

APPENDIX 2

Guidance for Analysis Deixis

No	Types of Deixis			Definition	Deictic expression	Example
1	Person Deixis			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question delivered: the category first Person, Second person, Third person. The central person is the speaker. 	I, you, we	<p>SpongeBob: let's go for eating Patrick.</p> <p>Patrick: okay, SpongeBob</p>
	1.1	First person		Grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself.	I, me, myself, my, mine. We, us, ourselves, our, ours.	I think this krabypatty is delicious.
		1.11	Singular	Refers to one person or thing.	I, me, myself, my, mine.	The car is mine
		1.12	Inclusive we	Speaker and Addressee included	We, us, ourselves, our, ours.	Let's go (to some friends)
			Exclusive we	Speaker + other(s), excluding addressee		Let's go (to someone who has captured the speaker and friends)
	2.1	Second person		The encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees.	You, your, yours, yourselves.	You must jump patrick.
		2.11	Singular	Refers to one person or thing.	You (one person)	You should study hard Patrick
		2.12	Plural	Refers to more than one person or thing.	You (more than one person)	You (two people) are fire from this company.
	3.1	Third person		The encoding of the reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressee of the utterance in question.	He, him, his, She, her, it, its, they, them, their.	Spongebob: Mr crap, he is patrick.

	3.11	Singular	Refers to one person or thing.	He, him, his, She, her, it, its	He is my friend.
	3.12	Plural	Refers to more than one person or thing.	they, them, their	They want to market yesterday.
2	Place Deixis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encoding of the spatial location relative to the location of the participants in the speech event. The central place is the speaker's location at utterance time. 	Here, there, where (and the archaic hither, hence, thither, thence, whither, whence) Left, right, up, down, above, below, in front, behind, come, go, bring, and take.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Nobita ring my door bell and I open the dor):Do Come in Nobita. Sizuka and I approach my house togheter, I take my key and and open the door : Do go in sizuka
	A	Proximal	Close to speaker	This, here	Come here Doraemon.
	B	Distal	Close to addressee	That, there	That is my house
3	Time Deixis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encoding of the temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or a written message in scribed). The central time is the time at which the speaker produces the utterance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverbial: Now, then, yesterday, this year Above all time deixis occur in tense 	I am not here now .
	3.1	Present	The action is simply mentioned and there is nothing being said about its completeness	Now	Go home now !
	3.2	Past	The action is simply mentioned and understood to have taken place in the past.	Yesterday	I watch good movie with Patrick Yesterday .
	3.3	Future	Nothing is said about the time in the future	Tomorrow	Tomorrow , I'm free.

4	Discourse Deixis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encoding of reference of to portion of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located. • The Discourse center is the point which the speaker is currently at in the production of this utterance. 	That, this, but, therefore, in conclusion, to the contrary, still, however, well, besides, actually, all in all, so, after, all, and so on.	Nobita: I have never seen Gayen. Soneo: that's a lie.
5	Social Deixis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encoding of the social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some reference. • The center of Social Deixis is Speaker's social status and rank, to which the status or rank of addressee or referents in relatives. 	Obvious example of such grammaticalizations are 'polite' pronouns and titles of address, but there are many other manifestations of social deixis.	Dr. Williams is conducting a lecture. Williams is conducting a lecture.