

A Pragmatic Study of Person Deixis in A.S.A.Harrison’s “*The Silent Wife*”

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Abstract

The study deals with a pragmatic study of person deixis in A.S.A. Harrison’s novel *The Silent Wife*. The purpose of this study is to present the frequency and the percentage of person deixis and the forms of person deixis in A.S.A. Harrison’s novel *The Silent Wife* and to determine the most prominent form of person deixis used in this novel. Also, to find out all the linguistic forms that function as person deixis. The source of the data is the direct utterances of the participants in the `English novel *The Silent Wife* written by A.S.A. Harrison in 2013.

The novel is analysed by adapting Yan Huang’s theory (2014). The method of this research is a “mixed method” of Qualitative and Quantitative method. It is hypothesized that person pronouns are the most dominant forms of person deixis. It is concluded that first person singular pronouns are probably the most frequent words in the novel.

Keywords: pragmatics, Deixis, Person deixis, Yan Huang, *The Silent Wife*.

1. Introduction

Language is a unique inheritance use by humans all over the world and plays an important role in life. People use language to communicate and interact with each other.

The language used by humans should have meaning or convey meaning because the meaning has a huge role in understanding other's intention and it is a crucial part of any situation of our communication. Therefore, a human being's utterances would be vague without meaning.

What is communicated by an utterance has two aspects: the first one is what is literally said, which is the work of Semantics, and what is merely implies, which is dealt with in Pragmatics. Semantics and pragmatics are the study of meaning, the boundary between what counts as semantics and what counts as pragmatics is still a matter of open debate among linguists.

Both pragmatics and semantics focus on the meaning, so there is an innate sense in which the two fields are related.

William Frawley defines semantics as being “concerned with literal, decontextualized meaning that, furthermore, is associated with the grammatical structure of language”. (Frawley, 1992, p. 2) .Thus, Semantics is concerned with the conceptual meaning related to words. It does not focus on the context, rather it is concerned with the meaning according to grammar and vocabulary. Pragmatics differs from Semantics. Semantics is all about a question of meaning, whereas Pragmatics is all about questions of use. It deals with that aspect of meaning which is dependent on the context. Semantics deals with the study of what signs denote. While Pragmatics deals with the relation of signs to their users and interpreters. (Ibid)

Semantics is the study of meaning systematically encoded in the vocabulary/grammar of natural languages. (Lyons, 1995, p. xii).

Thus, the meaning which is measured by semantics is a literal, conceptual, and descriptive meaning, whereas the meaning which is encoded by pragmatics is not essential, it is non-literal, emotional, and expressive meaning as pragmatics is the study of meaning which is communicated by a speaker (writer), and interpreted by a listener, or (reader). (Yule, 1996, p. 3).

Generally speaking, any linguistic subject can be studied by different linguistic areas. Our study is concerned with A Pragmatic Study of Person Deixis in A.S.A.Harrison's ***The Silent Wife***.

Despite the fact that Deixis is an important field studied in pragmatics, semantics and linguistics. It refers to the phenomenon in which understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance needs contextual information. Also, the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. (Levinson, 1995, p. 12). Levinson also stated that deixis belong to the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used.

In this domain, words are deictic if their semantic meaning is fixed, but their denotational meaning varies depending on time and/or place. (Ibid)

3. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics which focuses on the meaning in context. It is the youngest linguistic discipline which has a rich and valuable history. Starting from the Greek philosophers and passing through the nineteenth century pragmatic thinkers,

till today's works in different sub-fields of linguistics, like; sociology, psychology, literary researches and other humanity subjects and social sciences (Mey, 2013, p. 1). This field gained linguistic attention in the 1970's.

People gave different definitions to pragmatics. Many philosophers and thinkers have defined pragmatics according to their viewpoints, starting from the Greek philosopher, Charles Morris, who states that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between sign and symbol with their interpretations. (Morris, 1938:6). In addition, Leech (1981:70) stated that pragmatics is the study of how meaning get to interpret in communicative situation in relation to the roles of speaker and the hearer. Moreover, Yule (1996: 4) notes that only pragmatics enable human to analyze, and consequently sees that the advantage of studying pragmatics helps to analyze the addressers', their intended meanings, their assumptions, and their goals. (Ibid).

Detmar Meurers has defined pragmatics as "the study of how language is used and how language is integrated in context" (Meurers, 2004, p. 201). Here, Murers sheds light on two things which are language use and context.

However, Huang has defined pragmatics as "the systemic study of meaning by virtue of, or dependent on, the use of language. The central topics of inquiry of pragmatics include implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and deixis". (Huang, 2014, p. 379). Also, (Levinson, 1983, p. 27), introduced many topics in pragmatics in his definition: "pragmatics is the study of deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and aspects of discourse structure". In these definitions, Huang and Levinson have provided a list of subjects which are considered as the scope of pragmatics

4. Deixis

Deixis is one of the most important subjects in linguistics and they show a vital link between the environment of our real life, (time, location and participants) and the linguistic terms which we actually produce. They can be regarded as a clearest technique to manifest the relationship between the structure of language and context.

Deixis are features that relate language to context. The word “deixis” is derived from Greek “deiksis” which means pointing, or as Yule (1997:6) stated, it means pointing via language, and linguistic forms of this pointing are called: “**deictic expressions**”, or indexicals.

While, Hurford (1984:63) had analyzed deixis as being “a word which takes some element of its meaning from the situation” (i.e. the speaker, the addressee, the time and the place) of the utterance in which it is used. Furthermore, Jack Richards, et.al (1985:75) stated that “deixis is a term for a word or phrase which directly relates an utterance to a time, place, or person(s)”.

For Bühler (1934), any expression which locates a referent in space or time is a deictic expression.

Deixis, in a broad sense, is context-dependent linguistic expression. For this reason, the view that deixis is a part of pragmatic is highly supported, as its interpretation depends directly and primarily on features of the context involved, i.e., context-dependent, such as the speaker and addressee, their location in space and time, etc. (Levinson, 1983, p. 55)

In General, deixis refers to the phenomenon in which meanings of some words and phrases in an utterance are comprehended through contextual information. The

semantic meanings of certain deictic expressions are fixed, but their denotational meanings differ with respect of person, time and/or place.

Another key point is that deixis makes discourse easier and more effective, it also helps to pass more information in less time (Huang, 2014, p. 170). Nevertheless, there are certain situations making an interpretation difficult or even impossible, mostly when we only get portions of the information which lacks context. For this reason, Huang stated that the importance of deictic expressions is best realized when they are absent.

For example, when you go to a barber's shop and you find taped to his door a sign which is written:

(1) "I'll be back in ten minutes".

In (1) we feel that we need some information about the time he left and the time he will return, because such information is lacking. We can understand this statement easily when it is found in context of situation. (Huang, 2014, p. 170)

Huang also realized that deixis is regarded as universal linguistic phenomena, (i.e) it is found in all human languages, because any language which lacks deictic expressions cannot clearly serve the needs of its users effectively. (Ibid)

To sum up, in order to analyse utterances which contain deixis or deictic expressions, one should have information about the context of the utterance, (i.e), speaker(s), addressee(s), time, and place.

5. Categories of Deixis

In every language in the world, there are many utterances which cannot be identified, unless we know something about the time of the utterance, the place, and the speech participants, (i.e) the context of the utterance. Expressions like:

(I, you, we, this, that, here, there, today, tomorrow,...etc) are all indexed, and the listener needs to identify the speaker, the time and the place of the utterance in order to understand what is being said and meant.

A number of deictic categories have been distinguished. The traditional categories of deixis are person, place, and time (Levinson, 1983, p. 62).

In addition to person, place and time deixis, Levinson (1983:62-63), following Fillmore (1971, 1997), added two other deictic categories, which are social and discourse deixis. Social deixis, which “involves the marking of social relationships in linguistic expressions, with direct or oblique reference to the social status or role of participants in the speech event” (Levinson, 2004, p. 119), and discourse deixis, which is “the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance (including the utterance itself)” (Levinson, 1983, p. 85). After that, Huang (2014:208) following Lyons (1968, 1977), presented another category, Emotional deixis, which indicates emotional or other psychological “distance” or “proximity” between a speaker and a referent.

Below is the explanation of person deixis, which is the researcher’s main concern.

5.1. Person Deixis

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role the participant in the speech event in which the utterance in the question is delivered. Person deixis is related directly to grammatical categories of person (Pangribuan, 2015, p. 172).

Person deixis can be used deictically (gestural or symbolic) and non-deictically.

For example, when Natasha told Todd about her leisure time, she said:

	Utterance <i>The Silent Wife</i>	Page no.	Person deixis	Analysis
Data 1#	"I'm babysitting from four to seven."	38	I	(I) is used deictically, it refers to Natasha, who is the speaker, and the addressee is Todd.

Data 2#: I was lucky. I could have been killed. (Harrison, 2014, p. 24)

In (2), the first person pronoun (I) has a generic use, it doesn't have a particular reference, it relates to optimistic people when they make a car accident, but they survive. It is not deictic.

According to Huang (2014, p.174), person deixis in English is commonly expressed by: person pronouns, which is usually expressed by: (person, number, and gender), and Vocatives, which is expressed by kinship terms, titles, proper names, and their combinations. Person deixis can be further explained in the following diagram:

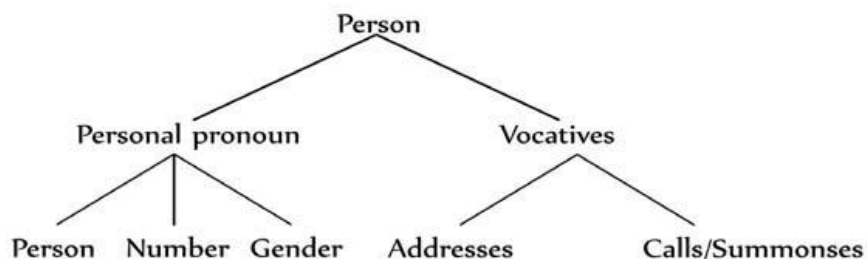


Diagram (1) person deixis (Kazzazi, 2013, p. 91)

5.1.1. Personal pronoun

Personal pronouns express person, number, and gender.

5.1.1.1. Person

Personal pronoun consists of the distinctions of three persons, first, second, and third. (Huang, 2014, p. 175). The first person is the speaker's reference to himself. It includes

pronouns like: “I/me, we/ us,...etc.”. Thus, it is the inclusion of the speaker and marked as [+S], whereas the second person is the speaker’s reference to the addressee(s). It includes singular and plural “you”. It is marked as [+A] which means the inclusion of the addressee. The third person refers to other persons or entities which are neither speaker nor addressee [-S,-A]. It includes pronouns such as: “he/him, she/her, it, and they/them”. (Levinson, 1983, p. 69)

Number	Person	Nominative	Accusative	Possessive
Singular	1 st person	I	Me	My, mine
	2 nd person	You	You	Your, yours
	3 rd person	He, She, It	Him, her, it	His, hers, its
Plural	1 st person	We	Us	Our, ours
	2 nd person	You (pl.)	You (pl.)	Your, yours
	3 rd person	They	Them	Their, theirs

Table (1) Personal pronouns in English.

For example:

	Utterance	Page no.	Person deixis	Analysis
Data 3-A#	<i>The Silent Wife</i> “what are <u>you</u> , a pervert? She asks.	41	You	Natasha is the speaker, and Todd is the addressee.
Data 3-B#	“That’s what <u>I</u> am,” he says.	41	I	Todd refers to himself when he used the first person pronoun “I”.
Data 4#	“They would talk. They just wouldn’t talk to each other..”	55	they	“they” refers to Jodi’s parents, the speakers is Jodi, and the addressee is Todd.
Data 5#	“She should have left him years before.”	57	She him	“She” refers to Todd’s mother while, “him” refers to Todd’s father. The speaker is Jodi, the addressee is Todd. They were talking about Todd’s parents.

5.1.1.2. Number

Languages vary concerning the number of person pronoun.(i.e), in having singular and plural pronouns. English is one of those languages that have a number category (Huang, 2014, p. 176), there are other languages that have no number category, like classical Chinese, and others have three number category, like Arabic.

The following table shows the number category in English:

ENGLISH	First person		Second person		Third person	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
	I	We	You	You	He/She/It	They

Table (2) Number category

(Amin, 2009, p. 92)

For Example:

	Utterance <i>The Silent Wife</i>	Page no.	Person deixis	Analysis
Data 6#	“what are <u>you</u> up to this weekend?”	49	you	The second person pronoun “you” is used for plural addressees. Here, Jodi has written a text message, and she send it to a group of her friends.

In the reply of her message, Alison, one of Jodi’s friends said:

–“you just caught me,”

	Utterance <i>The Silent Wife</i>	Page no.	Person deixis	Analysis
Data 7#	–“ <u>you</u> just caught me,”	50	You	The second person pronoun “you” is used for a single addressee, who is Jodi.

In both cases, “you” is used deictically, but the number of addressee(s) is different.

An interesting point concerning person pronouns in English is that, the first person plural “we” indicates the speaker and the person(s) spoken to.(i.e), it includes the speaker in all cases, but it doesn’t mean plural speakers. (Levinson, 1983, p. 69)

Thus, in English the first person plural pronoun can be decomposed as follows:

1-Dual= I+You (second person singular) }
 2-Plural= I+You (second person plural) } In both cases “we” is inclusive
 of Addressee

Or

1-Dual= I+ he/she (third person singular pronouns) }
 2-Plural= I+ they (third person plural pronoun) } In both cases “we” is
 exclusive of Addressee

For example:

When Jodi texts her friend Alison if she had enough time to have dinner with her, she complains and said:

	Utterance <i>The Silent Wife</i>	Page no.	Person deixis	Analysis
Data 8#	“it is silly because <u>we</u> don’t get busy till after five”	50	We	The first person plural “we” is used deictically to refer to the speaker (Alison) and her husband, who is absent, it is exclusive of addressee.
Data 9#	“ <u>We</u> had a drugstore at the corner of Park and Main.”	57-58	We	The first person plural “we” is used deictically to include the speaker (Jodi) and her family, which are not the addressees. It is exclusive of addressee(s).

Another example is, when Todd and Natasha discussed Natasha’s pregnancy, Todd said:

	Utterance <i>The Silent Wife</i>	Page no.	Person deixis	Analysis
Data 10#	" <u>We</u> 've never even discussed this."	67	We	The first person plural is used deictically to refer to the speaker (Todd) and the addressee (Natasha). It is Addressee inclusive.

3.1.1.1.3. Gender

Personal pronouns are also marked by gender. In most languages with pronominal gender marking, gender can be distinguished on third person, where commonly two (masculine, feminine) or three (masculine, feminine, neuter) (Anderson and Keenan, 1985, p. 269). Furthermore, with regard to person-gender marking, languages tend to encode more gender distinctions in the singular than the plural. (Greenberg, 1963, p. 96) And English language confirms this. (**He** for masculine, **She** for feminine, or **It** for neuter).

For Example:

	Utterance from <i>The Silent Wife</i>	Page no.	Person deixis	Analysis
Data 11#	"What did <u>he</u> say?"	70	He	The third person singular pronoun (he), is a person deixis, it is used for a masculine, (Natasha's Father). When Natasha informed Todd that she told her father about her pregnancy.
Data 12#	"So? What did <u>she</u> say?"	105	She	The third person singular pronoun (she), it refers to (Jodi). The speaker is Natasha, and the addressee is Todd.
Data 13#	"You needed to sleep <u>it</u> off."	103	It	The third person singular pronoun (it), refers to a neuter, which is (the whole day) .The speaker is Jodi, the addressee is Todd.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that the following person pronouns have found in the utterances that function as person deixis, (I/me/my/mine, he/him/his, she/her, it, we/us/our, you/your/yours, and they, them/their). But the researcher couldn't present the analysis of all the utterances containing such pronouns. Instead, she had chosen a number of utterances randomly and analysed them qualitatively.

5.1.2. Vocatives

Person deixis can also be expressed by vocatives. Vocatives are nominal elements referring to the addressee(s) of a sentence. (Schaden, 2010, p. 176). They are expressed by proper names, kinship terms, and titles. (Huang, 2014, p. 181). Such as (John, madam, daddy, sir, Mr., dr., etc).

Vocatives do not form a part of the arguments of predicates and they are not semantically or syntactically related to the structure of sentence, (i.e), they can stand alone. (Levinson, 1983, pp. 70-71).

For example:

	Utterance	Page no.	Person deixis	Analysis
Data 14#	"Please don't hang up, <u>Mrs. Gilbert.</u> "	134	Mrs. Gilbert	"Mrs. Gilbert" is a "vocative", it is a combination of a title and a proper name. It refers to Jodi. It is a conversation between Natasha and Jodi, when Natasha gave the latter a call.
Data 15#	"Doctor, I love my life and I'm happy. What should I do?"	249	Doctor	The speaker is Jodi, the addressee is doctor Gerard. "Doctor" is (summons), which have the form of "title".

In general, vocatives are grouped into two types: calls or summonses; and Addressees, as it is presented in diagram (1).

Summons occur in the initial position in the utterance in English, and are distinguished from addresses in a way that they are used for gestural and visual context, while addresses are parenthetical, they occur in the place that other parenthetical occupy, and they are used symbolically. (Levinson, 1983, p. 71).

For example:

	Utterance	Page no.	Person deixis	Analysis
Data 16#	“ <u>Jodi</u> , listen. As far as I knew, Harry was going to wait till I talked to you.”	192	Jodi	Jodi, is a proper name, and used as a summons. The speaker is Todd.
Data 17#	“Hey,buddy,...I got started with you”	42	buddy	“buddy” is used as addressee. This nickname refers to Dean Kovacs. Todd has addressed him while they were drinking together.

An important point to be mentioned here is that, all addresses can be summons, but not vice versa.For example:

In a conversation between Jodi and Todd, Jodi said:

	Utterance	Page no.	Person deixis	Analysis
Data 18#	“For crying out loud, Todd. It says I have to move.”	192	Todd	“Todd”, a proper name, is addressee. The same utterance can be changed to: “Todd, for crying out loud,....”
Data 19#	“Todd, For crying out loud, It says I have to move”		Todd	“Todd” is summons (call)

But, all summonses cannot be addresses. As in:

20- Hey you, you just scratched my car with your Frisbee.

21-The truth is, Madam, nothing is as good nowadays. (Levinson, 1983, p. 71)

In these two above examples (19, 20), “Hey you” which is summon, cannot be put in the place of “Madam” in the second example, which is Addressee.

The vocatives which are found in the direct utterances of participants are: (buddy, Sir, Dean, Jodi, Todd, Mrs. Gilbert, Natasha, Harry, Man, Daphne, Ms. Jodi Brett, Jodi Brett, Ms. Brett, Miss Brett, Miss Jodi Brett, Ma’am, Cliff, Miz Brett, Detective, and Doctor).

6. Techniques of collecting and analyzing data

For analyzing the data, the researcher read the novel several times, and then the utterances and sentences which contain deictic expressions are identified, after that, the person deictic expressions are classified, and finally they are analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively.

Creswell stated that in the qualitative method the researcher is an instrument of data collection, who gathers words and pictures, analyze them inductively, focuses on the meaning of participants, and describes a process that is expressive and persuasive in language”(Creswell,1998, p.32).

The qualitative method was used within the analysis of person deixis in the above explanation. While in the quantitative method, the gathered information is based on numbers and statistics. Given (2008,p.713) stated that the quantitative approach “refers to approaches to empirical inquiry that collect, analyze, and display data in numerical rather than narrative form”. In this research, the quantitative approach was used for calculating the frequency of utterance and percentage of: all deictic expressions in the novel, the person deictic words, the forms of person deixis and the forms of person pronoun and vocatives. For achieving the result, the following simple percentage formula was used:

$$X = \frac{f}{N} * 100 \quad (\text{Pangribuan et al, 2015, p.176})$$

Where: X= Percentage of person deixis

f= frequency of part

N= frequency of whole

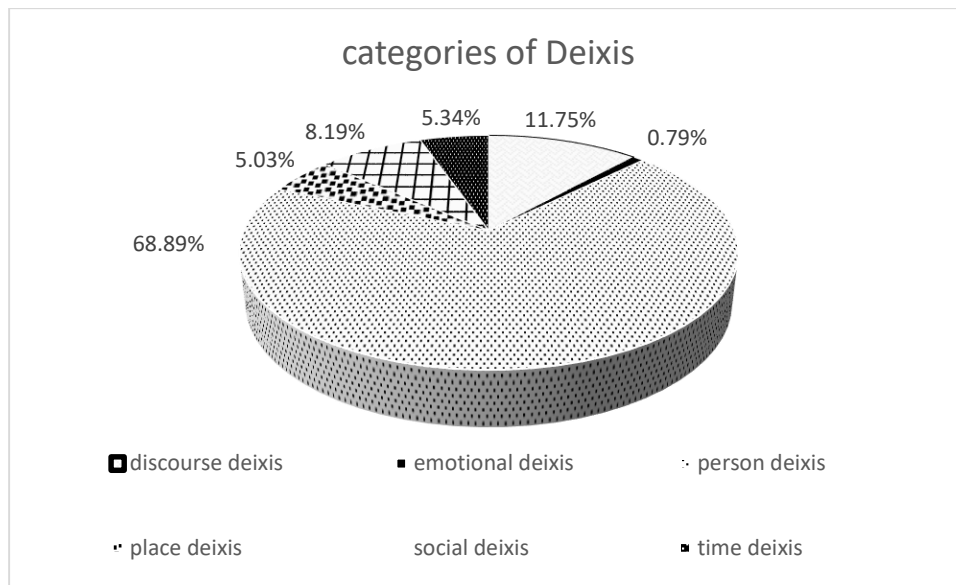
7. The Statistical Analysis

In this section, four tables and four charts are presented in order to indicate the frequency of utterance and the percentages of data in the novel *The Silent Wife*.

Table (3) the frequency of occurrence of categories of Deixis in the Novel:

No.	Categories of Deixis	Frequency
1	Discourse Deixis	416
2	Emotional Deixis	28
3	Person Deixis	2438
4	Place Deixis	178
5	Social Deixis	290
6	Time Deixis	189
Total		3443

Chart (1) the percentage of categories of Deixis in the novel:

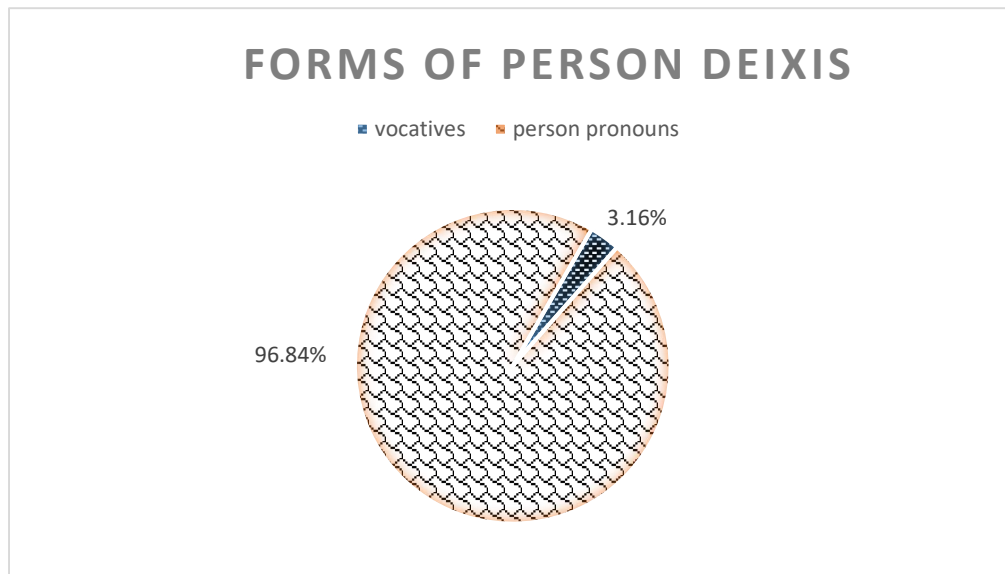


The above table and chart indicate the frequency of occurrence and the percentage of the deictic categories in the novel “The Silent Wife”. The table shows that (3443) deictic categories have been found in the direct speeches and utterances of the participants. In which, person deixis occurs (2438) times. Also, the chart shows that the person deixis occupies the most part of the chart which is (70.81%). It means that person deixis is the most dominant type of deixis in this novel.

Table(4) the Frequency of Occurrence of the forms of person deixis in “the Silent Wife”:

Forms of Person Deixis	Frequency
Vocatives	77
Person pronouns	2361
Total	2438

Chart (2) the Percentages of Vocatives and Person pronouns of person deixis in the novel.



The above table and chart show the frequency of occurrence and the percentage of the forms of person Deixis in “The Silent Wife”. It is worth mentioning that (Huang 2014) distinguished only two forms of person deixis, which are person pronouns and vocatives. Based on the chart (2), using person pronouns have the priority upon using vocatives. The personal pronouns can make the reader feel as though the story is being told to him/her, In which, the vocatives have the ratio of only (3.16%), whereas person pronouns are (96.84%) of the total number of the person deictic words in the novel.

Table (5) the Frequency of Occurrence and the percentages of the forms of Vocative in “The Silent Wife”:

No.	Types of vocative	Frequency
1.	Proper name	42
2.	Title + proper name	23
3.	Title	12
4.	Kinship Term	0
Total		77

Chart (3) Percentages of Forms of Vocative in person Deixis:

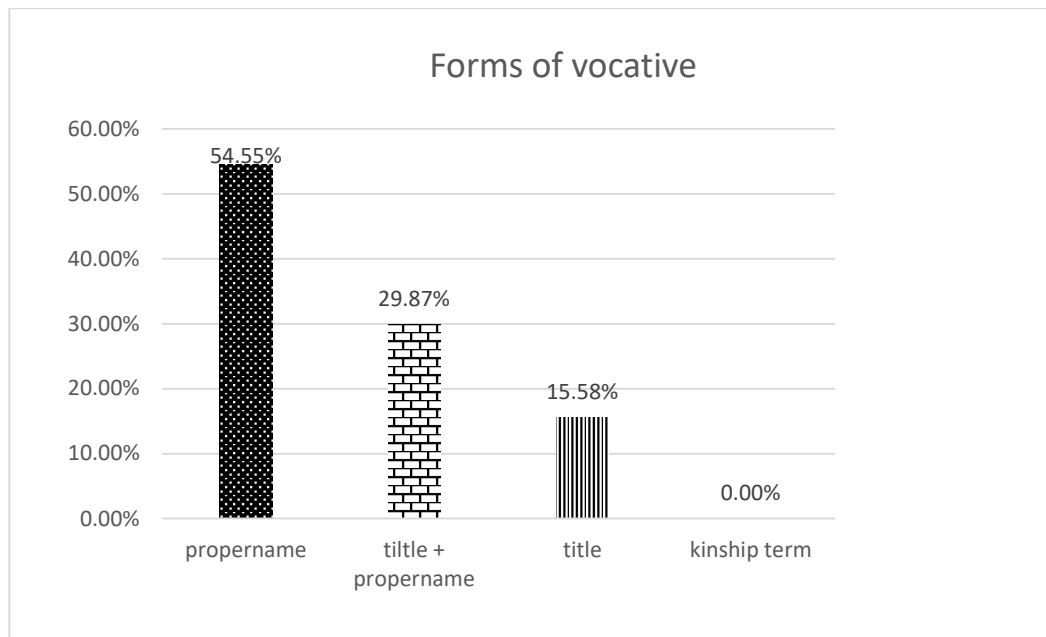
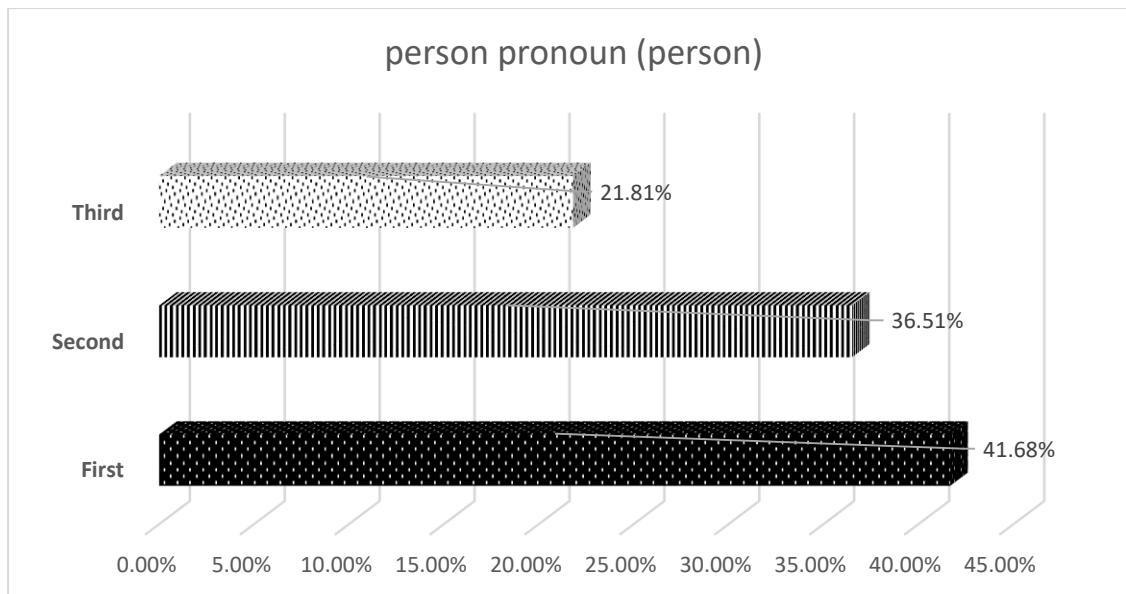


Table (5) illustrated that three forms of Vocative are used and found in the novel which function as person deictic. The forms are: proper names, titles, and a combination of (title+ proper name). Also, chart (3) indicates that proper names have the most usages in the novel, it has the percentage of (54.55%). Which indicates that most of the characters or the participants have the same social status, for they addressed one another with their first names.

Table (6) The Frequency of utterance of the three persons in personal pronoun.

Person pronoun	Frequency
First Person	984
Second Person	862
Third Person	515
Total	2361

Chart (4) the percentage of the three persons of person pronoun in person deixis.



The data suggests that all of the three persons are found in the novel, first, second, and third. As it is shown in table (6) and chart (4), the participants used first person pronoun which refer to the speaker, more than other two persons (second and third). The first person has the percentage of (41.68%), the reason behind using first person pronoun more than the other ones is that the writer wants to make the reader becomes the “I” of the story or narration and it might establish a closer bond between the reader and the novel. Whereas the least occurrence is (21.81%) of third person pronoun. Which refer to persons that are neither the speakers nor the addressees. The second person pronoun occurs (862 times) that is (36.51%).

8. Conclusions

Throughout this study, the researcher has reached the following conclusions:

1. First person pronouns are used mostly in the novel, which indicates that the participants have referred to themselves in most places in the novel. The first person has the percentage of (41.68%), while the third person has less than the other two persons, it has the percentage of (21.81%).
2. Many forms of vocatives are used in the novel, such as: (proper names, titles, and a combination of (title+ proper name).

3. Kinship terms are not used as vocatives in this novel, instead, they are used as third person, which are not mentioned in Huang's theory.
4. Out of the total number of deictic words, person deixis is the most dominant type of deixis in the novel "The Silent Wife", which has the percentage of (70.81%).
5. There are some deictic words which have different references, for example; the first person pronoun (I) referred to: (Jodi, Todd, Natasha, Harry...etc). In the contrary, others have only one reference, for example: Mr.Gilbert, Mrs.Gilbert,...etc.

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پوختهی لیکۆلینهوه

ئهم لیکۆلینهوهیه، لیکۆلینهوهیهکی پراگماتیکیه بۆ نیشانکاره کهسیهکان له رۆمانی (The Silent Wife) ی (A. S. A. Harrison). ئامانجی ئهم لیکۆلینهوهیه بریتییه له دۆزینهوهی رادهی دووبارهبوونهوه و ریزهی سهدی بهکارهینانی نیشانکاره کهسییهکان و فۆرمه جیاوازهکانیهتی لهم رۆمانه، ههروهها دهستنیشانکردنی باوترین جۆری نیشانکاره کهسیهکان و ههموو ئه و پیکهاته زمانیهتی که وهکو نیشانکاره کهسیهکان دهردهکهون.

داتای لیکۆلینهوه له گفتوگۆ راستهخۆکانی نیوان کارهکتهرهکانی رۆمانهکه وهرگیراوه و له روانگهی تیۆری (یان هوانگ) هوه شیکار کراوه. لهم لیکۆلینهوهیهدا سوود له ههر دوو ریبازی جۆنیهتی و چهندیهتی وهرگیراوه. پیشگریمانهی ئهوه کراوه که راناوی کهسی باوترین جۆری نیشانکاره کهسیهکان بێت. له ئهنجامی ئهم لیکۆلینهوهیه دهرکهوتوووه که راناوی کهسی یهکه م زۆرتین بهکارهینانی ههبووه لهم رۆمانهدا.

وشه کللییهکان: پراگماتیک، نیشانکارهکان، نیشانکاره کهسیهکان، یان هوانگ، The Silent Wife.

ملخص البحث

يتناول هذا البحث الدراسة التداولية للإشارات الشخصية في رواية (الزوجة الصامتة) ل (أ.س.أ. هاريسون). الغرض من هذا البحث هو إيجاد نسبة التكرار و النسبة المئوية للإشارات الشخصية في الرواية، مع تحديد أبرز أنواع الإشارية الشخصية و إيجاد جميع المصطلحات اللغوية المستخدمة كأشارية شخصية. و قد اخذنا البيانات من المحادثات المباشرة للشخصيات في الرواية، مع تطبيق نظرية (يان هوانك 2014) لتحليل البيانات.

منهجية البحث هي المنهجية المزدوجة من النوعية و الكمية. و قد افترضنا من البداية أن الضمائر هو ابرز انواع الاشارات الشخصية، وتظهر لنا نتيجة البحث ان ضمير المتكلم هو ابرز انواع الضمائر الموجودة في الرواية، و أن الاشارات ترجع الى شخص او شيء واحد أو الى عدة اشياء او اشخاص.

مفاتيح الكلمات: التداولية، الاشارات، الاشارات الشخصية، يان هوانك، المنهجية المزدوجة.