Deixis in Judith McNaught's *Night Whispers* Novel

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Abstract:
This paper aims to examine the types of deixis, the meaning of deixis, and the position of deixis in novel entitled Night Whispers written by Judith McNaught. The authors applied theory of deixis from Levinson (1983) and theory of meaning by Chaer (2013). The analysis of this research uses distributional and referential identity method by Sudaryanto (1993). The results show that there are five types of deixis which is found in the novel with the most-found type is person deixis and the fewest-found type is social deixis. The meanings of the deixis are referred to the speaker herself which is named Sloan, Sloan's friend named Sara, the time when Sloan uttered the utterance, the span when Sloan lived as police officer, Sloan's father's house, Apparition, the thought of Sloan of a group of girl, the thing Sloan wanted Paris to remember, and Sloan's great-grandmother. The position of the deixis is as Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, and Adverb.
Keywords: *Deixis, Novel, Pragmatics*

1. INTRODUCTION

Deixis is derived from Greek language means pointing or indicating. A word could be called as a deixis if the reference is changeable. The references of deixis change depend on context of the utterance, depend on who and to whom the utterances are stated or depend on where, when the utterances are spoken. Levinson (1983) defined that 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 the context of utterance. Furthermore, deixis is the mechanisms where the achieve of identifying the things in the world that a bit of language using the speaker as a reference point (Cruse, 2006).

Deixis is important in language used because deixis often used bu the speaker or the writer in uttering the utterances. The speaker or the writer often uses deixis to mention the portion of the story that has been stated or will be stated or uses deictic words to shorten the utterance and writing. Without its understanding, the utterance will be meaningless to the hearer or the reade.

A deixis can be found in daily life utterance and also literary work such as Novel. Novel is a literary work which is written and has many features included dialogue or utterance. Martin and Hill (1996) define novel "as a long, written story, about imaginary people and events". The understanding of a deixis in a novel especially in English sometimes needs an extra effort because it depends on the context which can be changed easily. To know the meaning of a speaker or writer, the hearer or the reader needs to know about whom and what is a deixis refers to.

Researches about deixis have been conducted before. A research (Zaiman, 2011: The Study of Person, Place and Time Deixis) has explained the types of deixis and its used. On the other hand there is still lack that in the explanation of the meaning of deixis itself directly and the explanation of the context. Another research (Nurani & Harared, 2016: Deixis in Taglines; A socio-cultural semiotic analysis) has explained the types of deixis based on the socio-cultural function, the results are there are pronominals, nominals, and grammatical deixis. Those researches have differences between this research because this research is aimed to find out the types, meaning and the position of deixis in the novel. One of research about deixis also conducted by Pratiwi (2017) entitled Person deixis in English translation of summarized shahih Al-Bukhari Hadith in Boo of As-Salat. This research is aimed to identify and classify person deixis in the object of the research.

Based on that reason, this research is aimed to investigate the types, the meaning, and the position of deixis on the novel. This research also enrich the knowledge of deixis for the reader.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of meaning based on the context or contextual meaning in linguistics is called Pragmatics. In his book, Levinson (1983) defines "Pragmatic as the study of relationship between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language".

Yule (1996) also stated that "Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)". The definition of Pragmatics as study of meaning depends on the context also stated by Tarigan (1990). He defines "Pragmatic as a study of meaning and its relationship with the context of the utterances".

In book titled *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics* written by Cruse (2006), Pragmatics defined as the central topics of linguistics that has aspects of meaning which are dependent on context. It means, in pragmatic the meaning of language is not only what is written or spoken but also when, where and how the utterance or sentence is produced. The meaning in pragmatics is involves the interpretation of what the speaker means in a certain context. In Pragmatics, the context becomes an essentials part because the meaning is depending on it.

Deixis is one of the concerns in pragmatics that is derived from Greek means pointing or indicating. Levinson (1983) states that "Deixis is a phenomenon that is the single most obvious to see the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of language". According to Cruse (2006), "deixis is the mechanisms where the achieve of identifying the things in the world that a bit of language using the speaker as a reference point". Meanwhile Fromkin (2009) defines deixis as words or expressions whose reference relies on context and the orientation of the speaker in space and time like I, Yesterday, and this.

It means that Deixis shows clearly the relation between language and context because it has unstable meaning and can be changed depends on the context. Traditionally deixis is divided onto three kinds, they are person, place and time but Levinson add two more types of deixis those are discourse and social deixis. Person deixis refers to deixis that concerns with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance. Person deixis can change depend on the switching of the speaker. Yule stated that 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','it,). (Yule, 1996).

According to Yule (1996) there is an exclusive 'we' and an inclusive 'we'. Where exclusive 'we' is includes to the speaker and others exclude the addressee and inclusive 'we' is includes to the speaker and addressee. Person deixis also defined as the basic roles in a speech event, namely the speaker ('first person'), the person(s) spoken to ('spoken person'), and the person or persons who are neither speaker nor addressee ('third person').(Cruse, 2006). It means that person deixis is indicate the

speakers, addressee or people that are be spoken in where the utterances spoken or delivered.

Times deixis concerns and indicates the time of what the speakers refers to. It indicates the timing of an event relate to the time of the utterance is spoken. The example of time deixis is word *Now* and *Then*. Time deixis makes ultimate reference to participant-role. Word now can be glossed as 'the time at which the speaker is producing the utterance containing *now*. (Levinson, 1983). A tense can also identify as temporal deixis, word yesterday or tomorrow. As Yule stated that one basic (but often unrecognized) type of temporal deixis in English is in the choice of verb tense. According to him, in English there are only two basic forms, they are the present and the past. (Levinson, 1983).

Meanwhile according to Cruse (2006), Temporal deixis (Time deixis) indicates the timing of an event relative to the time of speaking. The only 'pure' English temporal deictics (those which give no other information) are *now*, which is designates a time of period overlapping with the time of speaking, and *then* which basically means 'not now', and can point either into the future or the past … Further Levinson (1983) said that roughly, *today* glosses as the diurnal span including coding time, *yesterday* as the diurnal span preceding the diurnal span that includes coding time, and many more. He also said that the deictic word *yesterday*, *today* and *tomorrow* pre-empt the calendrical or absolute ways to referring to the relevant days. (Levinson, 1983).

Time deixis or temporal deixis is a kind of deixis which is related to time when the utterance is spoken or time that speaker refers to. It can be present or past or word *now*, *then*, *yesterday, today, tomorrow* and many more.

Place or location is become a part of deixis because it has changeable references. Like time deixis that has meaning as its name, place deixis is a deixis or pointing words about space. Levinson said that place or spatial deixis concerns the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the speech event.(Levinson, 1983). As Renkema (2004) said that: In Place deixis a speaker can refer to something that is in the vicinity or further away: *this, these* as opposed to *that, those.* Place deixis can be realized not only by the use of demonstrative pronouns, but also by the use of adverbs of place: *here* and *there.* Therefore from some definitions above, that place or spatial deixis is a deixis pointing about place that uses demonstrative pronouns and also adverb of place, this concerns about the location that refers by the speaker and where the utterance is spoken.

Discourse deixis is a deixis that concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself).(Levinson, 1983). Cruse (2006) stated that Discourse deixis is that when reference is made to discourse items which occur either before or after the current time of speaking. When functioning as discourse deictics, *that* typically refers to a previously occurring item, and *this* to something which is still to

come. Levinson (1983) stated that it is important to differ Discourse Deixis with Anaphora to avoid the confussion. Anaphora is the use of a pronoun that refers to the same referent as previous term, for example is in this sentence:

Harry's a sweetheart; he's so considerate.(Levinson, 1983).

Where 'He' above is Anaphora and refers to Harry. Discourse Deixis in the contrary, is used to refer the expression within the utterance or parts of the discourse including the utterance itself. Levinson gives a view to differ both of them, he stated that where a pronoun refers to a linguistic expression (or chunk of discourse) itself, it is discourse-deictic; where a pronoun refers to the same entity as a prior linguictic expression refers to, it is anaphoric.(Levinson, 1983).

Thus, it can be concluded that discourse deixis is a deixis which is about discourse that included the utterances itself which is appeared and used whether it is before or after the utterance is spoken, it also about what is has been said or will be said.

Social deixis is a deixis that is seen the social relationship between the speakers, it is about the social situation where the speech is occurred. This deixis reveals the differences of society between the participants of speech, mainly related to the social cultural aspects. According to Levinson (1983) Social deixis concerns "that aspect of sentences which reflect or establish or are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs". Cruse (2006) defined Social deixis as a deixis expressions whose function is to indicate the position of the referent on the scale of social status and intimacy relative to the speaker. Further, Levinson (1983) states that there are two basics kinds of socially deictic information that seems to be encoded in languages around the world, relational and absolute. The relations that typically get expressed are those between speaker and referent (referent honorifics), speaker and addressee (addressee honorific), speaker and bystander (bystander or audience honorifics), and speaker and setting (formality levels). Meanwhile, in absolute type, there are authorized speakers and authorized recipients.

It can be known that in social deixis there is a relation and the status social that can be seen. The relation between speaker and others can be caused the phenomenon of social deixis and also the status of the recipient or the rule in language such as in Thai which is the male speaker use *Khab* and female speaker use *Khrab* influence the used of social deixis in language.

Referential meaning is one type of meanings that has a reference outside the language itself. A word that has referential meaning is such as computer that refers to an electronic appliance. As Chaer (2013) stated that a word which has reference that is not the part of the language referenced called referential word. It means that the word that has something outside or pointed something outside the language is a referential word meaning. Other examples of referential word are chair and table; they have reference that is household appliance.

Another kind of meaning is called non-referential meaning. This is the contrary of referential meaning, as its name the word does not have reference is a word that has non-referential meaning. The examples of this words is *and* and *but*, these words have meaning but does not have reference such as *table* or *chair*. According to Chaer (2013),*"Bila kata-kata mempunyai referen, yaitu sesuatu diluar bahasa yang diacu oleh kata itu maka kata tersebut disebut kata bermakna referensial. Kalau kata-kata itu tidak mempunyai referen maka kata itu disebut dengan kata bermakna nonreferensial."*

It means that these types of meaning are a meaning that has no reference such as electronic appliance or many more. The words that are has non-referential meaning is a word which has meaning but does not have something as a reference. Meanwhile, deixis that the reference is changeable reference is called deictic. The meaning of these words has a reference but sometimes the reference moves based on the context of the word is uttered. As Chaer (2013) stated on his book, *"Disini perlu dicatat adanya kata-kata yang referennya tidak tetap. Dapat berpindah dari satu rujukan kepada rujukan lain, atau juga dapat berubah ukurannya. Kata-kata yang seperti ini disebut kata-kata deiktis."*

According to Chaer above it can be concluded that deixis is words which has referential meaning but its referential meaning can move to one reference to another reference. It moves according to the context and the situation of the utterance itself. From the definition above, it can be concluded that reference is relate to the ideas, events, people, times, things, and place which the speaker or writer intend to say.

According to Cruse (2006) context is an essential factor in the interpretation of utterances and expressions. It means that to interpret and understand the utterance people need context, it cannot just be seen the word but the context. While Gee (2011) stated that "Context is an important notion for understanding language-in-use and for understanding the nature of discourse analysis (which is, after all, the study of language-in-use). When we speak or write we never say all that we mean. Spelling everything out in words explicitly would take far too long. Speakers and writers rely on listeners and readers to use the context in which things are said and written to fill the meanings that are left unsaid, but assumed to be inferable from context."

Hymes (Hymes, 1962, cited in Brown & Yule, 1983, p. 37) said that, "The use of a linguistics form identifies a range of meanings. A context can support a range of meanings. When a form is used in a context it eliminates the meanings possible to that context other than those the form can signal: the context eliminates from consideration the meanings possible to the form other than those the context can support."

The meaning and its understanding can be get by understanding the context. A context is an essential part in order to understand what the speaker or writer intends to say and is used to help the listener or reader to interpret the meaning itself.

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that talked about word. This concerns to word and its formation. Word morpheme comes from Greek-based parallel to German *Formenlehre* means the study of forms. According to Fromkin et all (2009). "The study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed, is morphology".

Another definition of morphology is defined by Yule (2006), in his book he said that the term of morphology is literary means "the study of forms" that is used to describe the type of investigation that analyzes all the basic elements used in a language. It means that morphology is a field of linguistics that discusses about word and its form and used to describe the primary part that is used in language. In morphology, a class of word can be changed depends on the structure and the form itself, such as *Teach* which is basically as a verb if adding by suffix –er becomes *Teacher* that becomes a noun. In morphology, a word is become most essentials part that being the topic.

Class of words or part of speech is a group of words those have the same basic function. It is the classification of words especially in English based on the position in a sentence. That it is included to Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection. Noun is a part of class of words or part of speech that derived from Latin "Nomen" means name. It can be occurred as subject, direct object, or object of preposition and it can be leaded by article. As Miller (2002) said that For instance, nouns can be preceded by words such as *the*, *a* and *this* … Noun usually used to point out or named a person, an animal, a thing, a plant, or a place. It has singular and plural forms such as Book and Books and can be as head of a noun phrase. For examples:

> *Linda is a student.* (Carthy & Hariyono, 2008)

Word Linda is a noun.

Pronoun is a word that can be used to replace a noun in a sentence. A pronoun is used to avoid the repetition of a noun in a sentence. There are several types of pronouns, they are; Personal Pronoun, Reflexive Pronoun, Intensive Pronoun, Demonstrative Pronoun, Indefinite Pronoun, Interrogative Pronoun, and Relative Pronoun. The example:

> *You should do it for her*. (Mahas, 2014)

Word 'You' and 'Her' on sentence above is pronoun.

One of the fundamental classes of word in English is Verb. In an English sentence there is at least one Verb because without Verb it cannot be called as a sentence but only a unit of words. Verb is a word that shown a task, activity or an action. Verb

can be divided into two, Action Verb and State of being Verbs. The examples of Action Verbs are *to read, to go, to type, to eat.* While the examples of State of Being Verbs are *to have, to seem, to become, to be*. Example of Verb in sentence is:

He works at a bank (Mahas, 2014)

Word work is a verb

A noun and a pronoun can be explained by a word called Adjective. Adjective is located before a noun. Adjective is divided into two functions, as Attribute Adjective and Predicate Adjective. Attribute Adjective is an adjective that explains a noun directly while Predicate Adjective that explains a noun indirectly that located after to be. According to Geikhman (2018), there are seven types of adjective of English which one of them is possessive.

Possessive is adjective is adjective words those show the possession of something. It describes to whom a thing belongs to. Possessive adjective is commonly shown by word 'My', 'Her', 'Your', and many more. This should be following by noun that is being possessed. Here are the examples of adjective:

The small boy. (Example of Attribute Adjective)
He is small. (Example of Predicate Adjective) (Mahas, 2014)
That's my pen (Example of Possessive Adjective) (Geikman, 2018)

Word small is an adjective because it explain word boy (noun) and He (Noun) meanwhile word 'my' is adjective because it modify noun pen and showing the possession of the pen itself.

Adverb is a kind of class of word that explains a verb, adjective, or other adverbs. Adverb can also define as a word that can explain how, when, or where an action or activity is done. Based on meaning, adverb is divided into adverb of manner, adverb of place and direction, adverb of time, and adverb of degree.

Types	Examples
Adverb of Manner	Quickly, Beautifully, Slowly, easily, Bravely
Adverb of Place and Direction	Here, there, above, inside, straight, left
Adverb of Time	Now, today, often, seldom
Adverb of Degree	Very, Too, Rather, Quite, More

Examples:
The Soldier fought bravely in the war. (Carthy & Hariyono, 2008)
It is a quickly written letter. (Philips, 2004)
It is an extremely quickly written letter. (Philips, 2004)

Word Bravely is adverb of manner which is explaining verb 'fought' and explains how the soldier fought in a war. Meanwhile, quickly in second example explain the adjective 'written' and the third example extremely explains adverb 'quickly'

Preposition is a word that places before noun or pronoun that connect them to other part. A word comes after preposition is function as object or called object of preposition. The examples of preposition are About, Across, Before, Behind, For, From, On, Outside, Without, and Within. (Philip, 2004)

Examples:

> *They live across the street.* (Carthy & Hariyono, 2008)

Word **Across** is preposition.

Conjunction is a part of speech which connects words, parts of sentences or connects a sentence to other sentences. Conjunction is divided into two, Coordinate and Subordinate Conjunction. Coordinate Conjunction connect equal sentence. While Subordinate Conjunction connect main clause to subordinate clause. The examples are:

> *She is young and pretty* (Example of Coordinate Conjunction)(Carthy & Hariyono, 2008)

> *He didn't come because he was ill* (Example of Subordinate Conjunction)(Carthy & Hariyono, 2008)

Word because is subordinate conjunction that connects main clause *He didn't come* to subordinate clause *he was ill.* Word young and pretty is an equal word. That is why it connects with *and* as Coordinate Conjunction. Interjection is a word to express strong feeling such as happiness, sadness, anger, amazed, and commotion. Interjection usually followed by exclamation mark. The example of Interjection are My God!, Ah!, Oh!, and Well Done!

Novel is one of kinds of literary work which is derived from Italian word *Novella* which is *Novellus* in Latin means "new". It is written in a long form and fictitious. In Novel there are many unsure; theme, plot, characters, story itself and point of view. Martin and Hill in their book said that Novel is a long, written story, about imagery people and event. Novel can be extremely long, can be up to 800 pages but usually a story up to eighty pages is called novel. Novel also written in prose, it tells a story in continues way, and about imaginary people and events. Although, there is a novel based on true story or history, it also contains imaginary story at least from the way writer describe the events (Martin & Hill, 1996).

Meanwhile according to Abrams, 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 …(Abrams, 1991).

Thus, novel is a literary work which is written in prose. Novel, has a lot of thing in it, it can draw a whole life, make someone feel what is on it with several genres and parts.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is qualitative because this research means to understand the phenomenon of language which is deixis in the novel by Judith McNaught and presented it descriptively. As Taylor (2016) stated that "Qualitative methodology refers in the broadest sense to research that produces descriptive data— people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior."

It means that qualitative research is a research that used language, sentence, and words to understand the case and the problem. This type of research does not use statistical data and also formulas. Qualitative focus on quality and relates to concept, theories, meaning and characteristic that attached to the subject of research. Therefore, on this research the writer focuses on qualitative research that stated by Taylor who said that this method focuses on human's behavior that can be observe, people's spoken and written words. Data are information, evidences, and items those can help a writer or a researcher to get the depiction of the problems. The data of this research is the dialogues of Sloan Reynolds which contain the deixis and the source of the data is the novel by Judith McNaught titled Night Whispers. The writer takes the data from the novel which consist of 56 chapters including Epilogue, the writer also uses additional source that support this research such as data from Internet and also the books that has correlation to this research.

Method and technique of data collection are essential parts in a research. By doing this the writer can find the data and can be helped to answers the formulation of the problem. In collecting the data the writer uses observation method (Metode Simak). Sudaryanto (1993) stated that Observation method is called by 'Metode Simak' or 'Penyimakan' because it is done by observe the using of language. It can be aligned to 'Metode Pengamatan' or Observation method. It means that this method is a method that is used in research that concern about the using of language such as deixis, this method is also called by observation method because a researcher observes and concerns with the phenomenon of language itself.

For the technique, the writer uses basic technique which is note taking (catat) and advanced technique which is Non-Participant Observational technique or Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC) because the writer observes the dialogue of Sloan Reynolds which is contain the deixis and then does not involve to the dialogue, the writer only reads and attentions to the dialogue which contains the deixis by Sloan Reynolds. For the realization of the technique, the writer do the steps below:

Firstly, the writer reads the novel titled *Night Whispers* by Judith McNaught repeatedly. Secondly, the writer takes note of the utterance which is uttered by Sloan Reynolds. The last the writer choose the data that contains the deixis. After all, the

writer starts to do this research and analyses it based on the formulation of the problem which the writer wants to find out the answers.

In analyzing, the writer uses Distributional Method (Metode Agih) and Referential Identity Method (Metode Padan Referensi) by Sudaryanto. The writer uses these methods because the writer wants to analyze the types, the meaning and the position of deixis in the novel.

In his book, Sudaryanto (1993) said that Distributional method is a method that is different with identity method which the decryption tool of this method is a part of language itself. It means that this method is a method which uses the internal part of language to find out the answers of the problems. Meanwhile Identity method is defined as a method which the decryption tool of it is outside the language itself and divided into at least five categories, they are; referential identity method, articulatory phonetic identity method, pragmatic identity method, translational identity method, and orthography indentity method (Sudaryanto, 1993). It means that this method using the outside of the language such as reference and context to find the answer.

On this research the writer uses referential identity method to know the referential meaning of deixis, substitution distributional method to know the types and the position of deixis in the novel. In analyzing the data, the writer choose the data that contain the deixis based on their types using theory of Levinson and then interpret the referential meaning based on the context and also the position of the deixis in the novel.

The writer does some steps to analyze based on the methods above. Firstly, the writer chooses the data which contain deixis. Secondly, the writer underlined the deixis on the data. Thirdly after underlined the deixis, the writer analyzes it based on context and the theory. After all, the writer concluded the result of the research.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In the novel entitled Night Whispers written by Judith McNaught used as the source of the data, the writer finnd five types of deixis based on Levinson's theory; they are: Person Deixis, Temporal Deixis, Spatial Deixis, Discourse Deixis and Social Deixis. As for the referential meaning of each deixis, the writer found that the meaning of the deixis are different based on the context of each utterance that contains the deixis. For the position of deixis, the writer found out that are as Pronoun, Noun, Adverb of Time, Adverb of Place, Adjective, and Noun.

First finding indicates five types of deixis in Judith McNaught's *Night Whispers* novel. That there are Person deixis (PD), Time deixis (TD), Spatial deixis (SD), Discourse deixis (DD), and Social deixis (ScD). From the data above, the writer found that each types of deixis is found based on its changeable characteristics based on the context of the utterance which will be different in each different utterance and situation. Person Deixis becomes the most found type (80 data) because in the novel

the speaker which is the main characters talked to and told about many different people. Social Deixis becomes less type that is found (2 data) because there are only two people who had different social status and segments as the speaker, 38 data is found as Temporal Deixis, 21 data is found as spatial deixis, 7 data is found as discourse deixis. Person Deixis is found in three types they are first person, second person, and third person. Temporal Deixis is found in form of word *Now, There* and other kinds of form. It becomes the middle most found data after person deixis, where the main character did flashback to her past in the novel. Spatial Deixis is found in word *there* and *here* which is used by the speaker to refer the place when she uttered the utterance and the place that she referred to. Discourse deixis becomes the second less data those found in the novel that the speaker used to refer some portion of the discourse which was her thought and the thing that she wanted to say to her sister. The last data those found are social deixis that the speaker used for her boss and her grandmother. The results of this research are slightly different from three other researches which is the research about deixis conducted by Zaiman (2011) only found three types of deixis and research conducted by Nurani and Harared (2016) found pronominals, nominals, and grammatical deixis. Meanwhile for research conducted by Pratiwi (2017) the types of deixis is found is person deixis which is third person pronoun be a dominant deixis that is found.

Second finding indicates the meaning of each deixis that found in the novel. The meaning of deixis is varying according to the context. The writer found that the meaning of the deixis are different based on the context of each utterance that contains the deixis. The writer found that same form of deixis has different meaning, such as Person deixis 'He' refers to the tall man in tan slacks, Sloan's father, Ingersoll, and Derek Kipinski. Time Deixis 'Now' refers to time when Sloan spoke to Sara, the time Sloan replied Jess, and the span when Sloan lived as mature person and police officer. Spatial deixis 'there' refers to Pete's party, Solarium where Edit wanted to meet Sloan, and Apparition. For Discourse and Social deixis, the writer found their reference in word 'this' is the thing that Sloan told Paris about their parents, and about the challenged that her father gave her. Meanwhile for social deixis 'Captain' it refers to Ingersoll who is Sloan's boss and Ma'am to Edith Reynolds who is Sloan's great-grandmother. The result of the meaning of this research compared with three other researches are different because the context of the utterance also different besides, the theory which is used also different to each other. Zaiman (2011) found the meaning of deixis refers to the addressee by only seeing the context meanwhile this research using Sudaryanto's theory to proof the meaning. In research conducted by Pratiwi (2017) the dominant deixis which is *He* has meaning "Prophet Mohammed SAW".

Third finding indicates the position of deixis in the novel. The position of deixis is found vary for each the class words, in the novel the writer found that there are deixis as pronoun, noun, adjective, adverb of place, and adverb of time. the writer found out that are 80 (eighty) deixis as pronoun that as person, animal, and thing.

Seventy three pronouns are divided into two functions which are 60 (sixty) as subjects and 20 (twenty) as object. The writer also found 9 (nine) deixis as adjectives, 61 (sixty one) adverbs which are 23 (twenty three) deixis as adverb of place and 38 (thirty eight) deixis as adverb of time, and 2 (two) deixis as noun as person. Which the most found is as pronoun that not only consists of person but also animal and thing. Meanwhile for other position such as adjective is found as modifier of the thing after that word. The other one is as adverb that divided into two, as adverb of place and adverb of time which are explain the time and the position when the speaker uttered the utterance. The last one is as noun that is used to call someone. On research by Zaiman (2011), the positin of deixis is described as the used of deixis which are commonly as the subject meanwhile on this research, the position of deixis is varied according to the context and the use of the deixis itself in the utterance, possessive pronoun "My" for example in this research acts as adjective which is explain noun after the word.

5. CONCLUSION

Deixis is a part of Pragmatic which needs context to be analysed and understood. The understanding of deixis is important in using a language to get the meaning of what speaker or writer intend to say. In this research, the writer uses the theory of Deixis proposed by Levinson and the theory of meaning by Abdul Chaer. Meanwhile for the technique, the writer uses the technique proposed by Sudaryanto.

There are five types of deixis those found in the novel by Judith McNaught entitled *Night Whispers*. They are 80 (Eighty) person deixis, 38 (Thirty eight) time deixis, 21 (Twenty one) spatial deixis, 7 (Seven) discourse deixis, and 2 (two) social deixis. Person deixis is the dominant types of deixis that found in Judith McNaught's novel *Night Whispers* because on the novel the speaker talked to many people who is different and refers to many other participants. The middle data of deixis that found on the novel is time deixis because the use of it is only when the speaker doing a flashback and emphasizing her utterance meanwhile social deixis is become the lowest data which is found on the novel because there are only two person whose showing social relationship by the speaker that is her boss and her great-grandmother. The finding of meaning of the deixis is depends on the context of the utterance. There are; (a) **Person deixis** which one of them is *'I'* refers to the speaker or Sloan Reynolds as the main character in the movie; *'You'* refers to Sara (Sloan's friend (b) **Time deixis** which one of them is *'now'* refers to the time when Sloan spoke to Sara, (c) **Spatial deixis** which are the the meaning of word *'here'* and *'there'* that they are; Pete's party. For (d) **Discourse deixis** the writer found the meaning of word *'that'* and *'this'* that two of them are; the thought of Sloan of the girl who looked like Las Vegas chorus girls, the thing that her father told her.The last. The writer found the meaning of **(e) Social deixis** that represents by word *'Captain'* and *'Ma'am'* they are: Ingersoll (Sloan's captain on police department), and Edit Reynolds (Sloan's great-grandmother). The finding of the position of deixis

in the novel is as noun and be the lowest data which found on the novel because there are only two times the writer use word as noun on her utterance that is clearly mention as the addressee. Pronoun which is divided onto two; they are as subject and object and be the most data that is found, which the most finding pronouns are as subject because the speaker uttered many utterane as a reply to the addressee and also interact to many people on the novel. The third one is as adjective that consists of 10 data and the last one and be the middle data that found is adverb which is adverb of time is the most dominant of kind of adverb because the speaker uttered many utterance that relate to time and sometimes she did flashback and the lowest one is as noun.

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