

**ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN MATTHEW'S BOOK IN HOLY BIBLE: A PRAGMATIC  
APPROACH**

**THESIS**



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2017**

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BIBLE: A PRAGMATIC APPROACH**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra**



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PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2017**

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Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 24<sup>th</sup> March 2017

Ervi Marlina Purba  
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**This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated  
below**

**Batam, 24<sup>th</sup> March 2017**

**Winda Evyanto, S.S, M. MPd  
Advisor**

## ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul *Analysis Of Deixis In Matthew'sbook In Holy Bible: A Pragmatic Approach* merupakan sebuah penelitian yang menggunakan pendekatan pragmatic yang bertujuan untuk menganalisa jenis-jenis deixis yang digunakan dalam buku kitab Matius yang sering kali banyak orang tidak memahami arti sebenarnya konteks yang dipakai dalam sebuah kalimat yang menggunakan deixis. Penulis menganalisa data dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan memahami fenomena atau gejala social dalam bentuk pemaparan dan kalimat. Data yang diambil sebanyak 15 chapter kitab matius. Penulis menganalisa 5 jenis deixis menurut teori Levinson dan membatasi 3 jenis deixis untuk dianalisa dari 5 jenis deixis tersebut, yaitu deixis person, deixis social dan deixis discourse dan data tersebut dianalisa dengan mewarnai deixis yang ada, mengklasifikasi jenis deixis dan menjumlah total keseluruhan deixis yang ada. Dari hasil data tersebut, penulis mendapat hasil sebanyak 1.874 deixis dengan menganalisa dan menjumlah total keseluruhan jumlah deixis yang ada. Diantaranya terdapat deixis person dengan total 1.130, deixis social dengan total 456 dan deixis discourse dengan total 288. Dari total keseluruhan deixis tersebut, disimpulkan bahwa deixis yang paling mendominasi adalah deixis person, dan person deixis "he" merupakan deixis person yang paling mendominasi dari keseluruhan jenis deixis yang ada dalam kitab Matius.

**Key Words: Pragmatic, Kitab Matius, Jenis Deixis, Metode Kuantitatif, Deixis yang dominan Digunakan.**

## ABSTRACT

*This thesis entitled Analysis Of Deixis In Matthew's book In Holy Bible: A Pragmatic Approach is a research that using pragmatic approach with purpose to analyze kinds of deixis that used in Matthew's book in Holy Bible, that many people don't understand a context that used in a sentence contains of deixis. The writer analyze data in qualitative method to understand phenomenon or social with exposition and sentences. The writer take 15 chapter of Matthew's book to analyzed. The writer analyze 5 kinds of deixis based on Levinson theory and limits 3 kinds of deixis wil be analyzed from 5 kinds of deixis, they are person deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis and data will analyse with highlighting all deixis, make classification types of deixis and make tabulating total all deixis found. From the result, the writer found 1.874 occurrences of deixis, analyze and make the totally all deixis is found with totally 1.130 occurrences of person deixis, 456 occurrences of social deixis and 288 occurrences of discourse deixis. From the totally of deixis, the writer make conclusion that person deixis is dominant used, and person deixis "he" is kinds of deixis that dominant in used in Matthew's book in Holy Bile.*

***Key Words: Pragmatic, Matthew's book, Kinds of Deixis, Quantitative method, Dominant deixis is used.***

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May god gives mercy, peace and love for them. Amen

Batam, 24<sup>th</sup> March 2017

ERVI MARLINA PURBA  
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This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved mother **Meslina Turnip (+)**, and my beloved father **Lukman Purba**. Thank you for all you have done to me. Thank a lot for your love, your unlimited precious advice, patient, sacrifice, and everything that I cannot mention one by one. And also to my brother and my sister.
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**MADE RIDICULE BE A SPIRIT TO BE  
SUCCESSFULL**

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is a system to make interaction among the people. Without communication, no way taking anything to anyone, no way to built relationship with others, no way to get the information and so on. When the people communicate with another, people use a language to express their feelings, ideas, opinions, or suggestion and their expression will express in spoken which the process of expressing what will they show with orally and written is done in writing activity. Such as in short story, article, poem, lyric, book, etc. It means that language plays an important role in communication process.

In this case, it is important to study about pragmatic. Pragmatic is concerned with the study of the meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Therefore pragmatic also has a role in getting meaning in context. According to Yule (1996:3), "Pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning". This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how to context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with whom they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. Yule also concludes that pragmatic is as one of related branches of linguistics study. By studying language through pragmatics and talk

about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes, or their goal, and kind of actions.

In all language, there are many words and expression whose references rely entirely on the circumstances of the utterances and can be understand in light of these circumstances. The phenomenon of their occurrences is called deixis. Deixis gets the meaning according to the situation, such as the speaker, the addressee pronoun, place, and time in which it being used. According to Cruse (2000:319) "deixis means different things to different people". Deixis is not as simple as one may think. In a sentence of a story book, deixis shows the important meaning which are expressed by the writer to the readers. It can help the readers to understand more about the sentence meaning completely.

Holy Bible uses old language that makes reader confuse what the real meaning of the text. Holy Bible related to the use of deixis. Deixis concerns to interpret of utterances. So in this case deixis plays arole to indicate who is the object and subject in the Holy Bible. Holy Bible is a kind of written language that has two parts. They are Old testament and new testament. All the bibles express beautiful sentences, old and difficult to understand.

The writer is interested in analyzing deixis in Matthew's book in Holy Bible because Matthew's book tells all about Jesus life from the beginning born and finally died. But, some of readers find some difficulties to catch the real meaning with the context in Holy bible because the languages or the context that used is old, ancient, classic and difficult to understand. So, the writer thinks that Holy Bible exactly in Matthew's book is a good step to identify and analyses



deixis. Here, the writer will make an analysis in the book of the Holy Bible to find out what types of deixis is used and dominantly being used. This study will give us an understanding about deixis in the text book according to pragmatic field.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Related to the background, the writer wants to identify all about deixis in the Matthew's book according to pragmatic field. The writer focused to analyze five kinds of deixis supported by Levinson (1983:68-94) in ten chapters in Matthew's book in Holy Bible. The first is Person deixis that involves the speaker (writer) and listener (reader) and indicates participants that are involved in particular situation. The second that found in the Matthew's book is time deixis that has function to locate point or interval on the time axis. The third is to analysis social deixis that concerns to sentences which reflect or established by certain realities. The fourth which is found in the object is place deixis that concerns the specification of location. The last type which is found in the Matthew's book is discourse deixis. Discourse deixis concerns to expressions within some expressions.

## **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the identification of the Problem above, The writer define this research by selecting some of them in order to the analysis in this thesis become

more detail. The writer focuses to analyze three kinds of deixis in ten chapters in Matthew's book in Holy Bible supported by Levinson. They are:

1. The analysis of person deixis in Matthew's book in Holy Bible.
2. The analysis of social deixis in Matthew's book in Holy Bible.
3. The analysis of discourse deixis in Matthew's book in Holy Bible.

#### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the limitation of the Problem above, the writer formulates the problem within the word of the sentences that found in Matthew's book in Holy Bible as follow:

1. What is the person deixis is used in Matthew's book in Holy Bible?
2. What is the social deixis is used in Matthew's book in Holy Bible?
3. What is the discourse deixis is used in Matthew's book in Holy Bible?

#### **1.5 Objective of the Research**

The writer would like to make the objective of the Research based on the formulation above within the object from Matthew's book in Holy Bible. They are:

1. To find out the using of person deixis in Matthew's book in Holy Bible.
2. To find out the using of social deixis in Matthew's book in Holy Bible.
3. To find out the using of discourse deixis in Matthew's book in Holy Bible.

## **1.6 Significances of the Research**

### **1.6.1 Theoretical**

This research is conducted based on pragmatic field that concern about deixis. The writer hopes this research has the result of the study is expected to be useful for the readers in order to get the information about deixis and each type especially which is used in Matthew's book in Holy Bible. The readers also can apply their knowledge about deixis in the daily activities.

### **1.6.2 Practical**

The writer hopes that this research is expected to be useful, especially for Student of English Department to enlarge their knowledge about deixis in identifying the types of deixis according to the context and also the writer hopes the students of English Department can more easily to understand the meaning of the text.

## **1.7 Defenition of Key Terms**

1. Pragmatic (Levinson, 1983:21) is the study of relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding
2. Deixis (Yule, 1996:3) is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' is called deistic expression. Deixis relates to the use of demonstratives, first and second pronouns, tense, specific time and place like now and here, and variety of other grammatical features which tied directly to the circumstances of utterance.

3. Person Deixis (Levinson, 1983:62) concerns the encoding of the role participants in the speech event in which the utterances is delivered. Person deixis usually marked by personal pronoun.
4. Social Deixis (Levinson, 1983:90) concerns with the aspects of sentences which reflect or establish or determined by certain realities of participants or the social situation in which the speech event occurs.
5. Discourse Deixis (Levinson, 1983:62) deals with the orientation in the text through the writer or the speaker, the relation of the text passages to the current utterance either as a head of time or past, forthcoming or simultaneous.

## **CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **2.1 Review of Related Literature**

In this part, various kinds of theories dealing with this research will be explained. Theories are very important because the reader will be used as the basic foundation in conducting the analysis of this research.

#### **2.1.1 Pragmatic**

Based on Yule (1996:3) pragmatics is a study of speaker meaning. It more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrase in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics is concern with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It means that how the context can influence what the speaker said and what the speaker or writer means about the utterance happens.

Based on the statement above, it involves the understanding of what is communicated by people in a context and how the context influences people what is communicated. In other definition of Yule's statement in one quotations, Pragmatic is a study of contextual meaning. It indicates that how the listener can get idea from what the speaker conveys.

The speaker should pay more attention on how important the situation in applying the language.

According to Levinson (1983:21) states that pragmatics is the study of relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. Here the term language understanding is used in the way to draw attention to the fact that understanding an utterance involves a great deal more than knowing the meanings of the word uttered and the grammatical relations between them.

Based on the definition above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics is the study about contextual meaning. Context is the ability of the listener to interpret of what is uttered by the speaker. Pragmatics is study about how meaning conveyed by the word or sentence depends on aspects of the context which is used.

### **2.2.2 Deixis**

There are many words in the language that cannot be interpreted alone without being put in a context. In this case, the writer discusses how to interpret the meaning of the words by the studying the features of deixis.

Based on Yule (1996:3), deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' is called deistic expression. Deixis relates to the use of demonstratives, first and second pronouns,

tense, specific time and place like now and here, and variety of other grammatical features which tied directly to the circumstances of utterance.

Levinson (1983:54) states that deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammatical features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concern ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

Deixis is an important field of language study especially for learners. Deixis makes discourse easier and more effective to gives meaning and pass more information in less time. Deixis also belongs within the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which people used. According to Levinson (1983:60-94), there are five types of deixis. They are: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The writer uses three types of deixis to be analyzed and the following is the explanation of each type of deixis.

#### **2.2.2.1 Person Deixis**

Person deixis is involves basically the speaker, known as the first person. The category of first person is the grammatical of the speaker (I) .The addressee known as the second person or encoding of reference to one or more addresses. The other significant participants in the speech situation, neither speaker or hearer, that known as the third person. Levinson (1983:62) states that the person deixis concerns the encoding of the role participants in the speech event in which the

utterances is delivered. Person deixis usually marked by personal pronoun. It can be seen by some explanation below:

### 1. First Person

The first person deixis is a reference that refers to the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns (I, me, myself, mine) and plural (we, us, ourselves, our, ours).

For examples:

**a)** Celsea said:” I will always love you, dear”.

In this sentence, please focus to **I**. I refers to Celsea and it expressed in singular pronouns.

**b)** Rani, Lesni and I visited Lesni’s grandma two days ago. We are happy.

From this sentence, please focus to **we**. We refers to Rani, Lesni and I and this is expressed in plural pronouns.

### 2. Second Person

The second person deixis is a deistic reference to a person that identified as addressee, such as you, yourself, yourselves, your, and yours.

For example:

**a)** “I want a sing for you”. Said Marijen to Maryzane



From this sentence, **You** refers to Maryzane. This sentence is expressed in singular pronouns

**b)** “You must keep your body for this exam”. Said Mr.Tony to the children.

**You** in this sentence refers to the children and expressed in plural pronouns.

### **3.** The third person

The third person is a deistic reference to a referent not to identify as the speaker or addressee. Such as: she, he, they, him, himself, her, herself.

For example:

**a)** “Dairi is my lecturer. He is handsome”

**He** refers to Dairi and this sentence expressed in singular pronouns.

**b)** Lulu, Luna, and Lui go to SP Batu Aji. They buy banana fruit.

**They** in this sentence refers to Lulu, Luna, and Lui. This sentence expressed in plural pronouns.

#### **2.2.2.2 Social Deixis**

Social deixis concerns to the social relationship between participants and their status, and deixis points out or expresses in participant roles especially the

aspect of the social role between speaker and listener and also between listener to reference. According to Levinson (1983:90), social deixis concerns with the aspects of sentences which reflect or establish or determined by certain realities of participants or the social situation in which the speech event occurs.

Levinson adds that there are two basic kinds of social deixis information that seems to be encoded in language around the world. There are a relation social deixis and absolute social deixis. Social deixis relation is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. In English the relational social deixis may be a lexical items. For example: *lecturer, my daughter, cousin* and the others. Absolute social deixis is a deistic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. For example: *President Jokowi, your majesty, prime minister, Mr (for man), Mrs (for woman)* and the others.

Social deixis occurs in many aspects of language usage that depends on the relation, but their use are relevant to the topics of social deixis in so far as grammatical.

For example:

**1. President Jokowi** visits his son on Sunday morning

**President Jokowi** is social deixis

**2.** The old man said to **the housekeeper** to bring his bag to his room

**The housekeeper** means servant.

### 2.2.2.3 Discourse deixis

Discourse deixis refers to a such matters as the use of *this* to point of future discourse element, and *that* to point of past discourse elements. Discourse deixis sometimes is called as textual deixis.

Based on Levinson (1983:62), discourse deixis deals with the orientation in the text through the writer or the speaker, the relation of the text passages to the current utterance either as a head of time or past, forthcoming or simultaneous. It encodes reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located. It means that discourse deixis is deistic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to the speaker's current location in the discourse, such as: above, below, last, previous, proceeding, next, this, that, there, etc.

In discourse deixis, there are many word and phrases in English that indicates the relationship between utterance and prior discourse, such as: but, therefore, however, besides, after all, so, well, anyway, actually, etc.

For example:

1. Demi Lovato album is so interesting. **That** is tell about the real life.

**That** in this sentence shows discourse deixis

2. I get the first ranking in my class, **so** I am happy.

**So** in this sentence has function to connecting word *I get the first ranking in my class* and the prior sentence *I am happy*.

### 2.2.2.4 Holy Bible

Literary works is imaginative or creative writing. There is a literary works that brings us to the world of dreams and takes us away from reality. Literary works can be classified according to fiction or no-fiction. They are poem, short story, prose, and drama.

Holy bible is a literary work in creative writing. Holy bible uses old language and some of part include about story. Such us four gospel from new testament from Holy Bible in new testament Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Four gospel tells about Jesus story. Holy Bible concerns with human being and thorough the story gives valuable messages to the readers. Some of sentence in Holy Bible is like a proverb that can enrich the readers 'sense of humanity and imagination. Holy Bible tries to portray human relationship, love struggles, ambition and experience or in other word says "worship".

By reading Holy Bible, the readers can get the knowledge of life expression by words or sentence. In the Holy Bible, there are three types of deixis base on Levinson(1983); person deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis that the writer will analyze.

## **2.2 Previous Research**

In this case, the writer will discuss about deixis in pragmatic field that used by the other researcher as the reference to this research. The writer takes some of previous research related to the title of this research.

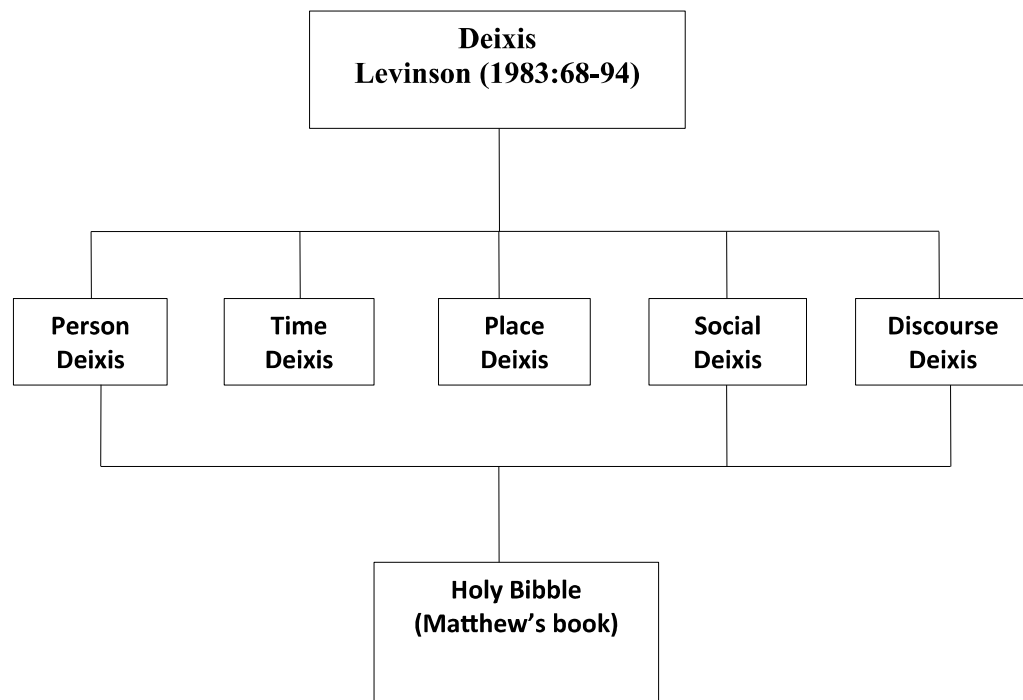
The previous researches are taken by the writer as a guide to conduct this research. The three researches above analyzed deixis in different way, different expert and uses same method based on pragmatic field.

The first researcher is Iksan Udin, (2010) entitled *A Deixis In The Writing From Of Advertisement In "Time" Magazine* dominant to analyzed place deixis and use quantitative method. From the research, researcher has result that Person deixis is often used and almost all the advertisement, the personal pronoun "you" existed. There are four types of place deixis found in the research, they are anywhere, wherever, on ice, space in bed. This research published in 2010 from English Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture state Islamic universities Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The second researcher is Ria Tri Okta Prasanti, (2014) entitled *A Translation Analysis on Deixis in The Twilight Saga: Breaking Down (Book One) By Stephenie Meyer and Its Indonesian Translation (Pragmatic Perspective)* analyzed all types of deixis based on Levinson theory and used descriptive qualitative methods. From the research, researcher has result that There are five types of deixis used by author in the novel *Twilight Saga: Breaking Down (Book One)*. From 77 data there are 32 data or 41, 56% data belong to person deixis, 12 data or 15,58% belong to place deixis, 12 data or 15,58% belong to time deixis, 5 data or 6,49% belong to social deixis and 14 data or 18,18% belong to discourse deixis. It shows the most dominant occurrence is person deixis. This research publish in 2014 from School of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

The third researcher is Dian Trisnatanty, (2015) that has research entitled *Deixis In The Legend Of Sleepy Hollow By Washington Irving: A Pragmatic Approach*, analyze deixis based on Yule theory. The researcher analyze three types of deixis, person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. From the research, researcher has result in percentage form. They are: Person deixis (83,7%), Spatial deixis (4,7%), and Temporal deixis (11,7%). This research publish in 2015 from English Department Faculty of Language And Literature, Putera Batam University

### 2.3 Theoretical Framework



**Figure 3.4.1 Main Framework based on Levinson (1983:68-94)**

Deixis has an important role in studying pragmatics. It helps people to interpret the meaning of a certain sentence based on its context. It is supported by Levinson (1983:68-94) defining the deixis into five

types, they are: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis.

This research discusses about deixis based on Levinson theory, but the writer focuses to three types of deixis only. The object of the research is Matthew's book which taken from Holy Bible, New Testament.

## **CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH**

In This cases is discusses about the method used by the writer in conducting this research. The discussion will cover research design, data collecting method, data analysis, and presenting research result.

### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design is structure research used to obtain empirical evidence in answer the question research. According to Cresswell (2009:3), Research design is a plan and the procedures for research to detailed method of data collection and analysis. It means that the writer uses the research design to make procedures and plan, how to find data, how to identify kinds of deixis, and how to find out the meaning of deixis in Matthew's book in Holy Bible.

In designing this research, the writer applies a qualitative method. In doing qualitative research, one of the important way is make research design. According to Wiratna (2014:19) in Taylor (1992) "*penelitian kualitatif adalah penelitian memahami fenomena atau gejala sosial dengan cara memberikan pemaparan berupa penggambaran yang jelas dalam rangkaian kata-kata atau kalimat*". The writer find three types of deixis that analyzed in this research and the result uses the qualitative method because this research involves rate calculations and describing data with sentences.



### **3.2 Object of the Research**

The object of the research is Matthew's book which part of new testament and published in 2012 edition III, *Lembaga Kitab Indonesia*. Matthew's book has 28 chapter and this book tell about all about Jesus from the beginning born to the world and finally die.

In this cases, the writer analyses three types of deixis based on Levinson theory; person deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. From 28 chapter part of Matthew's book. The writer limit data become 15 chapters. So the writer will find and discuss three types of deixis above from chapter 1 until chapter 15.

### **3.3 Method of Collecting Data**

Technique of collecting data is the way to get information from respondents in accordance to scope of the research. In this cases, the writer applies documentary technique. Arikunto (2002:236) states that documentary method can provide information and documentary technique is the way to get information related to the variable and data from books, newspaper, magazine, or the other references. Documentary technique means reading, studying and analyzing all references related to the study.

So the writer will make steps to collecting data;

1. Read fifteen chapter of Matthew's book in Holy Bible.

2. Highlighting the types of deixis which is found in Matthew's book in Holy Bible with different colour.

### **3.4 Method of Analyzing Data**

In this cases, the writer used four step to be easily to analyzing data, they are:

1. Classifying deixis into each type: person deixis, social deixis, and discourse.
2. Tabulating the total of each type of deixis.
3. Counting the type of deixis used in Matthew's book
4. Concluding deixis.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting Data**

In this cases, the method of presenting research that writer used is by formal way and informal. Based on Sudaryanto (2015:241), there are two method of presenting the result of analysis, formal and informal method. Formal is by using symbol, sign, table and diagram while informal is by using words and sentences. The writer presenting data by using paragraph the first and next will presented by table.