

Pragmatic Analysis of Deictic Expressions in Arthur Miller's Play "Death of a salesman"

By

Asst. inst. Basima Abdul- Jabbar Khadum Ali Diyala University,
College of Basic Education, Dept. of English. Email:
alrubaij@yahoo.com

Abstract

This paper is about deixis as one aspect of pragmatic field. Dialogues in plays always show properties such as person, place and time. The use of such words can be explicit or implicit. Hence understanding such words as intended by the speaker/writer helps the listener / reader to interpret what the speaker/writer wants to convey, whereas misunderstanding their scope leads to confusion or misinterpretation. Thus, the focus of this research is to find the kinds of deixis and their references in the play as they are an act in which a writer uses linguistic forms to enable the reader to identify something. The aim of the study is to investigate and explain what kind of deixis used in the play with their references and to what extent the writer uses these expressions. In the study of literature, it is necessary to analyze the deictic items and understand their role in the text as they can give us a significant insight in a literature and therefore they should not be ignored. Sometimes the deictic items lead to ambiguity, obscurity, vagueness and a reader is supposed to analyze the work and arrive to some kind of meaning. The play "Death of a salesman" by Arthur Miller is used as data analyzed and deixis is classified according to Mey (2001). The present study consists of two sections, the first deals with an introduction and definitions of deixis and its categories. The second is concerned with the play analysis, results and discussions, some recommendations, the conclusion and the references.

Keyword: deictic expression, indexical, person, time, place, Categories.

1- Introduction

Deixis is an important field of language study in its own right, but it has come relevance to the analysis of conversation. It is then described as "verbal pointing", that is to say by means of language. It deals with the use of certain expressions to locate subjects in spatiotemporal, social and discursive context. The signal is the most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected. The term (Deixis) is pointing or indicating, and has as

prototypical or focal exemplars the use of demonstratives, first and second pronouns, tense, specific time and place adverbs like now and here, and a variety of other grammatical features tied directly to the circumstances of utterance. The aim of the study is to investigate and explain what kinds of deixis and their references in the play.

The aim of the study is to investigate and explain what types of deixis is used in the play and to what extent the writer uses these expressions.

The importance of deictic information for the interpretation of utterances is best illustrated by what happens when such information is lacking (Fillmore, 1975:38-9). Consider for example, finding the following notice in someone's door: for example,

1- I'll be back in **half an hour**.

Because we don't know when it was written, we cannot know when the writer will return.

The traditional categories of deixis are 'person, place and time'. "Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered: the category 'first person' is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, 'second person' the encoding of the reference to one or more addressees, and 'third person' the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question." "Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech event. "Probably, most languages grammaticalize, at least, distinction between proximal(or close to speaker) and distal (or non-proximal). Such distinctions are commonly encoded deictic adverbs of place as (here, there)."Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken. Time deixis is commonly grammaticalized in deictic adverbs of time like (now, then, yesterday and this year), but above all in tense.

To these traditional categories of deixis, we can add (following Lyons,1968,1977, and Fillmore,1975) 'discourse 'or (text) deixis and ' social deixis'. Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located. Instances of discourse deixis are the use of 'that and this ' in the following sentences :

2- Puf puf puf : **that** is what it is sounded like

3- **This** is what phoneticians call creaky voice .

Finally, social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent. In many languages, distinctions of fine gradation between relative ranks of speaker and addressee are systematically encoded throughout, for example, the morphological system, in which case we talk of 'honorifics'; but such distinctions are also regularly encoded in choices between pronouns, summons forms or vocatives, and titles of address in familiar languages.

2. Deixis and Indexical

2.1 Meaning : Deixis and Deictic Expressions

Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) which means "pointing through language" or "pointing" via language (Yule, 1996:9). Any linguistic form used to accomplish this pointing is called a deictic expression, a deictic marker, a deictic word or indexical (Levinson, 1983:54 and Marmaridou, 2000:65). "Deixis is a term for a word or phrase which directly relates an utterance to time, place or person(s) (Longman dictionary of Language and Teaching Applied Linguistics). When we see a strange thing for the first time and ask "What's that?" "that" uses as a deictic expression. Deictic expressions sometimes are called indexical. These expressions depend on the speaker and hearer who share the same context. They have their most basic uses in spoken interaction. For example, in the conversation, the utterances like "I'll put this here." are easily understood by the people who are present. But they may need a translation for someone who is not present.

Deixis is a form of referring to the speaker's context. The basic distinction between direct expression like "nearer the speaker" and "away from the speaker". In English, for example the "near the speaker" or "proximal" terms are "this", "here" and "now", while away from speaker or "distal" terms are "that", "there", "then". The proximal terms are typically interpreted in terms of speakers location. On the contrary, the distal terms simply indicate "away from the speaker."

"Deixis concerns the ways in which language encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depend on the analysis of that context of utterance". (Stephen and Levinson, 1983:54) "natural language are primarily designed, so to speak, for use in face-to-face interaction, and thus there are limits to the extent to which they can be analyzed without taking this into account." (Lyons, 1977:589).

Mey (2001: 54) mentions that deixis or (indexical) are a particular kind of referential expression which, in addition to their semantic naming, their sense, include a reference to the particular context in which the sense is put to work, for example:

(1) I am **six feet tall**.

The meaning of 'six feet tall' is given what the individual words mean in the context of the utterance, as indicating a certain height, in this case, of the person uttering the words. The problem is in the 'I am': how does one understand the asserted height is indeed that of this particular speaker? That can only be decided by looking at the 'coordinates' of the utterance. In order to fix those coordinates, one resorts to deixis (indexical) which include pronouns, local and temporal adverbs, verb tenses and so on.

Searle (1991:221) points out that the two main characteristics of deixis are (1) its explicit pragmatic context dependency and (2) its implicit semantic self-referentiality. In uttering indexical referring expressions, speakers refer by means of indicating relations in which the object referred to stands to the utterance of the expression itself. So, the expression 'I' refers to the person uttering that expression 'I'. 'You' refers to the addressee of the person uttering the expression 'You'. 'Here' refers to the place of utterance of the expression 'here'. 'Now' refers to the time of the utterance of the expression 'Now'. 'Yesterday' refers to the day before the utterance day of the expression 'yesterday', and so on. The utterance of the indexical expressions, therefore, has a form of self-referentiality which is similar to the self-referentiality of certain intentional states and events (for example visual experience). therefore, Lyons (1977:637) defines deixis as follows :

By deixis is meant the location and the identification of persons, objects, events, process and activities being talked about, or referred to, in relation to the spatiotemporal context created and sustained by the act of utterance and the participation in it, typically, of a single speaker and at least one addressee.

On this base, Mey (2001: 54) says that indexical expressions depend their reference on the person who uses them. The main linguistic means of expressing an indexical relationship are called deictic elements; one can think of such expressions as 'pointers', telling where to look for the particular item that is referred to. These categories have gathered under the term 'index field' centered on an origin which is the point of intersection of the main coordinates of the 'I, here, now' system. This origin is the base line of the system; it gives any speaker's utterance its proper pragmatic meaning in referential context of person, place and time: who is the 'I' that is speaking, where does she/ he speak from, and when, at what point of time? The words 'here', 'now' and 'I' are examples of spatial, temporal, and person deixis.

Deixis, then, can loosely be characterized as the 'orientation all features of language'. It comprises the elements of language which locate an utterance in relation to

a speaker's viewpoint, whether in space (e.g. these/those), time (e.g. now/then) or interpersonal relation (e.g. we/you), as in:

(2) **I am here now.** (Carter and Simpson, 1989:279).

As far as deixis is concerned, Levinson (1983:54) stresses that the interpretation of an utterance is relative to its extra linguistic context, such as who is speaking, to whom, the time or place of speaking, the gestures of the speaker, or the current location in the discourse. Thus, Yule (1996: 9) finds that deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expression being 'near speaker' versus 'away from speaker'. Trying to show the dependency of deictic expression on context, Mey (2001: 57) argues that one needs to refer to the context, not only to establish the proper reference of deictic terms such as 'next' or 'last', but also in the case of other deictic expressions whose referents cannot be identified outside of their proper (spoken or written) context. For example using the pronoun 'this', as in:

(3) I need a box **this** big .

Reference is made to certain desired size of box; in the spoken context, one can move his hands and arms to indicate exactly how big the box should be, which normally presupposes that his partner can see him. The pronoun 'this' is a variable or place-holder for some particular entity given by the context, e.g. by a gesture. Accordingly, Virginia (2012:12) believes that indexical are prototypical signals to create reference between the speaker and listener. They are indispensable for dealing with the indeterminacy of linguistic forms that have no clear meaning outside of an instance of use.

Huang (2007: 131) points out linguistic expressions that are used as deictic expressions include demonstratives, first and second person pronouns, tense markers, adverbs of time and space, motion verbs and a number of other grammatical features tied directly to the circumstances of an utterance. This is to say the relationship between an utterance and its context. However, the following are the basic categories of deixis according to Mey (2001: 54).

2.2 Categories of Deixis

Mey (2000) classifies Deixis into three major categories of person, place and time.

2.2.1 Person Deixis

Mey (ibid) says that indexical expressions depend for their reference on the person who uses them. Person deixis is concerned with the identification of interlocutors or participant roles in a speech event. It means that person Deixis is deictic reference to the participant role of a referent, such as the speaker and the addressee, and referents

which are neither speaker nor addressee. In other words, the category of person is grammaticalized in natural language by means of personal pronouns 'I, you, he, she, it' referring to the speaker, the addressee, and the third party, respectively.

Lyons (1968:276) states that the category of person is clearly definable with reference to the notion of participant roles: the 'first' person is used by the speaker to refer to himself as a focus of discourse; the 'second' person is used to refer to the hearer. Meanwhile, Renkema (1993: 33) thinks that person deixis is realized with personal pronouns. The speaker as first person 'I' directs the utterance to the listeners. Moreover, Yule (1996:10) determines that person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-parts exemplified by the pronouns for first person 'I', second person 'You', and third person 'he', she and it'.

Besides that, Levinson (1983: 68) expresses that person deixis is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person which consist of first person, second person, and third person. Huang (2007: 136) suggests that in addition to the grammatical category of person, person Deixis can be expressed through vocatives which comprises kinship terms, titles, and proper names, and combinations of these, as in:

(4) I'm afraid, **Sir**, we are closing.(address)

He further talks about personal pronouns saying that they express person, number and gender and they sometimes encode distance and social relations. This is shown in the following examples:

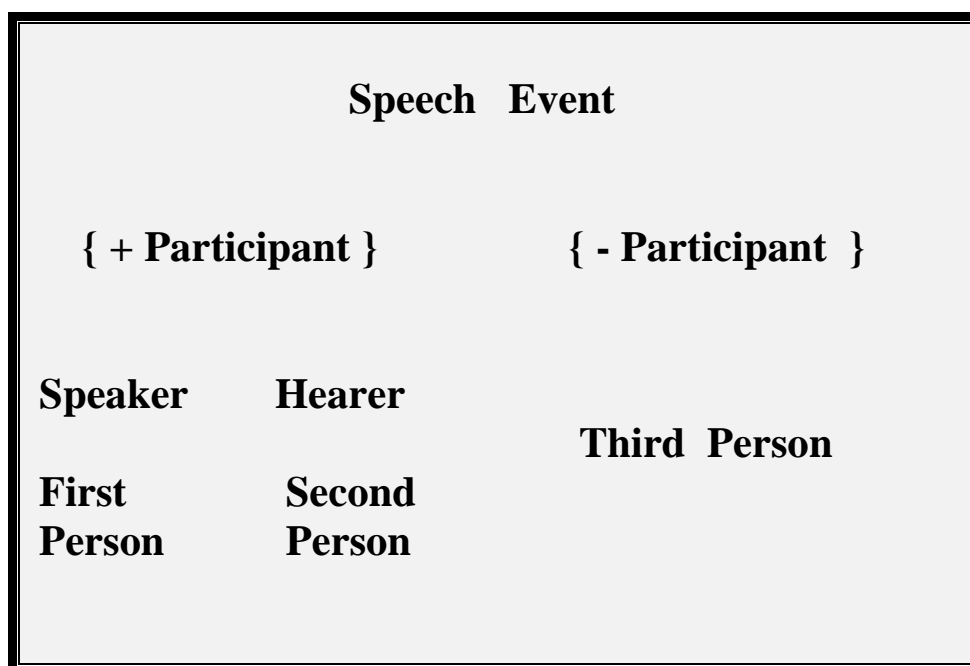
(5) **I** am going to the movies.

(6) Would **you** like to have dinner.

(7) **They** tried to hurt **me** but **he** came to the rescue.

However, the identification of person system in a communicative event can schematically be represented in the following table.

Table (1) Person system in a communicative event .



2.2.1.1 First Person Deixis

First person, Mey (2001: 52-4) stresses that first person pronouns are deictic expressions because the first person is directly participating in the speech event using first person pronoun 'I'. The pronoun 'I' refers to the person speaking since a 'me' always refers to an 'I', and every 'I' is a 'speaking me'. Levinson (1983: 62) adds that first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, i.e. speaker inclusion (+S). First person deixis is a deictic reference which refers to the speaker, or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker.

2.2.1.2 Second Person Deixis

Concerning second person, Mey (2001:54) points out that second person pronoun is also a deictic expressions since the second person is participating in the speech event in that first speaker directs the utterance to the second person using second person pronoun 'you', Levinson (1983: 62) elaborates that second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, i.e. addressee inclusion (+A). In addition, second person deixis is a deictic reference to a person identified as addressee such as you, yourself, your, yours.

The pronoun 'you' can be used both deictically, when the context is required to determine the reference and non-deictically, when the reference is general rather than to particular identifiable persons. 'You' is also used in a much wider range of social context than would be represented by a single second reference term (Grundy, 2000:26).

2.2.1.3 Third Person Deixis

Following Mey (2001: 54), third person pronouns are clearly not deictic expressions because they are not participating in the speech event, the 'third' person is used to refer to persons or things other than the speaker and hearer using third person pronouns 'he, she, it'. According to Levinson(1983: 62), third person deixis is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance, i.e. speaker and addressee exclusion (-S,-A). Nevertheless, Grundy (2000:78) discovers that the third person pronouns 'he, she, and they' are not usually used deictically but rather refer anaphorically to objects or persons already mentioned in the discourse.

2.2.2 Place Deixis

The local adverbs that are used to point to location such as 'here' (proximity), 'there' (distance), etc. are usually called place or spatial deixis. Such words give any speaker's utterance, its proper pragmatic meaning in referential context of place: where does she/he speak from, where does she/he locate something, etc.? (Mey, 2001: 54).

According to Lyons (1977:648) place or space deixis concerns the specification of location in speech event. The importance of locational specifications in general can be measured from the fact that there seem to be two basic ways of referring to objects, by describing or naming them on the one hand, and by locating them on the other.

In other words, place deixis is a deictic reference to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event, typically the speaker. The most basic spatial deictic are the adverbs 'here' and 'there'. These can be glossed 'place near the speaker' and 'place not near the speaker' as in:

- (8) **Here** is where we will place the statue.
- (9) She was sitting over **there**. (Cruse,2006:166)

The use of these terms (here and there) are defined in relation to the 'deictic center', central person is the speaker, central time is the time of utterance production, central place is the speaker's location at utterance time.

2.2.3 Time Deixis

Concerning time deixis, Mey (2001:54) implies that time deixis can be identified by adverbs of time like 'next, then, now, last, ' etc. and verb tense such as past, present, and future tense. The present tense indicates a state or an event in the present time and in relation to the moment of speaking. The past tense describes a state that existed or an event that actually occurred in the past and was prior to the moment of speaking. It makes the situation more remote from the situation of the utterance. The future tense expresses future time relative to the present moment of speaking (Leech,1987: 7-9).

Similarly, Levinson (1983: 73) proposes that time deixis concerns with the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time in which an utterance is produced in a speech event. Time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point. Typically, this point is the moment of the an utterance. it is most often encoded in adverbs such as "now, and then", and terms based around the calendar like "yesterday, today, tomorrow", and the distinctions in tense. Moreover, Grundy (2000: 31) gives a list of some of the deictic items whose reference can only be determined in relation to the time of the utterance in which they occur: 'this, last, next Monday, week, month, year, now, then, ago, later, soon, before, yesterday, today, tomorrow.'

3. Methodology

The present research adopted Mey's classification of deixis (2001). Mey classifies deixis into three major categories of person, place, and time. From Arthur Miller's play " Death of a salesman ", the researcher randomly selected some texts from the beginning ,middle of act (I)and act(II) as the play events started and the actions gradually developed, then the analysis of the selected texts followed by using tables ,(table no. 2) indicates types of person deixis while(table no.3) concerns types of place and time deixis and then (table no.4) concludes the frequencies and the percentage of these expressions in the selected texts .Moreover ,the analysis of the person ,place and time deixis of the selected texts is written in bold type specifically when they analyzed them in groups but generally, the other three types of deixis which are found in the same texts will be found on the tables only.

4. Data Analysis

In this study , we will analyze some texts of Arthur Miller 's play ' Death of a sales man ' to investigate and explain what types of deictic expressions are found . According to the model, the analysis is explained as bellow : :

4.1 Person Deixis

The play has two acts . In act 1. the main character is Willy Lowman and his wife Linda as they engaged in most of the dialogues and also there is Ben, Happy and Bernard. At the beginning of act (1). ,Willy Lowman enters, carrying two large sample cases, on hearing Willy outside the bedroom Linda calls Willy.

- (1) Willy: It's all right **I** came back.
- (2) Willy : **I** got as far as a little above Yonkers. **I** stopped for a cup of coffee. May be it was the coffee.
- (3) Willy: No, **I** see everything. **I** came ten miles an hour. It took **me** nearly four hours from Yonkers.
- (4) Willy: **I** just got back from Florida .

- (5) Willy: **I'll** start in the morning. May be **I'll** feel better
In the morning.(she is taking off his shoes) These
goddam arch supports are killing . (Act 1: 2-3)

The first scene begins in the home of Willy Lowman. He returns home exhausted from his latest sales excursion. In (1),(2),(3),(4),(5) The writer uses the pronoun (I) as a marker of first person deixis which functions as subject pronoun to refer to Willy as a main character .In (3) The speaker, Willy uses the pronoun 'me' as a marker of first person deixis which functions as an object.

- (6) Linda: Can **I** make **You** some eggs ? (Act II: 50)

The first scene in (Act II) begins the next morning, Biff and Happy have already gone and Linda serves Willy breakfast. In (6) The speaker is Linda uses the pronoun 'I' as a marker of first person deixis which function as subject while ,she addresses Willy using the pronoun 'you ' as second person deixis which function as an object .

- (7) Linda: **You** didn't smash the car, did **you**?
(8) Linda: Don't **you** feel well? (Act 1 : 2)

In (7) and (8), Linda, as the speaker, uses the pronoun' you as a marker of second person deixis to refer to Willy as a listener which functions as an object.

- (9) Linda: Maybe it's **your** classes. **You** never went
for **your** new classes.
(10) Willy: No, it's **me** ,it's **me**. I'm realize I'm going six miles an hour and
I don't remember the last five minutes. I'm-I can't seem to-keep **my** mind to it.
(act 1 :3)

In the above lines, in (9) the speaker uses (you) as an object pronoun to refer to Willy while 'your' in (9) is a marker which refers to Willy and functions as a possessive pronoun . In (10) 'me' is used as a first person pronoun which refers to Willy and functions as an object pronoun. While 'my' is a marker of possessive pronoun which refers to Willy and functions as a possessive pronoun.

Besides first and second person deixis, third person deixis is also used in the play but it is not used deictically because the third person does not participate directly in the speech event. Here Willy and Linda are talking about their son 'Biff' which refers to him with the use of third person pronouns as in the following lines:

- (11) Willy: When the hell did I lose my temper ? I simply
asked **him** if **he** was making any money. Is a criticism?
(12) Linda: But, my dear, how could **he** make any money?
(13) Willy: (worried and agreed):There's such an undercurrent

In **him**. **He** became moody man. Did he apologize when I left this morning.

(14) Linda: **He** was crestfallen, Willy, You know how **he** Admires you. I think if **he** finds **himself**, then you Both will be happier and will not fight any more.

(15) Willy: How can **he** find **himself** on a farm? Is that A life? A farmhand? In the beginning when **he** was Young. thought, well, a young man, It's good for **him** to tramp around, take a lot of different jobs. But it's more ten than years now and **he** has yet to make thirty-five dollar a week ! (act 1 : 5)

In the above lines the speaker Linda uses the third person pronoun 'he' in(11),(12),(13),(14),(15) to refer to Biff and functions as a subject while with the same referent Linda uses in(11), (13), (14), (15) 'him, himself' as a marker of third person deixis which functions as an object.

In (16) the speaker uses the pronoun 'they' as a marker of third person deixis which functions as a subject to refer to 'Biff and Happy' while in (8) the speaker Linda uses the pronoun 'them' as a marker of third person deixis which functions as an object to refer to 'Biff and Happy'.

(16) Linda: **They** were out of here by eight o'clock.

(17) Willy: Good work!

(18) Linda: It was so thrilling to see **them** leaving together.
I can't get over the shaving lotion in this house!

(Act 2: 50)

In the above lines, Willy and Linda are talking about their sons Biff and Happy. There are two person deixis that refer to Biff and Happy.' They' in (16) is used as second person which functions as subject and in (18) 'them' is used by Linda as second person deixis to refer to her sons Biff and Happy which functions as an object.

To summarize, the use of first and second person deixis and third person pronouns clarifies that all the speakers in the play are explicit. To compare the person deixis, one notes that the first person deixis dominates the use of person deixis in the play where most of them refer to Willy which means that he is the main speaker in the play.

Table (2) The three types of Person Deixis

Persons Markers		
The 1st person	The 2nd person	The 3rd person
1- I, I	-----	-----
2- I , I	-----	-----
3- I, I	-----	-----
4- I	-----	-----
5- I, I	-----	-----
6- I	6- you	-----
7- -----	7- you , you	-----
8-----	8- you	-----
9- -----	9- you , your	-----
10- me, me, my		
11- I, I, my	-----	11- he , him
12- my	-----	12- he
13- I	-----	13- he, he , him
14- I	14- you ,you ,you	14- he , he , he ,himself
15- -----	-----	15- ----- he, he, he, him, himself
16-----	-----	16-they
18- I	-----	18- it , them
19- I, I, me	19- you	19- he , he
20- I	20- you	
21- I ,I, me ,me, my ,I	-----	-----
22- -----		
	22- you , you , your , your	
23- we ,we, me	23- you	22- they
24- I, I ,I, me	-----	
25- I	-----	23- it
26- I,I, me	-----	
27- I	27- you	
28- I	-----	26- they
29- -----	-----	-----
30- I , I	-----	-----
31- I	-----	
32- I , I	-----	30- it
33- I , I	-----	
34- I	-----	32- it
35- I	-----	33- him
36- I , my	-----	34- him
37- -----	-----	35- it
38- I	-----	-----
		37- he
		38- he , him

4.2 Place Deixis

Place deixis is concerned with the spatial location relevant to an utterance or it refers to a location or space meant by the speaker spatial deictic expression (here, there) indicate the relative location of people and things. Dramas as a genre deals proximal time and place deixis for example, (here and now). However, the following lines illustrate the use of place deixis.

- (19) Willy: He said, 'Morning!' And I said, 'You got a fine City **here** Mayer.' And then he had coffee with me. And then I went to Waterbury. Water burry is a fine city .Big clock city, the famous Water burry clock. Sold a nice bill **there**. And then Boston- Boston is the cradle of the Revolution. A fin city. And a couple of other towns in Mass, and on Portland and Bangor and straight home! (Act 1: 18)
- (20) Biff: That's' the one. I got you in **there**, remember.

'There' is a kind of place deixis which refers to a place remote from the speaker. 'There' in (19)and (20) shows the distance place from the speaker's position. The location where the place meant is mentioned by the speaker Willy in (19) is remote from the place where he sits now while in (20) Biff mentions that he got his brother 'Happy'. The use of distal place deixis 'there' shows that the place that is meant by Biff is remote from where he is now (i.e. the place where the speech event takes place). That is to say the space location meant by the speaker is remote from the speaker and the listener.

Besides the place deixis 'there', The writer uses place deixis 'here'. 'Here' is a kind of place deixis which refers to a location near or close to the speaker or including the speaker. 'Here' in (19) shows the near place from the speaker's location. The place which is meant by Willy that the Mayer got a nice city. The use of the place deixis ' here' clarifies that the place that is meant by the speaker 'Willy' is near to both the speaker and the listener 'Mayer'. In other words, the space location meant by the speaker is the place where the speech event takes place . 'Here' in (21) and (23) in the conversation between Ben and Willy to tell him to go with him to Alaska and make money which will change his life while Willy preferred to stay here. 'Here' is a kind of place deixis which refers to the location near the speaker or close to him. The use of place deixis 'here' clarifies that the place that is meant by Ben is near to both the speaker (Ben) and the listener (Willy).

- (21) Ben: Now, look **here**, William. I 'v bought timberland
In Alaska and I need a man to look after things for me.
Willy: God. Timbered! Me and my boys in those grand
Outdoors!
- (22) Ben: You 've a new continent at your doorstep
William. Get out of these cities, they 're full of talk and

- time payments and courts of law, screw on your fist
 And you can fight for fortune up **there**.
- (23) Willy: We will do it **here** Ben! You hear me?
 We 've gone do it here. (act 2 : 62,63)

In line (22) 'There' is a kind of place deixis which refers to the place remote from the speaker. It shows the distant place from the speaker's position. The location where the place meant is mentioned by Ben (the speaker) in the previous line (21). The use of distal place deixis 'there' shows that the place that (Alaska) is meant by Ben is remote from the speaker and listener. It means the place where the speech event takes place.

To summarize, both types of place deixis that show remoteness and nearness are used and at the same time the location meant by the speaker is also mentioned. The following lines show the places meant by Willy:

- (24) Willy: No, I see everything. I came back ten miles an hour. I took me nearly four hours from **Yonkers**.
- (25) Willy: I just got back from **Florida**. (Act 1: 3)
- (26) Willy: They don't need me in New York. I'm the new England man. I'm vital in **New York**. (Act 1: 4)

4.3 Time Deixis

Time deixis is a reference made to particular times relative to some other time, most currently the time of utterance. It can be identified by adverbs of time or verb tenses. In "Death of a salesman" time deixis can be identified by markers of adverbs of time and verb tenses.

However, as the play is a dialogue among many characters, the writer uses adverbs of time 'now, then, today, tomorrow, last'. The following lines indicate the use of adverbs of time:

- (27) Willy: In a few minutes, Linda. I couldn't sleep right **now**. Go on, you look awful tired. (*He kisses her*).
- Ben: Not like an appointment at all. A diamond is rough and hard to touch.
- (28) Willy: Go on **now**. I'll be alright. (Act 2: 103)

The lines above clarify the use of the adverbs markers as kind of time deixis. In these lines, the markers of adverbs of time as a kind of time deixis 'now' in (27) and (28). These adverbs show time deixis in the present, they show closeness of the event in relation to the moment of speaking. Thus, the writer uses adverb of time to describe Willy's state at the present time, i.e. the moment of speaking when he meets Ben.

- (29) Willy: Yea well, don't work hard **today**.
- (30) Howard: Records things. Just got delivery
Yesterday. Been driving me crazy, the most
Machine I ever saw in my life I was up all
night with it. (Act 2: 53, 54,55).

In the above line (29) 'Today' is a time deixis which is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point. This adverb shows refers to the present time. It usually shows closeness of the event in relation to the moment of speaking. The writer uses this adverb to describe the state of the speaker in the present time, in the moment of speaking while in (30) he uses 'Yesterday' as a time marker which describes an event in the past and was prior to the moment of speaking so 'yesterday' usually shows remoteness of the event time from the time of speaking.

The writer uses verb tenses ,present , past and future as markers of time. The following lines includes different verb tenses:

- (31) Willy: I**m** tired to the death.
- (32) Willy: I **got** as far as a little above. I stopped for
A cup of tea. May be it was the coffee.
- (33) I **'ll see** him in the morning; I 'll have a nice talk
With him. (Act 1 : 2,3,5)
- (34) Bernard: I **heard** him.
- (35) Willy: Well, I **didn't figure** it yet, but....
(Act 1: 21)
- (36) Willy: I**ll** never **get** behind a wheel the rest of
My life.
- (37) Willy: He **'ll make** an announcer someday.
(Act 2: 55)
- (38) Biff: He **walked away**. I saw him for one minute.
(Act 2:78)

The above lines shows the use of tense markers as a kind of time deixis. In these lines , the markers of the past tense are 'got' in (32), 'heard' in (34), 'didn't figure' in (35) and ' walked away in (38) '. The markers of future tense are ' 'll see ' in (33), ' 'll make' in (37). The markers of present tense is 'am' ' in (31). In (32,34,35and 38) lines, first show past tense markers which show the use of the past tense. The past tense form makes the situation more remote from the situation of utterance and describes events that have no connection to the present time ,so the past tense usually shows remoteness of the event time from the time of speaking. In (33, 36,37) lines show the markers of future tense. The future tense expresses future time relative to the present moment of speaking.

In line(31), it shows the marker of present tense which indicates the state or event in the present time and in relation to the moment of speaking.

Table (3) Time & Place deixis

Time				Place	
Time expressions		Tense expressions			
Proximal	Distal	Proximal	Distal	Proximal	Distal
1. -----	-----	1. is	1. came		
2. -----	-----	-----	2- got, stopped, was		
3- an hour, four hours	-----	3- see	3- came, took		
4- -----	-----	-----	4- got back		
5- -----	-----	-----	-----		
6- -----	-----	6- can make	7- didn't smash, didn't		
7- -----	-----	-----	-----		
8- -----	-----	8- don't feel	9- went		
9- -----	-----	9- is	-----		
10- an hour	10- last five minutes	10- is, is, am, am, don't remember, am, can't seem	11- did lose, asked, was		
11- -----	-----	-----	12- could make		
12- -----	-----	-----	13- became, did apologize, left		
13- this morning	-----	13- is	14- -----		
14- -----	-----	14- know, admires, think, finds, will be, will fight	15- was		
15- now	-----	15- can find, is, is, take, has	16- were out	16- here	
16- -----	16- by eight o'clock	-----	-----		
17- -----	-----	-----	18- was	18-this house	
18- -----	18- -----	18- can't get	19- said, said, got, had, went	19- here	19- there
19- -----	19- -----	19- is, is	20- was, got	20- -----	20- there
20 - -----	20 - -----	20 - -----	21- -----	21- here	
21- now	21- -----	21- look, have bought,, need,	-----		
22- -----	22- -----	22-have, get out, are, screw, can fight	22- ----	22- ----	22- there
	23- -----				

23- ---- 24- an hour, four hours 25- ---- 26- ----- 27- now ,in a few minutes 28- now 29- today 30- ----- 31- ----- 32- ---- 33- in the morning 34- ---- 35- --- 36- ---- 37- ---- 38- for one minute	24- 25- ----- 26- ---- 27- ---- 28- ----- 29- ----- 30- yesterday 31- ---- 32- ---- 33- ---- 34- ----- 35- ---- 36- ---- 37- ---- 38- ----	23- will do, have gone, hear 24- see 25- ---- 26- don't need, am, am 27- go on, look 28- go on, I'll be 29- don't work 30- ---- 31- am 32- ---- 33- will see, will have 34- ---- 35- --- 36- will get 37- will make 38- ----	23- ----- 24- came back, took 25- got back 26- ---- 27- couldn't sleep 30- got, saw, was 32- got, stopped, was 34- heard 35- didn't figure 38- walked away, saw	23- here	
--	--	--	---	----------	--

Table No. (4) Frequency and percentage of total deixis markers.

Item	Person frequency			Place frequency		Time frequency	
	1 st	2nd	3rd	proximal	distal	Proximal	distal
Total	54	17	31	5	3	66	44
Percentage	22%	7%	13%	2 %	1%	30 %	18%
Total percentage	42%			3%		48%	

5- Results and Discussions

Depending on the frequencies in the above table, we can say that first person deixis dominates the use of person deixis in the play which in turn means that the speakers are all explicit. The ratio revealed that the total person deixis is (42%) and first person is (22%) out of the total person deixis which assures its dominance in the play. Also proximal time deixis dominates the use of time deixis which is (30%) out of the total time deixis which is (48%) and which means that the writer is aware of i.e. the passing of the time. The passing of the time is reflected through Willy's character who is the main speaker in the play (the hero of the play). Whereas the frequencies of second and third person deixis which is the total (20%), (7%) is proximal and (13%) is distal. This shows that all the characters of second and third person deixis are minor characters. Moreover, the use of proximal and distal place deixis which is the ratio revealed that (2%) proximal and (1%) distal out of the total ratio of place deixis which is (3%), it shows also that the writer is unaware of place. The focus of his awareness is on time. That is to say one has to be aware of time (the passing time). All these ideas are concluded by the use of deixis. So one can see how pragmatics is close to literature, how the reader concludes the themes and ideas of any literary work through the use of pragmatics aspects

6- Conclusions

The research concluded the following:

- 1- Drama as a genre deals greatly with proximal deixis "here, this, now"
- 2- Indexical expressions are pragmatically determined, that is, they depend for their reference on the persons who use them.
- 3- First person deixis dominates the use of person deixis in the play.
- 4- Place deixis that shows remoteness and nearness in space are used in the play at the same time the space location meant by the speaker is also mentioned.
- 5- Time deixis is expressed through the use of tense markers and adverbs of time and proximal expressions of the tense markers and adverbs dominates the use of time deixis. The writer uses past tense to show i.e. to describe events that have no connection to the moment of speaking and uses present tense to show closeness in time i.e. to describe events in relation to the moment of speaking. He also uses future tense to express the future time relative to the present moment of the speaking and he also uses adverbs of time to show the time in the moment of the speaking or away from it.

Recommendations & Suggestions

- 1- Deictic categories like person are universal demonstrating their importance to the fundamental design of language. Their spatial role in language learning and differential

elaboration in the languages of the world makes a typology of the major deictic categories an important item for future research.

2- The research is restricted to the three types of deixis only, I suggest further research with other types of deixis in future research.

3- Nowadays, the notion of deixis has proved to be fruitful in several areas of linguistics and language acquisition studies as they are among the first forms to be spoken by young children, so attention should be on deixis and their references and it should take part in language teaching.

References

Bloom, Harold. (2009). **The American Dream**: Info Base Publishing.

Carter, Ronald and Simpson, Paul. (1989). **Language discourse and Literature: An Introductory Reader in discourse Stylistics**. London: Unwin Hyman Ltd.

Cruse, Alan. (2006). **A glossary of Semantics and pragmatics**. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University press Ltd.

Fillmore, Charles J.(1975).**Santa Cruz Lectures on Deixis**. Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Linguistics Club.

Grundy, Peter.(2000). **Doing Pragmatics**. United States of America Oxford University.

Huang, Yan.(2007). **Pragmatics**. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Leech, Geoffrey, N.(1987). **Meaning and the English Verb**. 2nd Edition. London: Longman.

Levinson, Stephen. C. (1983). **Pragmatics**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lyons, John.(1968). **Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lyons, John. (1977) . **Semantics**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Marmaridou, Sophia S. A.(2000).**Pragmatic Meaning and Cognition**. Amsterdam: John Benjamin.

Martin, Gottfried.(2004).**Arthur Miller: His life and Works**. Perseus Books Group.p.118.

Mey, Jacob, L. (2001).**Pragmatics: An Introduction**. 2nd Edition. Willy: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Renkema, Jan.(1993).**Discourse Studies: An Introductory Textbook**. Amsterdam: John Benjamin.

Searle, John, R. (1991). **Intentionality: An essay in the philosophy of Mind**. Cambridge: Cambridge University press.

Virginia, Locastro . (2012). **Pragmatics for Language Educators. A sociolinguistic Perspective**. Edward Brothers.

Yule, George. (1996). **Pragmatics**. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

تحليل تداولي لتعابير الاشارة في مسرحية الكاتب الاميركي آرثر مللر

" موت بائع متجول "

م.م باسمة عبد الجبار كاظم / قسم اللغة الانكليزية/كلية التربية الاساسية/جامعة

ديالى

يتناول هذا البحث تعابير الاشارة كمظهر من مظاهر علم التداولية حيث يبين الحوار بعض مكونات المسرحية مثل الفرد، الزمان والمكان. ان استخدام المؤلف مثل هذه الصيغ اللغوية والاشارة عادة تكون واضحة وضمنية لتمكن القارئ من ان يفهم ما اراد الكاتب ان يوصل بينما غموضها احيانا يؤدي الى اللبس وعدم الفهم. أن هدف هذا البحث هو ايجاد انواع تعابير الاشارة والى اي مدى كان استخدامها حيث من الضروري تحليل تعابير الاشارة في النص لتكون مدخلا مهما في الادب لذلك ضرورة عدم تجاهلها. أن مسرحية مللر "موت بائع متجول" قد استخدمت انموذجا للتحليل حيث صنف تعابير الاشارة طبقا للغوي (Mey: 2001) يتألف البحث الحالي من قسمان حيث يتناول القسم الاول المقدمة وبعض تعاريف تعابير الاشارة واصنافها ،اما القسم الثاني فيخص تحليل المسرحية ونتائج التحليل وبعض التوصيات والنتائج والمصادر المستخدمة في البحث .