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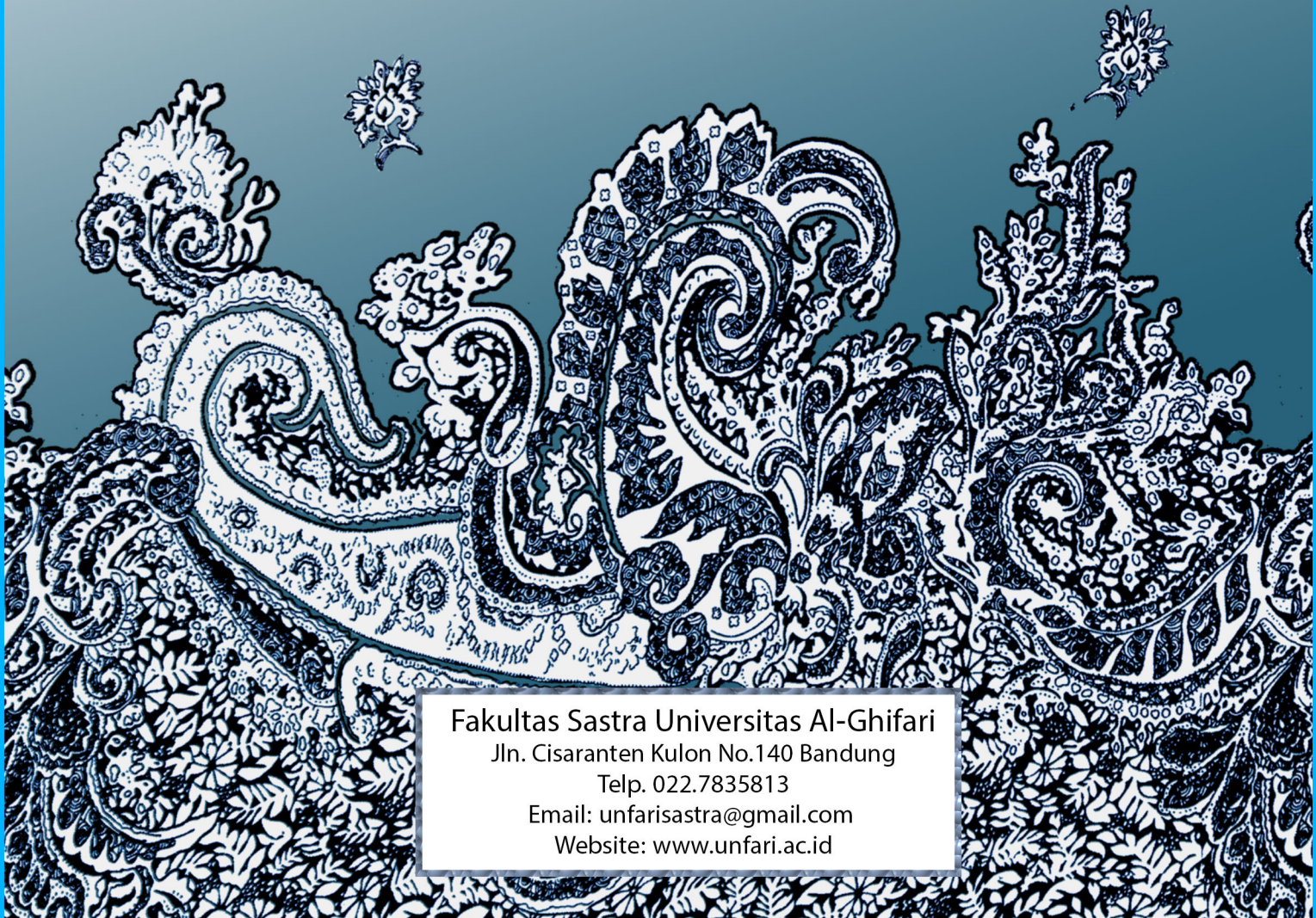
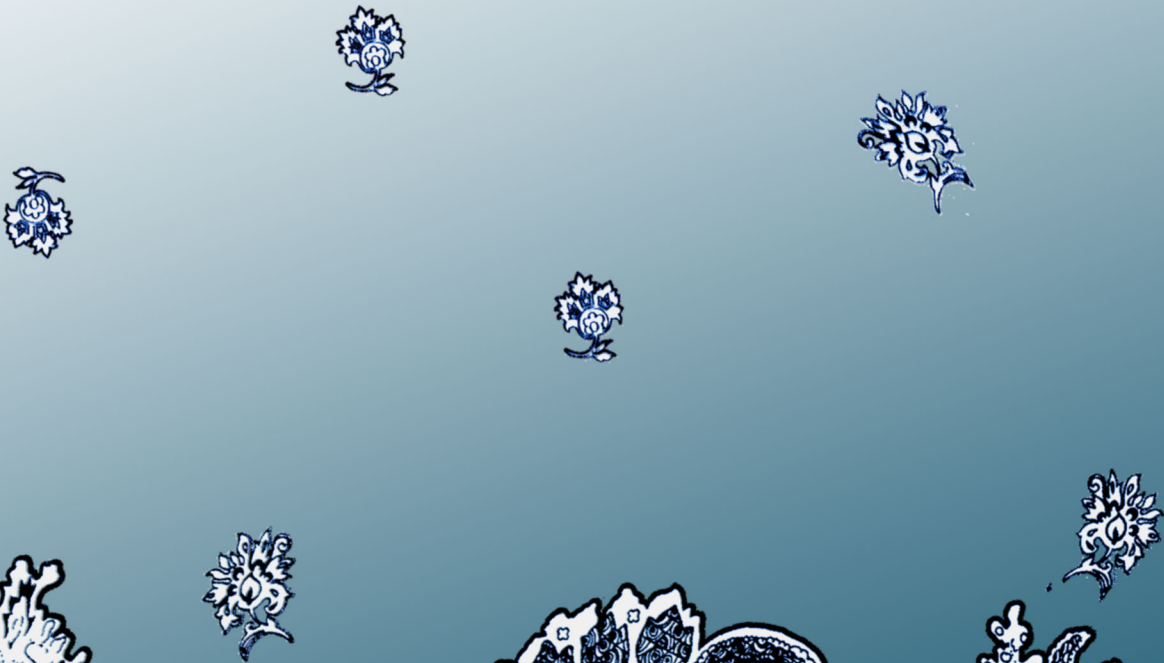
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TheGIST

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TheGIST

Jurnal Sastra dan Bahasa

Jurnal The Gist adalah jurnal yang memuat karya ilmiah berupa artikel di bidang Ilmu sastra dan Bahasa. Jurnal The Gist diterbitkan 2 kali dalam setahun oleh Fakultas Sastra Universitas Alghifari sebagai media untuk menampung karya ilmiah sivitas akademika di lingkungan Fakultas Sastra Universitas Alghifari. Jurnal ini juga membuka peluang bagi penulis dari luar lembaga untuk berkontribusi dalam penulisan karya ilmiah selama masih memiliki bidang ilmu yang sama.

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DAFTAR ISI

PENGANTAR REDAKSI	i
DAFTAR ISI	ii
ANALISIS SEMIOTIKA PADA POSTER UNJUK RASA WARGA TERKAIT SENGKETA PEMBAYARAN TANAH OLEH UNIVERSITAS PADJADJARAN Shabrina Nurul Aisyah, Syifa Wasilatul Fauziyah.....	1
A PSYCHOANALYTIC ANALYSIS OF RODERICK USHER'S MENTAL DETERIORATION Suci Ananda Putri, Siska Saskia, Hartono	23
THE USE OF DEIXIS IN THE SHORT STORY A ROSE FOR EMILY: A PRAGMATIC STUDY Nisa Febrianti Fatimah, Syifa Wasilatul Fauziyah	30
POWER RELATIONS THROUGH SFL INTERPERSONAL METAFUNCTION IN CHERNOBYL SERIES DIALOGUE Raihan Genta Tsany, Octavia Chandra Dewi.....	43
IDEATIONAL METAFUNCTION IN THE LYRICS OF "TIMELESS" BY THE WEEKND AND PLAYBOI CARTI Muhamad Zaky Alghifari, Octavia Chandra Dewi	50

THE USE OF DEIXIS IN THE SHORT STORY A ROSE FOR EMILY: A PRAGMATIC STUDY

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Abstract : This study aims to analyze the use of deixis in William Faulkner's short story A Rose for Emily using a pragmatic approach. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative, with data in the form of words, phrases, and clauses containing deixis elements in the short story text. The data collection technique was carried out through documentation studies by carefully reading the text and noting relevant language units. Data analysis was carried out by classifying deixis into several types, namely personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis, and social deixis. The results of the study show that personal deixis, especially the use of the first-person plural pronoun we and the third person she/her, is the most dominant and functions to build a collective narrator's point of view and emphasize the social distance between society and the main character. Place and time deixis reinforce the theme of isolation and resistance to change, while social deixis represents the hierarchy of power and social status in society. Thus, deixis plays an important role in the formation of meaning, social relations, and ideology in the short story.

Keywords: Deixis, Pragmatics, Short story, William Faulkner

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penggunaan deiksis dalam cerpen A Rose for Emily karya William Faulkner dengan menggunakan pendekatan pragmatik. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif, dengan data berupa kata, frasa, dan klausa yang mengandung unsur deiksis dalam teks cerpen. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui studi dokumentasi dengan membaca teks secara cermat dan mencatat satuan bahasa yang relevan. Analisis data dilakukan dengan mengklasifikasikan deiksis ke dalam beberapa jenis, yaitu deiksis persona, deiksis tempat, deiksis waktu, dan deiksis sosial. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa deiksis persona, khususnya penggunaan pronomina orang pertama jamak we dan orang ketiga she/her, paling dominan dan berfungsi membangun sudut pandang narator kolektif serta menegaskan jarak sosial antara masyarakat dan tokoh utama. Deiksis tempat dan waktu memperkuat tema isolasi dan penolakan terhadap perubahan, sementara deiksis sosial merepresentasikan hierarki kekuasaan dan status sosial dalam masyarakat. Dengan demikian, deiksis berperan penting dalam pembentukan makna, relasi sosial, dan ideologi dalam cerpen tersebut.

Kata kunci: Cerpen, Deixis, Pragmatik, William Faulkner

INTRODUCTION

Literary works are realistic depictions of life expressed through language. Literary works describe what someone has witnessed, experienced, and felt, using language that is structured in such a way as to attract interest and

social attention. One such literary work is the short story.

According to Narayukti (2020:87) a short story is a fictional narrative composition that is taken from a person's life story or a life that is told briefly and briefly that focuses on only one character. Sopriyanti (2017:79) also

said that Cerpen is an abbreviation of short story. The meaning of short story here is the story is less than 10,000 (ten thousand) words or less than 10 (ten) pages. Short stories can also be called fictional compositions that contain part of a person's life or also a life that is told briefly that focuses on only one character.

Meanwhile, according to Suryadi and Agus (2017:315), short stories are a form of literary work that provides clear explanations of values. Another opinion, according to Sapdiani et al. (2018:102), is that short stories are a form of non-factual fiction. They are categorized as non-factual fiction because they are the product of a writer's imagination. However, short stories are not merely imaginary creations created without reflection on the nature of life and living.

As previously explained, literary works, particularly short stories, are inextricably linked to the use of language. According to Tologana (2016:98), language is essential to human life. Through language, humans can communicate with other humans. In addition, according to Kridalaksana (2008), language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols, used by members of society to work together, interact and identify themselves. Meanwhile, according to Nursalim and Nur Alam (2019), language is a communication and interaction tool unique to humans. Through language, humans are able to convey messages, ideas, or feelings to

their interlocutors, both in formal settings and in everyday language.

The short story "*A Rose for Emily*" was published in 1930 and written by William Faulkner. This short story, with its modernist and gothic literary style, is set in a fictional town called Jefferson in the United States in the late 19th to early 20th centuries. The main character in this story is named Emily Grierson and is also supported by several characters such as Homer Barron, Emily's father, and also the citizens of Jefferson. The main theme of the short story "*A Rose for Emily*" contains resistance to change, social isolation, madness, and loneliness. In addition, this short story contains many pronouns that are interesting to study. According to Goziyah, et al. (2020: 123), pronouns are an important part of language activities, often used pronouns whose references vary, depending on who is speaking and to whom the speaker is speaking. In addition, the reference of a word can also change depending on the situation and conditions of the speaker. The reference of a word can refer to another word or expression of the speaker. This reference is called deixis.

In short stories, the use of spatial deixis (place) and temporal deixis is inseparable, because in a short story it will contain elements of (space) place and time which are conveyed by each author in different ways. Spatial deixis in short stories can be described by the location or atmosphere being experienced by the character.

Meanwhile, temporal deixis in short stories can be described by the situation and conditions being experienced by the character. According to Riza and Santoso (2017:274) Deixis is a concept whose references change and move according to the speaker or the place of speech. The use of deixis by someone must pay attention to and understand the situation of the conversation. Meanwhile, according to Abidin, et al (2019:2) Deixis is a form of language that has a pointer function in the form of a word, and others that can move depending on the context. Meanwhile, Marnetti (2018:184) Deixis is a part of pragmatics that discusses expressions or contexts in a sentence. The context in the sentence has meaning or intent. The speaker's intention is determined by the speaker, place, time, and situation.

In this study, the author analyzes deixis based on George Yule's theory in his book, *Pragmatics* (1996). According to Yule, deixis is a linguistic phenomenon in pragmatics that explains how the meaning of a word or phrase depends on the context of the utterance. Without knowing the context (who the speaker is, the time, place, and social relationship), the meaning of deictic elements cannot be fully understood. Yule also divides deixis into four main types, namely:

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis relates to the roles of participants in a speech event.

Categories:

- First person (I, we)
- Second person (you)

- Third person (he, she, they)

The function of this deixis is to indicate the speaker's position and involvement, reflect a subjective perspective, and can also indicate social or emotional distance.

2. Social Deixis

Social deixis indicates the social relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor.

Aspects characterized by:

- Social status
- Power hierarchy
- Level of formality and politeness

Examples:

- Honorifics (*Sir, Madam*)
- Titles (*Professor, Doctor*)
- Formal vs. informal language variations

In many languages (including Indonesian and Javanese), social deixis is strongly influenced by pronoun choice and speech level.

3. Place Deixis

Place deixis refers to the position in which a person or event occurs. This location will always change depending on the speaker's perspective, where the speaker is located, or where an event is taking place in a piece of writing.

Common forms:

- Proximal (near the speaker):
here, this
- Distal (far from the speaker):
there, that

The main principle of this deixis centers on the speaker's physical position, physical location, and the

psychological distance between one individual and another.

4. Time Deixis

Time deixis concerns time relative to the moment the utterance is produced.

Primary referents:

- Now: the time of speaking
- Then: a time other than now (past or future)

Examples:

- Now, today: the present time
- Yesterday, last year: the past
- Tomorrow, next week: the future

The grammatical time system (tense) also functions as a marker of temporal deixis.

5. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is the use of deixis to refer to a specific section of a text. This section can be presented before or after the text itself. This discourse deixis does not refer to time, place, or person, but to the content of the text itself.

Example :

- "Pay attention to the following explanation"
- "This has been discussed in the previous chapter."

In the example above, the use of words such as "following explanation" and also "this has been..." indicates the text that will and has been discussed.

Researchers are interested in addressing the issue of deixis in general because, according to researchers, the public, especially students, lacks

understanding of deixis learning. This problem is caused by the Indonesian people's attitude (society), which sometimes considers Indonesian language learning easy. They feel that Indonesian is no longer necessary to learn because it is the language used daily, even though there is a wealth of material that can be learned in Indonesian, especially deixis.

Many students enjoy reading, especially short stories, but when they read short stories, they sometimes only enjoy the aesthetic elements without paying attention to the linguistic elements contained in the short story, such as conjunctions, grammar, punctuation, and especially deixis. Therefore, researchers are interested in the use of deixis in the short story "A Rose for Emily". Before conducting this research, researchers conducted a literature review to find previous research on deixis as well.

Furthermore, this study is important because research on deixis is dominated by analysis of novels, but this study focuses on William Faulkner's short stories. Although the types of deixis and the choices of deixis used are the same, there will certainly be differences in the background or ideology of deixis choices between novels and short stories.

The field that discusses the study of deixis is pragmatics. According to Yule (2014:4), pragmatics is the study of meaning conveyed by a speaker or interlocutor and interpreted by the listener or reader. According to Pande

and Artana (2020:38), pragmatics is the study of the intention behind the utterances of a speaker and interlocutor, which are bound by context. Pragmatic studies uncover various linguistic features that are bound by context, including social context, time, place, atmosphere, education, and culture. Therefore, the role of speech context is very important in understanding the meaning of speech in communication.

Meanwhile, according to Yuliana et al. (2013:2), pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of speech by connecting non-lingual factors such as context, knowledge, communication, and the situation in which language is used within the context of the speaker's and interlocutor's use of speech. The meaning of speech in pragmatics refers more to the speaker's intentions and goals for their utterances. And according to Rohmadi (2014), pragmatics, in addition to conveying the speaker's message, duties, and needs, also aims to maintain or nurture the speaker's social relationship with the listener.

METHODE

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. This approach was chosen because the purpose of the research is not to test hypotheses or calculate statistical frequencies, but rather to describe and interpret linguistic phenomena, particularly the use of deixis in literary texts. A

qualitative approach allows researchers to understand the contextual meaning of linguistic elements as they are used in narrative discourse. The data source for this research is the short story "*A Rose for Emily*" by William Faulkner. The data are in the form of linguistic units in the short story text that contain deictic elements, including words, phrases, and clauses.

Data Collection Techniques:

- Data collection was conducted using a documentation study technique with the following steps:
- Read the short story "A Rose for Emily" thoroughly and repeatedly.
- Identify parts of the text containing deictic elements.
- Record and classify deictic data according to type.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis was conducted using deixis theory in pragmatic studies, specifically referring to the classification of deixis, which includes:

- Personal deixis
- Spatial deixis
- Temporal deixis
- Social deixis

The steps in data analysis are as follows:

- Classify the data based on the type of deixis.
- Interpret the meaning of deictics based on the narrative context and speech situation in the short story.

- Explain the function of deixis use in constructing meaning, the narrative's point of view, and the social relations between characters.
- Draw conclusions regarding the patterns of deixis use and their contribution to the overall meaning of the story.

Analysis Results Presentation
Techniques

The analysis results are presented descriptively and narratively, presenting:

- Data excerpts from the short story,
- Classification of deictic types,
- Explanation of the meaning and function of deictics in the context of the story.

A descriptive qualitative approach was chosen because it allows researchers to describe the data in depth within the context of literary discourse. The first research question is answered through data classification techniques, namely grouping linguistic elements into deictic types (person, place, time, and social). The second and third research questions are answered through contextual analysis, interpreting deictic meanings based on the speech situation, storyline, and narrator's point of view. This method allows researchers to uncover the pragmatic function of deictic language in constructing meaning and social relations within the sto

RESULT

The results of observing and noting, the author found several uses of deixis as expected by the author. The forms of deixis found in this short story research are: personal deixis, time deixis, place deixis and social deixis.

1. Person Deixis

Data 1

"Our whole town went to her funeral" (paragraph 1, line 1)

The word "our" in this quote is a first-person plural deixis that refers to the narrator as part of the city community. This pronoun indicates that the events are told from a collective perspective, not a specific individual. The use of "our" lends social legitimacy to the narrative because the voice presented is the collective voice of the community. Thus, "our" serves to strengthen the narrator's position as a representative of the community in telling the story. Apart from that, the word "our" here also emphasizes that it is not only the speaker who is involved in an event, but all the people who are with the speaker, so that the speaker considers that this is not a personal decision, but a joint agreement.

Data 2

"Went to her funeral" (paragraph 1, line 1)

"To see the inside of her house" (paragraph 1, line 2)

The word "her" in the phrases "went to her funeral" and "to see the inside of her house" is a third-person deixis referring to the character Emily. The use of this third-person pronoun

indicates a social distance between the collective narrator and the character being discussed. Emily is represented as the object of discussion, not as part of the "we/our" group. Thus, "her" serves to emphasize Emily's position as a separate and alienated figure from her social community.

The use of person deixis in the two sentences above also shows something related to the female character, Emily. In the first sentence, the word "her" refers to the meal held for Emily, and in the second, it refers to Emily's house. This choice of deixis also avoids repeating the character's name.

Data 3

"They mailed her a tax notice" (paragraph 4, line 2)

"They wrote her a formal letter" (paragraph 4, line 3)

The pronouns "they" function as personal deixis, creating a clear opposition between the government institution and Miss Emily. Pragmatically, "they" represents impersonal collective authority, while "her" marks Miss Emily's position as an administrative object. The implication of this is an unequal power relationship, in which Miss Emily is not presented as an active agent in the communication process.

The word "they" was chosen in both sentences because the government officials are outsiders who are not part of their city, so the speaker does not use the word "our." Furthermore, these policies are things that ordinary

residents, like the speaker, cannot implement.

Data 4

"The Negro led them into the parlor" (paragraph 5, line 4)

The use of "the Negro" is a form of persona deixis that indicates a specific social role. Pragmatically, this character is positioned as an intermediary between Miss Emily and the outside world. The implication is that Miss Emily does not interact directly with the guests, thus maintaining social distance.

Data 5

*"That was when **people** had begun to feel really sorry for..."*

The narrator uses the word "people" to refer to the general public in the town where Miss Emily lives, not to a specific individual. Because the identity is nonspecific and does not include either the speaker ("I/we") or the person being spoken to ("you"), "people" functions in the third person.

This use of deixis also generalizes the experiences occurring within the community. Person deixis doesn't highlight individual identities or experiences, but rather explains the shift in perspective for everyone in the story.

Furthermore, in this position, the speaker acts as someone reporting the event, neither a participant nor an opponent of what happened, but rather a neutral person.

Data 6

*"We did not say **she** was crazy then."*

In this sentence the word "we" is a first-person plural deixis referring to the narrator and the townspeople. In this case, the speaker involves himself in the thoughts that exist in society. The speaker also agrees that he thinks the same things as the people in the city. Meanwhile, "she" is a third-person plural deixis referring to Miss Emily. The use of "we" positions the community as a collective subject with a voice and the authority to judge. In contrast, "she" positions Miss Emily as the object of discussion. This contrast demonstrates the social distance between the community and the main character.

2. Social Deixis

Data 7

"Miss Emily Grierson" (paragraph 1, line 1)

The greeting "miss" in this phrase marks gender and social status and indicates forma. The title Miss is used to address or refer to an unmarried woman and to show respect. In the short story "A Rose for Emily," the use of the title Miss before Emily Grierson's name reflects that society still views Emily as a respected member of the noble Grierson family.

Data 8

"Colonel Sartoris, the mayor" (paragraph 3, line 2)

The name and title "Colonel Sartoris" constitute social deixis, signifying authority, class, and gender. Pragmatically, the use of this title affirms the legitimacy of the colonel's power in determining social policy.

Data 9

"Only a man of Colonel Sartoris' generation and thought could have invented it, and only a woman could have believed it." (paragraph 3, line 6)

This expression contains gender-based social deixis. Pragmatically, the language reproduces patriarchal norms by positioning men as rational agents and women as passive and trusting. The implications of this meaning are the reinforcement of gender stereotypes and the legitimization of male dominance in social decision-making.

Data 10

"Call at the sheriff's office" (paragraph 4, line 3)

"The mayor wrote her himself" (paragraph 4, line 4)

The phrases "call at the sheriff's office" and "the mayor wrote her himself" contain social deixis that represents the institutional power hierarchy. The use of the titles sheriff and mayor signifies the official authority these figures hold within the town's social structure. Pragmatically, the use of these titles demonstrates an attempt to increase legitimacy and authority in interactions with Miss Emily. This emphasizes the power

relationship between public institutions and individuals.

Data 11

*"While **the visitors** stated their errand"*
(paragraph 6, line 6)

Contains implicit social deixis through the use of the phrase "the visitors." This designation signifies a specific social role in the speech event, namely, as the party visiting on official business. The social relationship between the visitors and the female character is understood through cultural and situational contexts, so this phrase can be analyzed as a realization of social deixis.

Data 12

*"People in our town, remembering how **old lady Wyatt**, her great-aunt ... believed that **the Griersons** held themselves a little too high ..."*

In the sentence "People in our town, remembering how old lady Wyatt, her great-aunt... believed that the Griersons held themselves a little too high...", the references to "old lady Wyatt" and "the Griersons" constitute social deixis, indicating age, kinship, and social status. This expression represents the Grierson family's position as a prominent family within the social structure of society. Pragmatically, this deixis demonstrates how society constructs Miss Emily's social identity through her family background and lineage. This emphasizes that Miss Emily's assessment is inseparable from social hierarchy.

Data 13

*"With **the ministers** calling on her, and the doctors..."*

In the phrase "With the ministers calling on her, and the doctors," the use of "the ministers" and "the doctors" constitutes social deixis, signifying certain roles and social statuses in society. These titles represent socially recognized moral and professional authority. Pragmatically, their presence indicates the seriousness of the situation involving Miss Emily. Thus, this social deixis emphasizes the power relations and social norms surrounding the main character.

3. Place Deixis

Data 14

*"The **inside** of her house"* (paragraph 1, line 2)

In the phrase "the inside of her house," the word "inside" functions as a relational, rather than a geographical, place deixis because it marks the spatial position based on the interior-exterior relationship. This deixis indicates the boundary between private and public space. Pragmatically, Miss Emily's house is represented as a closed space that is not easily accessible. This reinforces the image of the house as a mysterious space that arouses people's curiosity.

Data 15

*"Even the august names of **that** neighborhood"* (paragraph 2, line 3)

In the phrase "Even the August names of that neighborhood," the word "that" is a place deixis that marks distance, not physical but psychological. The use of "that" indicates that the area is no longer positioned as a close or lived space for the speaker. Pragmatically, this deixis represents a separation between the past and the present. Thus, "that" serves to emphasize the emotional and temporal distance between that space and the present reality.

Data 16

"And there was no reply" (paragraph 4, line 3)

In the quote "and there was no reply," the word "there" functions as an abstract place deixis because it does not refer to a specific physical location. Pragmatically, this deixis refers to the communication space that should produce a response. The absence of a reply confirms the failure of the interaction between the contacting party and Miss Emily. Thus, the use of "there" reinforces the impression of distance and disconnection.

4. Time Deixis

Data 17

"When Miss Emily Grierson died" (paragraph 1, line 1)

The word "when" marks a temporal point that is central to the narrative and serves as a collective time anchor. Miss Emily's death becomes a legitimate moment for societal observation. The word "when" in this

sentence doesn't refer to the exact time. The time clues are shown based on the context of the story.

Data 18

"Has seen in at least ten years" (paragraph 1, line 3)

In the data "has seen in at least ten years," the phrase "at least ten years" is a temporal deixis that refers to the duration of time relative to the time of the utterance. This expression emphasizes the length of Miss Emily's absence from the community's social life. Pragmatically, this temporal deixis reinforces the image of Miss Emily's isolation and separation from the surrounding community. This longtime gap also reflects the disconnection between the individual and society.

Data 19

"And now Miss Emily had gone" (paragraph 2, line 5)

The expression "And now" is a time deixis that marks a decisive transition from the past to the present. Pragmatically, this phrase serves as a marker of finality both Miss Emily's death and the end of the social era she represents. In this sentence, the time indicated is very clear because it indicates the current time. The use of the deictic "now" in the sentence also serves to emphasize that the loss is currently being experienced by the city's residents. The speaker is not recounting what has already happened,

nor is he telling it from another person's perspective.

Data 20

"Dating from that day in 1894"
(paragraph 3, line 2)

The phrase "that day in 1894" is a time deixis that refers to a specific event. Pragmatically, the use of "that" creates a temporal and emotional distance between the present narrative and the past event. This clear time indication also indicates that there was an event that was so memorable that the speaker remembers it well.

Data 21

"Since she ceased giving china-painting lessons eight or ten years earlier"
(paragraph 5, line 2)

This expression is a time deixis indicating distance from the past. Pragmatically, this deixis emphasizes that Miss Emily has long withdrawn from social life. The implication is that Miss Emily's isolation is not new, but has been going on for a long time.

Data 22

"So, the next night, after midnight, four men crossed"

Temporal deixis appears in the expressions *the next night* and *after midnight*. All of these time markers are relative because their meaning depends on the context of the previous event, not absolute time. The use of deixis also functions as a time explanatory tool for

events that are very important and leave an impression on the speaker.

Data 23

"That was when people had begun to feel really sorry for her."

In data 23, the words "that" and "when" in the sentence "That was when people had begun to feel really sorry for her" are time deixis because they refer to a point in time in the past that is not explicitly stated. Their temporal meaning can only be understood through the narrative context of the story. The use of this deixis indicates that the public's feelings of sympathy emerged at a certain stage in Miss Emily's life. Thus, this time deixis helps link the public's collective emotions to the sequence of events.

Data 24

"She did that for three days..."

In the excerpt "She did that for three days," the phrase "for three days" is a temporal deixis indicating the duration of an event. This phrase indicates the length of the action carried out by the character "she" within a certain time span. Pragmatically, this temporal deixis emphasizes the continuity of the action and gives weight to the events described. Thus, this phrase helps the reader understand the intensity and significance of the event.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results presented in chapter III, the following conclusions are presented regarding the analysis of the use of deixis in the short story entitled "A Rose for Emily" by William Faulkner. Based on the analysis results, in this short story there are six types of personal deixis, seven types of social deixis, three types of place deixis and also eight types of time deixis. Based on the results of the deixis analysis in the short story "A Rose for Emily," it can be concluded that the use of deixis plays a crucial role in constructing meaning, narrative perspective, and social relations between characters.

First, personal deixis is the most dominant type of deixis. The use of the first-person plural pronoun "we" by the collective narrator of the townspeople demonstrates the community's position as observers and judges of Emily Grierson's life. This personal deixis emphasizes the distance between the main character and her social community and reflects the social control and collective ideology of society over individuals.

Second, place deixis is used to mark spatial oppositions, particularly between Emily's home and the public space of Jefferson City. Emily's home, through spatial deictic markers, is represented as a closed, static, and isolated space, symbolically reflecting

the main character's alienation from the social changes around her.

Third, time deixis serves to reinforce the non-linear narrative structure. Temporal markers, such as references to the past and present, are used interchangeably, emphasizing the theme of resistance to time and change. This temporal deixis reflects Emily's psychological state of being trapped in the past and the conflict between tradition and modernity.

Fourth, social deixis emerges through the use of titles, greetings, and the ways society refers to Emily, such as the use of honorifics that indicate her social status. This social deixis reveals power relations, social hierarchies, and society's ambivalent attitudes between respect, sympathy, and control toward the main character. Overall, the analysis shows that deixis in the short story *A Rose for Emily* functions not only as a referential indicator, but also as a pragmatic and ideological device that reinforces the themes of isolation, social control, and resistance to change. Thus, the study of deixis makes a significant contribution to understanding the depth of meaning and narrative strategies in this literary work.

In this analysis, the researcher did not find any discourse deixis in the short story "A Rose for Emily" by William Faulkner.

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