

An Analysis of the Deixis Used in the Bourne Identity Movie's Script

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Abstract

This research studies the form and the reference of the deictic words. The objective of this research is finding the form and the reference of deictic words used in the Bourne Identity script movie. In this research the writer uses the categories of deixis promoted by Levinson (1983). To conduct this research the writer uses observation and documentation method to collect the data's needs. The observation is done by watching the film in several times. In order to obtain the objective mentioned, the data is gathered in the form of conversation excerpt. After that, the writer analyses the deixis forms in the discourse of deixis by exploring the various kinds of deictic words phenomenon. In finding the meaning of deictic words the writer uses the Halliday's concept of situational context as its instrument. The study shows that 1) there are five forms of deixis appears: there are 18 (26,45 %) of deictic words appear in person deixis, 16 (23,58 %) appear in place deixis, 10 (14,69 %) appear in time deixis, 11 (16,09 %) appear in social deixis and 13 (19,08 %) appear in discourse deixis form. 2) the reference can be explored that person deixis has we inclusive of addressee, we exclusive of addressee and reversal deictic. Deictic words in place deixis refers to location of the speaker at CT, point or location gesturally indicates, distal or proximal dimension from the speaker, proximal dimension to addressee at RT and how thing is where the addressee is. Deictic words of time deixis refer to past, present and future time. Deictic words in social deixis refer to absolute and relational social standing. Deictic words in discourse deixis refer to token reflexive and switch reference.

Keyword: Deictic words, reference

1. Introduction

To find the reference, there are three theories such us syntax, semantic, pragmatics. For instance, Levinson (1983) in his analysis didn't include anaphora in his analysis. In other claim, Levinson, fill more and Levinson said that the traditional categories of deixis are person, place and time. They didn't include anaphora as the deixis field but they developed deixis theory by adding social and discourse deixis (Levinson, 1983: 68). This research concerns in finding the reference in context of speaker and hearer's interpretation of meaning. In this research is focused on areas of meaning where there is very clear evidence of this combination of different types of

knowledge. By doing this we move our attention to the study of language use and to what are therefore, for many linguists, pragmatics aspect meaning (Saeed, John I.: 2000).

The limitation of this research refers to the suggestion that presented by Levinson where the deictic words are consists of gestural and symbolic form. Furthermore, this research is entitled "An Analysis of the Deixis Used in the Bourne Identity Movie's Script". The writer uses the discourse of deixis by exploring the various kinds of deictic words phenomenon to find the form of the deixis and find the meaning by using the theory of meaning in pragmatics.

While, According to Yule (2006: 5) pragmatics is the study about the relationship between linguistic term. A similarly difficult distinction is between semantics and pragmatics. Both of these terms have concerns in the transmission of meaning through language. Narrowing signs to linguistics signs, this would give us a view of pragmatics as the study of the speaker/ hearer's interpretation of language, as suggested by Rudolph Carnap (1942: 9, cited in Saeed 2000) below: Pragmatics meaning describes the relation to speakers and hearers.

According to Griffith (6: 2006) the essential difference between sentences and utterance is that sentences are abstract, not tied to contexts, whereas utterances are identified by their contexts. This is also the main way of distinguishing between semantics and pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning. Semantics is the study of sentence meaning and word meaning. In addition, semantics and pragmatics are the two main areas of linguistic study that look at the knowledge we use both to exact meaning when we hear or read, and to convey meaning when speak or write. Semantics concentrates on meaning that comes from pure linguistics knowledge.

Deixis is the study of relationship between language and context is reflected in the structure of language themselves. Some categories of deixis are person, place, time, social and discourse deixis. The deictic words have reference depends on the who is speaking, the location or time of speaking. Example: "The man is standing in front of the three". The meaning of in front of is depended the position of the speaker on Coding Time.

The term deixis is borrowed from the Greek word for pointing or indicating. Deictic (noun of deictic) is used to denote to those elements in language that refer directly that opposite from the word elective which as pointing indirectly. Hufford (1993) defines deictic word as one which takes element of its meaning from the situation (i.e. the speaker, the addressee, the time and the place) of the utterance in which it is used. Furthermore, according to Levinson (1983: 54) Essentially deixis concerns the ways in which languages 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 contexts and utterance. Deixis can be can be classified into some categories. Levinson divided deixis into five majors of categories. They are person, time, place, social and discourse deixis. In this occasion the writer will focus his research in the Levinson categories of deixis. The complete explanations of each categories can be shown below:

a. Person Deixis

Person deixis concentrated in personal pronoun, where the reference of the utterance is anchored with who speaking. The personal pronouns are divided into some categories. Generally, person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participant in the speech event. First person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's references to himself. The second person is the encoding

of the speaker's reference to one or more addressee. The third person the encoding of the speaker's reference to persons or and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question. In English we can be found singular first person I (me, my, mine, myself) and plural first person like we (us, our, ours, ourselves). The singular or plural second person is presented in pronoun you (your, yours, yourselves). The plural third persons like they (them, their, theirs, themselves). The singular third person like she (her, hers, herself) for femininity and he (him, his, himself) for masculine (Frank, 1972: 29). In addition, person deixis also has an exception like in non-canonical situation. In this research the writer will use the Purwo's terms 'deictic reversal'. The possibility of deictic reversal in person deixis can be listed as below: 1) the first person form to second person reference 2) the second person form to first person reference 3) the first person form to third person reference 4) the third person form to first person reference 5) the second person form to third person reference 6) the third person form to second person reference In this analysis the writer will not analyze all of the pronouns that come up, but the analysis will be concentrated in the case where it's need deep understanding of deixis concept. Furthermore, this research will only analyze the lexemes go, come, there and here in place deixis. Generally, it can be concluded that their usage means distal dimension and here usage is on proximal.

b. Time Deixis

In the analysis of time deictic we can use metalinguistic tense or M-tense in short: In M-tense system we can easily distinguish past (events completed prior to Coding Time), from present (event whose span includes Coding Time), from future (event succeeding Coding Time); we can further distinguish points from spans.

c. Social Deixis

It is the use of different deictic words to express social distinctions or the relationship between speaker-hearer. Social deixis is divided into relational and absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis is where the form of word used indicates the relative social status of the speaker and addressee. In other way, absolute social deixis indicates the social standing irrespective of the social standing of the speaker.

d. Discourse Deixis

In the discourse deixis analyse the writer can analyse the lexeme like it, this and that. But they can be understood that all of them have possibility in similar form. Discourse deixis, also referred to as text deixis, refers to the use of expressions within an utterance to refer to parts of the discourse that contains the utterance including the utterance itself.

Furthermore, this research analyses the deixis form and its reference. The data is presented in the conversation form. The writer will use the situational context in finding the reference of the deictic words appears by using Halliday's concept of situational context.

The first thing that should be understood in Halliday's concept of situational context is about text and context. In linguistics, the understanding of meaning is located in text analysis. Furthermore, according to Halliday context is preceded text. He proved it by giving an example about how Malinowski (1923, 1935) failed to translate Kiriwinian language. Malinowski is an anthropologist who had done some analysis in Trobriand islands that its people worked as a fisherman and gardeners. Their language is known as Kiriwinian. Malinowski had many texts in Kiriwinian. But the problem is how to translate it, so it can be understood in English. He used

some method in translating. He used free translation that can be understood, but it was not resulted anything about the language and the culture. Then, he translated by cheated the original text. But it cannot be understood by the English readers. From this situation, Malinowski needed a term that expressed all of the environments. Then, he created Situational Context term that is meant as text environment. Context in Malinowski's mind is the preceding and the following certain words and sentences learning by someone.

Knowledge is transmitted in social context, through relationship, like those of parent and child, or teacher or pupil or classmates that are defined in the value systems and ideology of the culture. The word that are exchanged in these contexts get their meaning from activities in which they are embedded, which again are social activities with social agencies and goals. These are the three features of the context of situation that is offered by Halliday: 1. The field of discourse: refers to what is happening, to the nature of social action that is taking place. 2. The tenor of discourse: refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their statuses and roles. 3. The mode of discourse: refers to what part the language is playing, what is that the participants are expecting the language to do for them in that situation.

2. Method

The type research that will be employed in this study is descriptive qualitative. Few distinctiveness features of qualitative research are: 1) it focuses on interactive process or event; 2) authenticity is the key; 3) values are present ad explicit; 4) situationally constrained; and 4) researcher is involved (Newman, 2000: 16). The method requires the goal should be in the form of explanation of the figures clarified. Therefore, it will describe information concerning with the phenomenon of the using deictic words in the Bourne identity script movie.

The object of the study presents of the phenomenon of the using deictic words in the Bourne Identity script movie. In this research the writer uses the categories of deixis promoted by Levinson (1983). The categories are: person, place, time, social and discourse deixis. Each of categories is shown the phenomenon of the deictic words.

The main object of this research is deictic words. The data is gathered from the Bourne Identity script movie. The Bourne Identity script movie is taken from http://www.script-orama.com/movie_scripts/b/bourneidentity-script-transcript-damon.html (Thursday, March 06, 2010).

To conduct this research the writer, use observation and documentation method to collect the data's need. The data is taken from the Bourne Identity Movie Script. In analysing the data, the writer will put his greatest concern in order to enlighten the reader: 1. Presenting the data in conversation narratively. 2. Analysing and grouping the deixis forms in the Bourne Identity script movie in the discourse of deixis by exploring the various kinds of deictic word phenomenon. 3. Finding the reference of deictic words applied Halliday's Context Situational theory. 4. Making a conclusion and discussion based on the data analysis.

3. Result and Discussion

The deictic words data are obtained from the excerpt of the Bourne's Identity Manuscript. The form and the reference of the deictic used in this movie manuscript in details are as follows:

Table 1 The Form and The Reference of Deixis used In the Bourne Identity.

No	Data	Word or Phrase	Form	Reference
1	Data 1	We	Person deixis	Giancarlo and his friends
2	Data 2	It	Discourse deixis	The man's memory
		Here	Place deixis	Fishing Boat Gallery
		We	Person deixis	Bourne and Giancarlo
3	Data 3	It	Discourse deixis	The money
4	Data 4	You	Person deixis	A man who disturbed Wombossi
		Before	Time deixis	A span of time in the past when Wombosi has not took power.
5	Data 5	We	Person deixis	Conklin and Abbott
		Two weeks ago.	Time deixis	The day in a week and the week is two weeks before a week it is uttered.
		Before	Time deixis	A span of time in the past when there is not mistake made.
6	Data 6	Here	Place deixis	A Bank Reception Area
		Here	Place deixis	A piece of paper
7	Data 7	Jason Bourne	Person deixis	Jason Bourne as the speaker
		Sir	Social deixis	Bourne
8	Data 8	Now	Time deixis	A span of time began two days before it is uttered until the time of utterance and it will continue.
9	Data 9	There	Place deixis	The location of the Bourne in the U.S Consulate Lobby at speech event.
10	Data 10	Now	Time deixis	A time before at CT and it is still running at CT
		We	Person deixis	Conklin Staff and Conklin

11	Data 11	We	Person deixis	Bourne and Marie
12	Data 12	Now	Time deixis	A time when the word is uttered
		Here	Place deixis	A white board
13	Data 13	Sir	Social deixis	Conklin
14	Data 14	It	Discourse deixis	A building with number 104
		Here	Place deixis	An edge of the roads in the Paris
15	Data 15	Here	Place deixis	In the little red car
16	Data 16	There	Place deixis	The Regina Hotel
17	Data 17	Monsieur	Social deixis	The use of the title of John Michael Kane
		Two weeks ago	Time deixis	A time in the past before two weeks when an operator of telephone uttering the words
18	Data 18	There	Place deixis	The position of Marie at CT in a space of the living room apartment
19	Data 19	Here	Place deixis	A living of apartment in Paris
		It	Discourse deixis	One situation
20	Data 20	We	Person deixis	Nicky and Conklin
21	Data 21	Guy	Social Deixis	Unknown man
22	Data 22	It	Discourse deixis	A body in the freezer box
23	Data 23	Sir	Social Deixis	Wombosi
		We	Person deixis	Wombosi and his friend
		It	Discourse deixis	The condition
24	Data 24	Before	Time deixis	A time when the word is uttered until Bourne and Marie start to go.
25	Data 25	Guy	Social Deixis	A man who at the desk smiling to Marie.

		Mr.	Social Deixis	A title for Kane's name
26	Data 26	Sir	Social Deixis	Abbott
		We	Person deixis	Conklin and his team
		It	Discourse deixis	A man who has killed Wombosi
		Now	Time deixis	A time when a mission is completed and it perhaps interminable period indicated.
27	Data 27	Monsieur	Social deixis	Bourne
28	Data 28	Mr.	Social deixis	Bourne that is known as Kane
29	Data 29	It	Discourse deixis	A newspaper in French language
		Mr.	Social deixis	Wombosi
30	Data 30	Here	Place deixis	On the street in Paris
31	Data 31	It	Discourse deixis	A phone
32	Data 32	Eamon	Person deixis	A man as second person with Eamon's name
		Eamon	Person deixis	A man as third person with Eamon's name
		Marie	Person deixis	A woman as first person with Marie's name
		Marie	Person deixis	A woman as second person with Marie's name
33	Data 33	Here	Place deixis	Eamon's children room
34	Data 34	We	Person deixis	Bourne, Marie, Eamon and Eamon's children
		It	Discourse deixis	A people that has false
35	Data 35	Here	Place deixis	Underbrush
		We	Person deixis	Bourne and An agent
36	Data 36	We	Person deixis	Bourne and Conklin

		We	Person deixis	Conklin and his friends
37	Data 37	Men	Discourse deixis	It will there are three men alert
38	Data 38	There	Place deixis	A place in CIA office Paris that the location of field box that distal from Nicky location and it is proximal from Conklin location
		Here	Place deixis	A place in CIA office Paris that the location of field box that is distal from Nicky and proximal to Conklin
		It	Discourse deixis	A man who has made the phone Dead
39	Data 39	There	Place deixis	A place beside Conklin
40	Data 40	Two weeks ago	Time deixis	A time in the past before two weeks when Bourne uttering the Words

The table 1 above shows that this research analyses 40 data. These data are analysed in the person, place, time, social and discourse deixis form. From five types are got 16 deictic words and sixty-eight references.

a. The Forms

There are 40 data analyzed. From 40 data above can be identified five form of deixis used. Finally, the reference of the deictic words can be totaled as in Table 2 follows:

Table 2 The Forms

No	Types of Deixis	Word or phrase	Total of the references	Percentage (%)
1	Person deixis	We	12	17,65
		You	1	1,5
		Jason Bourne	1	1,5
		Eamon	2	2,9
		Marie	2	2,9
2	Place deixis	There	5	7,4
		Here	11	16,18
3	Time deixis	Two weeks ago	3	4,4
		Now	4	5,89
		Before	3	4,4
4	Social deixis	Sir	4	5,89
		Monsieur	2	2,9
		Guy	2	2,9
		Mr.	3	4,4
5	Discourse deixis	It	11	16,18
		Men	2	2,9
	Total		68	99.9

a) Person deixis

Based on the table 4.2 above there are five deictic words appears of person deixis. There are 12 (17,65 %) of the words or pronouns **We**, 1 (1,5 %) of the word or pronoun **You**, 1 (1,5 %)

of the summon of **Jason Bourne**, 2 (2,9 %) of the summons of **Eamon** and 2 (2,9 %) of the summons of **Marie**. So, there are 18 (26,45 %) of deictic words appear in person deixis forms.

b) Place deixis

In place deixis there are two deictic words that is analyzed, they are: **There** and **Here**. There are 5 (7,4 %) of the words or adverbs **There** and 11 (16,18 %) of the words or adverbs **Here**. So, there are 16 (23,58 %) of deictic words appear in place deixis form.

c) Time deixis

In time deixis there are three deictic words that is analyzed. There are 3 (4,4 %) of the phrases of **Two weeks ago**, 4 (5,89 %) of the words or adverbs **Now** and 3 (4,4 %) of the words or adverbs **Before**. So, there are 10 (14,69 %) of deictic words appear in time deixis form.

d) Social deixis

In Social deixis there are four deictic words that is analyzed, they are: **Sir**, **Monsieur**, **Guy** and **Mr**. There are 4 (5,89 %) of the summons **Sir**, 2 (2,9 %) of the summons **Monsieur**, 2 (2,9 %) of the summons **Guy** and 3 (4,4 %) of the summons **Mr**. So, there are 11 (16,09 %) of deictic words appear in social deixis form.

e) Discourse deixis

Based on the table 4.1 there are two deictic words appears of discourse deixis. There are 11 (16,18 %) of the words **It** and 2 (2,9 %) of the words **Man**. So, there are 13 (19,08 %) of deictic words appear in discourse deixis form.

The description above shows that the highest form appears in person deixis and the highest of deictic words appears in the word or pronoun **We**. In contrast, the lowest form appears in social deixis form and the lowest of deictic word appears in the word or pronoun **You**.

b. The references

This research uses Halliday's situational context as an instrument in determines the environmental of the text. Furthermore, the writer uses Levinson's framework of deixis in finding the references of the deictic words. The reference is determined in the field of exophora. It differs with the researches that have been done by students in Muhammadiyah University of UMS before who includes endophora in their research. This considering is important as the differentiation of where the pronoun, adverb, adjective, discourse and deixis field is. So, according to this research finding the using of anaphora and cataphora is not relevance in deixis analysis.

In addition, this research presents more various references of deictic words. It is evidenced with the development of reference. In person deixis the finding of this research does not analysis in the relation of deictic words with their function in grammatical structure, but it analyses their dimension of reference and their exception in reversal deixis. In place deixis that does not present in distal or proximal only but it gives more complicated phenomenon.

Based on the data analysis above can be found sixteen deictic words appears. Most of the deictic words have more than one reference. The reference is depended on who is speaking, where the location at CT (Coding Time) is when it is spoken, what the social relationship is and what the discourse appears is. Finally, the reference and its phenomenon can be explored as the following table:

Table 3 The Reference

No	Types of Deixis	The Reference	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Person deixis	We inclusive of addressee	9	14,52
		We exclusive of addressee	3	4,84
		Reversal Deixis	3	4,84
2	Place deixis	The word here that refers to the location of the speaker at CT.	7	11,3
		The word here that refers to the point or location gesturally indicated.	3	4,84
		The words here and there that refer to a distal or proximal dimension from the speaker	1	1,6
		The word there that refers to proximal dimension to addressee at RT	2	3,23
		The word there that refers to how are things where the addressee is.	3	4,84
3	Time deixis	Refers to past time	4	6,45
		Refers to present time	4	6,45
		Refers to future time	1	1,6
4	Social deixis	Absolute social deixis	8	12,9
		Relational social deixis	2	3,23
5	Discourse deixis	Token reflexive	11	17,74
		Switch reference	1	1,6
	Total		62	99,98

a) Person deixis

The reference of deictic words that appear in person deixis form are: 1) There are 9 (14,52 %) of we inclusive of addressee that can be found in data 2, 5, 10, 11, 20, 23, 34, 35, and 36, 2) There are 3 (4,84 %) of we exclusive of addressee that can be found in data 1, 26 and 36, and 3)

there are 3 (4,84 %) of reversal deixis that can be found in data 4, 7, 32. The newest finding is the using of summons that can be analyzed in various kind of reference. This is also can be analyzed in other form of deixis like in social deixis.

b) Place deixis

This research analyses the words There and Here only in pace deixis. From this analysis can be found some references of the deictic words in place deixis, they are:

- 1) The symbolic usage of Here can be glossed as the pragmatically given unit of space that includes the location of the speaker at CT. It has 7 (11,3 %) that can be seen in data 2, 6, 15, 19, 30, 33 and 35.
- 2) The gestural usage is glossed a little differently, as 'the pragmatically given space, proximal to speaker's location at CT, that include the point or location gesturally indicated'. It has 3 (4,84 %) that can be found in data 6, 12 and 14.
- 3) The adverb Here and There are often thought of as simple contrasts on a proximal/distal dimension, stretching away from the speaker's location. It has one (1,6 %) that can be found in data 38.
- 4) The other phenomenon is, for although there basically means 'distal from the speaker's location at CT', it can also be used to mean 'proximal to addressee at RT (Receiving Time)'. It has 2 (3,23 %) that can be found in data 38 and 39.
- 5) The deictic word does not generally mean 'how are things at some place distant from the speaker', but rather 'how are things where the addressee is. The gestural usage of their favours the first interpretation, the symbolic usage the second. It has 3 (4,84 %) that can be found in data 9, 16 and 18.

c) Time deixis

There are three deictic words in time deixis. First, there are 4 (6,45 %) of deictic words that refer to past time that can be found in data 4, 5, 17 and 40. Secondly, there are 4 (6,45 %) of deictic words that refer to present time that can be found in data 8, 10, 12, and 26. Thirdly, there is one (1,6 %) of deictic word that refers to future time that can be found in data 24. In addition, this research does not analyze time deixis into three kinds of reference only. In time deixis can be done deeper analysis of the deictic words appear. It can be seen in the word Now that can be referred in to some reference, they are:

- 1) The using of Now by offering 'the pragmatically given span including CT' where that span may be the instant associated with the production of the morpheme itself. It can be seen in data 12.
- 2) The using of Now by offering 'the pragmatically given span including CT' where that span may be begun in the past and it is still running when it is uttered. It can be seen in data 8 and 10.
- 3) The word now perhaps interminable period indicated. It can be seen in data 26. The other newest finding in this research is the using of the word Before that can be used in past and future reference. It can be found in data 24.

d) Social deixis

Based on the analysis above shows that social deixis has two kinds of references, they are:

- 1) There are 8 (12,9 %) of absolute social deixis that the reference is hold in irrespective relational of the social status between its participant roles. It can be found in data 9, 17, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28 and 29.
- 2) There are 2 (3,23 %) of relational social deixis that the reference is hold in respective relational of social standing between its participant roles. It can be seen in data 13 and 26.

e) Discourse deixis

Based on the analysis above the result of discourse deixis reference can be explored as follows:

- 1) There are 11 (17,74 %) of token reflexive reference is the deictic words that refer to the word itself. It can be seen in data 2, 3, 14,19, 22, 23, 26, 29, 31, 34 and 38.
- 2) There is one (1,6 %) of Switch reference is the deictic words that refer to some grammatical feature in language. It can be seen in data 37.

Based on the exploration above it can be seen that from this research has been found more various kinds of reference. This finding will enrich the knowledge of deixis field. The highest reference is in the token reflexive of discourse deixis and the lowest are the words **here** and **there** that refer to proximal or distance from the speaker, referring to future time and switch reference.

4. Conclusion

Based on the discussion, finally the writer comes to some conclusion. Deixis refers to word or phrase in which its reference or its pointing moves and change, depending the speaker, place, time, social standing and discourse of utterance. The meaning of deictic words is considered in situational context frame work.

The deixis theory is used by the writer find the forms in the Bourne Identity movie manuscript. From that theory, it can be concluded that:

a. The Forms

Based on the discussion above can be presented five forms of deixis. They are:

1) Person deixis

In person deixis there are five deictic words that is analysed they are: We, You, Jason Bourne, Eamon and Marie.

2) Place deixis

In place deixis there are two deictic words that is analyzed, they are: There and Here.

3) Time deixis

In time deixis there are 3 deictic words that is analyzed, they are: Two weeks ago, Now and Before.

4) Social deixis

In Social deixis there are 4 deictic words that is analyzed, they are: Sir, Monsieur, Guy and Mr.

5) Discourse deixis

In discourse deixis there are 2 deictic words or phrase that is analysed, they are: it and men.

b. The references

Based on the discussion above is found various kinds of reference that have been not analysed by the writer before. Generally, the finding of the references can be sum up as follows:

- 1) Person deixis has three references, they are: We inclusive of addressee, We exclusive of addressee and reversal deictic references. More analysis can be done in summons words.
- 2) Place deixis has five references, they are: Refers to the location of the speaker at CT (Coding Time), point or location gesturally indicates, distal or proximal dimension from the speaker, Proximal dimension to addressee at RT (Receiving Time) and how are things where the addressee is.
- 3) Time deixis has three references, they are: Refers to past time Present time and Future time references. The development of word *Now* and *Before* can be done by deep analysis in exploring its specific reference of time.
- 4) Social deixis has two references, they are: Refers to relational and absolute social deixis references.
- 5) Discourse deixis has two references, they are: Refers to token reflexive and switch reference

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