

دراسة دراسة التعبيرات الإشارية في رواية لويزا ماي ألكوت "نساء صغيرات"

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الملخص

لنهم كيفية بناء اللغة للمعنى السياقي، ركزت هذه الدراسة على الإشارة في اللغة نظرًا لأهميتها البالغة في التواصل وربط الكلام بالبيئة المحيطة. لذا، تتناول هذه الدراسة كيفية استخدام التعبيرات الإشارية في رواية لويزا ماي ألكوت "نساء صغيرات". تقسم الدراسة الإشارة إلى خمس فئات: الشخصية، والزمانية، والمكانية، والاجتماعية، والخطابية، باستخدام منهجية وصفية تحليلية. وُجدت جميع المؤشرات الإشارية في الفصل الأول من الرواية. برزت الإشارة الشخصية كأكثر الفئات شيوعًا بنسبة 66%، حيث تكررت 69 مرة، مما يدل على تركيز القصة على تفاعل الشخصيات وهويتها. بلغت نسبة الإشارة المكانية 5% لأن الكاتبة حددت الإطار الزمني للرواية في مناسبتين: عيد الميلاد ووقت الحرب. تساوت نسبة الإشارة الخطابية والزمانية، حيث بلغت 11% لكل منهما، وتكررت 12 مرة. أما الفئة الرابعة فكانت الإشارة الاجتماعية. بلغت نسبتها 7%. ووفقًا لنتائج الدراسة، تُعد هذه التعبيرات أدوات أساسية تُساعد القارئ على فهم الواقع المكاني والزمني والاجتماعي للرواية، بدلًا من كونها مجرد حشو لغوي. في النهاية، يُتيح التكرار الكبير للإشارات الشخصية، التي تُبرز الطابع الذاتي للقصة، فهما أعمق للإشارات اللغوية والدرامية في العمل.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإشارة، التعبيرات الإشارية، نساء صغيرات

An Investigation of Deictic expressions in Louisa May Alcott's novel "Little Women"

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Abstract

In order to understand how language constructs contextual meaning. This study focused on dealing with deixis in language due to the crucial importance of deixis in communication in connecting utterances with the surrounding environment. So, this study looks at how deictic expressions are used in the Louisa May Alcott's novel "Little Women". The study divides deixis into five categories—personal, temporal, spatial, social, and discourse deixis using a descriptive-analytical methodology. All the deictic markers were found in the first chapter of the novel. Thus, Personal Deixis emerged as the most prevalent category at 66%, it occurred 69 times. This indicates that the story's emphasis on character interaction and identity. Spatial Deixis came in at 5% because the author limited the novel's time frame to two occasions which are Christmas and the time of war. Discourse and Time Deixis are equal. Both of them came at 11%. They occurred 12 times. The fourth was Social Deixis. It came at 7%. According to the study's findings, these expressions serve as crucial instruments that help the reader understand the novel's spatiotemporal and social reality rather than just being linguistic fillers. In the end, a greater comprehension of the linguistic and dramatic allusions in the work is made possible by the high frequency of personal allusions, which emphasize the subjective character of the story.

Keywords: deixis, deictic expressions, Little Women

1. Introduction

1.1. Overview of the Study

As social creatures, humans require interaction and communication with others in order to express their thoughts, feelings, or ideas. Humans develop language, both orally and in writing, to interact and communicate. Language is not just about what people say; it also considers how the utterance's context adds to the meaning of the statement in order to see what is implied and how statements can be understood in relation to social phenomena. Sinha (2021). Thus, language serves as a means of human communication, enabling each person to develop a variety of abstract phenomena that emerge all around them.

According to (Holmes 1992: 3), languages offer a variety of ways to express ideas, address and greet people, offer praise, or describe things at any time.

Humans use a variety of grammatical processes when communicating. The use of specific pronouns is one of the most basic processes. Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns, phrases, or even clauses in order to prevent repetition, according to (Rossiter 2021). Indicating the speaker's focus and avoiding word repetition are crucial components of an effective sentence (Kacewicz et al., 2014). The pronoun, however, is not limited to a single context. Because the reference can shift and change based on the context of other sentences, its position is subject to change. Because they both refer to people and serve as a shared reference between the speaker and the listener, they also symbolize social relationships between people (Kacewicz et al., 2014). Pronouns are typically used to indicate who the speaker, reader, or listener is, as well as who or what is being discussed. Pronouns are employed based on the circumstances of the speaker and state. As a result, there is seamless communication. One of the deixis cases results from this use of language. If a word's reference varies based on the context and circumstances of the utterance, it can be considered deictic. This means that in writing or speaking, there are special codes or expressions—grammatical or otherwise—that can be used to connect or facilitate understanding of the message between the writer and the reader, or the speaker and the listener. The function of these words is to decode or enlighten the listener with sufficient information to know who, when, and where. These words are signals to identify, for example, who, when, and where something was said.

Thus, many terms have different meanings, concepts, and definitions in different languages (Chaer, 2012: 44). Chaer used the idea of "a kind of four-legged animal that can be ridden" to illustrate the word "horse," which has a specific real-world application. Some words have semantic meaning, but because of the reference's volatility, they have no practical meaning. Adverbs of time like "yesterday," "then," and "last night" are indescribable, as are temporal terms like "now" and specific pronouns like "this," "that," "he," and "she." Provide a clear reference. Deixis thus arises for this kind of problem.

Deixis is the smallest significant unit of language that is self-sufficient (as stated in Baker, 2011: 9). This means that there are some pronouns or small units used as a reference instead of repetition. Phrases whose meaning changes based on the context are known as deictic or indexical terms (Senft, 2014). According to Bublitz and Norrick (2011), deixis research is the foundation of pragmatics in linguistics. This approach determines the point at which speech occurs in relation to both linguistic structure and social context. Deixis is crucial to the interpretation of meaning.

Because it allows one to interpret specific sentences based on the speaker, the time and place of speaking, the speaker's gestures, or the current position in a discourse, deixis is one of the most crucial sciences to learn (Alsaif, 2011). Deixis is simple to use in communication, but it is important to pay attention to it. Each sentence will seem like a disjointed utterance if deixis is ignored (Cairns, 1991). Consequently, since the information's meaning must be communicated, the communication process will not take place. Consequently, the process of communication will not take place since the information's meaning must be communicated. Speaking with the speaker involves more than just using appropriate language and communicating clearly while ensuring that the listener comprehends what is being said (Ganguly 2016).

1.2 Research Questions

This study aims to examine deixis in the book *The Little Women* based on the research background mentioned above. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to find answers to the following research questions:

- 1 .What types of deixis are employed in the novel “Little women?”
- 2 .What is the most frequent use of the deixis in the novel?
3. What is the reference of deictic expressions?

1.3 Objectives of Research

The purpose of this study is to investigate and gain understanding of the following:

- 1 .To identify the different deixis employed in the book "Little Women".
- 2 .To determine which deictic expression is most commonly used.
3. To Identify the reference of the deictic expressions.

1.4 Significance of Research

This research has two goals: academic and practical. This study aims to advance the field of pragmatics by shedding light on deixis in the book "Little Women." Specifically, this research could help prevent misunderstandings between the speaker and the recipient. Practically speaking, this research is also crucial as real-world knowledge. First, it can be used by teachers to teach pragmatics, especially deixis. Second, deixis can help writers become more skilled writers because it facilitates comprehension of utterance production and interpretation. Additionally, English language learners can use this study as a resource. Finally, the results of the study will help readers understand the novel's content. It can help them comprehend the character's statements in their entirety.

2. Review of Literature

2.1 Pragmatics:

A subfield of linguistics called pragmatics studies intended meaning within context. It implies that the speaker's words are influenced by the context. According to (Levinson 1983: 5-8), the modern term "pragmatics" refers to the study of language in use. The study of the ideologies underlying a

particular sentence is known as pragmatics. Why is this term used, for example, rather than the other one?

Pragmatics tries to state that this term is unsuitable or not ordinary according to the context in which they can be used. Therefore, pragmatics is a kind of performance during a specific situation and in specific contexts .

Thus, pragmatics is the study of the connection between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. This means that pragmatics is the knowledge of the overlap of the external frameworks of the word and the extent of the influence of these frameworks on the meaning. That is, from the point of view of pragmatics, the word or term is a set of sounds or letters whose concept or meaning is incomplete except through knowledge of the influences of meaning such as the situation and other influences.

According to (Mey 1993: 4), "Pragmatics tells us that it is acceptable to use a language in various, unconventional ways, as long as we know, as language users, what we're doing. Thus, pragmatics is the study of meaning in the language interface between a speaker and a hearer, as well as the use of sentences in communication.

pragmatics is the transitional field between the study of language in its most abstract form and the study of its more socially specific applications. Thus, it is clear that pragmatics is the study of how language and context are used in society. Therefore, it can be said that pragmatics is the branch of linguistic study that clarifies not just language but also how to produce and understand language use in our daily lives based on the factors that influence language choice (Leech 1983: 11).

2.2 Deixis

The Greek word "deixis" is a technical term that means "pointing" with words. Deixis is one of the most important aspects of human communication. When building the listener's or recipient's meaning and presumptions, the word "deixis" is crucial. "Deixis" can be found in the lexicon, and Grammatical items and categories are determined by the specifics of the interactional context in which the utterance is produced. This suggests that deixis, sometimes referred to as reference deixis, is employed in communication when necessary.

where language users refer to particular objects, people, places, and times depending on the context of the speech or event. Deixis also emphasizes how language organizes or encodes the characteristics of the speech context or speech events, and thus also discusses how the interpretation of the speech is influenced by the analysis of the speech context (Senft, 2014). The way a listener or recipient understands a conversation relies on how appropriately the speaker uses context-specific references.

(Mey 2001) added that comprehending the speaker's perspective is another way to comprehend this definition. This is related to a specific point, which could be a person, place, time, social relationship, or even the relationship between utterances. Deixis is defined by Levinson (1983: 54) as a word or phrase that requires additional context to be fully understood. As a result, deixis is generally anchored in the perspective of the speaker and may be context-dependent on language expression. The idea that deixis is, in fact, a component of pragmatics is strongly supported in this regard because its interpretation is directly and mostly dependent on context-dependent elements, such as the speaker and the addressee, their location in space and time, etc. "Any pointing that locates either a real-world referent or a linguistic referent in expressions of its orientation to the

speaker spatially, temporally, discriminately, and affectively" is the definition of deixis given by (Crymes 1968: 63). According to (Fillmore 1982: 35), "deixis" refers to lexicon and grammar types as well as item uses that are governed by specific details of the the interactional context that gives rise to the expressions.

2.3 Types of Deixis

Levinson identified five types of deixis: person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. His classifications can be utilized to analyze language that sometimes requires interlocutors or listeners to comprehend what the speaker is attempting to say (Levinson: 1983).

2.3.1 Person Deixis

Referring to a person is one of the most frequently used, if not the most frequently used, forms of communication, social interaction, writing, literature, and other fields, due to its importance in identifying the person being referred to.

Because it encodes the roles of participants in speech events, such as speaker, addressee, and other entities, person deixis is one of the most crucial components of communication. There are three types of person deixis. In the first-person deixis, it is encoded as follows: First-person deixis refers to "I," "me," "my," "mine," "we," "us," "our," and "ours," where the person refers to himself; second-person deixis refers to one or more addressees, such as "you," "your," "yourself," "yourselves," and "yours"; and third-person deixis refers to others as a person or entity. He, she, it, him, they, her, his, them, and there are examples of neither speakers nor addressees.

According to (Yule 1996), personal deixis is expressed through the speaker's or writer's constant switching of roles. The source of information also changes when this role exchange takes place in a speech situation: "I" to the recipient "you." Furthermore, it is important to consider who is speaking, who is listening, what is being said, and who is being said in order to comprehend person deixis (Fuchs, 1992). Thus, personal deixis can be divided into three categories.

1. First person singular

First person deixis is a kind of deixis that refers to the speaker, or both the speaker and groups of speakers. First person deixis can be singular as I, my, mine, myself, and me or plural as we, us, our, ours, ourselves whereas by it the person can refer to himself. The first-person deixis I and we show the number but not gender.

2 .Second Person Deixis

A type of reference encoding to one or more addressees is called second-person deixis. Depending on the speaker and the addressee, second-person deixis can be singular or plural. Examples include: you, your, yours, yourself and yourselves.

3 .Third Person Deixis

Another subset of person deixis is third person deixis, which typically uses neither the speaker nor the addressee as reference entities to identify the gender to which the statement relates. Third-

person deixis can be singular (he, him, himself, his, she, her, hers, herself, it, its) or plural (they, them, their, theirs, themselves). Deixis in the third person is less significant contextual reference.

Different from first- and second-person deixis, third person deixis does not always allude to a particular participant-role. The majority of other languages lack this type of deixis or pronouns because it is typically a non-deictic category in speech events (Huang, 2007: 137).

2.3.2 Spatial deixis

According to Yule (1996), spatial deixis refers to the relative positioning of a person or an object. It indicates the location of different places in relation to both the speaker and the listener, sender and recipient or writer and reader. That is, proving the existential status of people and things and touching the spatial character of those entities, which facilitates the process of understanding during the social interaction of the read (written) text or the speech delivered by the speaker to one listener or a group. In this regard, there are some expressions used to refer to this kind of deixis. These words are employed by a writer or speaker to indicate the environment of the utterance. These words are called spatial deixis or place deixis such as ((that, those, there or left, right, up, down, up, below, in front of, etc.) they are employed to indicate the placement of utterance. According to Cruse (2006: 166–167), location plays a significant role in both the speaker's and the listener's roles as an environment that surrounds them and with fixation of location both physically and mentally. For example:

Ali said "I live in Iraq. I love people who live there ."("In this example, the word "there" refers to Iraq.

2.3.3 Time deixis

One type of deixis that refers to time is called temporal deixis or time deixis. Deictic time words indicate when an event occurs in relation to speaking time. Tense, time adverbials, and other time expressions are examples of time deixis, which denotes an event of an expression that occurs in any time relative to the time of speaking (Cruse, 2006: 179-180). Time deixis has one direction and is unidirectional. So, if two events happen at different moments of time, it must be that one of them is earlier and the other is later. All languages have different ways of locating events in time (Lyons, 1977: 679).

Yule explains that "temporal deixis involves the encoding of specific time points and durations in relation to when an utterance is made or a written message is created." Temporal deixis is often found in deictic adverbs pertaining to time, such as now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, this time, that time, next July, and so on. It helps position points or periods on the timeline by using the moment of the utterance as a reference. Furthermore, according to (Alsaif 2011), there are three categories for the English concept of time groups, including combined lexical expressions (ten minutes ago), grammatical expressions, and lexical expressions (today, tomorrow). Lexicalization uses an infinite number and a specific time reference to describe time. Time is calculated using words or phrases that depict the cycle of day and night, months, seasons, and even years (Levinson, 1983). All these are considered as indicators of time

2.3.4 Social deixis

This fourth type of deixis, which is social deixis, expresses linguistic structures necessary in speech and literary texts because of their connection to and reflections of the social situation, carrying within them a cultural background and historical legacy in their content. There is a link between social deixis and person deixis. Person deixis designates roles to the participants (speakers or objects) within a speech context. However, in communication activities, the personal deixis must consider social relationships, cultural background, and status within the speech context, in addition to understanding language rules (Yule, 1996). Thus, an expression that conveys a higher status (honorifics: your majesty, your honor, Mr president) or influences the choice of one of the relative social status markers is known as social deixis. Pronouns, honorifics, and other markers can be found in many languages, including English.

titles and other linguistic elements that reveal details about a person's social standing, familiarity, or formality when communicating with others (Levinson, 1983). There are many expressions used as social cues, such as "Madam," "Mr. President," "My dear" Professor," etc.) All these expressions are important in our daily interactions and formal and literary writing because they indicate respect or create social distance between people. These words also indicate emotional states, closeness, and friendship.

2.2.5 Discourse Deixis

Words or phrases like "as mentioned before," "above," "below," "that," "next," and so forth are frequently used in spoken or written communication to refer to the utterances that take place before or after the utterance is being said. Discourse deixis is the term for that. This is based on Levinson (1983), who defines discourse deixis, also known as text deixis, as the use of expressions in multiple utterances to refer to multiple parts of the discourse that contain utterances (including the utterances themselves). Discourse deixis, also known as text deixis, is a type of reference expression used within an utterance to refer to discourse elements that comprise the utterance itself. Discourse deixis are any statements that are used to allude to earlier or upcoming sections of the conversation (Diessel, 1999: 101). (Levinson 1983: 87) explains that a discourse expression is an expression used to indicate the relationship between a statement and preceding discourse, such as (this, that, these, those, therefore, in conclusion, however, finally, firstly, subsequently, previously, but, well, anyway, so, after all, etc.). For example:

- 1 .Did you see this film ?
- 2 .It is on the next floor.

2.4 Related studies

It is preferable for a study to have some earlier research related to the subject under discussion. It is crucial to include prior research since it serves as a literary review of the study. It contributes to raising the caliber of research. As a result, two earlier studies with some variations were discovered. They address the object of this study as well as the theory employed. (Dwi Setyawati's 2013) graduation paper, "The Analysis of Deixis of "The Novel "Emma" by Jane Austen," is the

first previous study. The study's objectives were to identify the various forms of deixis (person, spatial, temporal, and discourse deixis) and to characterize how deixis was employed in the sentences found in Jane Austen's novel "Emma." The qualitative method is the one that was used in this research. The outcome of the study indicated that all deixis appeared in the utterance of the novel, but at different proportions or rates.

The second study was written by (Samosir and Zainuddin: 2013). The writer of this research wanted to investigate the deixis and also the most dominant deixis in the political article of Jakarta Post. It was a descriptive study. The research summary indicated that all types of deixis were used in the article.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research design

The descriptive method is the approach the researcher used to collect data, along with other strategies employed within the descriptive approach. As a result, the extracted data consists of words and sentences from the novel *Little Women.*

3.2 Data source

One of the fundamental and essential aspects of any research is the source of data, which ensures the study's legitimacy and objectivity, and also serves as a valuable resource for future readers and researchers. Therefore, the data source for this study, By Louisa May Allcott's novel "Little Women," is the method of data collection, which aligns with the research question.

3.3 Data collection Technique

Developing a data collection tool based on the research problem is a crucial component of research planning. This indicates that the data collection tool was developed based on the issue, which, for researchers, is crucial.

4. Results

4.1. Introduction

This section deals with extracting allusive phrases from Louisa May Alcott's novel "Little Women." For this purpose, a table was created to record the phrases containing allusions, as well as the source of these allusions. The table contains 49 sentences or phrases, each containing more than one allusion. The table also includes percentages that reveal the number of allusions.

4.2. Analysis

In the analysis section, the researcher read the first chapter of Louisa May Alcott's novel *Little Women* twice. The first time, he marked sentences and phrases containing any type of deixis. He then categorized the deictic expressions into their respective types. Finally, he created a table containing 49 sentences and phrases. Each sentence or phrase could potentially contain more than one type of deixis.

No.	utterance	Types	Deictic Expression	reference
1	Christmas won't be Christmas	Temporal	Christmas	Christmas
2	It's so dreadful to be poor	Personal	It	Situation= being poor
3	Looking down at her old dress	Spatial person	Down her	the specific floor Meg's dress
4	I don't think it's fair	Person person	I it	the speaker 'Amy' situation of poverty
5	We've got Father and Mother	Person Social discourse	We/ father and mother each other	Sisters Parents Mutual relationship
6	We haven't got Father	Person Social	We Father	The sisters their father
7	Lying on the rug	spatial	On the rug	Jo's position
8	for a long time	time	time	An extended future period
9	"She didn't say 'perhaps' never"	time	time	Indefinite time
10	...said Beth contentedly from her corner	spatial	her corner	Beth's place in the room
11	"Nobody spoke for a minute"	time	a minute	a short time duration
12	"You know the reason Mother proposed... this Christmas"	person Social Discourse time	you Mother This Christmas	the listener her mother Previous time Christmas
13	It is going to be a hard winter for everyone	Person Time Person	It winter everyone	General situation Winter season All people
14	She thinks we ought not to spend money...	Person person	She we	Mother The sisters
15	We can't do much, but we can make our little sacrifices	Person Person Person discourse	We We Our little	the sisters their possession small amount
16	I am afraid I don't	Person person	I I	Meg Meg
17	I don't think the little we should spend...	Person Person discourse	I We the little	Meg The sisters Small amount

18	We've each got a dollar	Person person	We Each	The sisters Every one of them
19	The army wouldn't be much helped by our giving that	Person Discourse	our that	the sisters the dollar
20	I agree not to expect anything from Mother or you	Person Person Social	I you Mother	Jo her sisters their mother
21	I do want to buy ... for myself	Person Person	I myself	Jo
22	I've wanted it so long	Person Person Time	I It so long	Jo the book long duration
23	I planned to spend mine in new music	Person Person	I, mine	Jo her dollar
24	I shall get a nice box... I really need them	Person Person person	I I them	Amy Drawing pencils
25	Mother didn't say anything about our money	Social Person	Mother our	their mother the sister's money
26	She won't wish us to give up everything	Person person	She us	Mother The sisters
27	Let's each buy what we want	Person Discourse discourse	We each what	the sisters each individual desired items
28	I'm sure we work hard enough to earn it	Person Person Person	I, we, it	the sisters the money
29	I know I do... nearly all day	Person Person time	I I All day	Entire day duration
30	You don't have half such a hard time as I do	Person Person time	You I Hard time	Meg Jo Comparison
31	How would you like to be shut up for hours...	Person time	you for hours	Meg Long period
33	It's naughty to fret...	person	it	the act of complaining

34	I don't believe any of you suffer as I do	Person person person	I, you, I	Amy the sisters Amy
35	You don't have to go to school...	Peron spatial	You school	Amy Place of study
36	If you mean libel, I'd say so	person person	you, I	Amy Jo
37	I know what I mean	person person	I I	Amy
38	Don't peck at one another, children	discourse Social	One another children	the sisters family group
39	Don't you wish we had the money Papa lost...	Person Person social	You We Papa lost	In the war
40	You said the other day...	Person Time	You the other day	Amy Recent past time
	So I did, Beth	discourse person	so I	Previous time Jo
41	I think we are	Person person	I we	Meg the sisters
42	For though we do have to work...	person	we	The sisters
43	Jo does use such slang words	Discourse	such	Type of words
44	That's why I do it	Discourse person person	That I, it	Previous time Jo action
45	I detest rude girls	Person	I	Amy
46	I hate affected girls	person	I	Amy
47	Birds in their little nests agree	Person Spatial	I in their little nests	Jo The place of birds
48	Really, girls, you are both to be blamed	person discourse	you both	Jo and Amy
49	You are old enough"	person	you	Jo
50	It didn't matter so much when you were a little girl	Person Time person	it when you	The situation Past time Jo

4.1. Data analysis of the novel "Emma"

Type of deixis	Frequency	Percentage
Person deixis	69	66%
Time deixis	12	11%
Spatial deixis	5	5%
Social deixis	7	7%
Discourse deixis	12	11%

4.2 The percentages of the types of deixis

5. Discussion and conclusion

5.1 Discussion

There are 106 deictic expressions in all, divided into five categories, according to the novel's analysis. The data offers a distinct hierarchy of usage that represents the author's narrative priorities .

1. Personal Deixis' Predominance

Personal Deixis is the most common category, occurring 69 times (66%). This overwhelming dominance implies that character interaction and subjective experience are at the heart of the book. Reference: The speaker (I, me), the addressee (you), and third parties (he, she, they) are usually mentioned in these expressions. This reflects the arguments between the sisters (Meg, Jo, Amy, Beth and their mother) and the lack of acceptance of their poverty situation. They usually use 'he' to refer to their father who was absent because of war.

2. Discourse and Temporal Contexts

There were 24 instances of both Time Deixis and Discourse Deixis. They were equal in frequency. Time Deixis: It was employed 12 time. These describe the events' temporal location (e.g., Christmas, now, winter). The writer focused on to specific period of times which are "now and winter, Christmas. The focus on these times suggests that the writer is reflecting the suffering of that period as a reflection of the poverty of the time, as he alludes to it (now, winter). And in his reference to Christmas, he wants to imply that the girls are being blamed for their situation because they didn't receive gifts.

Discourse Deixis: It is equal to time deixis in frequency. This refers that the narrator rarely breaks the "fourth wall" and favors a smooth narrative flow over a self-referential academic style, as evidenced by their sparse usage.

3. Social and Spatial Mapping

Social Deixis (7%) and Spatial Deixis (5%) were the least used.

The lower frequency of spatial deixis, which refers to the physical location (war, here, there, this way), implies that the characters' "psychological space" is between home and the war, which is her father's place. In the result, Characters' social relationships and status are referred to as social

deixis (e.g., father and mother). These indicators suggest that the book examines social hierarchies or the degree of intimacy among the characters. It was used 7 times.

5.2 In conclusion

The purpose of this study was to locate and examine the deictic expressions that were employed in the chosen novel "Little Women." The following conclusions are drawn from the findings:

Deixis Types: The text contains all five of the major deixis types (Personal, Time, Social, Spatial, and Discourse), demonstrating how much the story depends on context-dependent language.

Most Common Type: With over half of the total data, Personal Deixis is the most commonly used category. This emphasizes the novel's emphasis on identity and human agency.

Narrative Function: The reader is grounded in the reality of the story through the use of deixis. Time and Discourse Deixis are equally frequent, indicating that the writer focused on the textual and temporal coherence of the novel.

Social and spatial Dynamics: The frequency of Spatial and Social Deixis were used the least, indicating that the writer limited his narrative to family relationships (between sisters and her mother) and confined the setting to the home and the battlefield, due to the suffering of society at that time as a result of wars and poverty.

In conclusion, deictic expressions are crucial linguistic devices that close the gap between the text and the reader's comprehension of the fictional world; they are not just grammatical tools in the book.

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