

Teaching Deixis by Digital Short Story: The Old Man and the Sea by Hemingway

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to examine three varieties of deixis and determine the most prevalent type of deixis in Ernest Hemingway's short tale, *The Old Man and The Sea*, as well as its use for teaching reading. The researcher chooses a short tale from Ernest Hemingway's "Старик и море" as the focus of the study because it is written in English. It is a well-known short narrative in which deictic words have reference meanings. Because the data in this study is in the form of words or utterances, the researcher employs a qualitative approach to assess the deixis in the short narrative. The researcher then uses a descriptive explanation to describe the data. Following data collection, the researcher evaluates the data, which includes three types of deixis. According to the data analysis, there are 188 diacriticals. The researcher discovered 164 utterances (87%) for person deixis, including 76 words of first-person deixis, 51 words of second-person deixis, 37 words of third-person deixis, 12 words of place deixis (6.5%), and 12 words of time deixis (6.5%). The teacher can use short stories written by Ernest Hemingway to show an example of some expression to make the lesson interesting and enjoyable. Finally, the researcher applied the result of this study for teaching reading.

Keywords: Deixis, Digital short story, Teaching reading

1. INTRODUCTION

Deixis is always found in daily communication. Deixis is one of the most basic things to do with discourse. The word Deixis is derived from Greek and means to show and to indicate. [1]. Deixis encompasses meanings derived from context, including the speaker, the addressed pronoun, time, and location. Deixis is the phenomenon wherein the situational context of an utterance is essential for comprehending the meaning of a specific word or phrase [2]. Deixis is divided into three categories: personal deixis, space deixis, and time deixis. A deixis is a reference that uses expressions and utterances such as who is speaking, when or where they are speaking, the speaker's gesture, and the present location of the discourse. To comprehend the meaning of any communication using language, people must be aware of the context, such as the culture, time, and location where the language is expressed. Understanding the meaning of the speaker is critical in communication. When people read or hear utterances, they want to grasp not only the definition of a word but also the meaning the writer or speaker intends to express. The meanings of the speaker's words are determined by the listener's interpretation.

Although language is used to communicate, the speaker's speech to the listener is sometimes confusing. In English, it might be difficult for the listener to grasp what the speakers say regarding who, where, and when. The most common communication problem that occurs between the speaker and the listener is a misinterpretation regarding the meaning of a term that is connected to the context of the circumstance.

The researcher observed the message from ordinary people speech by using personal deixis; *aku, kalian, engkau* and so on [3]. This study was created utilizing qualitative methodologies. The objective was to identify the type of deixis in Joko Widodo's statement regarding Indonesia's G20 presidency and to ascertain the predominant type of deixis in his statement about Indonesia's G20 presidency [4]. The other illustrates that personal deixis employed by an individual serves not only as a method to indicate pronouns in certain

contexts but also has the capacity to convey meaning. The author use deixis analysis to illustrate the candidates in the 2019 presidential debate for President and Vice President [5].

In this study, the researchers will observe a digital short story as media for English Teaching Learning (ELT). It is useful for student who learning reading and finding out details in vocabulary. Vocabulary building is the first level of English learning and the first step of knowledge for students to know. If they are not capable to pass it, it will be difficult to understand the next lesson in ELT, such as in listening, reading, speaking and grammar [6]-[8]. The difference of other study is the using digital short story which included social and cultural terminology and the segmentation of the study is for Russian student.

The using media is effective for student to create imagination. The next one will appear the student's interest. Some researches proved that student's interest motivated them to understand quickly [9]-[12]. The students must find the personal character, time and setting at the first time so they can analyze the message comprehensively. The previous study finding such values as moral or religious values related to humanity or social values related to society, ethical values related to politeness, and aesthetic values related to art and values related to art and beauty like other literary works, has values such as social, cultural, moral, and educational [13]-[17]. If the listener is aware of the context, the language can communicate clearly what the meaning is. Indicators can be found in short stories to support the plot.

Recently the media for ELT is in digital. It is used for asynchronous learning for flexibility [17]-[19]. The students can accelerate the knowledge by reading autonomously and independently. The digital media is also for increasing the students' adventure. The interactive media for communication between teacher and student which implied in our lives in the last decade, even in the foundations of our routines, are developing new "languages" by creating new forms of expression, only partly tested for their semantic validity [20]-[22]. The more communication between human beings goes through a wider usage of the communication technologies, the more the risk of distortion in meaning transfer and meaning creation becomes evident [23]-[25].

This study will explore more acronyms, more abbreviations in writing messages. It becomes sensitive as it was an influencing factor on communication developed by verbal written communication. As it has always been a crucial point in literature and it has have always stressed the importance of the careful and continuous analysis of linguistic set up, word usage in order to explain better and describe better. Deixis is making clearance on communication, by describing better and explaining better, by pointing out particularly referring to the background and the environment [27]. A demonstration of this awareness is the choice and in some cases invention of the words and phrases used a careful communicator who makes a clever use of deixis in his digital short stories and creations in general, by being one of the best Communicators in term of bringing together past, present and future and overcoming cultural differences and their distortion in meaning transfer and creation [28].

Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between context and language in a given situation. Thus, pragmatics focuses on the conditions of language and context. Therefore, pragmatics is meaningless without context. Context helps the speaker determine the true meaning of the statement. Said pragmatics is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication also pragmatics is the study of language use [28]. It examines the speaker's (or author's) intent and the listener's (or reader's) perception, and looks at words, utterances, and texts and how people use them in communication. The name "pragmatics" comes from the Greek *pragma*, which means "activity". An intentional act is defined as an act.

Deixis, the phenomena of requiring contextual information to create the meaning of a phrase. The role of context in helping to determine reference, essentially language, concerns with the ways in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the analyses of the context of utterance. That's why deixis deals with the connection between discourse and the situation in which discourse is used. The term of "deixis" is used from the Greek word which means "to show" or 'to indicate', used to denote the elements in a language which refer directly to the situation. Deixis is a phenomenon in which contextual knowledge is required to interpret the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance.

Demonstrative words or phrases are those words or phrases that require context to give meaning. There are many words in human utterances that cannot be comprehended until We know the context, especially the physical context of the speaker [5]. These words are like here and there, this and that, now and then, yesterday, tomorrow or today. And pronouns like you, me, her, him, it, and her. Some English statements are very hard to understand without knowing who is saying what about whom, where, and when. For example with the translation in Russian,

They will have to do that **tomorrow**, because **they** are not **here now**.

Им придется сделать это завтра, потому что сейчас их здесь нет.

If we take a closer look at the sentence I leave tomorrow, who am I, me and tomorrow? Until we know the time, place, and identity of the speaker, we cannot determine the meaning of the sentence; in other words, the context of the utterance.

Person designation, time designation, place designation, discourse designation and social designation are different types of designation. The subject of this study is limited to three aspects of indication based on music theory: person indication, space/place indication and time/time indication; Person Deixis, From the first-person (I), second-person (you), and third-person (you) pronouns (he, she, it), there are three distinct categories of personal designations. Many languages add indicators of relative social class (eg, lower-status recipients) to these indicative categories of speakers, recipients, and others. Honor is a term denoting a higher level. Considering the conditions that lead to the choice of one form over the other is sometimes referred to as a social directive. According to Yule's paper, personal designations fall into three categories; First Person Deixis, The first person here is the speaker in the utterance, as the sender of the message. First-person directives refer to indicative references to the speaker himself. [6] pointed out that personal designation is achieved through the use of personal pronouns. Personal nouns are actually personal pronouns. Pronouns are derived from the prefix "pro". Example of a first-person command:

I'll return soon.	<i>Я скоро вернусь.</i>
Can you visit me again?	<i>Вы можете посетить меня снова?</i>

Second Person Deixis, According to Yule, the person deixis (you) is the recipient and we must be aware that each person is constantly shifting from "me" to "you" in conversation to learn this indicative expression [1]. Examples of second-person directives:

They died to save you .	<i>Они погибли, чтобы спасти вас.</i>
You are too powerful.	<i>Вы слишком сильны.</i>
They will kill you , Scott.	<i>Они убьют тебя, Скотт.</i>

Third Person Deixis, it defines a personal deixis refers to the use of expressions to denote the personal pronouns he, she, it, her, and he [29]. Examples of third-person directives:

The last time I saw him ,	<i>В последний раз, когда я его видел,</i>
He was fighting with one of them .	<i>Он дрался с одним из них.</i>
She looks angry.	<i>Она выглядит сердитой.</i>
Get her wand.	<i>Возьми ее палочку.</i>
They hanged him.	<i>Они его повесили.</i>

Place Deixis, deixis is closely related to the concept of distance because it indicates where the relative of persons or objects is stated [1]. For the basic difference, contemporary English uses just two adverbs here and there, whereas earlier texts and dialects have a far bigger collection of deictic phrases. The usage of demonstrative pronouns such as this and that reveals spatial deixis. as well as from demonstrative adverbs of place like here and there. For example:

I like living in this city .	<i>Мне нравится жить в этом городе.</i>
Here we will place a statue .	<i>Здесь мы и разместим статую.</i>
She is sitting there .	<i>Она сидит там.</i>

Time Deixis, Most languages' methods of reckoning and measuring time appear to be the natural and dominant styles of day and night, last months, seasons, and years. If we interpret the words to include both clock and calendar, we can see that temporal deixis is heavily reliant on calendar country. It is also greatly influenced by the calendar. Today, yesterday, and tomorrow, for example, denote "the period of 24 hours commencing at 12 o'clock midnight and including the moment of utterance." The following are some examples of time deixis:

I will see you on Friday .	<i>Увидимся в пятницу.</i>
He is hit the other group with a ball yesterday .	<i>Вчера он ударил мячом другую группу.</i>
She will came back from her travelling tomorrow .	<i>Она вернется от нее Завтра в пути.</i>

The role of the indication is to display. Pointing here refers to pointing to an object or person, we call it person pointing [30]. The element or person that is the speaker in the utterance is called the personal designation function. First-person directives, second-person directives, and third-person directives are three types of personal directives. The term referring to the message being sent by the speaker himself is a function of self-indication. The term referring to the recipient as the listener or recipient of the message is a function of second-person designation. The third-person deixis refers to a person who is neither the speaker nor the addressee. The function of spatial designation is a term that refers to or indicates the location of the speaker. It can be near-end (closer to the speaker) or far-end (away from the speaker) (away from the speaker). The last function of time indication is a term referring to the moment of speech.

A significant aspect typically associated with the short story is its appearance of oneness since, in contrast to the book, it can be read in one sitting without interruption," writes [31]. Because of the length constraint, the narrative of a short story must be very selective, entailing a distinctive temporal dimension that focuses on one focal moment of action. It signifies that the short tale has a single concentration in the center moment of action without interruption, which distinguishes it from the book. As previously stated, a short tale is a literary genre that is fiction. Because most short stories are based on fantasy stories, such as fairy tales, they might be classified as fiction:

The general short story structure is orientation, which provides background information about the person and their situation; complicated, introducing one or more events or problems encountered; by the character Reflection, explaining why or how the event was important to the character and providing information about their thoughts and feelings. That is resolution is the end of the story. It explains how the problem was solved, or whether it was solved.

According to the dictionary, reading is the activity of someone who reads or the act of reading something [32]. According to [33], reading is important for language learning. As a result, teachers must teach reading to their pupils and assist them in reading well by demonstrating some basic reading techniques. Furthermore, this article will describe what reading is, the goals of reading, the many forms of reading, and the concepts of teaching reading. Reading has various advantages for readers, particularly for those who are learning a language. Reading may present a fascinating topic, spark a conversation, and elicit an inventive reaction [34]. Furthermore, reading not only gives knowledge, but it also serves as an excellent model for writing [35].

Kinds of Reading, There are two types of reading: intensive reading and extensive reading [33]. Intensive reading is a type of reading that is often done in a school setting. It is focused on particular goals and is typically supported by other reading-related activities. Extensive reading is another type of reading. It is the reading process that takes place outside of the classroom [36]. It is a fantastic form of reading since the learners are reading for enjoyment. Furthermore, students have the option of selecting which books will be read aloud to them., substantial reading is essential for children to improve their reading skills, linguistic competence, vocabulary, spelling, and writing. As a result, it is critical for the instructor to encourage children to read widely [37], [38].

The Application of Deixis to Teaching Reading. Reading can help with language learning. Reading has a good influence on learners' vocabulary as well. As we all know, occasionally teachers use text as a teaching tool to help students learn to read [33]. To prepare children for the problems that our globalized, networked, and culturally varied world presents, educators should use tactics and activities that enhance new media literacy, such as accessing, analyzing, interpreting, understanding, and generating visual messages in short stories [39]. This medium can be used to educate learners in secondary school or at the university level to read.

2. METHOD

Qualitative research has several traits, including an inductive method used to develop meaning and an inductive technique used to acquire knowledge. In this study, the researchers used descriptive and qualitative methods. Because the research focuses on analyzing the deixis featured in Ernest Hemingway's short tale "The Old Man and The Sea" and describing how to teach reading, this study employs qualitative methods. The goal of this research is to comprehend the many sorts of deixis employed by Ernest Hemingway in his short tale *The Old Man and The Sea*.

The subject of the study is Ernest Hemingway's entitled *The Old Man and The Sea*. The brief narrative was adapted from the internet. The researchers took certain steps to examine the data in this study. The first step is for the researcher to hunt for information by doing a search based on the topic to be examined. The second is that the researcher gathered data by reading Ernest Hemingway's short tale "The Old Man and The Sea." The third step involves the researcher identifying and categorizing different forms of deixis. The researcher then describes how to use deixis in teaching reading. Finally, the researcher summarizes the findings and discussions in the thesis [40].

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the author examines the demonstrative words in Ernest Hemingway's short story *The Old Man and The Sea* and their application in reading teaching. The author reviewed the short stories and found 188 demonstrative words, which were divided into person deixis, place deixis and time deixis. After

identifying the indicative terms, the author creates code for them. The following table lists the codes for each Deixis.

Table 1. Types of Deixis found in the Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and The Sea

No.	Types of Deixis	Quantity	Percentage %
1.	Person	164	87%
2.	Place	12	6.5%
3.	Time	12	6.5%
	Total	188	100%

Based on the table above, the researcher found there are 164 person deixis, 12 place deixis, 12 time deixis. Further explanation of the data which has been found will be explained in the next subtitles.

A. Discussion

According to Yule, the distinction described above includes person deixis between the speaker "I/We" and the addressee (you, she, he, it, they). The first person (I; singular/we; plural) refers to someone who speaks and is given a role. The second person is someone who becomes a listener (you). The third person is someone who is not present in a discourse (she, he, it, they). Person deixis occurs in this short narrative, and it is followed by three varieties of person deixis.

Table 2. Person Deixis in The Old Man and the Sea

No.	Person Deictic Words		
	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
1.	But I'm really sorry about the smell.	must be bothering you .	And that is how she can tell when it begins.
2.	I initially kept a close eye on their sailing.	you don't want to be a hassle.	are those case?
3.	I've wanted to incorporate mine into a fiction.	you understand that I don't care.	Now, what attracts them in that way—sight or scent?
4.	I really hope you won't.	you can take the leg off	They have been there since since the truck arrived.
5.	I'm just talking	or shoot me	they carefully navigated
6.	I want to avoid bothering you.	You're capable now.	... that could put a stop to it.
7.	You know I'm not bothered by it	I gave you shooting lessons.	I am able to hear her .
8.	I've become incredibly anxious due to my inability to take any action.	Why not allow a man to pass away in peace?	Possibly, they'll return.

Data analysis:

According to table 4.5, there are 76 person Deixis-First, 51 person Deixis-Second, and 37 person Deixis-Third. The Person Deixis-First is demonstrated by the usage of "I, me, we, and my." This deictic word is the most commonly used since it demonstrates the first person in the tale who understands the entire story. The Person Deixis-Second is indicated by the usage of "you" in this deictic word as the first-person partner speaker. Then, the last one is The Person Deixis-Third showed by the use of "*she, he, it, they*" it is usually used for the person that is not joining the conversation.

The second is place deixis, which is connected to the location of the speaker. According to Yule, two adverbs are used in modern English: here and there. These adverbs are frequently defined by a simple proximal-distal comparison. The table below depicts the writer's identification of deixis in the short story "The Old Man and The Sea."

Table 3. Place Deixis in The Old Man and the Sea

No.	Sentence
1.	They have been there since since the truck arrived.
2.	Anywhere was OK with me.
3.	I dropped everything and followed your directions .
4.	yet I wish we hadn't come here at all.
5.	You claimed to adore the place .
6.	no, just around behind the hill .
7.	the bastard crosses there every night.
8.	you had better move over to the other side .

Data analysis:

The writer discovered 12 Place Deixis in the short narrative based on the chart above. The statement "*there, wherever, whenever, here, around, other side*" demonstrates this. The sentence does not indicate the precise location; instead, the adverbs suggest that the writer read the text attentively so that she understands what the place implies.

The third is time deixis, which refers to the orientation of actions and occurrences in time in relation to when the speaker makes a dialogue or the time that the speaker says in the story's discussion. Time deixis is frequently used in deictic adverbs of time, such as "*now, then, yesterday, today, tomorrow, this year*." The table below illustrates the time deixis discovered by the author in The Old Man and The Sea.

Table 4. Time Deixis in The Old Man and the Sea

No.	Sentence
1.	The first time any have lighted on the ground is today .
2.	Perhaps they'll return today with a different truck.
3.	then , later, when it got bad
4.	it's a little bit late now
5.	why do you have to turn into a devil now ?
6.	what makes you think it will come tomorrow ?
7.	the plane will be here tomorrow
8.	every night for two weeks

Data analysis:

According to the tables above, the author discovered 12 Time Deixis in the short narrative "The Old Man and The Sea." It is seen by the usage of adverbs in the line "*today, then, now, tomorrow, every night, tonight*." The time is not specified in the sentence. As a result, the author finds that such phrases have Time Deixis.

4. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the deixis used in the short story of The Old Man and The Sea as follows: The researcher discovered 188 deixis terms in the stated story. As a result, the writer examined the deixis terms discovered in the story. The data was evaluated and categorized using three forms of deixis: person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. The researcher discovered 164 utterances (87%) for Person Deixis, including 76 Person Deixis-First, 51 Person Deixis-Second, and 37 Person Deixis-Third (*I, me, we, my, you, she, he, it, they*). The researcher then discovered 12 Time Deixis (6.5%), which are (*today, then, now, tomorrow, every night, tonight*) and 12 Place Deixis (6.5%), which are (*there, anywhere, wherever, here, around, other side*) in Ernest Hemingway's short tale "The Old Man and The Sea".

The results of this study can be applied to teaching reading to high school students using the types of instructions from Ernest Hemingway's short story "The Old Man and The Sea", and are also designed to help students understand the lesson, especially in personal pronouns. Pronouns, Adverbs of Time and Place. Reading text for short stories.

Based on the empirical results, the researchers would like to provide some recommendations, particularly to instructors, students, and other researchers. According to the researchers, teachers should be aware of and apply the findings of this study because the study of deixis and its analysis are related to teaching reading a short story from Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and The Sea, which can be used as teaching materials for reading about deixis. Teachers should develop deixis learning techniques so that

students can apply them and grasp their meanings. Then, because deixis is often employed in ordinary speech by native speakers, students should be more active in studying deixis and enhancing information about deixis and their meanings. And lastly, the researchers would like to suggest for further researcher, because this research still has many shortcomings, the next researcher can conduct further research that can improve this research. Future researchers can expand the research subject or use a different setting.

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