. They are among the first form to spoken by very young children and can be used to indicate people via person deixis (me, you), or location via spatial deixis (here, there), or time via temporal deixis (now, then).

According to Levinson (1983:54) stated that deixis concerns the ways in which language encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

The function of deixis is to point or indicate something, identification of persons, objects, events, processes. Etc. it also relates to the use of certain linguistic referring devise, such as demonstratives. The example: this book, that child, these boots, those trees.

Based on the explanation about deixis before, it can be concluded that deixis is seen to be important in discourse analysis to understand the meaning of the particular kind as objects, places, or the time. For example, he, here, now. All of the examples give the order to point a particular context so that the of the speaker and the writer can be understood.

Types of Deixis

According to Yule (1996:10-14), there are three kinds of deixis, they are:

1) Person Deixis

Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three part division exemplified by the pronouns for first person (I), second person (you), and third person (he, she or it).

2) Spatial/Place/SpaceDeixis

The concept of distance already mentioned is clearl relevant to spatial deixis or place deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Contemporarary English make use of only two adverbs, 'here' and 'there', for the basic distinction, but in older text and in some dialects, a much larger set of deitic expression can be found. In considering spatial deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. For example: "I was looking at this little puppy in a cage with such as sad look on its face. It was like, oh I'm so unhappy here, will you set my free?"

The "here" of the cage is not the actual physical location of the person uttering the words (the speaker), but is instead the location of that person performing in role of the puppy.

3) Temporal/Time Deixis

Temporal deixis concerns with the encoding of temporal or time deixis of

the speaker's utterance or the speaker's voice. One basic type of temporal deixis in English is the choice of verbs tense. English has only two basic forms, the present tense and past tense. For examples:

- I live here now
- I live there then

In temporal deixis, known as time deixis, there are the proximal form and the distal form. The present tense is the proximal form (now), and the past tense is the distal form (then). The use of proximal form "now" is to indicate both the time coinciding the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's voice. In contrast to "now". The distal expression "then" applies to both past and future time relative to the speaker's present time. We have to recognize that in temporal deixis the remote or distal can be used to communicate not only distance from current time, but also distance from current reality or facts.

Levinson (1983:68-89) states that there are five types of deixis, they are:

1) Person Deixis

Person deixis is related directly in the grammatical categories of person. The function of person deixis is to indicate person. Person deixis concerns with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event, in which the utterance in question is delivered: the category first person is 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 or entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question. Person deixis consists of three divisions, they are first person 'I' (singular), and we (plural), second

person 'you', and third person 'she/he' (singular), and 'they' (plural).

2) Temporal/Time Deixis

Time deixis concerns with the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or writing message inscribed).

3) Spatial/Place Deixis

Place deixis concerns with the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in speech event. For example: adverb of place (here and there). The function of place deixis is to indicate the place.

4) Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis concerns with the encoding the reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located. For example: 'this, that, these, and those'. The function of discourse deixis is to indicate the location in the discourse.

5) Social Deixis

Social deixis concerns with the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particular aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressees or speaker and some referent. The function of social deixis is used to distinct social status. For example: honorifics; Mr. President, Your Honor.

Based on the theories above the researcher did the research according to Levinson (1983:68-89)

Novel

The word comes from the Italian, *Novella*, which means the new staff that small. The novel developed in England and America. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters,

biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only based on data nonfiction, author of novel can change according to the desired imagination. According to Kennedy (1966:264) stated that novel is a book-length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, we experience actual life.

Abrams (199:190) the term "novel" is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose, as an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from the work of middle length called the novelette; its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot (or plots), ampler development of milieu, and more sustained exploration of character and motives than do the shorter, more concentrated modes.

Moreover, Crawford (1893:8) stated that, a novel is, after all a play, and perhaps it is nothing but a substitute for the real play with live characters, scene sifting, and footlights, he mention also purpose novel is a miracle play and if it be true that an really good novel can be dramatized, noting short of a miracle could put a purpose novel on the boards.

Based on explanation above the researcher concluded that novel is a book-length story in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from work of middle length called the novelette and a novel is a experience or imagination of the author.

b. Kinds of Novel

1) Romantic Novel

A romantic novel is where the story describes the romance of the story. For example: novel in *Mihrab Cinta*, *Ayat-ayat Cinta*, *Cinta Suci Zahrana* and so on.

2) Mystery Novel

This novel tells the story of stories full of mystery that usually make the reader puzzled and curious. For example: *Sherlock Holmes*, *Metropolis*, *Rebecca* etc.

3) Horror Novel

The story is about a scary story, makes the reader feel tense, and makes people feel excited. Usually the stories in this novel relate to unseen realms or supernatural beings. For example: the *Dracula* novel.

4) Comedy Novels

Contains about a story that contains elements of humor and makes the reader laugh and image style is more relaxed. For example: the novel *Marmut Merah Jambu*, *Half Human* *Salmon*.

5) Inspirational Novel

Contains stories that inspire readers. There are various themes that are presented, such as about economy, education, life that is lacking, Struggle, Friendship and others. For example: *Laskar Pelangi*, *Negeri 5 Menara*, and *Sang Pemimpi*

Intrinsic Elements of Novel

1) Plot

Plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which lead to a change of the original situation as pretended at the outset of the narrative (Klarer, 2004:15). The plot structure is the beginning, middle, and end of the story. A typical plot structure includes the following:

2) Character

Character is the part of the intrinsic elements of novel which is role by the actor or figure in a drama, novel, short story and all kinds of narratives. Where

is the mental, emotional, and social qualities to distinguish one entity from another (people, animals, spirits, automations, pieces of furniture, and other animated objects). Then, It reflects the personality of the protagonist and other related characters.

Point of view

According to Abrams (1999:231), point of view signifies the way a story gets told-the mode (or modes) established by an author by means of which the reader is presented with the characters, dialogue, actions, setting, and events which constitute the *narrative* in a work of fiction.

3) Setting

According to Abrams (1999:284) mention that, Setting. The overall setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurs; the setting of a single episode or scene within such a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place.

4) Style

Style refers to the qualities that different between the works of one author from another's. In general, interpretation the word style refers to the way in which language is used in given context by person for a given purpose.

Research Method

The method of this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research is concerned with explanations of social phenomena. According to Berg (2001:3) stated that a qualitative research refers to meanings, concepts, characteristics, definitions, and descriptions of objects. The detailed explanation about certain phenomena which wants to be analyzed

can be gained through qualitative method. This can be seen through the characteristic and context of the phenomena.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. This research is categorized as descriptive qualitative research since the data are taken from words, phrases, and sentences based on deixis theory. According to Krippendorff (2004:84), stated that sample of text can be taken at the level of words, sentences, paragraphs, chapters or whole publications. Data is a result of measuring or observing a variable which can be in the form of numbers. In a more technical sense, data are a set of values of qualitative or quantitative variables about one or more persons or objects.

Data is the most important part in this research that the researcher used in analyzing the types of deixis in novel *Looking for Alaska*. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:189) explain that there are some data collecting techniques in qualitative research, namely interviewing, ethnographic observation, analysis of document and material culture, and visual analysis. The researcher used analysis of document in this research. The technique of data collection are as the following:

1. The novel of *Looking for Alaska* is gotten for online shop.
2. Reading and comprehending the novel
3. Finding the data, putting sign and making checklist on it
4. Taking the data and presenting them in data display
5. Arranging the data systematically to make easy in classifying the data into the types of deixis.
6. The data were collected from all the odd page number of the novel.

After the data are collected, the researcher conducted the data analysis.

After the first data are gathered, the data analysis should follow it and the initial analysis should define the emphasis and strategies used in the data collection (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009:191). According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10-11) "Data analysis consist of three concurrent flows of step: data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion or verification. It can be seen in figure below."

Research Finding and Discussion

As the objectives of this research are to classify the types of deixis found in John Green's novel and to describe the use of deixis in John Green's novel entitled *Looking for Alaska*. In this research the researcher used the Levinson theory to analyze the deixis in John Green's novel. Levinson (1983:54) divided deixis into five categories, they are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

Levinson (1983:54) stated that deixis concerns the ways in which language encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. The context mean here is refers to the words and sentences that surround any part discourse and that helps to determine its meaning. From the research finding, the researcher found five types of deixis in John Green's novel entitled *Looking for Alaska* they are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. First it person deixis. Person deixis concerns with the speaker (known as the first person), the addressee (known as the second person), and other participants in the speech (kown as the third person). First person deixis is used to explain who talk in the novel. For example, "I" (singular form)

and "we" (plural form). Second person deixis is used to explain another person who addressed in the novel (listener). For example, "you" (singular form) and "you" (plural form). Third person deixis is used to explain another participant in the novel. For example, "she, he, it," Analysis first person "I" in this research refers to Miles. Because Miles is as a speaker in the novel and "I" plays as subjective pronoun. Analysis second person "you" refers to Miles mother and also refers to another person of the novel, it is best on the context of the novel. Analysis third person "she" refers to Alaska and also refers to another participant of the novel.

Second spatial deixis concerns to the place and location when the speaker and listener make the conversation (Levinson 1983:79) The concept of distance already mentioned is clearly relevant to spatial deixis or place deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. The example, "basically you've got two groups here, he explained, speaking with increasing urgency." Analysis "here" refers to Culver Creek.

Third temporal deixis, Temporal deixis or time deixis concerns itself with the various times involved in and referred to in an utterance.(Levinson 1983:73). Temporal deixis is used to point to a time when the moments happens between the speaker and listener. The example, "and **now** is a good a time as any to say that she was beautiful. In the dark beside me, she smelled o sweet and sunshine and vanilla, and on that thin-mooned night I could see little more than her silhouette except for when she smoked." '**now**' refers to the time when Miles at the swing for a while. And at that time also, he is want say that Alaska was beautiful.

Fourth discourse deixis, Discourse deixis concerns with the encoding the reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located. For example: 'this, that, these, and those'. (Levinson 1983:85). Discourse deixis referred to as text deixis. The function of discourse deixis is to indicated the location in the discourse. Example "Well, why then? She asked. This was not the first time she had posed the question." Analysis 'this' refers to the question from Miles' mother.

Last types is social deixis. Social deixis concerns with the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particular aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressees or speaker and some referent (Levinson 1983:89). Social deixis is reference to the social status The function of social deixis used to distinct social status. For example: honorifics; Mr. President, Your Honor. For example "I'll make you a deal. You pick one dead **American President**. If Pudge doesn't know that guy's last words, truce. If he does, you spend the rest of your life lamenting the day you pissed in my shoes. Analysis the words 'American President' refers to Millard Fillmore.

conclusion

Based on the finding, it is concluded that deixis is semantics branch that focused in analyzing the reference of the utterance. Deixis also found in literary words, such as novel. In analyzing the reference of the utterance, the reader and listener should know the context of utterance.

In this research there are there are five types of deixis in Looking for Alaska novel, first is Person deixis, person deixis clearly operates on a basic three part division exemplified by the pronouns for first

person (I), second person (you), and third person (he, she, or it) there are three four thousand seven hundred nine deixis found in Looking for Alaska novel. second Spatial deixis, spatial deixis also known as the place deixis. The concept of distance already mentioned is clearly relevant to spatial deixis or place deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. There are one hundred and six spatial deixis found in Looking for Alaska novel.

Thirdly temporal deixis, temporal deixis concerns with encoding of temporal or time deixis of the speaker's utterance or the speaker's voice. There are two hundred and forty four found in Looking for Alaska novel. fourthly Discourse deixis, discourse deixis concerns with the encoding the references to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located. There are four hundred sixty six discourse deixis found in Looking for Alaska novel. Fifthly Social deixis, social deixis concerns the social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles. There are one social deixis.

In conclusion, the analysis of this research shows that the deixis used in the novel does not have the same reference. It depends on the context and situation of scene in the novel. Therefore, the readers must know the context and the situation of the novel in order to understand the reference of deictic words.

Suggestion

Based on the result, the writer would like to give some suggestions likely: **For the Teachers**

It is suggested to the teachers to comprehend well the deixis.. It is aimed to imply in classroom for identifying the meaning of deixis which found in some

literary works. Especially, it referred to the teacher who teaches the semantic and linguistics course.

1. For the Students

It is suggested to the students that they must understand and learn the importance of deixis, since it can help to keep away from the misinterpretation of the speaker and addressee. Thus, it can help them to comprehend the meaning of the speaker's utterance easily.

2. For the Future Researcher

It is suggested to the future researcher to continue in conducting the research about deixis analysis with a variety of object that more interesting like magazine, song lyric, speeches, and so on, because there are many areas which is possible to be researched.

3. For the Readers

It is suggested to the readers to pay attention on the references of the deixis used in Looking for Alaska novel, whether the novel uses first person deixis that could be refer to anyone or third person deixis that refer to the other participant in the novel.

Hopefully the findings of this study could be useful in providing understanding on deixis theory. At the end of the conclusion, the writer has simply hope that her research of "Deixis in John Green's novel entitled Looking for Alaska" may enlighten the mind of the future students of linguistics as well as to provide a new thought in world of linguistics.

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