

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents research findings of deixis in the form of sentences in book one of *A Farewell to Arms* novel and the discussion. The analysis of some data includes the simple introduction, the data, and the analysis based on deixis theory in each data as follows:

4.1 Research Findings

Data 1

There are some characters in this novel, especially in book one that includes twelve chapters. The main character is Lieutenant Frederic Henry who is the protagonist and narrator. He was an American ambulance driver in Italy during the World War I. The second character is Catherine Barkley who is the lover of Lieutenant Henry. She was a British nurse working in Italy during the World War I. The third character is Lieutenant Rinaldi who was the Italian doctor especially as surgeon and Lieutenant Henry's best friend. Then, the priest is one of the peripheral characters. His presence has great influence to Lieutenant Henry. Other peripheral characters are Helen Ferguson who was a Scottish nurse and Catherine's friend, Miss Van Campen as the head of Milan hospital, other ambulance drivers (Manera, Passini, Gavuzzi, Gordini), the King, the captain, the major, the doctor, etc.

“In the late summer of that year we lived in a house in a village that looked across the river and the plain to the mountains”. (Hemingway, 1929: 1)

The sentence above explains that the narrator lived in a simple house which located in a village. The village seems passing the river and the simple to the mountain. It happened in the late summer of that year. That sentence is as the opening paragraph showed the picture of war. According to Carlos in Bloom (2010: 71) the word **that year** happened in 1918. It was in the late summer and autumn of 1918. In 1918, Lieutenant Henry also joined the Italian Red Cross and served as an ambulance driver in Italy during World War I.

The deixis in the statement above is **In the late summer of that year, we, a house, and a village**. The phrase **in the late summer of that year** can be categorized as time deixis. It encodes the time at which an utterance was spoken and includes in deitic adverb of time (**that year**) that based on the context in sentence above (Data 1). The word **we** can be categorized as first person deixis. The plural pronoun **we** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the narrator. It is based on the context in the next sentence "I was very glad the Austrians seemed to want to come back to the town some time." The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator who tells the whole story in the novel. The sentence in the data 1 is the opening sentence in the first paragraph in chapter one. The last is the word **a house** and **a village** can be categorized as place deixis. It refers to point a location when the utterance occurs that based on the context in sentence above (Data 1). It encodes the spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech events.

Data 2

In the village, there lived a respectful man. It is the King. He passes the village almost every day by using small gray motor cars. There are some persons who sit in the cars. They are the driver and the officers. The King was very small and his face hidden. He only can be seen by the top of his cap.

“**He** lived in **Udine** and came out in **this** way nearly **every day** to see how things were going, and things went very badly”.

The sentence above explains that a great man lived in a big town named Udine. He is known in this area almost every day to know about the condition and situation around, whether good or bad.

The deixis in the statement above is **he**, **Udine**, **this**, and **every day**. The word **he** can be categorized as third person deixis. It refers to person who is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance in question. The pronoun **he** refers to the King. It is based on the context of utterance in this previous sentence “he himself so small that you could not see his face but only the top of his cap and his narrow back, and if the car went especially fast it was probably **the King**”. The word **Udine** can be categorized as place deixis. **Udine** is a town where the King lived. It refers to point an area where the King existed that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 2). The word **this** can be categorized as discourse deixis. It refers to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). The use of **this** refers to the forthcoming portion in the word “way” including the utterance that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 2). The word **every day** can be categorized as time deixis. It encodes the

time at which an utterance was spoken that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 2).

Data 3

It is the end of summer. The fighting happened in the next mountain beyond. The narrator crossed the river in August and lived in a house in Gorizia village. The town is very handsome which full of shady trees and other people lived on it too.

“People lived on in **it** and **there** were hospitals and cafés and artillery up side streets and two bawdy houses, one for troops and one for officers”.
(Hemingway, 1929: 2)

The sentence above explains that the society lived on the mountain in Gorizia village. There are some hospitals, cafes, gun troops or artillery on the side of streets, and two houses for prostitution place. It's for troops and officers.

The deixis in the statement above is **it** and **there**. The word **it** can be categorized as person deixis in particular third person deixis. The word **it** refers to “the town” and “the mountain”. It is based on the context in the previous sentence “The River ran behind us and **the town** had been captured very handsomely but **the mountains** beyond it could not be taken”. It encodes to entity which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. The last is the word **there** can be categorized as place deixis. It encodes the spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech events. The word **there** is adverb of place and used for far distance. Based on the context in the underlined sentence above, the

adverb of place **there** refers to the town where some hospitals, cafes, and others existed.

Data 4

The green forest in the summer has changed to the white forest. It is the snow falling in winter. The narrator sits with his friend by drinking a bottle of Asti. His friend sees the priest is walking in the street. His friend commands the priest for coming with them but he refuses it. Then, at that night, the captain picks the priest up after the spaghetti course in the mess. This conversation happens in the mess.

“Priest to-day with girls,” the captain said looking at **the priest** and at **me**. **The priest** smiled and blushed and shook **his** head”.

The sentence above explains about the joking dialogue of the captain about the priest. Therefore, the priest just receives it by smiling and shaking his head. It located in the bawdy house when the snow is falling down. The priest is a young man and wearing grey tunic uniform.

The deixis in the statement above is **priest, to-day, the captain, the priest, me, the priest,** and **his**. The word **priest, the captain,** and **the priest** can be categorized as social deixis. The word **priest, the priest,** and **the priest** are relational social deixis. It refers to some social characteristic between the speaker and addressee that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 4). The word **the captain** is absolute social deixis that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 4). It refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. The word **to-**

day can be categorized as time deixis. It encodes the time at which an utterance was occurred. It shows that the speaker deliver the utterance at this present day that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 4). The word **me** and **his** can be categorized as person deixis. The singular pronoun **me** is first person deixis. The objective case **me** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry). It is based on the context in this previous sentence, “Later, below in the town, I watched the snow falling, looking out of the window of the bawdy house, the house for officers, where I sat with a friend and two glasses drinking a bottle of Asti”. The pronoun **I** in the context above is the narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The possessive pronoun **his** is third person deixis. It refers to person who is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. The possessive pronoun **his** is belonging to the priest’s head that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 4).

Data 5

This conversation happens in the mess at night after having spaghetti course. This conversation is the continuation of the previous data. Lieutenant Henry asks the priest about a book entitled the Black Pig.

“Did **you** ever read the ‘Black Pig’?” asked **the lieutenant**. “**I** will get **you** a copy. **It** was that which shook **my** faith.”

The sentence above shows about the dialog between the lieutenant and the priest. It located in the bawdy house. The “Black Pig” was a book that told about priest, faith, etc. Thus, the lieutenant offered to give the copy of that book.

The deixis in the statement above is **you**, **the lieutenant**, **I**, **you**, **it**, and **my**. The word **you**, **I**, **you**, **it**, and **my** can be categorized as person deixis. The first pronoun **you** and second **you** are second person deixis which refer to the person or persons being addressed. The first and second pronoun **you** refer to the priest as the addressee. It is based on the context in this next sentence "It is a filthy and vile book," said **the priest**". The singular pronoun **I** and **my** are first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to the speaker (Lieutenant Henry) that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 5). The possessive pronoun **my** is belonging to Lieutenant Henry's faith after reading the *Black Pig* that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 5). The pronoun **it** is third person deixis. The pronoun **it** refers to *Black Pig* that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 5). It encodes to entity which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. The word **the lieutenant** can be categorized as social deixis. The word **the lieutenant** is absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 5). It refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee.

Data 6

The fields are green and the trees have small leaves. It is spring time. There are many more guns in the town and Lieutenant Henry walks along the way to the house. Then, he looks the door was opened when he is arriving. He decides to go upstairs room for take a rest and clean up. The room is joined with Lieutenant Rinaldi as his best friend. He prepares for take a bath when Lieutenant Rinaldi is sleeping on the bed. Then, Lieutenant Rinaldi wakes up and surprises

for seeing his best friend's coming. Thus, the conversation begins both of them in the sunny day.

“Where did **you** go and what did **you** do? Tell **me** everything at **once**.” “**I** went **everywhere**. Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Villa San Giovanni, Messina, Taormina—”. (Hemingway, 1929: 4)

The sentence above explains about the dialog between Lieutenant Henry and Lieutenant Rinaldi. It located in one of the upstairs room in a house. It is sunny day. Lieutenant Rinaldi asks him about his life journey because both of them didn't meet for long time ago.

The deixis in the statement above is **you, you, me, once, I,** and **everywhere**. The word **you, you, me** and **I** can be categorized as person deixis. The first pronoun **you** and second pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The first and second pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 6) and in the first underlined sentence below. The pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis for singular speaker. The singular pronoun **I** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the singular speaker. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “**I** decided to go on upstairs.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **me** can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** refer to Lieutenant Rinaldi that based on the context in this sentence “**The lieutenant Rinaldi, lay asleep on the other bed.**” The word **once** can be categorized as time deixis. **Once** is an adverb that shows a single time based on the context in the conversation above (Data 6). The word **everywhere**

can be categorized as place deixis. The word **everywhere** includes Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Villa San Giovanni, and other places that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 6).

Data 7

The narrator hears the battery is firing twice in front of the house. Then he looks out of the window for knowing the real situation. He does not see the guns but it were firing directly.

“The battery **in the next garden** woke **me in the morning** and **I** saw the sun coming through the window and got out of the bed”. (Hemingway, 1929: 5)

The sentence above explains about a difficult situation. It tells about the battery accumulator of car is in trouble which is located in garden. That event makes Lieutenant Henry wakes up in the morning and bright day.

The deixis in the sentence above is **in the next garden**, **me**, **in the morning**, and **I**. The phrase **in the next garden** can be categorized as place deixis. It shows about the location where the event happened that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 7). The word **me** and **I** can be categorized as person deixis especially first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry) that based on the context in the underlined sentence below. The objective case **me** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry). It is based on the context in this next sentence “As **I** looked out at the garden **I** heard a motor truck starting on the road.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is the narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The phrase **in the morning** can be

categorized time deixis. It shows about the time when the event is occurring that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 7).

Data 8

The narrator hears a motor truck on the road and gets out from the house. There are ten cars that lined up. Then, there are some mechanics that works to repair the battery. Both of the mechanics have a little conversation and one of the mechanics asks to the narrator. Thus, this conversation is the question of the narrator to one of the mechanics.

“What’s the matter with **this** machine?” “**It**’s no good. One thing after another.”(Hemingway, 1929: 6)

The sentence above explains about the dialog between Lieutenant Henry with the mechanics. It located in the yard. The mechanics repairs the machine that stopped working. Thus, Lieutenant Henry asks about how the condition of the machine.

The deixis in the statement above is **this** and **it**. The word **this** can be categorized as discourse deixis. It refers to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). The use of **this** refers to the forthcoming portion to the word “machine” that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 8) which including the utterance. The word **it** can be categorized as third person deixis. It encodes to entity which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. The pronoun **it** refers to machine that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 8) and explains that the machine in trouble.

Data 9

After having a simple conversation with some mechanics, the narrator comes back to the house and drinks a coffee at the mess table. Then, he goes up to his room for cleaning up his body. He looks Rinaldi sitting on the bed. Rinaldi starts the conversation when he was looking the narrator in the room.

“**You** will come with **me** to see **Miss Barkley**.” “No. “Yes. **You** will please come and make **me** a good impression on **her**.”

The sentence above explains about the dialog between Lieutenant Rinaldi and Lieutenant Henry. It located in a room. Lieutenant Rinaldi invites Lieutenant Henry to meet with Miss Barkley. Miss Barkley was a British nurse that worked in a hospital which located in Italy during World War I. Thus, Lieutenant Rinaldi forces his best friend to meet her and makes a good attitude on her.

The deixis in the statement above is **you, me, Miss Barkley, you, me,** and **her**. The word **you, me, you, me,** and **her** can be categorized as person deixis. The first pronoun **you** and second **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The first and second pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as addressee. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “I was very dusty and dirty and went up to my room to wash. Rinaldi was sitting on the bed with a copy of Hugo’s English grammar”. The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) who tells the whole story. The first pronoun **me** and second pronoun **me** can be categorized as first person deixis. The first and second objective case **me** refer to Lieutenant Rinaldi as the speaker. It is based on the context in the underlined sentence above. The pronoun **her** can be categorized as

third person deixis. The pronoun **her** refer to Miss Barkley that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 9) that is not identified as the speaker and addressee. The phrase **Miss Barkley** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 9). Absolute social deixis is a deitic reference that includes no comparison of the ranking between the speaker and addressee. It also shows that the age of Miss Barkley as a young female.

Data 10

It is hot day in the afternoon. Lieutenant Rinaldi invites Lieutenant Henry for drinking a bottle of grappa. After drinking the second grappa, they go to the British hospital for meeting with Miss Barkley. Then, they see her when they are getting toward to the park.

“**Miss Barkley** was in **the garden**. Another nurse was with **her**. **We** saw **their** white uniforms through the trees and walked toward **them**.” (Hemingway, 1929 :7)

The sentence above explains about the situation when Lieutenant Rinaldi and Lieutenant Henry on the way to meet Miss Barkley in British hospital. British hospital was the big building that was built by Germans before war. Therefore, Miss Barkley was with other nurses by using white uniforms which located in the garden.

The deixis in the statement above is **Miss Barkley**, **the garden**, **her**, **we**, **their**, and **them**. The phrase **Miss Barkley** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above

(Data 10). Absolute social deixis is a deitic reference that includes no comparison of the ranking between the speaker and addressee. The word **her**, **we**, **their**, and **them** can be categorized as person deixis. The phrase **the garden** can be categorized as place deixis. It refers to point a location when the utterance occurs that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 10). It encodes the spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech events. The pronoun **we** can be categorized as first person deixis for plural speaker. The plural pronoun **we** refer to Lieutenant Rinaldi and Lieutenant Henry. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “All right,” I said. We drank the second grappa, Rinaldi put away the bottle and we went down the stairs.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is the narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **her**, **their**, and **them** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **her** refer to Miss Barkley that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 10). The pronoun **their** refer to Miss Barkley and other nurse that using white uniform that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 10). The pronoun **them** refer to Miss Barkley and other nurse that were in the garden that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 10).

Data 11

After having conversation with Miss Barkley, the narrator and Miss Barkley are going toward Rinaldi and Miss Ferguson. It located inside the British hospital in the afternoon. Thus, this conversation is begun by Rinaldi.

“**He** shook **his** head. “That is not good. **You** love England?” “Not too well. **I’m** Scotch, **you** see.” (Hemingway, 1929: 8)

The sentence above explains about the dialog between Lieutenant Rinaldi and Miss Helen Ferguson as one of the nurse in British hospital. Rinaldi does not understand what Miss Ferguson said. She uses Italian language. She comes from Scotland. In other hand, Lieutenant Henry helps Rinaldi and Miss Ferguson to understand the meaning in Italian and English language by translating it. Rinaldi uses English language to communicate with her. It can be seen in one of the dialog “*Abbastanza bene,*” I translated. “*She’s Scotch, so she loves Scotland better than England,*” I said in Italian. “*But Scotland is England.*” I translated this for Miss Ferguson. Thus, Rinaldi shook the head when he is talking with her.

The deixis in the statement above is **he**, **his**, **you**, **I’m**, and **you**. The word **he**, **his**, **you**, **I’m**, and **you** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **he** and **his** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **he** and possessive pronoun **his** refer to Rinaldi. Rinaldi shakes **his** head because he does not understand about Italian language that being said by Miss Ferguson. It is based on the context in this previous conversation “*No understand,*” **Rinaldi** shook his head.” The first pronoun **you** and second pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The first pronoun **you** refer to Miss Ferguson that based on the underlined sentence below. The second pronoun **you** refer to Rinaldi. It is based on the context in this previous conversation “*You love Italy?*” **Rinaldi** asked Miss Ferguson in English.” The pronoun **I’m** can be categorized first person deixis which followed by to be am. The singular pronoun **I’m** refer to

Miss Ferguson as the speaker and show that she was Scotch. It is based on the context in the second underlined sentence above.

Data 12

This conversation happens inside of the British hospital. It is in the afternoon. The narrator cannot find Miss Barkley but he meets with the head of nurse. The head of nurse says that Miss Barkley was on duty. Thus, the narrator talks with the head of nurse for a moment.

“**You**’re the American in the Italian army?” **she** asked. “Yes, **ma’am**.”
(Hemingway, 1929: 9)

The head of nurse asks to Lieutenant Henry about his nationality. The narrator was an American who worked in the Italian army as ambulance driver. He joined in the Italian army because he was in Italy. Thus, he can speak in Italian language very well.

The deixis in the statement above is **you’re**, **she**, and **ma’am**. The word **you’re** and **she** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **you’re** can be categorized as second person deixis. The pronoun **you** which followed by to be **are**, refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee. It is based on the context in the underlined sentences below. The pronoun **she** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **she** refers to the head of nurse in the British hospital. It is based on the context in this previous sentence, “Inside I saw **the head nurse**, who said Miss Barkley was on duty—”there’s a war on, you know.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) who tells the whole story. The last deitic word is **ma’am**. The word **ma’am** can be categorized as social deixis

especially relational social deixis that based on the sentence above (Data 12). Relational social deixis is a deictic reference which refers to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee.

Data 13

The narrator goes back to Gorizia and to the villa. He will call Miss Barkley who was on duty. After having dinner in the villa, he goes to the British hospital. He wants to meet Miss Barkley in the British hospital.

“**They** seemed glad to see **me** and in a little while **Miss Ferguson** excused **herself** and went away.” (Hemingway, 1929: 10)

The narrator is seeing Miss Barkley sitting on a bench in the garden when he arrived in the British hospital. Miss Helen Ferguson was with her. Thus, they look glad to see Lieutenant Henry. Then, Miss Ferguson takes leave to them and goes away.

The deixis in the statement above is **they**, **me**, **Miss Ferguson**, and **herself**. The word **they**, **me**, and **herself** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **me** can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry). It is based on the context in the previous sentence “At dinner I ate very quickly and left for the villa where the British had their hospital.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **they** and **herself** can be categorized as third person deixis. The plural pronoun **they** refer to Miss Barkley and Miss Ferguson. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “Miss Barkley was sitting on a bench in the garden. Miss Ferguson was with her.” The reflexive pronoun **herself** refers to

Miss Ferguson that excuses and goes away and based on the context in the sentence above (Data 13). The word **Miss Ferguson** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 13). Absolute social deixis is a deitic reference that includes no comparison of the ranking between the speaker and addressee.

Data 14

After having a blind date with Miss Barkley in the garden of British Hospital, the narrator goes home to the villa. Then, he goes to the upstairs room and meets Rinaldi who lies down on the bed. After that, both of them are having a conversation at moment. Rinaldi asks to the narrator about the progress with Miss Barkley. In the next day, the narrator will go to some places exactly at the post.

“**I** was away **for two days at the posts**. When **I** got home **it** was too late and **I** did not see **Miss Barkley** until **the next evening**.” (Hemingway, 1929: 11)

The narrator went to the posts for two days. He has an important business in the posts. Then, he goes home very late. Thus, he cannot see Miss Barkley until the next day in the evening. He looks for her in the garden but nothing. Finally, he will wait her in the office of the British Hospital.

The deixis in the statement above is **I, for two days, at the post, I, it, I, Miss Barkley, and the next evening**. The word **for two days** and **the next evening** can be categorized as time deixis. It refers to the time when the event happening. **For two days** show about past event where a narrator existed and **the next evening** in the future time that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 14). The word **I, I, it, and I** can be categorized as person deixis. The first

pronoun **I**, the second pronoun **I**, and the third pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The first, second, and third pronoun **I** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the narrator. It is based on the context in the next sentence “I had to wait in the office of the hospital until she came down.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **it** can be categorized third person deixis. The pronoun **it** refers to “got home” that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 14). The word **Miss Barkley** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 14). Absolute social deixis is a deitic reference that includes no comparison of the ranking between the speaker and addressee. The last deictic word is **at the post**. The word **at the post** can be categorized as place deixis. It showed that the past event happened at the post and based on the context in the sentence above (Data 14).

Data 15

While waiting for Miss Barkley in the office of British hospital, the narrator is sitting on a chair. Then, he sees Miss Catherine Barkley just appears. She is walking out from the hall. She seems to walk toward Lieutenant Henry. It is in the evening. Thus, this conversation happens both of them.

“**We** have to just walk **here**. **You**’ve been away a long time.” “**This** is the third day. But **I**’m back **now**.” (Hemingway, 1929: 12)

The conversation happens in the garden because the narrator invites her to talk in out of the hall. They are walking and talking about special relation both of them. Miss Barkley feels that Lieutenant Henry has gone for a long time.

Actually, the narrator just went to the posts for two days ago. Therefore, he comes back directly in the third day for meeting with her.

The deixis in the statement above is **we**, **here**, **you've**, **this**, **I'm**, and **now**. The word **we**, **you've**, and **I'm** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **we** and **I'm** can be categorized as first person deixis. The plural pronoun **we** refer to Lieutenant Henry and Miss Barkley. It is based on the context in this previous sentence "I saw Catherine Barkley coming down the hall, and stood up. She did not seem tall walking toward me but she looked very lovely. "Good-evening, Mr. Henry," she said." The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator of *A Farewell to Arms*. The singular pronoun **I** that followed by to be am, refer to Lieutenant Henry as the speaker. It is based on the context in the first underlined sentence above. The word **here** can be categorized as place deixis. The word **here** is adverb of place. The adverb of place **here** refers to the context of utterance exactly in the garden in this previous sentence "I walked behind her out into the garden, the orderly looking after us." The word **this** can be categorized as discourse deixis. It refers to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). The use of **this** refers to the forthcoming portion "the third day" that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 15). The word **now** can be categorized time deixis. It refers to the time when the conversation is occurring that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 15).

Data 16

It is in the night. After having blind dating with Miss Barkley, the narrator goes home. He walks on the street and stops in front of the Villa Rossa. He hears somebody is singing. Then, he goes to the upstairs room and changes his clothes. Rinaldi comes when the narrator was undressing. Both of them have a conversation at moment.

“Where have **you** been?” “**At the Villa Rossa. It** was very edifying, baby. **We** all sang. Where have **you** been?” “Calling on the British.” (Hemingway, 1929: 13)

The conversation above is uttered by the narrator and Rinaldi. It happens at the upstairs room. Lieutenant Henry asks to Rinaldi. Rinaldi answers that he was singing with somebody at the Villa Rossa. Then, Rinaldi also asks to the narrator. The narrator says that he came from the British Hospital.

The deixis in the statement above is **you, at the Villa Rossa, it, we, and you**. The word **you, it, we, and you** can be categorized as person deixis. The first pronoun **you** and second pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The first pronoun **you** refer to Rinaldi. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “Rinaldi came in while I was undressing. “Ah, ha!” he said.” The second pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “I stopped in front of the Villa Rossa.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **it** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **it** refers to “at the Villa Rossa” that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 16). The last deitic word is **we**. The pronoun **we** can be categorized as first person deixis. The plural

pronoun **we** refer to somebody. It is based on the context in the previous sentence “Somebody was singing.” The word **at the Villa Rossa** can be categorized as place deixis. It refers to point a location when the event and the past activity happened that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 16).

Data 17

It is a hot in the bright day. The street is dusty. The narrator comes back from the first mountain post. He is driving and sitting beside the driver in the car. He sees the regiment passing in the road. The men are hot and sweating. All the officers wear helmets. They are sweaty, dusty, and tired. A soldier is walking with a limp. He sits down beside the road. The narrator stops the car and walks toward the soldier. He wants to know about what the problem that happened to the soldier. Thus, the narrator begins the conversation.

“What’s the matter?” **He** looked at **me**, then stood up. “**I’m** going on.”
(Hemingway, 1929: 14)

The conversation above happens in the side of the road. It happens between Lieutenant Henry and a soldier. The narrator asks a soldier about the matter. In fact, a soldier just sees at the narrator and takes leave to him. Moreover, in the next conversation, a soldier explains that his leg getting trouble because of the war.

The deixis in the statement above is **he**, **me**, and **I’m**. The word **he**, **me**, and **I’m** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **he** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **he** refers to a soldier. It is based on the context in the previous sentence “A soldier came along after the last of the

stragglers. He was walking with a limp.” The pronoun **me** and **I’m** can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** refer to Lieutenant Henry. It is based on the context in the previous sentence “I got down and went over.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator of *A Farewell to Arms*. The singular pronoun **I** that followed by *to be am*, refer to a soldier as the speaker. It is based on the context of utterance in the first underlined sentence above.

Data 18

This conversation is the continuation of the previous conversation in data 17. It is in the hot afternoon. A soldier got a rupture in his leg which is caused by the war. The narrator will bring him to the hospital as soon as possible. A soldier asks the narrator to take him to the regimen. This conversation happens inside the car.

“Couldn’t **you** take **me** no place else?” “If **it** was closer to the front **I** could take **you** to a first medical post. But back **here you**’ve got to have papers.”
(Hemingway, 1929: 15)

This conversation occurs between the narrator and a soldier. The soldier asks to the narrator that he asks only going to one place, no other places. In fact, the narrator will bring him to the first medical post as the nearer place. Moreover, he has got papers if he comes back here. In the end of this conversation shows that the narrator brings a soldier to the hospital and helps him down. Then, they separate at the side of road exactly in the hospital.

The deixis in the statement above is **you, me, it, I, you, here, and you’ve**. The word **here** can be categorized as place deixis. **Here** is adverb of place

where the participants exist. It is based on the context in the conversation above (Data 18). The word **you**, **me**, **it**, **I**, **you**, and **you've** that followed by auxiliary verb have, can be categorized as person deixis. The first pronoun **you**, second pronoun **you**, third pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The first pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry. It is based on the context in the previous sentence "The lieutenant said I slipped the truss on purpose." The second and third pronoun **you** refer to a soldier that has the rupture. It is based on the context in the underlined sentence below. The pronoun **me** and **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** refer to a soldier. It is based on the context of utterance in the next sentence "I helped the soldier with the rupture up on the seat with us." The singular pronoun **I** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the speaker. It is based on the context in the first underlined sentence above. The pronoun **it** refers to the word "place" that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 18).

Data 19

It is in the hot evening. It located in the mess exactly in the Milan. The narrator drinks and talks with the priest. They drink the wine all the night. They talk about someone named Archbishop Ireland.

"**I** thought **he** had a fine name and **he** came from Minnesota which made a lovely name: Ireland of Minnesota, Ireland of Wisconsin, and Ireland of Michigan." (Hemingway, 1929: 16)

The narrator thinks about a man named Archbishop Ireland who has a good name. Archbishop Ireland comes from Minnesota. Archbishop Ireland was a

noble man who was received the injustice. He has a good name as like the island name.

The deixis in the statement above is **I**, **he**, and **he**. The word **I**, **he**, and **he** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry) who thinks about Archbishop Ireland that based on the context in the underlined sentence below. The first pronoun **he** and second pronoun **he** can be categorized as third person deixis. The first and second pronoun **he** refers to Archbishop Ireland. It is based on the context in the previous sentence “**I** drank wine because tonight we were not all brothers unless **I** drank a little and talked with the priest about **Archbishop Ireland** who was, it seemed, a noble man and with whose injustice, the injustices he had received and in which I participated as an American, and of which I had never heard, I feigned acquaintance.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator of *A Farewell to Arms*.

Data 20

After drinking and talking with the priest, the major, Rinaldi, and other officers, the narrator goes home together with Rinaldi. They walk along the road in the town. Rinaldi takes leave when they arrive at the gate of the driveway. Then, the narrator continues his walking and arrives in front of the villa. He enters and sits in the reception hall of the villa for waiting his darling, Miss Catherine Barkley. He sees someone is going down the hallway. In fact, it is not Catherine. It is Catherine’s friend, Miss Helen Ferguson.

“Hello,” **she** said. “Catherine asked **me** to tell **you**, **she** was sorry **she** couldn’t see **you this evening**.” “**I’m** so sorry. **I** hope **she’s** not ill.” (Hemingway, 1929: 17)

The conversation above occurs between the narrator and Miss Ferguson. It located in the reception hall of the villa. It happens in the evening. Miss Ferguson accosts him by saying hello to him. Then, she tells that Catherine cannot meet Lieutenant Henry at this time. The narrator wishes that Catherine will in good condition and healthy.

The deixis in the statement above is **she**, **me**, **you**, **she**, **she**, **you**, **this evening**, **I’m**, **I**, and **she’s**. The word **she**, **me**, **you**, **she**, **she**, **I’m**, **I**, **she’s** and **you** can be categorized as person deixis. The first pronoun **she**, second pronoun **she**, third pronoun **she**, and fourth pronoun **she’s** can be categorized as third person deixis. The first pronoun **she** refers to Miss Ferguson. It is based on the context in the previous sentence “**I stood up, but it was not Catherine. It was Miss Ferguson.**” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The second, third pronoun **she**, and fourth pronoun **she** followed by suffix -s refers to Miss Catherine Barkley that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 20). The first pronoun **you** and second pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The first and second pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee that based on the context in the underlined sentence above. The pronoun **me**, **I’m**, and **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** refer to Miss Ferguson that asked by Catherine to give information to Lieutenant Henry and based on the context in the

conversation above (Data 20). The first singular pronoun **I** and second singular pronoun **I** followed by *to be am*, refer to Miss Ferguson as the speaker that based on the context in the underlined sentence above. The last deitic word is **this evening**. The word **this evening** can be categorized as time deixis. It refers to point the time when the utterance is occurring that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 20).

Data 21

It is in the afternoon. The war happened last night in the river. The narrator rides in the first car with the driver. Then, they stop the car when passing the British hospital. The narrator commands the driver to go and wait at the junction. The narrator hurries up because of the war. He goes to the inside the reception hall and asks for his darling, Miss Barkley. The receptionist says that she was on duty. Moreover, he begs to the receptionist to call her. Thus, he can meet with Miss Barkley. He says to her that he will go to show up above Plava. Thus he takes leave to his darling in a hurry. Miss Barkley takes something from her neck and put it into his hand. It is a Saint Antony. Then, the narrator goes out from the British hospital and enters to the ambulance car. He continues his trip with the driver.

“Saint Anthony?” asked **the driver**. “Yes.” “**I** have one.” **His** right hand left the wheel and opened a button of **his** tunic and pulled **it** out from under **his** shirt.” (Hemingway, 1929: 18)

The conversation above occurs between the narrator and the driver. It located inside the ambulance car. The driver asks about Saint Anthony. Then, the

narrator says that he has it. Saint Anthony is something useful for anyone who wears it. It will take care for anyone in any condition. It usually put in the neck or under the shirt. Thus, the driver put his Saint Anthony under his shirt.

The deixis in the statement above is **I, his, his, it, the driver, and his**. The word **I, his, his, it, the driver, and his** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the speaker. It is based on the context in the previous sentence “**I** opened the capsule and spilled him out into my hand.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **his, his, it, the driver, and his** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **it** refers to “a button” that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 21). The first possessive pronoun **his** refer to the driver’s right hand that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 21). The second possessive pronoun **his** refer to the driver’s tunic that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 21). The third possessive pronoun **his** refer to the driver’s shirt that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 21). The word **the driver** is categorized as third person because he is not identified as the speaker or addressee appears that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 21). In this case, **the driver** also can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis. It refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee.

Data 22

The sun is going down. It enters to the evening time. The narrator is driving slowly on the road. He sees the Austrian observation above the hills when driving the car. Then, he parks the car pas through the brickyard. There are some doctors at the brickyard. In other hand, the narrator meets the major and talks with him.

“**Here at the brickyard we** were sheltered from rifle or machine-gun fire by the river bank.” (Hemingway, 1929: 19)

It located in the brickyard. The narrator secured from machine gun fire while he is staying at the brickyard. The machine gun voice can be heard in some places close to the river bank. The bombardment begins. Thus, it is better to look for the secure place for protecting our self especially for the narrator.

The deixis in the statement above is **here, at the brickyard, and we**. The word **here** and **at the brickyard** can be categorized as place deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 22). **Here** is adverb of place and show a location where the participant exists. The word **we** can be categorized as person deixis especially first person deixis. The plural pronoun **we** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry) and the driver. It is based on the context in the previous conversation “Saint Anthony?” asked **the driver**. “Yes.” “There were three doctors that I knew.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*.

Data 23

It is in the evening. The narrator is at the brickyard where the secure place from gun fire. He meets with the major and other officers. Then, he asks the

dugout for the driver. The major commands a soldier to show the dugout to the narrator. The dugout is found. The narrator leaves the driver that stays in the nice dugout. Therefore, the narrator continues to talk with the major and other officers.

“**The major** asked **me** to have a drink with **him** and two other officers.”

(Hemingway, 1929: 20)

The narrator is invited by the major for drinking together with two other officers. It located at the brickyard. They drink the rum. The major was a man with upturned mustaches. He had wound stripes because the war in Libya. He is very kind.

The deixis in the statement above is **the major**, **me**, and **him**. The word **the major** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 23). Absolute social deixis refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. The word **me** and **him** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **me** can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** refers to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry). It is based on the context in the previous sentence “I talked with the major.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **him** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **him** refers to “the major” that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 23).

Data 24

After drinking the rum with the major and other officers, the narrator goes to the dugout for seeing the driver. Then, he goes out to check the cars and

the situation in outside the dugout. After that, he comes back to the dugout and sits on the ground with four drivers. Both of them are talking about anything relates to the war.

“**I** believe **we** should get the war over,” **I** said.” (Hemingway, 1929: 21)

It is in the dark evening. The conversation occurs between the narrator and four officers named Passini, Manera, Gavuzzi, and Gordini. It located inside of the dugout. The narrator makes sure to them that the war will be finish. Besides that, they also talks about some troops, carabinieri, and the brave bersaglieri.

The deixis in the statement above is **I**, **we**, and **I**. The word **I**, **we**, and **I** can be categorized as person deixis especially first person deixis. The first singular pronoun **I** and second singular pronoun **I** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the speaker. It is based on the context in the previous conversation “**I** know how you talk,” **I** said.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The plural pronoun **we** refer to Lieutenant Henry and other drivers (Manera, Passini, Gavuzzi). It is based on the context in the first underlined sentence above and in this previous sentence “Who goes to the attack?” asked **Gavuzzi**”. “If everybody would not attack the war would be over,” **Manera** said.” “One of those shot by the carabinieri is from my town,” **Passini** said.”

Data 25

This event is the continuation the previous conversation in data 24. The narrator is still with four drivers inside the dugout. They continue their conversation in the same topic. It is about the war. They talk too much with the

narrator. Thus, they feel hungry at that night. Gavuzzi asks to the narrator that they do not eat yet. Then, the narrator will go out and check the condition.

“**He** was the quietest one of the four. “Come with **me** if **you** want,” **I** said, “and **we**’ll see.” (Hemingway, 1929: 22)

It is in the dark night. The conversation above occurs between Gordini and the narrator. It happens inside the dugout, the secure place. Gordini wants to help and accompanies him for looking for some foods to eat and checking the situation outside. The narrator thinks that gordini was the quietest one from other drivers. The narrator invites him for going out if he wants.

The deixis in the statement above is **he**, **me**, **you**, **I**, and **we**’ll. The word **he**, **me**, **you**, **I**, and **we**’ll can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **he** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **he** refers to Gordini. It is based on the context in the previous sentence “**Gordini** stood up and went outside with **me**.” The pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The pronoun **you** refer to Gordini as the addressee that based on the context in the underlined sentence above and in the conversation above (Data 25). The pronoun **me**, **I**, and **we**’ll can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** refers to Lieutenant Henry as the speaker that based on the context in the underlined sentence below. The singular pronoun **I** refer to the narrator as the speaker. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “**I** will go and see,” **I** said.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The plural pronoun **we** that followed by auxiliary verb will, refer to

Lieutenant Henry and Gordini that based on the context in the first and second underlined sentence above.

Data 26

The narrator is at the outside of the dugout. It is very dark. He is with Gordini who stands up behind him. The bombardment begins behind them. The narrator says to the major that they are hungry and tells about the soup. Then, the major commands the orderly to take a metal basin of cold cooked macaroni. The narrator gives it to Gordini. After that, the narrator asks for any cheese to the major. The major commands the orderly to take the cheese in the hole. It is a quarter of white cheese. After asking for macaroni and cheese, they run outside passing the brickyard. Gordini runs to the dugout. The narrator who brings the cheese also runs after him. Then, the narrator takes the knife in the kitchen and opens the cheese.

“**I** cut the cheese into pieces and laid **them** on the macaroni.”
(Hemingway, 1929: 23)

The narrator is at the kitchen. It is in the night. He cuts a quarter of white cheese into some pieces. Then, Gavuzzi gives the metal basin of the macaroni to him. He puts some pieces of cheese into the macaroni.

The deixis in the statement above is **I** and **them**. The word **I** and **them** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the narrator. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “**I** took out my knife, opened it, wiped off the blade and pared off the dirty outside surface of the cheese.” The

pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **them** can be categorized as third person deixis. The objective case **them** refer to “the cheese” that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 26).

Data 27

It is in the night. After makes some pieces of cheese into the macaroni, the narrator commands the four drivers to sit down and wait at moment. Then, he tries to mix the macaroni and cheeses become one. He tries to enjoy and eat it deliciously.

“**They** were all eating, holding **their** chins close over the basin, tipping **their** heads back, sucking in the ends.”

After beginning by the narrator, the four drivers also eat the mix macaroni and cheese. They eat it deliciously and enthusiastically. It located in the canteen exactly in the dugout. It tastes as like the rusty metal. Then, they drink the wine together after eating the mix macaroni.

The deixis in the statement above is **they**, **their**, and **their**. The word **they**, **their**, and **their** can be categorized as person deixis especially third person deixis. The pronoun **they** refer to the major, the two captains, Manera, Passini, Gordini, and Gavuzzi. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “**The major spoke to an orderly who went out of sight in the back and came back with a metal basin of cold cooked macaroni. I handed it to Gordini.**” “**The two captains took off their coats.**” “How are the cars?” **Manera** asked.” “**Gavuzzi**

handed me the basin of macaroni.” I handed the canteen back to **Passini**.” The first and second possessive pronoun **their** refer to the chins and heads back of the major, the two captains, Manera, Passini, Gordini, and Gavuzzi that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 27) and in the underlined sentences above.

Data 28

After finishing the mix macaroni and the wine, something happened in the dugout. In fact, the dugout is a shallow hole. The narrator hears an explosion outside the dugout. The machine gun fired across the river. He also hears the bombs exploded. Then, the door of the dugout breaks and flows. The narrator feels difficult to breath. His body is flown by the wind hardly. He tries to move but it is very difficult. He pulls and twists his legs. Finally, he gets his legs. He hears someone is crying and screaming. It is Passini. His leg is in trouble. The narrator touches Passini and he is screaming. The narrator sees something smashing Passini’s legs. One of his legs was gone.

“Passini was quiet **now**. **I** sat beside **him**, undid **my** tunic and tried to rip the tail of **my** shirt.” (Hemingway, 1929: 24)

Passini feels in painful. He is quiet a thousand words. The narrator sits beside him. The narrator also feels difficult to move. He still tries it obstinately. Finally, his legs move a little. Other drivers also have a trouble with their legs. Passini’s body is pale. Finally, he is not alive. Thus, there are only three drivers and the narrator that lived.

The deixis in the statement above is **now**, **I**, **him**, **my**, and **my**. The word **now** can be categorized as time deixis. It refers to this present time when the event

is happening that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 28). The word **I**, **him**, **my**, and **my** can be categorized person deixis. The pronoun **I**, **my**, and **my** can be categorized as first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the narrator. It is based on this previous sentence “I tried again and my legs moved a little.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The first pronoun **my** and second pronoun **my** refer to the narrator’s tunic and shirt that based on the sentence above (Data 28) and the underlined sentence above. The pronoun **him** can be categorized as third person deixis. The objective case **him** refer to Passini that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 28).

Data 29

The narrator is taken care at the post for temporary. Then, the British comes with three ambulances. One of the drivers comes toward to the narrator and asks the condition and others.

“**We’d** take quite good care of **them** and return **them** to the villa. 206 aren’t **you**?” “Yes.” (Hemingway, 1929: 25)

This conversation occurs between the narrator and the British driver. It happens at the post. It is still in the night. The British driver will help the narrator to take care of the cars and return it to the villa.

The deixis in the statement above is **we’d**, **them**, **them**, and **you**. The word **we’d**, **them**, **them**, and **you** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **we’d** can be categorized as first person deixis. The plural pronoun **we** that followed by auxiliary verb would, refer to the British driver. It is based on the

context in this previous sentence “The British had come with three ambulances and they had two men on each ambulance. One of their drivers came over to me, brought by Gordini who looked very white and sick.” The pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee that based on the context in the second underlined sentences below. The first pronoun **them** and second pronoun **them** can be categorized as third person deixis. The first and second objective case **them** refer to “the cars” that based on the context in this previous sentence “Would you like us to take the cars?” “That’s what I wanted to ask you.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*.

Data 30

It is in the night after the bomb exploded outside the dugout. After talked with the British driver, the narrator talks with the Englishman. The Englishman walks to the dressing station and calls two stretcher bearers. They come toward the narrator.

“Lift **him** very carefully about the legs. **His** legs are very painful. **He** is the legitimate son of **President Wilson**.”

It happens in the medical post. The narrator’s legs are very painful. The utterance above is spoken by the tall Englishman. He orders to two stretcher bearers for lifting the narrator carefully. Besides that, the Englishman knew that the narrator was the legitimate son of President Wilson. Then, two stretcher bearers lift the narrator into the dressing room for getting other medical treatments.

The deixis in the statement above is **him, his, he, and President Wilson**. The word **him, his, and he** can be categorized as person deixis especially third person deixis. The objective case **him** refers to Lieutenant Henry as the narrator. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “I am all right.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The possessive pronoun **his** refer to the narrator’s legs that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 30) and in the underlined sentence above. The pronoun **he** refers to the narrator that based on the underlined sentence above. The word **President Wilson** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 30). Absolute social deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee.

Data 31

The narrator asks by the medical captain in the dressing room. It is in the night. The medical captain asks about what happened to him until his legs are painful. He answers that it is caused by a trench mortal shell. The captain doctor also asks about his true condition. Then, the captain doctor gives a glass of brandy to him in order to decrease the pain. He will bandage the narrator’s pain. He does it fast and sure.

“**He’s** an American,” one of the other captains said. “**I** thought **you** said **he** was a Frenchman. **He** talks French,” **the captain** said.”(Hemingway, 1929: 26)

The conversation above is uttered by the captain doctor with one of the other captains. He says that the narrator was an American. On the other way, the

other captain considers that the narrator was a Frenchman. In fact, the narrator uses French language to talk with the captain doctor and others.

The deixis in the statement above is **he's, I, you, he, he, and the captain**. The word **he's, I, you, he, and he** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to the other captain as the speaker that based on the context in conversation above (Data 31). The pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The pronoun **you** refer to one of the other captains as the addressee that based on the context in conversation above (Data 31). The pronoun **he's, he, and he** can be categorized as third person deixis. The first pronoun **he** that followed by to be is, second pronoun **he**, and third pronoun **he** refer to the narrator. It is based on this next sentence "**I'm all right, I said.**" The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The last deitic word is **the captain**. **The captain** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in conversation above (Data 31). It refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee.

Data 32

It is hot day in the afternoon. It located in one of the hospital rooms. The narrator is taken care in the hospital. The narrator is lying on the bed. There are many flies inside the room. It disturbs the comfortable for anyone who is in the room. The orderly cuts a paper into strips and ties it into a stick for chasing away

the flies. After chasing the flies, the orderly over sleeps. The flies come back again to the room and toward the narrator.

“**I** waked **the orderly** and **he** poured mineral water on the dressings.”
(Hemingway, 1929: 27)

The narrator feels uncomfortable with the present of many flies in the room. He blows them away and closes his face with his hand. In the middle of his slept, he feels hot. He wakes up and his legs feel itching. Thus, he wakes the orderly. The orderly poured the mineral water on the dressings in order the bed feels cool and lovely.

The deixis in the statement above is **I**, **the orderly**, and **he**. The word **I** and **he** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry). It is based on this previous sentence “**I** watched them settle on the ceiling.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **he** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **he** refers to the orderly that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 32). The word **the orderly** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 32). It refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee.

Data 33

It is in the fresh morning. The nurses and a doctor come to every room in every morning. Then, they pick him up to the dressing room for checking the

condition. The orderly pours the mineral water again. The narrator returns to the room and tells to the orderly that he feels itching on his legs. In other hand, one of the doctors comes and brings Rinaldi who comes to visit his best friend.

“Have **you** seen **Miss Barkley**?” “**I** will bring **her here**. **I** will go **now** and bring **her here**.” “Don’t go,” **I** said.” (Hemingway, 1929: 28)

The conversation above is uttered by the narrator and Rinaldi. It located in one of the ward in a hospital. Rinaldi wears gloves. He feels worrying about the condition of the narrator. He asks to the narrator about seeing Miss Barkley. He will invite her to see the darling soon, Lieutenant Henry. He thinks that it will be better if his darling comes to visit him.

The deixis in the statement above is **you**, **Miss Barkley**, **I**, **her**, **here**, **I**, **now**, **her**, **here**, and **I**. The word **Miss Barkley** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 33). Absolute social deixis is a deitic reference that includes no comparison of the ranking between the speaker and addressee. The word **you**, **I**, **her**, **I**, **her**, and **I** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee that based on the context in the underlined sentences below. The first pronoun **I**, second pronoun **I**, and third pronoun **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The first and second pronoun **I** refer to Rinaldi as the speaker. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “My orderly had finished pouring water and the bed felt cool and lovely and I was telling him where to scratch on the soles of my feet against the itching when one of the doctors brought in **Rinaldi**.” The pronoun

I in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The third singular pronoun **I** refer to Lieutenant Henry that based on the context in the underlined sentences above. The first pronoun **her** and second pronoun **her** can be categorized as third person deixis. The first and second pronoun **her** refer to Miss Barkley that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 33). The word **now** can be categorized as time deixis. It refers to point the time when the utterance is occurring that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 33). The first word **here** and second word **here** can be categorized as place deixis. **Here** is adverb of place that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 33).

Data 34

It is in the cold evening. The nurse brings the soup and takes the bowl. Then, the narrator is dinner. The orderly comes in to the room. He comes with someone. It is the priest. The priest comes to visit the narrator in the hospital.

“How do **you** do?” **he** asked. **He** put some packages down by the bed, **on the floor**. “All right, **father**.” (Hemingway, 1929: 29)

The conversation above occurs between the narrator and the priest. The priest asks about the narrator’s condition. The narrator says that he feels better than yesterday. Then, the priest puts gift under the bed on the floor.

The deixis in the statement above is **you**, **he**, **he**, **on the floor**, and **father**. The word **you**, **he**, and **he** can be categorized as person deixis. The word **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee. It is based on the context in this next sentence “**I** noticed his face looked very tired.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a

narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The first pronoun **he** and second pronoun **he** can be categorized as third person deixis. The first and second pronoun **he** refer to the priest. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “The orderly came down between the beds and stopped. Someone was with him. It was **the priest**.” The word **father** can be categorized as social deixis especially relational social deixis. It refers to some social characteristic between the speaker and addressee that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 34). The word **on the floor** can be categorized as place deixis. **On the floor** indicates a place where the priest put the packages that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 34).

Data 35

The priest is sitting down on the chair. His face seems so tired. It is in the evening and happens in the ward. He talks very much with the narrator. He misses to the present of Lieutenant Henry in the mess. He brings some packages and shows it to the narrator.

“**This** is mosquito netting. **This** is a bottle of vermouth. **You** like vermouth? **These** are English papers.” “Please open **them**.” (Hemingway, 1929: 30)

The conversation above is uttered by the priest and the narrator. He brings something for the narrator. It is mosquito netting and a bottle of vermouth.

Then, the narrator asks him for opening the packages of mosquito netting and a bottle of vermouth.

The deixis in the statement above is **this**, **this**, **you**, **these**, and **them**. The word **this**, **this**, and **these** can be categorized as discourse deixis. It refers to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). The use of the first **this** refers to the forthcoming portion to mosquito netting that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 35). The use of the second **this** refers to the forthcoming portion to a bottle of vermouth that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 35). The use of the third **these** (in plural) refer to the forthcoming portion to English papers that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 35). The word **you** and **them** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The pronoun **you** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry). It is based on the context in this next sentence "I held the mosquito netting in my hands." The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **them** can be categorized as third person deixis. The objective case **them** refer to English papers that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 35).

Data 36

This conversation is the continuation the previous in data 35. It happens in the room. The priest invites the narrator to drink a glass of vermouth. The orderly opens the bottle and pours it into two glasses. Both of them talks about their problems, war, the rank of officer, etc.

“**You** do not love **Him** at all?” **he** asked. “**I am** afraid of **Him in the night sometimes.**” “**You** should love **Him.**” (Hemingway, 1929: 31)

The conversation above is uttered by the narrator and the priest in the night. The priest begins the topic of conversation about God. He asks to Lieutenant Henry about love to God. In fact, the narrator says that he just loves God sometimes. Then, the priest suggests to the narrator to love Him. He was the only one that can help and give us everything.

The deixis in the statement above is **you, him, he, I am, him, in the night, sometimes, you,** and **him.** The word **you, him, he, I am, him, you,** and **him** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **I am** can be categorized as first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** that followed by to be am, refer to Lieutenant Henry as the narrator that based on the context in the first underlined sentence below. The first pronoun **you** and second pronoun **you** can be categorized as second person deixis. The first and second pronoun **you** refer to Lieutenant Henry as the addressee. It is based on the context in this next conversation “**I don’t love much.**” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The pronoun **him, he, him,** and **him** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **he** refers to the priest as the speaker. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “**The priest** put down the glass. He was thinking about something else.” The first objective case **him,** second objective case **him,** third objective case **him** refer to God. It is based on the context in this previous conversation “**You understand but you do not love God.**” “No.” The word **in the night** and **sometimes** can be

categorized as time deixis. It refers to point the time when the utterance is occurring that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 36).

Data 37

The narrator does not love God at all. The priest tells to him that when we love God, we will wish for doing something. Wishing to serve and sacrifice. Thus, he tries to ask about something else to the priest. He asks to priest about loving women.

“What about **your mother**?” “Yes, **I** must have loved **my mother**.”

The conversation above occurs between the narrator and the priest. It happens at night in the ward. The narrator asks about loving women to him. In fact, he never loved any women. Thus, the narrator asks about loving his mother. In fact, he must has loved his mother who born him to this world.

The deixis in the statement above is **your**, **mother**, **I**, and **my**, **mother**. The word **I** can be categorized as person deixis especially first person deixis. The singular pronoun **I** refer to the priest. It is based on the context in the previous sentence “I could see **the priest** was disappointed.” The word **your** and **my** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **your** can be categorized as second person deixis. The possessive pronoun **your** refer to the priest’s mother that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 37). The pronoun **my** can be categorized as first person deixis. The possessive pronoun **my** is belonging to the priest’s mother that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 37). The first word of **mother** and second word of **mother** can be categorized as social deixis especially relational social deixis. It refers to some social characteristic

between the speaker and addressee that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 37).

Data 38

It is in the morning. The major comes in to the hospital for visiting the narrator. He asks to Lieutenant Henry about the condition. Then, he suggests to the narrator for travelling in the next day before the pain in serious condition.

“**The doctors** were very nice and seemed very capable. **They** were anxious to ship **me** to Milan where **there** were better X-ray facilities and where, after the operation, **I** could take mechano-therapy.” (Hemingway, 1929: 32)

It located in the ward. The narrator thinks about some doctors who treat him in the hospital. They are very kind and skillful. They also will send Lieutenant Henry to American hospital in Milan by the ship. In fact, there were better X-ray facilities and mechano therapy.

The deixis in the statement above is **the doctors**, **they**, **me**, **there**, and **I**. The word **the doctors** can be categorized as social deixis especially absolute social deixis that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 38). It refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. The word **there** can be categorized as place deixis. **There** is adverb of place. It refers to point a location when the event is occurring that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 38). **There** is adverb of place and used to point further way to Milan. The word **they**, **me**, and **I** can be categorized as person deixis. The pronoun **they** can be categorized as third person deixis. The pronoun **they** refer to “the doctors” that based on the context in the

sentence above (Data 38). The pronoun **me** and **I** can be categorized as first person deixis. The objective case **me** and singular pronoun **I** refer to the narrator (Lieutenant Henry). It is based on the context in this sentence “I wanted to go to Milan too.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*.

Data 39

It is in the night. Rinaldi comes for visiting the narrator with the major from the mess. It located inside the ward. Then, they ask about the narrator’s condition. They suggest to him that he has better to go to American hospital in Milan in order getting better medical treatment. Moreover, they continue to talk about another topic. The narrator will draw a sight draft to his grandfather because the tickets are very expensive. In other hand, one of them says that his grandfather has paid it or the narrator will go to the prison.

“Can a **grandfather** jail a patriotic **grandson** who is dying that Italy may live? Live the American Garibaldi, said Rinaldi.” (Hemingway, 1929: 33)

The sentence above is uttered by Lieutenant Henry’s best friend, Rinaldi. Rinaldi does not believe it. He asks about a grandfather probably can jail his patriotic grandson who was painful. Then, he convinces that his grandfather will not do that.

The deixis in the statement above is **grandfather** and **grandson**. The word **grandfather** and **grandson** can be categorized as social deixis especially relational social deixis that based on the context in the conversation above (Data 39). It refers to some social characteristic between the speaker and addressee.

Data 40

After talking together with the major and Rinaldi, the narrator goes for sleeping in the ward. Rinaldi kisses him. The major accompanies him. Then, they will have a trip in the next day in the morning.

“The next day in the morning we left for Milan and arrived **forty-eight hours later.**”

It happens on the morning. The narrator, the major, and Rinaldi have a bad trip. They left for Milan. It will finish off forty eight hours. It is long journey to get the purpose.

The deixis in the statement above is **the next day in the morning, we,** and **forty-eight hours later.** The word **we** can be categorized as person deixis especially first person deixis. The plural pronoun **we** refer to the narrator, the major, and Rinaldi as the plural speakers. It is based on the context in this previous sentence “We must go, said **the major.**” “Don’t be so loud, baby, **Rinaldi** said.” “**I** got drunk and slept until past Vicenza where **I** woke up and was very sick on the floor.” The pronoun **I** in the context above is a narrator (Lieutenant Henry) of *A Farewell to Arms*. The word **the next day in the morning** and **forty-eight hours later** can be categorized as time deixis. It refers to point to the time when the event is occurring that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 40).

4.2 Discussion

After gathering the data from *A Farewell to Arms* novel, and analyzes it based on five types of deixis theory, namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Then, the next part is the discussion of the whole data to answer the problem proposed in the previous chapter.

In accordance with theory, the information obtained from the data shows that deixis used in *A Farewell to Arms novel by Ernest Hemingway consist of five types, namely person, place, time, social and discourse deixis. Furthermore, the theory of deixis which is proposed by Levinson is used to analyze words and sentences produced by the researcher on the literary work.*

Deixis is the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves. Based on the analysis, the deixis used in *A Farewell to Arms novel has found five types of deixis theory. Person deixis is mostly used in book one in A Farewell to Arms novel. In almost every page in the book one, person deixis is existed. Person deixis consists of three types, namely first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. First person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker. The first pronoun deixis I occur in every paragraph in each pages. The singular pronoun I refer to the person who is currently speaking. The pronoun I can be categorized as deictic element that indicates first person deixis that based on the context of utterance. According to Levinson, first person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself. The deictic marker I can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main*

character in the novel, especially as the protagonist. The whole story is only narrated by one person or a narrator.

The next first person deixis is **we**. The plural pronoun **we** also often exist in each pages. The plural pronoun **we** can be interpreted to the speaker that consists of more than one person in the same situation that based on the context of utterance. According to Allsop (1990: 92) said that the plural pronoun **we** is used to mean all of us as the speaker, the listener (s), and other people in the same situation. Then, the next first person deixis is **me** and **my**. The pronoun **me** can be categorized as the objective case for one person, especially for the speaker that based on the context of utterance. The objective case is usually placed after verb or preposition. The pronoun **my** can be categorized as possessive pronoun for singular or one person. The pronoun **my** can be interpreted as belonging to me that based on the context of utterance. The example of the singular pronoun **I** and plural pronoun **we** as follows:

“I believe **we** should get the war over,” **I** said.” (Hemingway, 1929: 21)

The plural pronoun **we** in sentence above can be interpreted to a group of people as the plural speaker which talk together about something in the same situation. The plural pronoun **we** refer to Lieutenant Henry and other drivers (Manera, Passini, Gavuzzi) that based on the context of utterance. Therefore, the singular pronoun **I** in the sentence above refer to Lieutenant Henry as the narrator and the protagonist in the novel that based on the context of utterance. Lieutenant Henry was an American ambulance driver in Italy during the World War I.

The example of the objective case **me** is as follows:

“What’s the matter?” He looked at **me**, then stood up. “I’m going on.”
(Hemingway, 1929: 14)

The conversation above happened between Lieutenant Henry and a soldier. The narrator asked a soldier about the matter. Thus, the pronoun **me** can be interpreted as the objective case that refers to Lieutenant Henry as the singular speaker based on the context of utterance.

Then, the example of the possessive pronoun **my** as follows:

“Did you ever read the ‘Black Pig’?” asked the lieutenant. “I will get you a copy. It was that which shook **my** faith.” (Hemingway, 1929: 2)

The sentence above shows about the dialog between the lieutenant and the priest. The “Black Pig” was a book that told about priest, faith, etc. Thus, the pronoun **my** can be interpreted as possessive pronoun that refers to lieutenant’s faith or belonging to lieutenant’s faith after reading the *Black Pig* based on the context of utterance.

The next person deixis that often occur is second person deixis. Levinson stated that second person deixis is referred to the person or persons being addressed. Second person deixis **your** and **you** occur in the data. The pronoun **you** can be used for one or more than one person. The pronoun **you** can be interpreted as a replacement for someone who has a role as addressee that based on the context of utterance. According to Azar (1993: 231) said that the pronoun **you** means any person or people in general. The pronoun **your** can be classified as possessive pronoun for the addressee that based on the context of utterance. The example of pronoun **you** can be seen in the previous example. The pronoun **you** in

the conversation refer to the priest as the singular addressee that based on the context of utterance. The example of the possessive pronoun **your** as follows:

“What about **your** mother?” “Yes, I must have loved my mother.” (Hemingway, 1929: 31)

The conversation above occurred between the narrator and the priest. Thus, the pronoun **your** can be interpreted as possessive pronoun for an addressee that refers to the priest’s mother that based on the context of utterance.

The next person deixis that occurs is third person deixis. Levinson claimed that third person deixis is referred to third parties other than the speaker or the person being addressed. The pronoun **he, she, the driver, it, his, him, her, herself, they, their,** and **them** are often occurred in the data. The pronouns **she** and **he** are deictic reference refer to third person deixis or Levinson categorized those deictic element as singular third person deixis that based on the context of utterance. The pronoun **she** can be interpreted for considering the gender of addressee especially for female human or animal and the pronoun **he** for male human or animal. The pronoun **they** is deictic element as plural third person deixis that based on the context of utterance. The plural pronoun **they** can be interpreted as a group of people who are being addressed and can be used for plural of **she, he,** and **it**. According to Allsop (1990: 90) claimed that the third pronoun **it** is used for all other inanimate objects and for animals where the sex is not known or unimportant. The other third person deixis also has function as the objective case in a sentence. It is **him, her,** and **them**. Then, as the function of the possessive pronouns are **his,** and **their** that based on the context of utterance. The

pronoun **herself** has function as reflexive pronoun that refers to the subject that based on the context of utterance. Azar (1993: 229) said that a reflexive pronoun usually refers to the subject of a sentence. The example is as follows:

“**He** was the quietest one of the four. “Come with me if you want,” I said, “and we’ll see.” (Hemingway, 1929: 22)

The third person deixis **he** refers to Gordini who a driver that based on the context of utterance. Gordini is a male person. The pronoun **he** here can be interpreted as a person who being addressed and known as masculine gender.

Time deixis also occurs in the data. Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal point and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken. Time deixis that occurs in the data is **today, the next day in the morning, forty eight hour later, now, once, this evening, in the night, sometimes, for two days, every day, in the late summer of that year**, etc. The deictic adverb of time **today** can be interpreted as this day when the speaker delivers the utterance. The word **now** can be interpreted as existing at the present time or at this time. **The next day** can be interpreted as on the day after the present day. The example is as follow:

“Have you seen Miss Barkley?” “I will bring her here. I will go **now** and bring her here.” “Don’t go,” I said.” (Hemingway, 1929: 28)

The word **now** can be categorized as time deixis. **Now** can be interpreted as this day when Rinaldi uttered the conversation. Rinaldi will invite Miss Barkley at this time that based on the context of utterance.

In other hand, place deixis also occurs in the data. Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of the participants in the speech event. It is the descriptions of direction and location. Place deixis can be interpreted as some areas where the event and conversation happening in a location that based on the context of utterance. Place deixis that occurs in the data are **in a house, a village, there, here, everywhere, in the next garden, at the post, at the brickyard**, etc. The example is as follows:

“**Here at the brickyard** we were sheltered from rifle or machine-gun fire by the river bank.” (Hemingway, 1929: 19)

The word **here** in the sentence can be interpreted as place deictic marker in the form of adverb of place that based on the context of utterance. It may represent such area or place where the speaker is present. The word **at the brickyard** can be interpreted as a secure area from the fire gun that based on the context of utterance.

Moreover, discourse deixis also occurs in the data. It refers to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). Discourse deixis that occurs in the data are **this** way, **this** machine, etc. The example of discourse deixis is as follows:

“**This** is mosquito netting. **This** is a bottle of vermouth. **You** like vermouth? **These** are English papers.” “Please open **them**.” (Hemingway, 1929: 30)

The use of the first **this** refers to mosquito netting. The use of the second **this** refers to a bottle of vermouth. The use of the third **these** (in plural) refer to

English papers. Both of them are based on the context of utterance. The use of **this** has a function for make clear what a speaker said. The priest used the word **this** to inform that he brought something for the narrator. He wants to introduce or point something to the narrator by using **this**.

In addition, social deixis also occur in the data. Social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant's roles. Social deixis consist of two parts, relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis refers to some social characteristic between the speaker and addressee that based on the context of utterance. Relational social deixis that occurs in the data are **the priest, ma'am, father, mother, grandfather**, and **grandson**. The example is as follows:

“How do you do?” he asked. He put some packages down by the bed, on the floor.
 “All right, **father**.” (Hemingway, 1929: 29)

The conversation above occurred between the priest and the narrator. The narrator called the priest by **father**. **Father** can be interpreted as a term of address for priests in some churches that based on the context of utterance. Besides that, he called the priest by **father** because both of them were good friends. It is used in order to tighten the familiarity both of them.

Absolute social deixis refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee that based on the context of utterance. Absolute social deixis that occurs in the data are **the captain, the lieutenant, Miss Barkley, the major, President Wilson, the orderly, the doctors, the driver, Miss Ferguson**, etc. The example is as follows:

“**The major** asked me to have a drink with him and two other officers.”
(Hemingway, 1929: 20)

The narrator was with **the major**. The word **the major** can be interpreted as an officer who is one rank above the captain in the British army or the United States army that based on the context of utterance.

“**Miss Barkley** was in the garden. Another nurse was with her. We saw their white uniforms through the trees and walked toward them.” (Hemingway, 1929: 7)

The narrator called her as **Miss Barkley**. The word **miss** can be interpreted as a form of address for an unmarried woman and a young lady that based on the context of utterance. Actually, Miss Barkley did not marry yet in the novel. In other hand, she has a fiancé but he died in the war. Thus, she did not become marry.