AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL DEIXIS IN MARY BURRILL'S ONE-ACT PLAY "THEY THAT SIT IN DARKNESS": A PRAGMATIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The present study was about analyzing social deixis in Mary Burrills's one-act play "They That Sit in Darkness" which aimed to explore relational and absolute deixis and explanation of referring expressions based on Theory Cruse (2006) of about pragmatics and Levinson about social Deixis as the proponents of the theory in the one-act play. Note taking technique was opted to collect the data after close reading. The study was delimited to the social deixis in the play as twelve Social relational and four absolute deixis has been found after analyzing the text of the play. Researcher suggests for future researchers to work qualitatively and quantitatively as it only focused on the qualitative aspect of the analysis.

Keywords: Deixis, Social Deixis, Relational deixis, Absolute Deixis

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool for communication between the speaker and the partner of speaking in everyday activities, and each language has its own distinct meaning and function. Language plays the most significant role in the communication process, since it is responsible for conveying and delivering meaning to the recipient. According to Lyons (2002) a language may be thought of as either an instrument or a system of symbols that has been constructed for achieving the purpose to communicate and having engagement to one another When the language usage is appropriate to both the situation at hand and the stage at which one is speaking, we may refer to such use as precise. Determinants are a group of elements that, together, tend to have an impact on the way in which language is used. These aspects include the identity of the person who is speaking as well as the person with whom they are conversing, the aim of the discussion, and the conditions that exist at the moment that the speaker is speaking. The term "using pragmatic words" refers to the practice of using language in a manner that is guided by all of these requirements. Yule (1996) explains that pragmatics is the study of meaning as it is delivered by the speaker (or writer) and perceived by the listener (or reader). Understanding what people mean by what they say is essential to effective communication because it is not enough to just recognize the meaning of individual words or phrases within a phrase or speech; rather, it is necessary to understand what people mean by what they say. It's possible that language users may sometimes get the meaning confused with something else entirely.

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There are a few types of deixis that are discussed in the theory of deixis. These categories include person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Only the social deixis from those several kinds of deixis is used and focused on in the researcher's investigation at this time. Social deictic terms are phrases that have the purpose of indicating where the referent falls on the speaker's scales of social rank and closeness relative to Cruse (2006). The researcher is attempting to explain the social identities of the participants, such as their social standing, speaking level, and attitude, by applying this theory. These social identities were brought up in Mary Burrill's one-act play "They That Sit in Darkness." The researcher decided to conduct her study on Mary Burrill's one-act play "They That Sit in Darkness" because it has a large number of deixis expressions that are amenable to analysis. People who read a one-act play that has a lot of deixis expressions are going to be compelled to think more deeply than normal in order to gain a reference from the deixis phrases. Aside from that, the researcher has an interest in the social identities of the people who took part in the one-act play. This Mary Burrill's "They That Sit In Darkness" one-act play would be fascinating to examine for its use of social deixis, which is a phrase that serves to illustrate the social status of the speaker and his or her interlocutors. This Mary Burrill's "They That Sit In Darkness" one-act play would be fascinating to investigate in terms of social (deixis) since, in general, the readers can understand about social (deixis). As part of this study, the researcher will explain that social deixis may be divided into two categories: the relational and the absolute social deixis.

According to this research, Mary Burrill's "They That Sit In Darkness" features social identities of participants that are analyzed using social deixis theory. Cruse and Levinson are the beginners of the social theory of deixis, which will be applied in this study.

Research Question

1. What are the kinds of social deixis used in *Burrill's one-Act play "They That Sit In Darkness"*?
2. What are the referring expressions found in *Burrill's one-Act play "They That Sit In Darkness"*?

Objectives of Study

1. To identify the kinds of social deixis that are used in *Burrill's one-Act play "They That Sit In Darkness"*
2. To analyze the referring expressions of deixis in *Burrill's one-Act play "They That Sit In Darkness"*

Significance of the Research

The relevance of this study is that it is possible to demonstrate the usage of social deixis in English one-act plays and that it provided information regarding the referring meaning of social (deixis) in one-act plays. Both of these things are important from a theoretical standpoint. Practically, the findings of this study ideally would beneficial for other scholars who are interested in examining other one-act plays which have the similar issue. It is also intended that students of English language and literature would find this research beneficial as a linguistic reference that will aid them in comprehending and appreciating the work of linguists, particularly in regards to the pragmatic perspective on social deixis.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research on deixis has been done by a great number of students at various educational institutions. First, there is a study named "Person Deixis In SBY'S Speech At Harvard University" that was authored by Sari from Diponegoro University in Semarang in 2015 and published. She employs an approach that is descriptive and qualitative in her study. The topic of her investigation is SBY'S Speech at Harvard University, and the target of her investigation is person deixis. In addition to this, she bases her analysis of the work on the deixis theory proposed by Levinson (1983). She brings up two issue statements, the first of which is related to the many sorts of personal (deixis) that have been used in ay talk or speech and text. Secondly, why did SBY decide to work with deixis, and what factors contributed to this decision? According to the findings of her investigation, SBY makes use of various sorts of personal (deixis) one seventy (170) time, and she discovers that it (SBY) makes use certain societal deixis. The most common kind of person deixis is the first person, who represents the speaker's initial position. SBY was in the position to choose the appropriate individual to serve as the deixis for his speech due to the fact that he was the head of the state as well as a representing Islamic Ummah (world).

This piece of research comes from Virginia of Brawijaya University and was published in 2015 titled as "Place Deixis Used by Four Characters in the Movie Entitled Her." "Place Deixis Used by Four Characters in the Movie Entitled Her" was one of the things that she noticed. Her research focused on the character deixis and how she interacts with the environment in the film "Her." There are two issues that need to be resolved regarding this study, and they are as follows: (1) "what are the references of the place deixis" that are used by the four characters in the movie titled "Her"; and (2) what are the place deixis that are used by the four characters in the movie titled "Her." The purpose of this research is to identify the many forms of place deixis used by four characters in the film named "Her," as well as the allusions to the various place deixis utilized by these same characters. Data most of time are presented in word form, this study employs qualitative research methodology. Location or Spatial (deixis) are used by major actors and characters in "Her" is the source of the data, and the data itself is a movie screenplay for the movie "Her." The author used data triangulation in order to make the data believable and reliable. This method involves comparing different theories of (deixis), one each from Levison in 1983, Yule in 1996 and Grundy in 2000. In the film named "Her," there were a total of 13 different location deixis phrases that were used 37 times by a total of four different characters. In the film named "Her," there were four different characters that made use of location deixis references. The writer was able to identify these references with the assistance of five different types of context, namely image, paralanguage, co-text, circumstance, and participation. The author recommends that the subsequent researcher is very interested in researching "deixis" investigate other item, such as magazines , newspapers, a song or lyric, etc., by making use of theories of deixis that have been offered by other linguists.

Pragmatics

There are a number of different ways to define pragmatics. Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics that focuses on the application of meaning to specific situations. According to Cruse (2006), the study of pragmatics focuses on meanings that are influenced by the environment in which they are used. According to Griffith (2006) pragmatics is most of the time concerned by using the different tools in meaningful utterances, and that this is an important aspect of the field.

There are a few different interpretations of what the term "pragmatics" means (Cited in Potts 2004). The study of pragmatics focuses on those facets of the meaning of utterances that cannot be explained by making a direct reference to the truth conditions of the sentences being said. Gazdar's definition of pragmatics may be found here (1979). It has to do with how one uses words, as well as going beyond what something literally means (Kadmon, 2001). In addition, it investigates the usage of language in its natural environment, as well as the dependency of various linguistic interpretations on context (Lycan, 1995).

Deixis

Deixis is a concept that is defined and explained in a variety of ways by several linguists. According to Saeed (2003), the term deixis is derived from the ancient Greek word deiknymi, which means "to exhibit or point out." Yule (1996) made a similar observation when he said that the term deixis is derived from a Greek word that meaning "pointing by words." In any other context, deixis may be described as pointing or signaling, according to Levinson (1983). The interpretation of utterances as indicating means is contingent on the investigation of the context in which the speech was made. According to Grundy (2000) "deixis is the connection of reference to the place of origin of the utterance, which comes next".

Deictic study or indexical terms in English language, such as "you," "now," and "today," is referred to as "deixis." Levinson suggests that it should be seen as a distinct category of grammatical feature that is shown in the typical categories of person, time, and location, among others (2004). It follows that the use of deictic language is the means through which individuals are able to comprehend the references made within the context of the speech (Cummings, 2005). Furthermore, it derives a portion of its meaning from the circumstance or context of the speech in which it is employed, according to research conducted by Hurford et al (2007).

Every language has what are known as deixis words. These are words that "point" to "things" in the physical-social context of the speaker and addressee(s), and the only way to determine what these words refer to is by first comprehending the context in which they are used. (1) The English pronouns "I," "you," "she," "he," "it," "them," and "we" are all examples of deixis words. Other examples include "it," "them," and "itself." These pronouns identify the individuals who take part in any given speaking act. (2) Expressions of position, such as "here," "this," "these," "that," and "there," which express the place that the speaker is now occupying in the conversation. (3) Temporal terms such as "now," "then," "yesterday," "today," "tomorrow," "last week," "next month," and so on all have meanings that are specific to the times in which they are used. For example, "now" refers to the present, "then" refers to the past, "yesterday" refers to the day before today, "today Kreidler (1998).

In addition, deictic expressions may be used to identify individuals, that is referred to as person deixis (me, you), place, which is referred to as spatial deixis (here, there), or time, which is referred to as temporal deixis (now, later) (now, then) Yule (1996). In spite of this, Levinson (1983) argued that conventional categories include person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. He broadened its scope to include a diverse range of deixis kinds, including discourse (deixis) and social (deixis). Following that, Cruse in 2000 separated in five primary categories as well.

Cummings (2005) classified the many kinds of deixis into four distinct categories, one of which, social deixis, encompasses the concept of person deixis.

In a nutshell, deixis is the act of pointing or indicating via the use of words in an utterance that relates to certain individuals, times, or locations. For, example: "I'm going to insert this here."

According to Yule (1998), people realized that the speaker (I) was signaling to the listener that he or she was going to set something at that position (here) because the listener had learnt about the context of the utterance and knew that the listener was already acquainted with it. Additionally, people realized that the speaker was informing the listener that something will be placed at the location (here) after learning the context of the speech.

An examination was brought to an end when the conclusion was reached that the researcher made the observation that deixis is a referring phrase during the process of interpretation of any talk based or according to the context. This remark has connected figuring out said the comment, when it was spoken, and where it was said.

Kinds of Deixis

Such disagreements exist among linguists in regard to the classification of deixis. Only those five varieties of deixis identified by Alan Cruse (2000) are the subject of discussion in this investigation, which are as follows:

Person deixis

According to Kreidler, (1998), person deixis places primary emphasis on the speaker of the current sentence. In addition to this, it is familiar with the use of the pronoun(s). The goal is to determine to whom spoke the phrase or utterance really was. In addition to this, it identifies the fundamental roles that take place during a speech event, such as the speaker (first person), the addressee or the person(s) talked to (second person), and the person or individuals who are neither the speaker nor the addressee. In addition, it identifies the fundamental roles that take place during a speech event (third person) (Cruse, 2000).

Spatial deixis

Locative expressions are another name for spatial deixis, according to Kreidler (1998). According to Cruse (2006), the meaning of a spatial deictic word is to represent a place in space in relation to the speaker. The adverbs here and there are the most fundamental examples of spatial deictic terms. One might also use "location close to the speaker" and "place not close to the speaker" to gloss these phrases.

According to Cruse (2000), demonstratives like as this and that are the second fundamental use of spatial deictic words; however, these words often have a more abstract sense. For example, referring to a theory as "this theory" or "that theory" has not placed theory in particular physical location but does convey a more conceptual proximity or distance from the speaker. This and this are examples of what are known as proximal deictic words, whereas that and there are examples of what are known as distal deixis.

Grundy (2000) also included the following location deixis words in his list: (proximal, here), (distal, there), down, up, right, left etc."To give you an example, I will always be there." The location of the person who is speaking is indicated by the deictic expression "there," which comes before the speech or phrase. Due to the fact that it emphasizes distance from the speaker, we classify this phrase as a distal word. The study came to the conclusion that spatial deixis is made up of three different types of deixis that are differentiated by their locations: proximal deixis, distal deixis, and projected deixis. In conclusion, the researcher came to this result.

Temporal deixis

Levinson, who specializes in time deixis, is also acquainted with temporal deixis (1983). According to Cruse (2006), a temporal deictic expression specifies the time of occurrence in relation to moment when the speaker is doing the speaking. Utilizing the point at which the utterance was made allows it to perform the job of locating points or intervals along the time axis.

Social deixis

Social deixis words are terms that have the purpose of indicating where the referent falls on the speaker's scale of social rank and closeness compared to the speaker (Cruse, 2006). In addition, Saeed (2003) shed light on the fact that "the pronoun system of certain languages also relates to grammatical information about the social identities or affiliations of the participants in the discussion or speech. This was a previously unknown aspect of the pronoun system. Other languages, such as French and German, have well-developed systems for grammaticalizing social interactions, in contrast to English, which does not incorporate social qualities of the addressee in discrete lexical components. In English, social interactions are not grammaticalized". French and German are two examples of languages that fall within this category. Cummings (2005), Saeed (2003), and Cruse cover the most of these varied locates within the social context of a speech that is either of a higher or lower social standing to the speaker. Cummings (2005) is the most recent of these references. These three writers address a broad variety of subjects relating to communication in their work. Even in a language such as English, in which the social characteristics of speakers and addressees are not grammaticalized, it is sometimes necessary to determine the placement of a person referent by looking at the broader social context of an utterance. This is the case when it is necessary to ascertain the placement of a person referent. This is the situation a significant portion of the time. This is particularly important to keep in mind in circumstances when the speaker is speaking to a group of individuals. Take into mind the following assertions that have been listed: I was wondering, Sir Robert, whether you may be interested in having something to drink.

There is a relationship between the person speaking and the one who is being addressed, respectively, that might be compared to that of an employee working for an employer (2005). This predicament is related to the use of appropriate manners. "Despite the fact that English is not like other languages that utilize respectful pronouns to demonstrate social deixis, politeness does have a part in the choice of forms of addressee such as Pete, Smith, Mr. Smith, Sir Smith, and so on" (Cruse,2006). In a nutshell, the term "social deixis" refers to the encoding of social

ties in linguistic expressions, more especially the manner in which such expressions relate to the social status of the individuals who are participating in the speech event.

The social information that is included inside a variety of phrases is what Stephen C. Levinson refers to as the "social deixis," and it may be found in many texts. Some instances of social deixis include one's relative social status as well as one's level of acquaintance with others. The word "social deixis," according to Levinson (1983), refers to the coding of social disparities linked with participant roles. A speaker and an addressee, or a speaker and a referent, are examples of social relationships that are meant to be discussed here. It's also possible that this is referring to a speaker and some kind of referent. Then there is social deixis, which occurs when a reference is made to the social characteristics of, or discrepancies between, the participants or referents in a speech event. Social comparison is another term for this. In many Indo-European languages, the contrast between language that is familiar and language that is polite may be clearly seen.

It is feasible to discern between distinct social positions by employing various manifestations of social deixis. It is possible to distinguish between relational and absolute forms of social deixis in the context of social deixis. Both a social feature of the referent and the social link between the speaker and the addressee may be referred to as "relational social deixis" in the context of this word. There are two forms of deictic allusions to social qualities of referents: indirect and explicit Just a handful of the many people I've mentioned include my spouse, our instructor, my cousin, and even my mother. It is common in certain types of address that do not involve any comparison between the speaker and the addressee to use absolute social deixis. Absolute social deixis is the term for these types of addresses. The word "deictic reference" is used to describe this kind of deixis. Some examples of formal titles include: My Lord, Majesty, and others.

Discourse deixis

The idea that is more widely referred to as deixis in texts is identical to the term that we refer to as discourse deixis here. According to Cruse (2000), the term "discourse deixis" can refer to a variety of different topics, such as the use of that to refer to past discourse components, such as how that was not a very kind thing to say, and the use of this to point to future discourse aspects, such as how listening to this will kill you! Both of these instances demonstrate how to utilize this to signpost to upcoming components of the conversation. Both of these instances demonstrate how to utilize this to signpost to upcoming components of the conversation. Both of these instances demonstrate how to utilize this to signpost to upcoming components of the conversation. In order to relate some features of earlier discourse to certain aspects of later discourse, the function makes reference to an event that took place in the past as well as something that will take place in the future (Cruse, 2006).

Cummings contends that in spite of this, there are instances when references to discourse deixis may also be anaphoric (2005). The use of anaphora involves the repetition of a previous reference to an extralinguistic object. According to Kreidler 1998 "anaphora is a kind of secondary reference that includes remembering a preceding reference by making use of certain function words. Anaphora is an example of this type of reference". John had just entered the room at that moment. Despite the fact that he seemed to be exhausted and that he is a reference

to the same person that John is a reference to, this is not a direct reference to the name "John" Cruse (2000: 324). As a result of this, the line that differentiates discourse deixis and anaphora may become more difficult to detect, or it may even vanish totally.

Definition of Reference

Deixis is the mechanism that is used to recognize the items that are there in the world, and reference is the overarching notion that refers to the process of recognizing the objects that are present in the world, as stated by (Cruse, 2000). In addition to this, Yule (1993) said that reference refers to the capability of the speaker or writer to offer the listener or reader with the power to recognize anything. When it comes to linguistics, the forms that further incorporate deictic phrases are referred to as referring expressions, and Yule (1996) is credited with providing a definition that is generally recognized and accepted. In addition to the pronouns, there are some proper nouns in this, such as "Shakespeare" or "Hawaii," while others are noun (phrases) which are either (definite: such as "the author" or "the island") or (indefinite: such as "a person" or "a lady"), in addition to the pronouns. Some of them, like "Shakespeare" or "Hawaii," are also referred to as proper nouns (such as "he" or "her"). As a consequence of this, the referent of each expression may be recognized, and if it is assumed that the listener is familiar with the information referred to by the referring phrase, then it is assumed that the listener is familiar with the information. When neither the speaker nor the listener has the background in the context, the process does not continue according to plan and does not end in a satisfactory conclusion. In particular, the function of inference is an essential component in the production of excellent reference. An inference is extra information that a listener makes use of in order to establish a relationship between what is stated and what must be intended (Yule, 2010). When it comes to locating the source of an utterance, the researcher ultimately arrives at the conclusion that deixis and reference are related in some way.

Synopsis of Mary Burrill's "They That Sit In Darkness "one-act play

Two of Burrill's best-known plays were released in 1919. One of Margaret Sanger's most popular monthly publications was her Birth Control Review, which advocated for women's reproductive rights. Max Eastman's The Liberator published the other drama, Aftermath. This 1919 one-act drama explores the challenges experienced by black working-class families with a large number of children. Malinda Jasper, a 38-year-old mother of ten children, works full-time and takes care of her family while her husband is away at work.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the researcher would utilize the descriptive qualitative approach to look for texts that incorporated social deixis in Mary Burrill's one-act play "They That Sit in Darkness." The one-act play served as the source for the material that was utilized in this investigation. The researcher conducted her analysis by locating the social deixis that appeared in each and every line of the one-act play that she read. The researcher identified many forms of social deixis that are present in each speech. After the social deixis words have been discovered, the researcher has proceeded to classify the social deixis words found in each and every speech into the respective types of social deixis. In order to get a clearer picture of the data, the

researcher used purposive sampling. As a result, the only utterances that the researcher concentrated on analyzing for this study were those that had social deixis.

> 1. Providing an explanation of the referencing terms used for each form of social deixis

> 2. The last stage of the research process involves the researcher drawing a conclusion based on the findings of the study...

DATA ANALYSIS

In this part of the study, the researcher presented the data, which consisted of two distinct types of social deixis, and analyzed the referring expressions of each distinct kind of social deixis found in Mary Burrill's one-act play "They That Sit in Darkness." In this part, both the findings and the discussion were laid forth for the reader.

Findings

At this point, the researcher will propose the research question to the audience. In Mary Burrill's one-act play "They That Sit in Darkness," which she was researching, she discovered the solution to the research topic of "what are the varieties of social deixis and examine the referring phrases of each form of social deixis." She provides an explanation of the facts in tabular form, which makes it easier to grasp. According to the findings of this study, social deixis was made up of two different types, namely relational social and absolute social deixis, described below:

Relational Social Deixis
The information on relational and social deixis that can be found in Mary Burrill's One-Act Play "They That Sit in Darkness" is shown in the table below. The information was presented in this table as a set of twelve expressions that were labeled as relational social deixis. These expressions were as follows: *Daddy, teacher, sup'inten'ent*, Dad, lawyer, mother, *daughter,* Ma, doctor, farmers, NURSE, and name of the person.

 (*Jasper, MALINDA JASPER,,LINDY, 'Liz 'Beth, , Yassum, Huff* , Gawd, Miles, MARY ELLEN, John Henry, Jackson, MISS ELIZABETH SHAW, Malinda Jasper, SHAW, great man., Malinda, Tom, Selena, Pinkie, Burnett man, Jim , God, Sam Jones MARY ELLEN, Redmon's., ALOYSIUS, Sam Jones, Booker Washin'ton)

	Social Deixis
	Relational Social Deixis
Extract 1	"MRS. **JASPER:** Den **Gawd** knows we'll starve, 'cause Ah see'd yo **daddy** give de **doctor** ebery cent o' his wages las' week. An' dey warn't be no mo'e money comin' in 'tel Ah kin git dis wash out to do

Redmon's.”

In the aforementioned quotation, the researcher discovered terms that reflect relational social and referent meaning as the name of persons **Jasper**, **Redmon** and **Gawd** (God); **daddy and doctor.**

Extract 2

“**LINDY:** [her face brightening up] **Yassum,** an' ef Mister Huff, the **sup'inten'ent** meks me county **teacher** lak he sez he'll do when I git back, I kin do lots mo'e fo' you an' the chillern!”

In the preceding quote, the researcher discovered expressions that indicate relational social (deixis) and reference meaning, specifically the names of persons **Linday, Yassum, and sup'inten'ent and teacher.**

Extract 3

“MRS. **JASPER**: [with deep feeling] Lor', Mis' **'Liz'beth,** cullud folks cain't do nothin' to white folks down heah! Huh **Dad** went on sumpin awful wid huh ever' day, an' one mawnin' we woked up and Pinkie an' huh baby wuz gawn! We ain't nevah heerd f'om huh tuh dis day-- [She closes her eyes as if to shut out the memory of Pinkie's sorrow.] Me an' **Jim** 'as allus put ouah tru's in de Lawd, an' we wants tuh raise up dese chillern to be good, hones' men an' women but we has tuh wuk so hard to give 'em de li'l de gits dat we ain't got no time tuh look at'er dey sperrits. When **Jim** go out to wuk--chillern's sleepin'; when he comes in late at night--chillern's sleepin'. When Ah git through scrubbin' at dem tubs all Ah kin do is set in dis cheer an' nod--Ah doan wants tuh see no chillern! Ef it warn't fo' **Lindy-**-huh got a mighty nice way wid 'em--**Gawd** he'p 'em!”

There are references to people named Jasper, **"Liz"beth, Jim, Linday, and Gawd (God); dad** in the quote above, which the researcher identifies as relational social deixis.

Extract 4

“**LINDY:** [watching **ALOYSIUS** antics] An' I'm goin' tuh have Aloysius' li'l legs straightened. [as the children roll in merriment] 'Sh! 'Sh! Mus'n' mek no noise 'cause Ma ain't well! An' in de evenin' we'll have a real set-down-to-de table suppah--**Dad** he won't have to wuk so hard so he kin git home early--an' after suppah we all kin set 'round de fiah lak dey doovah to **Lawyer** Hope's an' tell stories an' play games”

In the aforementioned quotation, the researcher discovered terms

	with relational social deixis and reference meanings, such as the names **Linday and Aloysus, as well as dad and lawyer.**
Extract 5	"**MISS SHAW:** [very seriously] **Lindy**, **your mother's** condition has grown suddenly very, very serious. The exertion of today is beginning to tell on her heart. Bring me some boiling water immediately for my hypodermic. [calling from the rear door] **Miles, Miles!** Run to the Hope's as fast as you can and ask them to telephone for the **doctor**—**your mother** is very ill. Tell him the nurse says it is urgent!"

The researcher discovered phrases in the aforementioned quotation that are suggested as relational social (deixis) and reference meaning, as name of person: **Shaw, Linday, and Miles, as well as mother and doctor.** |
| **Extract 6** | "**MISS SHAW**: [very gravely] But you must not think that you are as strong now as you were then. I heard the **doctor** tell you very definitely that this baby had left your heart weaker than ever, and that you must give up this laundry work"

In the above quotation, the researcher discovered terms that reflect related social (deixis) and reference meaning, as the name of the any being as **Shaw and the doctor.** |
| **Extract 7** | "**MALINDA JASPER,** a frail, tired-looking woman of thirty-eight, and **LINDY**, **her seventeen-year-old daughter**, are bending over the tubs swirling their hands in the water to make sure that their task is completed. From the yard come the constant cries of children at play.]"

In the above statement, the researcher discovered terms that suggest relational social (deixis) and reference as the name of an individual such as **Jasper and Linday, who is her seventeen-year-old daughter.** |
| | "**LINDY**: [looking at her in concern] See**, Ma,** I tole yuh not to be doin' all this wuk! Whut's **Miss 'Liz'beth** goin' er say when she comes heah this evenin' an' fine out you done all this wuk after she tole yuh pertic'lar yestiddy that she wuz'n goin' let yuh out'n bed 'fo' three weeks--an' here 't'ain't been a week sence baby wuz bawn!" |

Extract 8	n the above quotation, the researcher discovered terms that suggest relational social-deixis and reference meaning as the name of the individuals **Linday, 'Liz'beth, and Ma.**
	"**MISS SHAW**: [placing her hand tenderly on his shoulder] Never mind, now, **Miles**, **your mother** is dead."
	The researcher discovered terms in the passage above that are identified as relational social deixis and reference meanings, including the name of a person: **Shaw and Miles; your mother**.
Extract 9	"**MRS. JASPER:** Thinkin' 'bout it! **Lindy** ain't been thinkin' an' dreamin' 'bout nothin' else sence **Booker Washin'ton** talked to de **farmers** down yonder at Shady Grove some ten yeah ergo. Did yo' know **Booker Washin'ton, Mis' 'Liz'beth?**"
	The researcher discovered terms in the aforementioned quotation that are suggested as having relational social deixis and reference meanings namely the name of persons **Linday, Booker Washin'ton, 'Liz'beth and farmers.**
Extract 10	
	"**MISS SHAW:** [fervently] I wish to **God** it were lawful for me to do so! My heart goes out to you poor people that sit in darkness, having, year after year, children that you are physically too weak to bring into the world--children that you are unable not only to educate but even to clothe and feed. **Malinda**, when I took my oath as **nurse**, I swore to abide by the laws of the State, and the law forbids me telling you what you have a right to know!"
	This statement, the researcher uncovered terms that suggested social deixis and reference meanings such as **Shaw, Malinda, and God's names; nurse.**
Extract 11	

Absolute Social Deixis

The information on absolute social (deixis) may be found in the table that follows. The one-act play "They That Sit in Darkness" was written by Mary Burrill. This table provided the information in four different forms of phrases that showed absolute social (deixis). These forms of expressions were: Absolute Social Deixis Miss, MRS., Mister, and Lor' (Lord).

	Social Deixis **Absolute Social Deixis**
	Extract 12 **"MISS** SHAW: Come, come, Malinda, you must not give away like this. You are worn out-- come, you must get to bed." The researcher discovered that **Miss** is a kind of absolute social deixis and a reference meaning based on the aforementioned converstaion. **Extract 13** "LINDY: [her face brightening up] Yassum, an' ef **Mister** Huff, the sup'inten'ent meks me county teacher lak he sez he'll do when I git back, I kin do lots mo'e fo' you an' the chillern!" **Mister** is one sort of absolute social deixis and reference meanings discovered by the researcher from the aforementioned interactions. **Extract 14** **"MRS.** JASPER: **Lor',** Lindy 'ud nevah git dere ef we had to sen' huh! Some dem rich folks up yonder in yo' part de world is sen'in' huh" Lor' (Lord) was discovered as a kind of absolute social deixis and reference meanings from the aforementioned talks . **Extract 15** **"MRS.** JASPER: Dar now! Ah'm mighty glad he didn' wake up 'tel we git dis washin' done! Ah reckon he's hongry. Ain't Miles come back wid de milk yet? He's been gawn mos' 'en hour--see ef he's took dat guitar wid 'im" The researcher discovered one sort of absolute social deixis and reference meanings from the aforementioned talks, which is **Mrs.**

Discussions

The researcher discusses the data of each type of social (deixis) in "They That Sit in Darkness" written by Mary Burrill. The researcher examined the referring phrases that were used in Mary Burrill's one-act play "They That Sit in Darkness," and concluded that there were two different types of social deixis. The in-depth explanation was provided in the investigation that was conducted.

Relational Social Deixis

What we call "relational social deixis" is a deixis reference to a referent's social feature that is different from either a relative ranking of referents or a deixis reference to a relationship between the speaker and addressee. As opposed to a deixis reference to a social relationship, "relational social deixis" refers to a deixis reference to a social attribute of a referent. The phrase "relational social deixis" describes a deixis reference to a social property of a referent as opposed to a deixis reference to a social connection. To provide just a few instances, there is my spouse, as well as our instructor and our cousin, as well as even my own mother (Levinson, 1983).

The information on relational and social deixis that can be found in Mary Burrill's One-Act Play "They That Sit in Darkness" is shown in the table that can be seen above. The above table includes the data in twelve deictic expressions which indicate as relational social (deixis): *Daddy, teacher, sup'inten'ent*, Dad, lawyer, mother, *daughter,* Ma, , doctor, farmers, , NURSE, and name of the person; *Jasper, MALINDA JASPER,,LINDY, 'Liz'beth, , Yassum, Huff* , Gawd, Miles, MARY ELLEN, John Henry, Jackson, MISS ELIZABETH SHAW, Malinda Jasper, SHAW, great man., Malinda, Tom, Selena, Pinkie, Burnett man, Jim , God, Sam Jones MARY ELLEN, Redmon's., ALOYSIUS, Sam Jones, Booker Washin'ton. Because of the tight link among themselves, the names of the people contained in the chosen text have relational social deixis. The relationship among them is so close that each individual talks in a casual manner without declaring formal phrases with regard to the text. The social interaction includes relational social (deixis), such as how the researcher discovered one expression in Extract 9 that was identified as reference meaning and relational social (deixis) as the name of a person whose name is "Miles."

"MISS SHAW: [placing her hand tenderly on his shoulder] Never mind, now, Miles, your mother is dead."

Referring Expressions in Mary Burrill's One-Act Play "They That Sit in Darkness"
In this part, She demonstrates the referencing expressions of the various deixis kinds that are used in the one-act play "They That Sit in Darkness" written by Mary Burrill. To provide a response to the second issue that was posed in the first chapter, which is the primary objective of this section.

Daddy, teacher, sup'inten'ent, Dad, lawyer, mother, daughter, Ma,, doctor, farmers,, NURSE, and The names of the people suggest relational social deixis and might be understood to relate to the speaker's interlocutor, who serves as the second topic of the discourse. The existing relational social deixis in Mary Burrill's One-Act Play "They That Sit in Darkness" are encoded (**Miss Shaw)**, the speaker says **Malinda** to come and suggesting not give away as she

has worn out in Extract number12 "MISS SHAW: Come, come, Malinda, you must not give away like this. You are worn out-- come, you must get to bed."

In the extract number 9 the words "your mother" and "Miles," which refer to family members, are examples of the relational social deixis. They demonstrate the social standing of Shaw, your mother, and Miles, whose biological mother is my mother who was ill, now dead "MISS SHAW: [placing her hand tenderly on his shoulder] Never mind, now, Miles, your mother is dead."

CONCLUSIONS

The author identifies two types of deictic expressions or words regarding social (deixis) and referencing expression after examining the data of social deixis in the play "They That Sit in Darkness" that was written by Burrill in the previous chapter. Following the completion of the study on the one-act play by Mary Burrill titled "They That Sit in Darkness," there are two possible conclusions that might be drawn in order to provide an answer to the issue posed by the problem statement of this research. They are as follows:

1. The researcher in this study discovered two different types of social deixis: the first is relational social deixis, which includes the speaker and the interlocutors of relational social deixis, and it has twelve forms of expressions that are indicated as social deixis. These expressions include Daddy, teacher, sup'inten'ent, Dad, lawyer, mother, daughter, Ma,, doctor, farmers,, NURSE, and name of the person. The second type is absolute social (Lord).

2. The individuals who came from all of the low social status are referred to by the twelve phrases that belong to the speaker and the interlocutors of relational social deixis. People make use of them in different contexts and in different ways depending on who is speaking. In addition, the four phrases that are associated with the approved recipient of absolute

The individuals , those have an exceptional standing in the modern world have been referred to as having social deixis, much as the scenario that is being told in this one-act play. People use them to show respect for another individual by designating that being that is called as an addressee of the speakers in dialogue, and they do this on the basis of the findings of an analysis carried out by the writer.

Suggestions

The researcher would like to provide some recommendations to students majoring in English who have keen interest in the theory of deixis, and more specifically social (deixis) and who would use this theory to conduct an analysis of data. Specifically, the researcher would want to focus on social deixis. These suggestions are based on the findings and the discussion, and she would like to share them with students who have the same major. The researcher has high expectations that the findings of this study would be helpful to future researchers that use the same principle in their work. According to the findings of this study, there are just two distinct variations of Stephen C. Levinson's social deixis components. They are the speaker, the

interlocutors, and the permitted receiver of absolute (deixis), respectively. The researcher recommends that the future researchers can determine a source data that are abundant with social deixis and other types of deixis which maybe covers many comprehensive forms of social deixis kinds.

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