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AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOKS DIALOGUE FOR CLASS VII

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ABSTRACT

This research paper explored the use of deixis in the English language, specifically focusing on the analysis of deixis found in English Textbooks Dialogue for Class VII students in Indonesia. The study is motivated by the need to understand the historical context of deixis and its practical implications for future linguistic research. The researcher employed a qualitative method to analyze dialogues from chapters 1 to 3 of the textbook "English for Nusantara," published in 2022 under the independent curriculum. The analysis was conducted over one semester, allowing for a comprehensive examination of the types of deixis present in the dialogues. The research methodology included identifying relevant dialogues, classifying the data according to the research problems, and tabulating the types of deixis. The findings reveal various forms of deixis utilized in the textbook, contributing to a deeper understanding of how language functions in social interactions. This research indicates that personal deixis is the most dominant, followed by temporal deixis and discourse deixis. It can be shown the finding that 235 words that contained deixis from English textbook for grade VII of Junior High School and the researcher analysis five types of deixis were found in student's book, they are person deixis 193 words, place deixis 3 words, time deixis 20 words, discourse deixis 10 words, and social deixis 9 words. The study highlights the importance of deixis in facilitating clear communication and expresses gratitude to those who supported the research process. Ultimately, this work aims to inspire further investigations in the field of linguistics and provide valuable insights for educators and researchers alike.

Keywords: Deixis, Pragmatic, Textbook, Dialogue, English Language

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool. There are various languages used throughout the world, one of them is English. English is a global language, apart

Authors: Helmie, Jauhar and Awaliyah, Neng Asti Nurul

from being used to communicate between countries, it is also used to deepen an develop knowledge, because most science books are imported from abroad (Izzan and Mahfuddin, 2007 cited in (Khoirunnida and Hayati 2022).

Linguistics is the study of language. There are many languages in the world, and each one has a unique pattern and characteristic that sets it apart from the others. However, from the remaining differences, the universal language will be identified, and this will be the subject of linguistics research. The study of language is conducted within the field of linguistics. Contrary to popular belief, linguists are not necessarily polyglots – individuals fluent in many languages. Instead, their primary interest is the scientific study of language (Meyer 2009).

The dialogue text contains material or information that must be understood by teachers and students. However, because textbooks are written in English, which is a foreign language in Indonesia, there are often misinterpretations of information that make learning objectives not achieved optimally. One of the causes of the interpretation errors is due to grammatical differences between English and Indonesian. For example, in Indonesian, personal pronouns do not change much and are not differentiated by gender. For example, pronoun *Aku* when in sentence become an object the form does not change and will still *Aku*. However, in English grammar, the form of the personal pronoun will change when its position in the sentence changes (Khoirunnida and Hayati 2022).

People engaged in a lot of social interactions in their daily lives. Of course, one of them is communication. When communicating, language is the primary instrument used. Sometimes communication fails to achieve its intended outcome. Therefore, people need to learn about language in order to prevent miscommunication and misinterpretation between the speaker and the hearer (Wijaya and Helmie 2019). Pragmatics is one area of language study among several others. The study of pragmatics is renowned for focusing on how language meaning changes depending on the situation.

As one of the studies pragmatics, deixis has a referent that move around depending on the situation its use. Deixis makes meaning language becomes more organized and effective so it doesn't cause confusion and does not cause a different perception on the recipient of the language Horn & Gregory (2006 cited in Sundari, 2021). Further, they stated that the use of language in communication makes it easy for the user. One of these conveniences is the existence of a reference system and referential. The reference system can provide convenience but also cause confusion, and misunderstanding of meaning between language users in understanding the meaning and reference (Sundari 2021).

Deixis is the most obvious way to describe the relationship between language and context in the structure of the language itself. The words like I, here and now are the word deixis. These words have not referent is fixed. The referent of the word I, here, now can be aware of its meaning if known also whom, place, and time when

Authors: Helmie, Jauhar and Awaliyah, Neng Asti Nurul

the words were spoken. So that became the center or orientation deixis is a native (Ramasari 2020). Meanwhile, (Yule, 1996 cited in Josephine et al., 2021) states that the word deixis is taken from the Greek word namely "deiktikós," which means "indicates" or "shows." When studying a foreign language. The majority of students have limited vocabulary knowledge. Furthermore, vocabulary knowledge is required in order for the student to comprehend the meaning of the message contained in a written text. Nevertheless, even with limited vocabulary, students can grasp the meaning of words and phrases with the help of deixis. Deixis can therefore support students studying English as a foreign language (EFL).

In this research, the researcher specifically focuses on analyzing deixis, the definition of which has been described above. And more specifically, the subject of this research is about student dialogue in grade VII English textbooks. Researchers see students' limitations in learning English, especially at the Junior High School level (Helmie Jauhar; Suganda Dadang; Heriyanto 2020).

Based on George Levinson's Theory, this study focuses on the five types of deixis: person, place, and time, discourse, and social deixis. Both spoken and written language can use deixis.

The purpose of this study is to clarify how deixis is used in written language in seventh-grade English textbooks, which are studied in a single semester. Deixis will therefore assist readers in comprehending text context and avoiding misunderstandings.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

This chapter presents a brief of theoretical foundation of this study. It includes the definition of pragmatics, deixis, types of deixis, function of deixis, and textbooks.

Pragmatics
The study of meaning as conveyed by a speaker (or writer) and understood by a listener (or reader) is the focus of pragmatics. The study of speaker meaning is known as pragmatics. Based on the definition above pragmatics is the study of acts. It stems from a philosophical perspective on the phenomenon of sign and function, which holds that people can interact with one another through communication (Helmie 2015). Additionally, we practice and express ourselves when we speak or listen to others. For example, we might use our hands or our facial expressions to clearly convey what we mean. It is a signal that the speaker uses to let the hearer or receiver know why they are talking. Since it may be easier for your friends and other speakers or listeners to understand during a conversation. Among the pragmatic studies is the use of expression language in communication.

Authors: Helmie, Jauhar and Awaliyah, Neng Asti Nurul

Deixis

According Raputri, (2022 cited in Purba et al., 2024) deixis is closely related to the speaker's context when looking at an object through deictic relations. The concept of deixis is directly derived from the designation of something in context. Deixis is a study that shows or points to something through language that can be used in oral or written speech. Deixis is a deictic expression that depends on the speaker and receiver sharing a spatial and face-to-face context with oral interaction. To help readers understand a sentence, Deixis shows significant meanings as stated by speakers. It implies that for readers to get meaning from a text, it will be better if the readers understand deixis. Furthermore, because certain words in a language cannot be immediately interpreted, readers might need to read multiple text discourses to understand the actual meaning of a word or phrase (Purba, Sidabutar, and Silitonga 2024).

Types of Deixis

According to Levinson, (1983 cited in Raputri, 2022) there are five types of deixis, such as:

1. Personal deixis, it refers to the categories of person grammatically, it includes in pronoun which speaker, hearer, and other entities relevant to the discourse are referred to. It divided into three parts, they are first person (I, me, etc), second person (you, your, yours) and third person (she, they, etc).
2. Temporal/Time deixis, it refers to the categories of the time at when the speaker is producing the utterance and also can be referred the particular moment. For instance: now, yesterday, etc.
3. Spatial/Place deixis, it refers to the specification of locations to points in the speech event. For instance: here, in the school, etc.
4. Discourse deixis, it refers to the use of expressions within some utterance to some portion of the discourse and it contains. For instance: that, this, etc.
5. Social deixis, it refers to the aspect influenced by certain reality of the social status in the speech events occur. For instance: Prof, Sir, etc.

Function of Deixis

According to Yule, (1996) cited in Dewi Laksono, 2022) theory, the function of deixis is to point. Pointing here refers to pointing at something or someone, which we call person deixis. The function of person deixis refers to the thing or person who is speaking in utterance. First-person deixis, second-person deixis, and third-person deixis are the three elements of person deixis. The speaker delivering the message to himself or herself is referred to as "first-person deixis". The second

Authors: Helmie, Jauhar and Awaliyah, Neng Asti Nurul

person deixis refers to the person who is addressed as the message's listener or receiver. The word reoffered to someone who is neither the speaker nor the addressee is known as the third-person deixis function. In spatial deixis, words that refer to or point to the speaker's location are utilized. It might be proximal (close to the speaker) or distal (far away from the speaker) (away from the speaker). The final function is temporal deixis, which refers to the time when a statement was made.

Textbook

Textbook is a book completed with learning material and exercise used by the teachers and the student as learning material to help them easier to teach and easier to study. According to Muslich (2010: 50), textbook is a book that contains descriptions of materials about specific subjects or fields of study, which are arranged systematically and have been selected based on certain goals, learning orientation, and student development to be assimilated. Moreover, Buckingham (1958: 1523) stated that textbook is learning tools that used by the schools and University to support a teaching program. While, Bacon (1935) said that Textbooks are books that designed for use in the classroom, carefully compiled and prepared by experts of their field and equipped with appropriate and compatible teaching tools (Josephine, Senowarsito, and Musarokah 2021).

METHOD

The qualitative method is different from the quantitative method, which qualitative to collect data, analyze data, to report writing, and interpretation (Creswell and Creswell 2018). In this study the researcher used a qualitative method to analyze deixis data on dialogue in the 7th grade English textbook published in 2022 based on the independent curriculum starting from chapter 0 to chapter 3 for 1 semester, the researcher also used the method documentation is used as a data collection technique because the data is in the form of documents, researchers also obtain data by: Identify the dialogue in chapter 0 until chapter 3 in the English Textbook "English for Nusantara" for grade VII Junior High School, Classify the data based on the problem of the research, Analyze data, Tabulate the types of deixis in the table, Describe the data in order to answer the formulation of the research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After analysis of the data obtained in this study. It can be shown the finding that 235 words that contained deixis from English textbook for grade VII of Junior High School and the researcher analysis five types of deixis were found in student's book, they are person deixis 193 words, place deixis 3 words, and time deixis 20 words, discourse deixis 10 words, and social deixis 9 words.

Authors: Helmie, Jauhar and Awaliyah, Neng Asti Nurul

1. Personal Deixis

a. First Person "I"

Citation: "I have a bottle of sweet tea" (Chapter 2 page 62)

The utterance comes from the first dialogue in the textbook which tells the conversation between Galang and Monita who are in the school cafeteria, and they tell each other their favourite foods. In the dialogue excerpt above, there is the use of person deixis, namely the pronoun I. The word I is the first person deixis which refers to the person who utters the utterance. The utterance refers to Galang who tells Monita that he has a bottle of sweet tea. Based on the sentence structure, the position of I is placed before the verb, which indicates the person who performs an action. In the sentence, the person who performs an action is called the subject, It can be concluded that the deixis of person I is used for the subject position.

b. First Person "Me"

Citation: "Do you want to join me?" (Chapter 1 page 31)

The utterance is spoken by Galang, meaning that Galang is the speaker. The utterance above contains a deictic expression, namely the word me. According to Levinson (1983), me is a personal deictic expression and refers to a single speaker. In the utterance above, the speaker is Galang who offers an invitation to Andre to go fishing together, therefore the word me has a referent meaning to Galang. Unlike I which is placed before the verb, in the sentence Me is always placed after the verb or preposition, meaning that Me indicates the person who does an action. In a sentence structure, the person who does an action functions as an object. Therefore, in a sentence structure, personal deictic Me indicates an object pronoun.

c. First Person "My"

Citation: "Hi, My name's is Galang" (Chapter 1 page 16)

The above utterance comes from the first dialogue in chapter 1 which tells about Galang's introduction. Galang provides information related to his name. In the sentence above, the person deixis found is the word My. This word refers to the first person or speaker. The above utterance is spoken by Galang, therefore My in the sentence above means Galang's ownership. My name's is Galang means Galang tells his name. In sentence structure, word My indicates the possessive pronoun I and is usually placed before a noun.

d. First Person "We"

Citation: "Maybe, we can play together" (Chapter 1 page 21)

Authors: Helmie, Jauhar and Awaliyah, Neng Asti Nurul

The dialogue above is a dialogue between Galang and Andre. Their relationship is school friends who have just met each other. The dialogue discusses themselves including hobbies, starting from Andre telling about his hobby of mobile gaming, to inviting them to play together. In the dialogue excerpt above, the expression of personal deixis is found, namely the pronoun We in Andre's speech. The word We in the speech is an inclusive word We, because it refers to Andre as the speaker and Galang as the listener. We are included in the Subject pronoun, in the sentence structure and is always placed before the verb.

e. First Person "Us"

Citation: "Would you take us on a house tour?" (Chapter 3 page 106)

The dialogue above is a dialogue between Galang, Andre and Monita. They were invited by Galang to tour his house. In the dialogue excerpt above, there is a personal deixis expression, namely the pronoun Us in the speech. By using "us", the speaker not only asks for a tour for himself, but also with other friends to ask permission to see Galang's house. This can show that they have a close enough relationship to share experiences such as a house tour. The word Us is included in the pronouns that indicate who is involved in the conversation, either as a speaker, listener, or third party.

f. First Person "Our"

Citation: "I have cooked special food for our lunch" (Chapter 2 page 64)

The dialogue above is a dialogue between Monita and her family. They are having lunch with her family. In the dialogue excerpt above, there is an expression of personal deixis, namely the pronoun Our in the speech. By using the pronoun Our, the speaker tells that today he cooked special food for them at lunch. The word "our" in deixis functions to indicate the relationship of ownership and social attachment between the speaker, listener, and the person or thing mentioned. This creates a nuance of togetherness and collective identity in communication.

g. Second Person "You"

Citation: "Where do you live?" (Chapter 1 page 20)

The speaker in the utterance is Galang. He asks Andre about where he lives. In the dialogue, there is a second person deixis you in the utterance. The word you in the sentence 'Where do you live?', according to the position of you in the sentence, functions as an object. You as an object can be identified by its position after the verb or preposition. The word You as a subject can be identified by its position before the verb. The person deixis You has a referent meaning to the listener or

interlocutor. Here, Galang is the speaker who speaks to Andre, this means that in the above utterance Andre acts as the interlocutor. Galang uses the word you in the utterance to refer to Andre which is a singular noun, so you in the utterance refers to the second person singular.

h. Second Person "Your"

Citation: "What's your hobby, Andre?" (Chapter 1 page 21)

The speaker in the utterance is Galang. He asks Andre about his hobby. In the dialogue, there is a second person deixis you in the utterance. The word you in the sentence 'What's your hobby, Andre?', according to the position of your in the sentence, functions as ownership. The second person deixis your is a possessive pronoun of you which indicates ownership. It can be concluded that the phrase 'your hobby' has a referent meaning to Andre's hobby.

i. Second Person "Yourself"

Citation: "Can you talk about yourself" (Chapter 1 page 12)

The speaker in the speech is Galang. This explains the material in chapter 1, namely talking about yourself. In the dialogue, there is a second person deixis you in the speech. The word you in the sentence 'Can you talk about yourself!', according to the position of your in the sentence, functions as a reflexive. The word "yourself" is a reflexive form of "you." In this sentence, "yourself" refers back to the same person mentioned earlier, namely the listener. This shows that the speaker is asking the listener to talk about their identity, experiences, or personal views.

j. Third Person "He"

Citation: "He plays every weekend" (Chapter 1 page 33)

The above utterance comes from a dialogue that tells about Andre's hobby. The speaker is person who reads, in the dialogue is explaining about Andre hobby. In the utterance Andre uses the personal deixis he to replace Andre when he becomes the subject in a sentence. The pronoun "he" refers to "Andre," which is the subject in the sentence. The use of "he" indicates that the speaker is referring to the previously mentioned individual, namely Andre. This is an example of personal deixis, where the pronoun is used to refer to a specific person in the context of the conversation.

k. Third Person "His"

Citation: "Galang loves fishing, he brings his fishing rod, a bucket, and a fishing net" (Chapter 1 page 35)

Authors: Helmie, Jauhar and Awaliyah, Neng Asti Nurul

The above utterance comes from a dialogue that tells about Galang's hobby. The speaker is the person who reads, in the dialogue is explaining about Galang's hobby. In the phrase 'his fishing rod' which means the fishing rod owned by Galang. The word "His" is the possessive form of the pronoun "he." It is used to indicate that something belongs to or is related to the individual referred to by "he." In a sentence like "He brings his fishing rod," the word "his" indicates that the fishing rod belongs to Galang.

l. Third Person "She"

Citation: "The underlined 'She' is a personal pronoun" (Chapter 1 page 37)

The above utterance comes from a dialogue in which Mrs. Ida explains about the personal pronoun 'she'. The speaker is Mrs. Ida, in the dialogue she is explaining about the personal pronoun 'she'. The pronoun "she" is an example of personal deixis. "She" refers to a female individual who is already known in the context of the conversation or text. In this case, "she" functions to replace the name or identity of the woman being discussed. The meaning of "she" is very dependent on the context, namely who is meant by the speaker and the listener.

m. Third Person "Her"

Citation: "The underlined 'Her' is a possessive pronoun and it is followed by things like in the blue underline" (Chapter 1 page 37)

The above utterance comes from a dialogue in which Mrs. Ida explains about the pronoun 'Her'. The speaker is Mrs. Ida, in the dialogue she explains about the pronoun 'her'. The pronoun "her" in deixis functions to show ownership and the relationship between the subject and object in a sentence. The use of "her" helps provide additional context that reflects identity and social relationships in communication, as well as clarifying who owns or is related to the object mentioned.

n. Third Person "It"

Citation: "No, it's bitter. I like it with sugar it's sweet" (Chapter 2 page 71)

The deixis word in this sentence is represented by the word 'it'. The deictic word 'it' shows third person deixis. This word refers to coffee with sugar, which is said by Galang in the conversation. Here, Andre asks about do you like coffee without sugar? and Galang says that No, it's bitter. I like it with sugar its sweet.

o. Third Person "They"

Citation: "I love potato chips. They are crispy" (Chapter 2 page 71)

Authors: Helmie, Jauhar and Awaliyah, Neng Asti Nurul

The deixis word 'they' shows third person deixis. This is a third-person plural pronoun that refers back to "potato chips". It indicates that the speaker is talking about the chips in a general sense. This word refers to the food being discussed, namely potato chips, which are spoken by Galang in the conversation. Here, Galang explains about potato chips, then says to Andre that the potato chips are very crispy. The word 'they' as a subject pronoun.

p. Third Person "Them"

Citation: "Yeah… but I don't know where else I should put them" (Chapter 3 page 152)

The deixis word in this sentence is represented by the word 'them'. This is a third person plural pronoun that refers back to the previously mentioned noun, books. It indicates the items that the speaker is considering keeping. The deixis word 'them' shows third person deixis. It refers to the books, which is spoken by Galang in the conversation. Here, Galang is confused about where else to put his books.

2. Place Deixis

a. Place Deixis "There"

Citation: "There's an old radio too" (Chapter 3 page 106)

The word "there" is uttered by Monita in her conversation. The word "there" is a deictic expression that indicates location. This expression implies that the old radio is in Galang's new house. The listener must rely on the context to understand where "there" refers to in Galang's new house. The word "there" refers to the old radio that Monita mentioned. The word "there" in English has several functions and meanings, depending on the context in which it is used.

3. Temporal/Time Deixis

a. Time Deixis "Later"

Citation: "See you later" (Chapter 1 page 25)

The phrase "later" is a temporal deictic expression that indicates a time in the future. This expression indicates that the speaker intends to meet the listener again at an unspecified time after the present moment. The exact time is not specified, so it is open to interpretation based on the context of the conversation. The meaning of "later" depends heavily on the context of the conversation. For example, if two people are talking and one person says "See you later," then "later" could mean in

Authors: Helmie, Jauhar and Awaliyah, Neng Asti Nurul

a few minutes, hours, or even days, depending on the situation and the relationship between the speaker and the listener.

b. Time Deixis "Before"

Citation: "Galang says Bismillah before eating" (Chapter 2 page 61)

The word "Before" indicates that an action or event occurs at an earlier time compared to another action or event. In the sentence "Galang says Bismillah before eating," the word "before" indicates that the act of saying "Bismillah" is done before the act of eating. The meaning of "before" is very dependent on the context of the conversation. In the sentence, "before" connects two actions: saying "Bismillah" and eating. This gives the understanding that there is a sequence that must be followed, where saying "Bismillah" is the step that is done first.

c. Time Deixis "Today"

Citation: "Today is special" (Chapter 2 page 64)

This is a deixis expression referring to today. This expression places the statement in the present tense, indicating that the speaker is referring to the day that is currently happening at the time of speaking. The word "today" is a temporal deixis expression that explains that today is a special day for Monita's family. The meaning of "today" depends heavily on the context of the conversation. In the sentence "Today is special," "today" indicates that today is considered to have a certain meaning or specialness, which may be relevant to the situation or event that is currently taking place.

d. Time Deixis "Next"

Citation: "Well, maybe next time" (Chapter 1 page 31)

This is a deixis expression that refers to a future event or occurrence that is intended to be fished together at a later date. This expression indicates that there will be another opportunity in the future, but the exact time is not specified. This phrase indicates that the speaker is considering a future interaction or event that is relevant to the current conversation. The meaning of "next time" depends largely on the context of the conversation. In the sentence "Well, maybe next time," this expression indicates that it may not be possible to do something now, but there is hope of doing it at a later time. This could refer to a specific meeting, event, or activity that has been discussed in the past.

e. Time Deixis "Day"

Citation: "Today is her first day at school" (Chapter 1 page 24)

In deixis, "day" can function as a time marker that helps provide context to a statement. For example, "first day" indicates that this is the first day of a series of days to come, and adds meaning to the experience being discussed. In this conversation, Andre informs Galang that a new student, Monita, has just started school on her first day. In a sentence like "Today is her first day at school", "day" refers to a specific day that has special significance, namely the individual's first day at school. This shows that "day" refers not only to time in general, but also to a significant event or experience.

f. Time Deixis "Week"

Citation: "Yes, it's my hobby. I go fishing once a week" (Chapter 1 page 31)

In deixis terms, "week" serves as a time marker that helps provide context to the statement. It shows that the activity being talked about fishing occurs in a regular time cycle, and provides insight into how often Galang engages in the hobby. In a sentence like "I go fishing once a week," "week" indicates the frequency of the activity that Galang engages in. It provides a clear temporal context, indicating that the activity of fishing is done routinely every week.

g. Time Deixis "Now"

Citation: "Well, I've got to go now" (Chapter 1 page 31)

This is a deixis expression that refers to the present. It shows that the act of leaving is happening right now, emphasizing immediacy. In temporal deixis, "now" serves as a time marker that helps to provide context to the statement. It shows that the action being talked about (leaving) is happening at the same time as the statement, making it clear that there is no time left to do anything else, so the conversation explains that Galang will go fishing right now to Andre.

h. Time Deixis "Then"

Citation: "They look delicious! Let's eat then" (Chapter 2 page 64)

The temporal deixis word "then" indicates a point in time that is relevant to the conversation involving Monita's family who are having lunch with her family to celebrate her mother's special day. In this context, this adverb indicates that the act of eating will occur immediately after the current moment or after the statement is made. This adverb implies a series of actions, where the decision to eat follows the observation that the food looks delicious.

i. Time Deixis "Weekend"

Citation: "Only on weekend" (Chapter 1 page 31)

Authors: Helmie, Jauhar and Awaliyah, Neng Asti Nurul

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The temporal deixis word "weekend" refers to Andre who usually does his hobby of playing mobile games only on weekends. "Weekend" is a period of time that usually consists of Saturday and Sunday. In many cultures, it is a time spent relaxing, resting, or doing recreational activities. This phrase refers to a specific period of time, which is usually understood as Saturday and Sunday in many cultures. This phrase indicates that the action or event being discussed is limited to that time span.

4. Discourse Deixis

a. Discourse Deixis "This"

Citation: "Check this out" (Chapter 1 page 37)

The discourse deixis word "this" refers to Mrs. Ida's students to look at the board that is explaining the material about possessive pronouns by Mrs. Ida. The phrase shows a sense of closeness and involvement. The speaker is likely trying to draw the listener's attention to something they find interesting, important, or noteworthy. The context in which this phrase is used can greatly affect its meaning, as it can be used in a variety of situations, such as sharing information.

b. Discourse Deixis "That"

Citation: "That sound fun" (Chapter 1 page 21)

In this dialogue "That" is an English word that can function as a pronoun, determiner, and conjunction. This word is very flexible and can be used in many situations. The temporal deixis word "that" refers to the fishing hobby that Galang is talking about and Andre responds with "that sounds fun". The phrase does not explicitly indicate time, but the context in which it is used can imply a temporal reference. For example, if the speaker is responding to a suggestion or event that is happening in the present or future, the deixis will relate to that time frame.

5. Social Deixis

a. Social Deixis "Dad"

Citation: "Wow! What's so special, Dad? (Chapter 2 page 64)

In this dialogue the social deixis word "Father" is a conversation between Monita and her father who asked something special at that time and then her father answered that he prepared something special to celebrate his wife or Monita's mother. This term of address is a clear example of social deixis. This term shows the relationship between the speaker and the listener, identifying the listener as the

Authors: Helmie, Jauhar and Awaliyah, Neng Asti Nurul

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speaker's father. The use of "Father" shows familiarity, affection, and family ties. This term also implies a certain level of respect and intimacy in the relationship.

b. Social Deixis "Mom"

Citation: "Your mom has got a promotion from her office" (Chapter 2 page 64)

In the dialogue, the social deixis word "Mom" is a conversation between Monita and her father, and the social deixis also refers to Monita's mother who has just received a job promotion from her office. The phrase "your mom" is an example of social deixis because it refers to the listener's mother. The use of "your" indicates the relationship between the speaker and the listener, which forms a social context. This implies that the speaker is speaking to someone who is not the mother but has a relationship with her mother in some way (for example, a child or family member).

c. Social Deixis "Pak"

Citation: "Good Morning, Pak Edo. How are you today?" (Chapter 1 page 27)

In this dialogue, the social deixis word "Pak" refers to Mr. Edo, this conversation is between students and their teachers greeting and asking for news from Mr. Edo. The term "Pak" is an honorific used in Indonesian culture to address a man respectfully, similar to "Tuan" in English. It indicates a level of respect and formality in the relationship between the speaker and the listener. The use of "Pak" indicates that the speaker acknowledges the social status or age of the listener, which is common in cultures that emphasize respect for elders or authority figures.

d. Social Deixis "Ibu"

Citation: "We are Sinta and Ibu posma. We like …" (Chapter 1 page 30)

In this dialogue, the social deixis word "Ibu" this is a conversation that requires students to answer completely in the dialogue that Sinta and Ibu Posma they like the same hobby as in the picture. The phrase "We are Sinta and Ibu Posma" gives the impression that Sinta is introducing herself and another person (Ibu Posma) to others. The use of "Ibu" implies that Sinta is most likely in a position where she recognizes social norms in addressing someone respectfully, which may indicate that Ibu Posma holds a position of authority or is older than Sinta.

e. Social Deixis "Dear"

Citation: "Thank you dear" (Chapter 2 page 64)

In this dialogue, the social deixis word "Dear" is a conversation between Monita and her mother that refers to Monita because her mother thanked her child by calling

Authors: Helmie, Jauhar and Awaliyah, Neng Asti Nurul

her "dear" as a sign of a mother's affection. The term "dear" is a term of endearment that shows affection, warmth, or familiarity. Its use indicates a close relationship between the speaker and the listener, indicating intimacy or a bond of friendship. This term can be used in various contexts, such as between family members, close friends, or even in romantic relationships.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussions above, the researchers finally concluded that the English textbook dialogue for grade VII of Junior High School from chapter 1 to chapter 3 studied in one semester uses all types of deixis using Levinson's theory (1983), namely personal deixis, place deixis, time/temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

The first, personal deixis refers to someone or sometimes a group of people. The second, place deixis is a type of deixis whose words are used to point to a location. The third, temporal deixis or what we know as a time deixis is used to refer to relevant speech time. The fourth, discourse deixis refers to certain parts of discourse. And the last, social deixis is a type of deixis related to the social relationship between the speaker and the listener, as well as their social status or role in the context of communication.

Totally, the types of deixis used in English textbook for grade VII of Junior High School were: Personal deixis 193 words, Place deixis 3 words, Time/temporal deixis 20 words, Discourse deixis 10 words, and Social deixis 9 words.

In the English textbook for grade VII of Junior High School, personal deixis is more prominent as it establishes a direct connection between character and reader, thereby enhancing emotional involvement. Understanding the significance of this relationship is crucial, as the context in which private pronouns are used can convey identity, emotions, and social dynamics among characters. The significance of private pronouns in relationships is highly contextual. For instance, the meaning of "I" varies based on the speaker and the context in which it is used. The author can underscore a particular perspective through personal deixis, aiding readers in grasping the character's viewpoint and the dialogue's deeper significance.

Moreover, in the English textbook for grade VII of Junior High School, the learning material is presented in sentences not phrases that make it easy for students to understand the material. In these sentences there are many personal deixis that function as subjects and objects.

Authors: Helmie, Jauhar and Awaliyah, Neng Asti Nurul

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