

AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN LITTLE WOMEN MOVIE SCRIPT

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyzing types and studying the use of deixis frequency in the Little Women movie script, namely personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis, and deixis discourse, which only fits in dialogues in film scripts. This study also aims to determine the type of dominant deixis used in the film Little Women. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. This research was carried out in the following stages; 1) watch and collect all related data in the film. 2) categorize existing data according to the type of deixis. 3) analyze data related to the kind of deixis. 4) displays related data. 5) explain the data in every type of deixis. In this study, the most dominant deixis used was personal deixis, with a total frequency of 1958 (78%). Next, deixis is the deixis discourse with 365 (14,38%) frequencies appearing. Third, time deixis with frequency appears 131 (5,16%). The last is place deixis with frequencies 85 (3,35%).

Keywords: Deixis; Analysis; Movie Script

INTRODUCTION

Viahapsari & Parmawati (2020) stated that communication is an unavoidable activity as human social beings who need each other. Moreover, Viahapsari & Parmawati (2020) added that communication is an unavoidable activity as human social beings who need each other. With communication, people easily share ideas, expand information, express what people feel. Language is a means used between humans to communicate and exchange information both directly and indirectly in daily activities. Language is an institution that communicates with others commonly used by Lyons (1981) arbitration-verbal arbitration symbol. There are five micro components in English, such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Pragmatic is the part of linguistics whose context is related to the language used—quoted by (Rahayu, Syahrizal & Sadikin (2019) in Syahrizal (2017) describes that pragmatics is about the interaction of semantic knowledge with our knowledge of the world, taking into account contexts of use. While according to Nisa (2020), pragmatic is dealing with a different perspective or context, but it is still related, or it can be said that pragmatic is concerned with communicative utterance in any context that is intended to the speaker means. In communicating, people usually point to something through language, a phenomenon known as deixis. Quoted in Kusumaningrum (2016) by Levinson (1983), it could be said that deixis is systematized in an egocentric way considering the speaker as a central point that relates everything to his point of view and also considering the deictic center that is supposed to be as follows: 1) The central person is the speaker. 2) The central time in which the speaker produces the utterance. 3) The central place is the location at utterance time the speaker speaks. 4) The discourse center is the point speaker is currently at in the production of his utterance. As quoted by Sasmita (2018), when the speakers and listeners get miscommunication about the meaning of the word related to the context of a situation, the listeners know the context, the language can be understood clearly about meaning. It can conclude that deixis is a reference through

conversations in conversations, extralinguistic, such as: who is speaking, the time or place of speech, the speaker's movements, the current location in the discourse. In this study, the researchers examined the analysis of Personal Deixis, Place Deixis, Time Deixis, and Deixis Discourse in the *Little Women* Movie Script. In the movie, Jo March and his sisters worked hard to stay together under any circumstances in their daily lives, only accompanied by his mother, with fathers who were far away on the battlefield volunteering. They go through their routine by working, tidying up the house, and being a good child to both parents. Every girl in the March family also has their respective ambitions. Jo wants to be a famous writer, Meg loves her family, Amy wants to meet and marry a rich person, and their youngest sister Beth wants to be a pianist—faced with the love life of Jo and Theodore Laurence. He turned out to be unrequited because Jo saw him as a friend and was not interested in anything other than that. Facing Laurence and herself who could not be like before, Jo went to New York to pursue his aspiration to become a writer, whereas Laurie goes to Europe to forget Jo. Jo's sister, Beth, is dying, which makes Jo return home. After Beth's departure, Jo felt that he did not have a dream and would end up being a spinster and stayed at home to care for his parents. He then stopped writing for money and learned more to be honest from the heart. Feeling not wanting to be alone, Jo then hopes Laurence, who turns out to be engaged to Amy in Europe. Feeling hurt, Jo then reunited with Mr. Bhaer, a Professor who lives in New York. After going through a series of miscommunications, they finally got engaged. Jo also inherited a large house from his Aunt March and opened a boarding school for children in the house. There is some deixis, but in this research, the researcher focus on analyzed Personal Deixis, Place deixis, Time Deixis, and Discourse Deixis in *Little Women* Movie Script. The first-person pronoun is a speaker's reference to himself, the second person to designate one or more interlocutors. In contrast, the person looks to appoint the speaker opposite the speaker, Nadar (2009). Therefore, by using personal deixis, the speaker can refer to anything. It can be someone (human) or something (thing). According to Shpresa (2015), there is a gestural for spatial deixis and non-gestural use. The use of gestures is indicated through head movements or eye gaze, for example, "I do not like the picture that's there." (pointing to picture). Non-gestural usage can also refer to an area, for example, "I love being here!" (while walking in the garden). Quoted by Natalia & Santoso (2020), Place Deixis points to some spaces between speaker and listener. Spatial deixis is a show to a relative of location people and things like here and there. According to Shappeck (2004), Time deixis can be known easily if the speaker and speaker understand the time and the conversation going on and the purpose of the communication. Grundy (2013) stated that the tense system is essential for time deixis because every sentence refers to an event's specific time. Time of utterance is usually used to determine the time of the incident at that time. Discourse deixis is the deictic part of the discourse part relative to the current speaker location, such as above, below, before (usually used in the text)—this, outside, hereafter, last (commonly used in speech). Added by Levinson (1983), since the theory of discourse deixis unfolds in time, it seems natural that time – deictic words can be used to refer or indicate to the portions of the discourse, such as that can be seen in utterance: last week and next Thursday, we have in the last paragraph and the next chapter. However, not only time deictic, place – deictic also can re-use in discourse deixis, such as demonstrated by words 'this' and 'that.' The word 'this' can be used to refer to the forthcoming portion of the discourse, while word 'that' can be used to a preceding portion of the discourse. The use of words 'this' and 'that' in the discourse, context can be seen in the examples following; (1) I bet you have not heard this story (2) That was the funniest story I have ever heard. The word 'this' and 'that' in the examples above cannot be categorized or included in place-deictic or place deixis, but is categorized as discourse deixis because they refer to such a discourse story.

METHOD

Researchers use qualitative descriptive methods in their research. Qualitative research method is explained in detail by describing the data obtained. This method is using to determine the number of deixis in the Little Women movie script. As cited in Natalia & Santoso (2020), according to Yin (2016), qualitative researchers doing design studies of real-world settings find how to overcome problems and how to capture the context of the material presented. The research was carried out in the following stages; 1) watch and collect all related data in the film. 2) categorize existing data according to the type of deixis. 3) analyze data related to the kind of deixis. 4) displays related data. 5) explain the data in every type of deixis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Based on the analysis, there are four types of Deixis in Little Women Movie script. There are Personal Deixis, Place Deixis, Time Deixis, and Discourse Deixis. The results of the deixis frequency found in the Little Women movie script can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Frequency of Deixis Type

Deixis	Frequency	Percentage
Personal Deixis	1958	78%
Place Deixis	85	3,35%
Time Deixis	131	5,16%
Discourse Deixis	365	14,38%
Total	2539	

Table 1 reveals that the total number of deixis found in the Little Women Movie Script was 2539. The most widely used deixis was personal deixis, with a frequency of 1958 (78%). The next Discourse Deixis appeared with 365 frequencies (14.38%). Furthermore, Deixis Time was 131 frequencies (5.16%). The last deixis that appeared was placed deixis with a frequency of 85 (3.35%).

Related data is shown below:

1. Personal Deixis

a. First Person Deixis

The first-person pronoun refers to himself, the second person to refer to one or more interlocutors. In contrast, the person looks to appoint the speaker opposite the speaker, Nadar (2009). In the Little Women script, personal deixis is used 1,958 times, with an average of 78%.

Excerpt 1 (Page 5)

Jo: "I was looking for the Weekly Volcano office... I wished to see Mr. Dashwood?"

Jo said the utterance. The word 'I' referred to herself and intended for the subject of Singular Pronoun. Therefore, the pronoun 'I' belongs to First Person Deixis.

Excerpt 2 (Page 21)

Marmee: "Oh, just call me Mother or Marmee. Everyone does."

Marmee said the utterance. The word 'Me' referred to herself and intended for the subject of Singular Pronoun. Therefore, the pronoun 'Me' belongs to First Person Deixis.

Excerpt 3 (Page 9)

Amy: "Yes, until I've completed all of my painting lessons, of course."

Amy said the utterance. The word 'My' referred to herself and intended for the subject of Singular Pronoun. Therefore, the pronoun 'My' belongs to First Person Deixis.

Excerpt 4 (Page 19)

Laurie: "You must take mine. Please!"

Laurie said the utterance. The word 'Mine' referred to himself and intended for the subject of Singular Pronoun. Therefore, the pronoun 'Mine' belongs to First Person Deixis.

Excerpt 5 (Page 83)

Beth: "I always go by myself, and you haven't been keeping up with your tasks."

Beth said the utterance. The word 'Myself' referred to herself and intended for the subject of Singular Pronoun. Therefore, the pronoun 'Myself' belongs to First Person Deixis.

Excerpt 6 (Page 37)

Amy: "Jo, stands in the back, so we can't see her cry."

Amy said the utterance. The word 'We' referred to herself and intended for the subject of Singular Pronoun. Therefore, the pronoun 'We' belongs to First Person Deixis.

Excerpt 7 (Page 83)

Jo: "Oh, Betty, we barely have enough to feed ourselves. Besides, I have to finish this story."

Jo said the utterance. The word 'Ourselves' referred to herself and intended for the subject of Singular Pronoun. Therefore, the pronoun 'Ourselves' belongs to First Person Deixis.

Excerpt 8 (Page 31)

Jo: "I wish she could help other people at a time convenient to us."

Jo said the utterance. The word 'Us' referred to herself and intended for the subject of Singular Pronoun. Therefore, the pronoun 'Us' belongs to First Person Deixis.

Excerpt 9 (Page 28)

Marmee: "Dear Jo, our Beth has taken a turn for the worse. Please, come home as soon as you can."

Marmee said the utterance. The word 'Our' referred to herself and intended for the subject of Singular Pronoun. Therefore, the pronoun 'Our' belongs to First Person Deixis.

Excerpt 10 (Page 47)

Mr. Laurence: "Tell the little girl to use our piano."

Mr. Laurence said the utterance. The word 'Our' referred to himself and intended for the subject of Singular Pronoun. Therefore, the pronoun 'Our' belongs to First Person Deixis.

b. Second Person Deixis

Yule (1996) stated that the second person deixis is a reference to a person or persons identified as addressee, such as you, yourself, yours, and as a person who takes direct contact with the first person and listener.

Excerpt 1 (Page 7)

Jo: (to the cat).. "My Beth would like you, very much."

Jo said the utterance. The word 'You' refers to the cat as the Singular Person or Second Person Deixis subject.

Excerpt 2 (Page 9)

Aunt March: "And you shouldn't go home until you and Fred Vaughn are properly engaged."

Aunt March said the utterance. The word 'You' refers to Amy as the Singular Person or Second Person Deixis subject.

Excerpt 3 (Page 18)

Marmee: "Laurie, how are your ankles? Do you need ice?"

Marmee said the utterance. The word 'Your' refers to Laurie's ankles as the Singular Person or Second Person Deixis subject.

Excerpt 4 (Page 26)

Friedrich: "Do you have anyone to take you seriously and talk about your work?"

Friedrich said the utterance. The word 'Your' refers to Jo's work as the Singular Person or Second Person Deixis subject.

Excerpt 5 (Page 38)

Aunt March: "You mind yourself, dearie, one day you'll need me, and you'll wish you had behaved better."

Aunt March said the utterance. The word 'Yourself' refers to Jo as the Singular Person or Second Person Deixis subject.

Excerpt 6 (Page 38)

Jo: "Thank you, Aunt March, for your employment and many kindnesses, but I intend to make my own way in the world."

Jo said the utterance. The word 'Your' refers to Aunt March as the Singular Person or Second Person Deixis subject.

Excerpt 7 (Page 38)

Marmee: "Oh, Meg – You'll kill yourself for fashion one of these days. Hannah! We need ice!"

Marmee said the utterance. The word 'Yourself' refers to Meg as the subject of Singular Person or Second Person Deixis.

Excerpt 8 (Page 78)

Amy: "Go back work for your grandfather and make something of yourself."

Amy said the utterance. The word 'Your' refer to Laurie as the subject of Singular Person or Second Person Deixis.

Excerpt 9 (Page 95)

Meg: "Just because mine are not the same as yours does not mean they unimportant."

Meg said the utterance. The word 'Yours' refers to Jo as the subject of Singular Person or Second Person Deixis.

Excerpt 10 (Page 8)

Friedrich: "Nobody gets ink stains like yours out of a desire for money."

Friedrich said the utterance. The word 'Yours' refers to Jo as the subject of Singular Person or Second Person Deixis.

c. Third Person Deixis

Third-person deixis is meant as a speaker or receiver, and usually implies the gender of the person to whom the utterance is referring. The third person includes the pronouns him, him, them, him, himself, and them. Third-person deixis can also be interpreted as a first-person speaker with a second person, stated by Yule (1996).

Excerpt 1 (Page 45)

Jo: "We haven't got a father. Moreover, we won't have him for as long as this war drags on."

Laurie: "That's my grandfather. Are you scared of him?"

Jo and Laurie said the utterance. In the conversation, the word 'Him' refers to Laurie's grandfather as the third person and a person who is talked about and categorized into Third Person – Deixis.

Excerpt 2 (Page 26)

Jo: "My reaction indicates that you are a pompous blowhard. Shakespeare wrote for the masses."

Friedrich: "He was the greatest poet who ever lived. He smuggled his poetry in popular works."

Friedrich said the utterance. The word 'His' in the conversation refers to Shakespeare as a third person and a person who talked about and categorized into Third Person – Deixis.

Excerpt 3 (Page 4)

Jo: "A friend of mine desired me to offer a story, by her, she wrote it."

Jo said the utterance. The word 'Her' refers to a friend of Jo as the third person and a person who is talked about and categorized into Third Person – Deixis.

Excerpt 4 (Page 5)

Jo: "My sister Amy is in Paris, and until she marries someone obscenely wealthy, it's up to me to keep the family afloat. Goodbye."

Jo said the utterance. The word 'She' refers to Amy as the third person and a person who is talked about and categorized into Third Person – Deixis.

Excerpt 5 (Page 6)

Amy: "Oh, yes! Very true, Aunt March."

Aunt March: "Don't humor me, girl! What do they write, your troublemaking family?"

Aunt March said the utterance. The word 'They' refers to Amy Family as the third person and a person who is talked about and categorized into Third Person – Deixis.

Excerpt 6 (Page 34)

Marmee (V.O): "...that when I come back to them, I may be fonder and prouder than ever of my little women."

Marmee said the utterance. The word 'Them' refers to Marmee children as the third person and as a person who is talked about and categorized into Third Person – Deixis.

Excerpt 7 (Page 34)

Marmee: "I know they will be loving children to you, do their duty faithfully, fight their enemies bravely."

Marmee said the utterance. The word 'Their' refers to Marmee children as the third person and as a person who is talked about and categorized into Third Person – Deixis.

Excerpt 8 (Page 118)

Jo: (she puts her hands in his, and steps under the umbrella) They aren't empty now."

Jo said the utterance. The word 'They' refers to Mr. Laurence's hand as the third person and a person talked about and categorized into Third Person – Deixis.

Excerpt 9 (Page 21)

Jo: "I don't believe fine young ladies enjoy themselves a bit more than we do."

Jo said the utterance. The word 'Themselves' refers to fine young ladies as the third person and as a person who is talked about and categorized into Third Person – Deixis.

Excerpt 10 (Page 23)

Amy: "Selfish people do like to talk about themselves."

Amy said the utterance. The word 'Themselves' refers to selfish people as the third person and as a person who is talked about and categorized into Third Person – Deixis.

2. Place Deixis

Yule (1996) said that Place Deixis is where people's relative location and things are being indicated. Furthermore, Levinson (1983) added that deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the participant's location of the speech event.

Excerpt 1 (Page 10)

Amy: "Are you chasing some young girl across Europe?"

Amy said the utterance. The word 'Europe' refers to the speakers' location and is categorized as Place Deixis.

Excerpt 2 (Page 14)

Laurie: "I don't know how you do things here yet – you see, I've spent most of my life in Europe."

Laurie said the utterance. The word 'Here' refers to the speakers' location and is categorized as Place Deixis.

Excerpt 3 (Page 9)

Aunt March: "The decadents have ruined Paris, you ask me. These French women couldn't lift a hairbrush."

Aunt March said the utterance. The word 'Paris' refers to the speakers' location and is categorized as Place Deixis.

Excerpt 4 (Page 21)

Meg: "It seems like being a fine young lady to come home from my party in a carriage and have maids to wait on me!"

Meg said the utterance. The word 'Home' refers to the speakers' location and is categorized as Place Deixis.

Excerpt 5 (Page 99)

Marmee: "You are much too lonely here, Jo. Wouldn't you like to go back to New York? What about your friend – Friedrich, was that his name?"

Marmee said the utterance. The word 'Here' refers to the speakers' location and is categorized as Place Deixis.

Excerpt 6 (Page 111)

Jo: "I'll open a school for boys and girls, both."

Jo said the utterance. The word 'School' refers to the speakers' location and is categorized as Place Deixis.

Excerpt 7 (Page 10)

Laurie: "Still in Germany. I'm on my own, traveling and having fun."

Laurie said the utterance. The word 'Germany' refers to the speaker's location and is categorized as Place Deixis.

Excerpt 8 (Page 15)

Jo: "There, now you'll see a perfect little ringlet."

Jo said the utterance. The word 'There' refers to the speakers' location and is categorized as Place Deixis.

Excerpt 9 (Page 48)

Jo: "Starring the greatest actress from here to the Mississippi River, Miss Meg March."

Jo said the utterance. The word 'Here' refers to the speakers' location and is categorized as Place Deixis.

Excerpt 10 (Page 76)

Marmee: "I need to be here. I've spent my whole life ashamed of my country."

Marmee said the utterance. The word 'Here' refers to the speakers' location and is categorized as Place Deixis.

3. Time Deixis

Levinson (1983) stated that Time Deixis is referenced to state the time when the utterance is uttered. Moreover, Fromkin (2000) added the following examples are all deictic expressions of time: now, then, tomorrow, this time, that time, seven days ago, two weeks from now, last week, next April.

Excerpt 1 (Page 49)

Jo: "Now then, everybody vote, and remember that it's our Laurie and say, "AYE!"

Jo said the utterance. The word 'Now' describes ongoing activities and is categorized as Time Deixis.

Excerpt 2 (Page 80)

Amy: "You've said that a dozen times in the past month."

Amy said the utterance. The word 'Past month' describe to months that have already passed and categorized as Time Deixis.

Excerpt 3 (Page 56)

Marmee: "Don't let the sun go down on your anger. Forgive her. Help each other, and you begin again tomorrow."

Marmee said the utterance. The word 'Tomorrow' describes to next day and is categorized as Time Deixis.

Excerpt 4 (Page 94)

Father: "Dear Sister, you are too kind. And thank you for today's festive."

Father said the utterance. The word 'Today' describes to ongoing activities and is categorized as Time Deixis.

Excerpt 5 (Page 26)

Jo: "I got carried away with our delicious revenge play last night. POISON!"

Jo said the utterance. The word 'Last night' describes the night that has already passed and categorized as Time Deixis.

Excerpt 6 Page 56)

Laurie: "Good morning, ladies! It's brisk and brilliant, and I think the last day for the river – get your ice skates!"

Laurie said the utterance. The word 'Last day' describes the day that has already passed and categorized as Time Deixis.

Excerpt 7 (Page 19)

Meg: "No, it's so early – you can't mean to leave yet."

Meg said the utterance. The word 'Early' describe to before the usual or expected time and categorizes as Time Deixis.

Excerpt 8 (Page 9)

Sallie: (to the clerk) "Twenty yards of the blue silk as well as the pink. Someone will be by for it later."

Sallie said the utterance. The word 'Later' describes a time or situation that has been talking about or after the present one and categorized as Time Deixis.

Excerpt 9 (Page 21)

Laurie: "You don't have to feel sorry for me, Amy. You'll feel the same way one day."

Laurie said the utterance. The word 'One day' describes a particular but unspecified time in the past and categorized as Time Deixis.

Excerpt 10 (Page 26)

Meg: (putting down her sewing) "I wish I had heaps of money and plenty of servants, so I'd never

I need to work again."

Meg said the utterance. The word 'Never' describes no time in the past or future and is categorized as Time deixis.

4. Discourse Deixis

Levinson (1983) explains that discourse or deixis text is related to the use of expressions that refer to the part of the discourse that contains the utterance and can be interpreted as a type of location deixis in the discourse or text.

Excerpt 1 (Page 24)

Amy: "It looks like it's never done a day of work in its life. And that ring is ridiculous."

Laurie: "Jo gave me this ring."

Laurie said the utterance. The word 'This' refers to the ring that Jo gave and categorized as Discourse Deixis.

Excerpt 2 (Page 41)

Amy: (doing a voice) "Tell the servants that I want this painting purchased for me! IMMEDIATELY!"

Amy said the utterance. The word 'This' refers to the painting and is categorized as Discourse Deixis.

Excerpt 3 (Page 9)

Sallie: (cont'd) "Oh, Meg! That would look so lovely on you. I know just the dressmaker to send you to. You'll be the prettiest wife in Concord."

Sallie said the utterance. The word 'That' refers to grey silk and is categorized as Discourse Deixis.

Excerpt 4 (Page 30)

Jo: "What about your music, Queen Bess?"

Beth: (blushing) "I only do that for us, I don't need anymore else to hear it."

Beth said the utterance. The word 'That' refers to music Jo and Beth listen to and categorized as Discourse Deixis.

Excerpt 5 (Page 60)

Beth: (worried) "She's not cutting her trip short, is she?"

Jo: "No, no."

Beth: "Good. Is there any news? What does she say?"

Beth said the utterance. The word 'There' refers to information about a recently changed situation or a recent event categorized as Discourse Deixis.

Excerpt 6 (Page 30)

Jo: "Mother! Are you freezing? Come have some tea."

Beth: "Hannah and I made these cakes."

Beth said the utterance. The word 'These' refers to the cakes Hannah and Beth made and categorized as Discourse Deixis.

Excerpt 7 (Page 35)

Marmee: "I'm back! We brought food and blankets and sweaters. And we brought some medicine. These are my girls."

Marmee said the utterance. The word 'These' refers to Marmee children and is categorized as Discourse Deixis.

Excerpt 8 (Page 15)

Beth: "I don't want to go, but I wish I could hear all the music."

Jo: "I'll keep it all in my head and try yo sing it for you when I get home."

Jo said the utterance. The word 'It' refers to music and is categorized as Discourse Deixis.

Excerpt 9 (Page 15)

Jo: "-- don't touch me, thanks! I already feel ridiculous. I don't want to look at it."

Jo said the utterance. The word 'It' refers to feel ridiculous and categorized as Discourse Deixis.

Excerpt 10 (Page 71)

Amy: "I've always known that I would marry rich. Why should I be ashamed of that?"

Amy said the utterance. The word 'That' refers to marry rich people and be ashamed to marry reach people and be categorized as Discourse Deixis.

Discussion

After the researcher analyzes the types of deixis in the movie script of *Little Women*, the researcher finds four types of deixis in it, namely personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis, and discourse deixis. The first is Personal Deixis divided into three parts; first-person deixis (I, me, my, mine, myself, we, us, our, ourselves). Second-person deixis (you, your, yourself, yourselves). Third-person deixis (he, him, his, himself, her, hers, herself, it, its, itself, them, their, theirs, themselves). Second, Place Deixis or location can be said as a place deixis if it can be seen from the people who are communicating in the ongoing conversation. The place deixis can see from the use of demonstrative pronouns like words; this, and that.

Furthermore, it can see demonstrative information that states places like; here and there. The third is Time Deixis, namely giving form in the time when the utterance is spoken. The time reference is relative to a temporary reference point, and this point is usually a moment of utterance. The most critical aspect of time deixis is tensed. It encodes a mixture of deictic time differences and aspect differences, which are difficult to separate. Some deixis in the *Little Women* movie script, including: now, yesterday, tomorrow, today, month, and evening. Last is Discourse Deixis about specific parts of a discourse that contains utterance.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study results, the researcher concluded that deixis could help identify the structure of language and the context surrounding it. Namely, there are four types of deixis in the *little women* movie script, with 2539 deixis frequencies. The most widely used deixis was personal deixis, with a frequency of 1958 (78%). The next deixis is discourse deixis, with a frequency of 365 (14.38%). Meanwhile, Time deixis appears with a frequency of 131 (5.16%). The last deixis to appear was place deixis with a frequency of 85 (3.35%).

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