Deixis Found In "Good Neighbors-Spongebob Squarepants" Transcription : A Pragmatics Analysis

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Abstract

This study analyzes Dexis in the fourth season episode of SpongeBob SquarePants in the movie Good Neighbors. SpongeBob SquarePants (often referred to simply as SpongeBob SquarePants) is an American television series created by marine biologist and animator Stephen Hillenburg. The purpose of this study is to understand one of the most important concepts in general linguistics, to understand the real environment around us, such as time frames, physical locations, and the people involved, and to use linguistic terminology to Dexis is an important link between what you say and what you say. This study was conducted using descriptive qualitative methods. The result describes the kinds of deixis and the referents of deixis in Good Neighbor-SpongeBob Squarepants Transcription which finds many referents that show different kinds of deixis. Finally, From the analysis, it is found that the Pronoun Deixis is often used. In almost all conversation the personal pronoun "you" existed. Its pronoun almost refers to the spongebob and squidward. The other personal pronoun was "we" that refers to spongbob and patrick. Besides, the possessive pronoun "our" has the same interpretation. File pronoun of "I"is used. "I" refers to the actor. The actors are SpongeBob, squidward, patrick and etc. Finally, it is many deixis that is used in Good Neighbor of SpongeBob Squarpants. Thus, many deixises that is found in this transcript.

Keywords: Deixis, Transcription, Pragmatics

Introduction

One of discussions in pragmatics is deixis. Deixis is the way reader means to point something by using language (Yule, 1996:9). Deixis is used every time when the speaker talks or writes something. Rankema (1993: 76) stated that deixis is used to denote the elements in a language

which refer directly to the situation. Levinson (1983:54) states that deixis concerns the way in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. Deixis is not a simple as it seems. Deixis shows the important meaning which is expressed by the speaker to help the hearer to understand the utterance. It means that it will be better if the speaker understand deixis to discover the meaning in an utterance.

Good Neighbors is a SpongeBob SquarePants episode from season four. The episode is written in 2005. It was written by Mike Bell. The story is about SpongeBob and Patrick annoys Squidward with their "Good Neighbor Club". The story is something about SpongeBob wakes up Squidward for work one morning, trying to be a "good neighbor", but Squidward angrily tells him that it is Sunday and that "a good neighbor doesn't bother me on Sunday". SpongeBob believes that Squidward is grouchy because he hasn't gotten his Sunday paper, and tries to give it to him. He bumps into Patrick who is startled by the "newspaper monster". Upon hearing of the monster, SpongeBob and Patrick start to panic a scathed scatter the paper into the air as they run around. The researcher finds that the language that is used in its TV series is needed interpretation for hearer. It means that what the speakers or writers want is not always the same with the readers and listeners view so deictic words need to be explained in order to have the same view between the reader and the writer or between the speaker and the listener.

This study will describe all the types of deixis based on Levinson (1983:65). They are Person deixis, Place deixis, Time deixis, Discourse deixis and Social deixis. This research is to analyze deixis in the movie of Good Neighbors of a SpongeBob SquarePants episode from season four to have a common understanding between the reader and the writer or between the speaker and the listener. So, it will help for people understand what that means of this movie.

Within the light of over said inquire about questions, this consider are taken after as to recognize the sorts of deixis that are utilized within the movie of Good Neighbors of a SpongeBob SquarePants episode from season four and to analyze the references meaning are uncovered within the movie of Good Neighbors of a SpongeBob SquarePants episode from season four.

A investigate approximately investigation deixis conducted by Ali (2012) looks at an individual deixis examiners of tune verse in Maher Zain's collection. It analyzes individual deixis in talk of Maher Zein"s collection based on Goerge Yule hypothesis (1996). The information is taken from Maher Zein"s tune in Thank You Allah collection. The objects of this inquire about are to distinguish the sorts and reference of individual deixis in melody verses of Maher Zain"s collection and analyze the reference meaning of individual deixis on tune verses in Maher Zein"s Collection. He utilized subjective strategy in his inquire about. The primary method of information examination is perusing the tune verses. The moment is distinguishing the individual deixis in melody verses. Third, classifying the individual deixis. The result of this inquire about appears that there are three sorts of individual deixis which are to begin with individual deixis, moment individual deixis and third individual deixis utilized in Maher Zain Collection. The reference meaning of to begin with individual deixis I and We alludes to the vocalist and moment individual deixis You alludes to a lady, Allah, Muhammad and individuals as the listener. Whereas the third individual deixis He alludes to Allah.

Review of Related Literature

Pragmatic

There are some definitons about pragmatics that can help us to understand deeply. Levinson gives definition that pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language (Levinson, 1983:9). This means pragmatics has relation with grammar because what we will say must grammatically correct. Thus, this study cause us learn how to make utterances that are right in grammar and the hearer can interprets the meaning. Besides, pragmatics is a systematic way of explaining language use in context.

Crystal (1987:120) stated that pragmatics studies the factors that govern our choice of language in social interaction and the effects of our choice on others. In theory, we can say anything we like. In practice, we follow a large number of social rules (most of them unconsciously) that constrain the way we speak. It means when we speak something to others, there are another factors, such as thinking effect of what we will utter to them. Thus, we can arrange what we will say to be understandable for the hearer.

In addition, Leech (1983: 11) explained that general pragmatics is abstraction between the study of language in total abstraction from situation, and the study of more socially specialized uses of language. Hence, it is clear that pragmatics is the study about relation between language and context that are used in community.

From the definitions above, we can understand more about pragmatics. It can be concluded that pragmatics is a field linguistics study which does not only explain about language but also explain how to produce and understand the language use in our real life following the factors that influence the language choice. It teaches us how to apply it in our daily life.

Deixis

Deixis is one of the most important notions in general linguistics and is a vital link between the real life environment around us (time frame, physical location, people involved, etc) and what we actually say (the linguistic terms used). Deixis has always been at the heart of reference research as widely known literature in semantics and pragmatics demonstrates. Being fundamental, it is in the common focus of several disciplines: Cognitive Science, Linguistics and Psychology.

Deixis deals with connection between a text and the situation in which Text is used. It is one of an important element of textual cohesion. Rankema (1993: 76) stated that deixis is used to denote the elements in a language which refer directly to the situation. It means that what the deixis show is speaker or writer dependent on the position in place and time. Deictic words needto be explained in order to have the same view between the reader and the writer or between the speaker and the listener. He further defined that there are three kinds of deixis: - Pronoun deixis, Time deixis and Place deixis.

Yule (1996: 9) defines deixis as technical term for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. In addition, Cruse defines that deixis signifies different things to different people (2000: 319). Essentially, deixis relates to the way in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus relates to the ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterances (Levinson, 1983: 54). Any linguistic varieties applied to accomplish this 'pointing' are called a deictic expression or indexical (Yule, 1996: 9). However, to

explicate the importance of a deictic information for interpreting utterances is possibly best exemplified by what happens when such information is incomplete, as what has been stated by Fillmore (1975: 38-9) in Levinson (1983: 54). Take a look at the example of deictic expression below:

1) I'll bring you a gift and put it here tomorrow.

From the example above, the speaker uses the word 'I' to point at himself or herself, in other words, 'I' refers to the person who is currently speaking. The speaker uses the word 'you' to point at the intended addressee or hearer. The word 'here' indicates the place of speaking and 'tomorrow' indicates the time after the utterance is spoken. Suppose it was not directly said to certain people but it was written in a note that people find somewhere, the message will mean nothing because that people cannot get complete information of who the speaker is, when and where the exact time and place is.

Deixis, in prior time, was divided into three categories: person, place and time deixis. But now, there are two more deixis categories listed in Levinson (following Lyons, 1986, 1977a, and Fillmore, 1971b, 1975), that are social and discourse deixis (1983: 62).

In addition, it could be said that deixis is systematized in egocentric way considering the speaker as central point that relates everything to his point of view and also considering the deictic centre that are supposed to be as follows: (i) the central person is the speaker, (ii) the central time is the time at which the speaker produces the utterance, (iii) the central place is the speaker's location at utterance time, (iv) the discourse centre is the point which the speaker is currently at in the production of his utterance, and (v) the social centre is the speaker's social status and rank, to which the status or rank of addressees or referents is relative (Levinson, 1983: 63-4). The important point is that deixis has to do with the predetermination of many different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance inside the utterance itself (Levinson, 1983: 55).

The function of deixis is to point or indicate something. Then, this function creates something or someone to be the referent. Many referents are created by deixis. Then, according to explanation above, levinson (1983:68-69) splits deixis into five basic kinds, they are:

1. Person Deixis

Levinson (1983: 62-8) stated that person deixis deals with the predetermination of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is uttered and it is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person. The basic concept of person deixis is based on person. Levinson (1983: 69) says there are three categories of person deixis. They are first person, second person, and third person. Cruse stated that other than first person, known as speaker and second person, known as addressee, another important participant in the speech situation, neither speaker nor hearer are also included to person deixis, that are known as third person (2000: 319).

Levinson claims that when the speaker switch, the deitic centre, on which the rest of the deitics system hangs, then abruptly moved from the participant (1983: 68). The category of person deixis reflects different roles that speaker plays in the speech event. This reflection involves the speaker, addressee, and other. When the speaker's role is shifted, then the referent of person deixis will change too. Person deixis referent depends on who makes deixis expressions. When the role of speaker switches from person to person, the context of deixis will be understood by the participants of the speech event itself.

2. Time Deixis

The predetermination of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed) is called as time deixis (Levinson, 1983: 62). Time deixis also deals with CT and RT (Levinson, 1983: 62).

Then, time deixis is divided into some categories. According to curse, there are three kinds of time deixis (2000: 321):

Before the moment of utterance
At the time of utterance
After the time utterance

These three kinds have relation with grammatical features. In English language, it is called tenses. These tenses are present, past, and future tense (Levinson, 1983:77). Thus, knowing these tenses acn be referred to time deixis, it means that adverb of time is also included into the list of time deixis. the adverb of time, for example: today, yesterday, tomorrow, this ...., last....., and next..... will be included as types of time deixis.

3. Place Deixis

Place deixis, as in Levinson (1983: 62) is defined as "the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of the participants in the speech event". Place deixis deals with proximal (close to speaker) or distal (close to addressee) dimension (Levinson, 1983: 62). Place deixis concern with where an utterance was pointed to or refer to somewhere. Levinson states that place deixis is formed by adverbs, such as here and there, and demonstrative pronouns such as this and that (1983: 79).

There are some pure place-deictic words in English that are differentiated by proximal and distal dimension, i.e. the adverbs here and there, demonstrative pronouns this and that, and also the verbs come and go and bring and take (Levinson, 1983: 79-84).

4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis deals with "the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located" (Levinson, 1983: 62).

Discourse deixis, somehow, is often compared to anaphora. However, discourse deixis and anaphora is quite different since discourse deixis is located in a pronoun which refers to a linguistic expression or part of discourse itself, while anaphora is located in a pronoun which refers to the same entity as a prior linguistics expression refers to (Levinson, 1983: 86).

Example :   (2) A: That's a rhinoceros
                   B: Spell it for me
               (3) Harry's a sweetheart; he's so considerate

The example (2) above is an example of discourse deixis. There, the word 'it' is not functioned to refer or replace the entity, i.e. a rhinoceros, but it is used to mention the rhinoceros itself. It is different from the concept of anaphora in (3) where 'he' is functioned to refer the referent 'Harry'. However, discourse deixis is not showing proximal or distal, like place deixis does, but it is more like showing the token-reflexivity of a sentence (Levinson, 1983: 86).

5. Social Deixis

Levinson describes social deixis as the predetermination of social differences that are relative to participant-roles, mainly aspects of the social correlation that is possessed between the speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent (1983: 63). Social deixis is divided into two basic kinds that are relational and absolute (Levinson, 1983: 90). The relational social deixis is manifested through this certain relationship (Levinson, 1983: 90-1):

speaker and referent (addressee honorifics by referring him)
speaker and addressee (addressee honorifics without referring him)
speaker and bystander (bystander or audience honorifics)
Speaker and setting (formality levels or social activity).
While absolute social deixis are in the form of (Levinson, 1983: 91):
authorized speaker (forms reserved for certain speaker)
authorized hearer (restriction of most title, e.g. Your Honor).

Social deixis, however, truly cannot be separated from the concept of honorifics. Furthermore, honorifics concerns about the relative rank or respect between speaker, referent, and also bystander (Levinson, 1983: 90). Social deixis is sometimes encoded in person deixis, and it is related to the different social status (higher and lower) between speaker and addressee. Moreover, it also deals with familiar and non-familiar addressee in some languages, as French, Spanish, and Javanese have. The T/V distinction in French is a well known example for this. 'Tu' is used to address familiar addressee and 'Vous for non-familiar (or with higher status) one. In Spanish it is called 'Tu/Usted' and in Javanese the term 'Kowe/Sampeyan/Panjenengan' is included in this distinction. It also could possibly lie in a verb, as 'Mangan/Dhahar' in Javanese.

(4) Panjenengan sampun dhahar   "Have you taken your lunch

(5) Kowe wis mangan?   /dinner/breakfast?"

Both sentences above have the same meaning, but they are uttered in different way considering the addressee or bystander. Sentence (4) could be uttered to pay more respect to the hearer. On the other hand, sentence (5) could be uttered to make the situation more relax. Uttering sentence (5) does not mean that a speaker does not respect the hearer. It might be used to make the situation more relax. However, sentence (5) could only be used between the same position or close relationship between speaker and hearer.

Spongebob Squarepants Transcription

SpongeBob Square Pants (often referred to simply as SpongeBob) is an American animated television series, created by marine biologist and animator Stephen Hillenburg. Much of the series centers on the exploits and adventures of the title character and his various friends in the fictional underwater city of Bikini Bottom. The show reached enormous popularity by 2000 during its second season, and has remained popular since. The transcript plays a central role in research on spoken discourse, distilling and freezing in time the complex events and aspects of interaction in categories of interest to the researcher (Edwards& Lampert, 1993:3).

In this study, the researcher uses SpongeBob to find some deixis are there. To make it easy, the researcher uses transcript of SpongeBob to analyze the deixis.

Methodology

There are two kinds of research methods; qualitative and quantitative researches. Qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of word, rather than number and statistics. The data collected are the subject's experiences and perspective. The quantitative research, attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, place conversation and so on.

Qualitative method is used because of four reasons based on Bogdan and Biklen's characteristic (1982: 88): 1) naturalistic which the key instrument is the researcher; 2) the data about utterances that are spoken by the characters of the movie is in form of words rather than numbers; 3) concerning with process rather than simply with outcomes or products; and 4) analyzing the data inductively.

In this research, the research analyzes the data by using deixis theory. This research is classified as a descriptive qualitative because the data are in the form of word, namely utterances used by the transcript form of spongebob squarepants utterance.

The subject of this research is in the form of the transcription of Spongebob squarepants that contains utterance form and deixis. This subject is a simple and understandable.
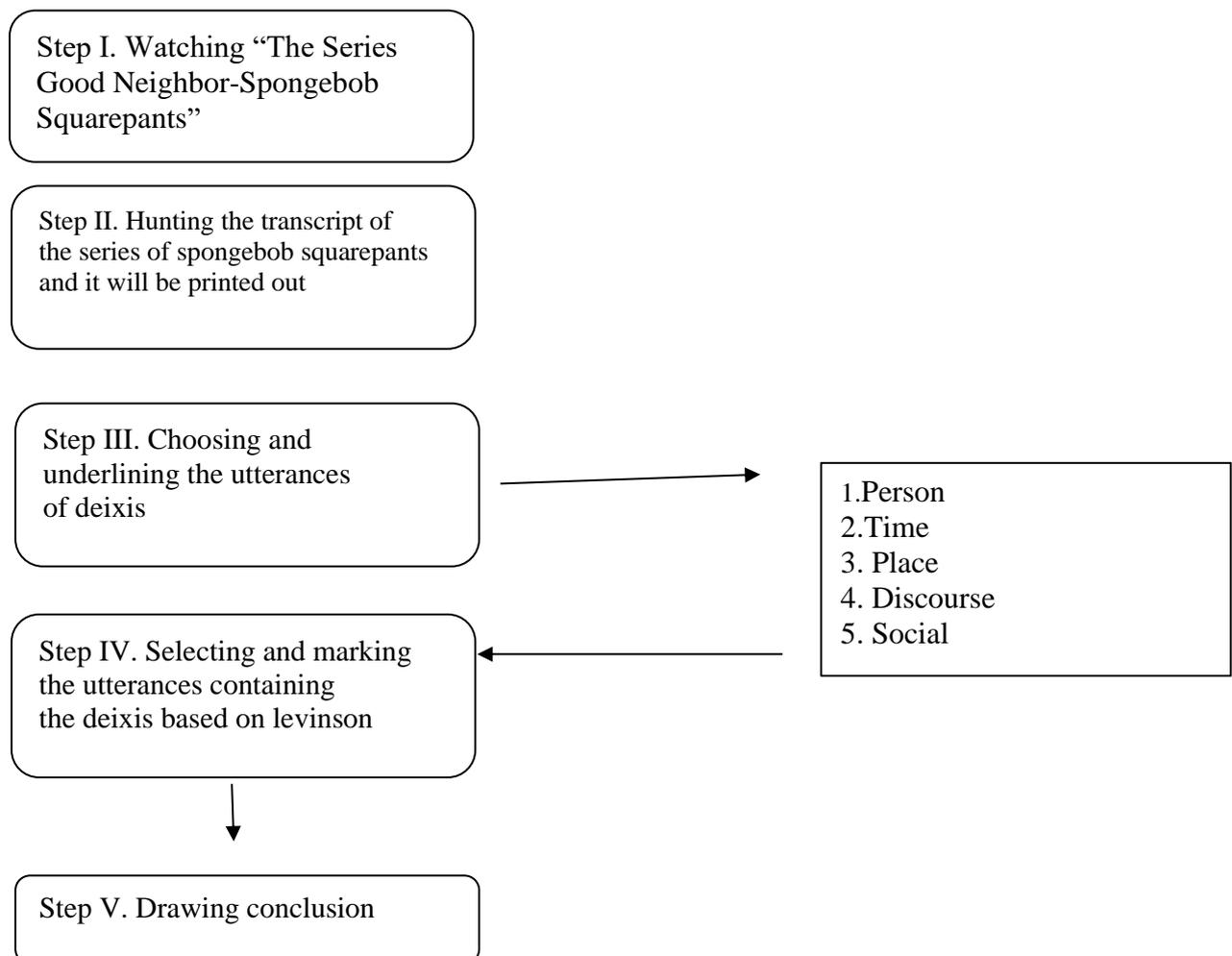
Moreover, Arikunto (2006: 118) states that data is all facts and numbers which can become material to arrange information. Data source (Arikunto, 2006: 129) is subject in where

the data can be obtained. The data of this research uses the utterances spoken by the characters containing the deixis. The utterances are transcription of spongebob squarepants.

The data about the utterances of the characters are collected through documentation following some steps. First, the researcher watches the series of spongebob to understand the content of it. Second, she hunts for the transcript and it is printed out to comprehend the utterances. Third, the utterances that contain the types of deixis: person, time, place, discourse, and social. The underlined utterances which contain the deixis are selected and marked. The last, the conclusion of the collected data is drawn to be continued in data analysis. The stages of the data collection are described as following sketch:

Data collection stage

Step I. Watching "The Series Good Neighbor-Spongebob Squarepants"

Step II. Hunting the transcript of the series of spongebob squarepants and it will be printed out

Step III. Choosing and underlining the utterances of deixis

1. Person
2. Time
3. Place
4. Discourse
5. Social

Step IV. Selecting and marking the utterances containing the deixis based on levinson

Step V. Drawing conclusion

The first step in analyzing the data was collecting the data. The data were in the form of printed material, in this case the transcript of Good Neighbour of spongebob squarepants. The next was classifying the data. After taking the data, the researcher started to select through each data in order to find out the kinds of utterance, the deixis on each type and the interpretation of reference them. Then the researcher analyzed the data that had been classified. The analysis was begun from presenting of the transcript words which collected from good neighbor of SpongeBob squarepants. In analyzing, the researcher described kinds of utterance form used by good neighbor of SpongeBob squarepants and the deictic words and then made interpretation of utterance form and deictic words. The last step was conclusion in which the researcher drew some conclusion of data analysis.

Findings and Discussion

In this chapter, the researcher describes the kinds of deixis and the referents of deixis in Good Neighbor-SpongeBob Squarepants Transcript. In this study, the researcher finds many referents that show different kinds of deixis.

The researcher finds kinds of pronoun as person deixis marker. They are *I, You, He, him, me, them, my, we, our, your, us, somebody.* For time deixis she finds five kinds, they are *morning, Sunday, tomorrow, next week, then,* and *now.* Then, for place deixis are *there, here, this, that,* and *those.* The next is social deixis, there are *lady, man, president, citizen.* For discourse deixis are *this, that, and those.*

The researcher discusses about something the shift of deixis in this transcript of SpongeBob squarepants in series "Good Neighbor". The researcher will analyze all deixis and some deixis marker such as *this and that* may point to place deixis and discourse deixis. all kinds of deixis is summarized in the following table:

Table 1
Kinds of deixis in "Good Neighbour of Spongebob Squarepants Transcription"

Person deixis	Time deixis	Place deixis	Discourse deixis	Social deixis
I, You, He, him, me, them, my, we, our, your, us, somebody.	*mornig, Sunday, tomorrow, next week, then,* and *now.*	*there, here, this, that,* and *those*	*this, that,* and *those*	*lady, man, president, citizen*

Moreover, Kinds of deixis describes that 5 deixis exist in the SpongeBob transcription. More explanation shows below.

1. Person Deixis

We have three persons to describe in person deixis, they are SpongeBob, Squidward, and Patrick. Utterances of Transcription in deixis show some person below.

SpongeBob

Person deixis	Utterance/Conversation	Explanation
I	**SpongeBob:** *I* came to make sure you don't oversleep and miss work	The researcher finds six-person deixis *I* that refers to SpongeBob. The category person deixis used is first person category as subject pronoun with *I* as marker of referent.
You	**Squidward:** SpongeBob, what are *you* doing in my house?	The deixis used in utterance was *you* that included in Pronoun Deixis. All of the word *you* here referred to SpongeBob. The category person deixis used is second person category as subject pronoun with ***You*** as marker of referent.
My	**SpongeBob:** *My* pleasure, Squidward. That's what good neighbors are for.	***My*** refers to SpongeBob and ***My*** also includes as first person category which belongs to possesive pronoun.

Squidward

Person deixis	Utterance/Conversation	Explanation
I	**Squidward:** Me? President of Bikini Bottom? *I* knew the people would come to their senses.	*I* refers to Squidward. I includes as first person category. Here, there are nineteenth *I* for Squidward.
My	**35. Squidward:** *(clock on wall is ringing noon)* Oh, no, it's already noon. I will be darned if I let those morons eat up anymore of *my* valuable Sunday	Here, *My* refers to squidward and *My* also includes as first person category which belongs to possessive pronoun.
You	**21. SpongeBob:** *You*'re the president of 'The Secret Royal Order of the Good Neighbor Lodge'.	the person deixis *you* here. That refers to Squidward. *You* includes as second person category.
Me	**18. Squidward:** *Me*? President of Bikini Bottom? I knew the people would come to their senses.	*Me* includes as first person category. Here, *Me* refers to Squidward.
He	**SpongeBob:** Nope. I guess *he*'s still on his Sunday drive. **Patrick:** Or maybe *he*'s on a secret mission.	*He* is third person category. Here, *He* refers to Squidward.
His	**SpongeBob:** Nope. I guess *he*'s still on *his* Sunday drive	*His* also includes third person category of person deixis. Here, *His* refers to Squidward.

Patrick

Person deixis	Utterance/Conversation	Explanation
I	**Patrick:** *I* say he checks out a-ok. **Patrick:** Yeah, *I* guess we're not good neighbors after all.	The category person deixis used is first person category as subject pronoun with *I* as marker of referent
Your	**SpongeBob:** Yeah. *(both laugh)* See ya later, Squidward. *(now outside, a red paint can drop on the ground)* Whenever *your* ready, Patrick.	*Your* includes second person category which refers to Patrick.

SpongeBob & Patrick

Person deixis	Utterance/Conversation	Explanation
You	**Squidward:** What are *you* two idiots doing?	*You* includes second person category which refers to SpongeBob and Patrick.
We	**SpongeBob & Patrick:** By the all-seeing eye, ye are worthy. *We* are not. The other example:	*We* refers to SpongeBob and Patrick. *We* includes as third person category of person deixis and is also as subject pronoun.

them	**Squidward:** Fine! As my first presidential decree, why don't you, uuh, go out and paint all the leaves on the trees to make the neighborhood look nicer. *(pushing SpongeBob & Patrick out the door)* Now out, out, out, out, out, out. That ought to keep **them** busy for a few Sundays. *(when he closes the door, SpongeBob & Patrick appear from inside)*	**Them** includes third person category which refers to SpongeBob and Patrick.
Our	**Patrick: Our** new president is a genius. **46. SpongeBob:** Yeah, *our* president sure knows how to live. *(later)* I'd like to call this meeting of the good neighbor lodge to order. Let's begin with role call: Patrick. *(Patrick is snoring)* Ok…Squidward? *(Squidwards chair is empty)* Squidward? Squidward, you home?	**Our** is second person category. That refers to SpongeBob and Patrick.
Us	**SpongeBob:** *(to Patrick)* C'mon, let**'s** go.	**Us** is third person category which refers to SpongeBob and Patrick.

Masseur, Citizen,

Person deixis	Utterance/Conversation	Explanation
He	**SpongeBob:** Other star, we better check this guy out. Make sure **he**'s safe for Squidward.	**He** is third person category which refers to Masseur.
Me	**Masseur:** Excuse **me**? Somebody ordered a relaxing pedicure and foot massage? The Sunday special?	**Me** is first person category and pronoun deixis.

I	**Citizen:** Then on behalf of the citizens of Bikini Bottom, *I* present you with this summons to pay for the destruction of our town. You'll be doing community service every Sunday for the rest of your life.	*I* is pronoun deixis and first person category.

2. Time Deixis

After the researcher watches and reads the Good Neighbor of SpongeBob Squarepants. The researcher finds the time deixis marker; they are *morning, sunday, tomorrow, next week, and now.*

For example: **Squidward:** It's **Sunday**!!

From the example above, the time deixis is *Sunday. Sunday* shows present time in the sentence. *Morning and now* are time deixis of present. Meanwhile, *tomorrow and Next week* are time deixis of future time.

3. Place Deixis

Place deixis is deixis which describes the form of space location or place which is centered on person's location or the character. Following part is a place deixis which is found in transcript:

Example: **Squidward:** What's going on out **there**?

Squidward: That ought to do it. Let's see those imbeciles get in **here** now.

The word which indicates place deixis are there and here. The deictic expression 'there' above, does not simply mean 'how are things at some place distant from the speaker', but it means 'how are things where the addressee is' (Levinson, 1983: 80). Thus, the word 'there' that basically means 'distal from speaker's location.

Here is the kind of proximal place deixis. Proximal shows the way the object's location is close to the speaker, even sometimes further from the listener. *Here* in above, the place which is squidward wants see something in that place.

4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis deals with the parts of discourse, no matter if it has been given in the text or will be developed again. The researcher has analyzed, there are four kinds of discourse deixis. They are *this, that, those, and it.*

For example:

Squidward: *It*'s Sunday!! *(Kicks Squidward out of his house)* A good neighbor doesn't bother me on Sunday.

Squidward: Oh, ges SpongeBob, *that*'s very thoughtful of you.

SpongeBob: We're checking to make sure *this* guy really is a certified foot masseur and not some kind of assassin.

Spongebob: Hey, Squidward, you got one of *those*, too? *(Spongebob & Patrick walk up with a summons in their hand)* This'll be great. The three of us cleaning up Bikini Bottom. Well, see ya next Sunday, president Squidward.

The example above is an example of discourse deixis. There, the word 'it' is not functioned to refer or replace the entity, i.e. Sunday, but it is used to mention *Sunday* itself.

5. Social Deixis

Social deixis is sometimes encoded in person deixis, and it is related to the different social status (higher and lower) between speaker and addressee. Moreover, it also deals with familiar and non-familiar addressee in some languages, as French, Spanish, and Javanese have.

In this research, researcher finds the social deixis. There is only one social deixis. It is *President.*

For Example:

SpongeBob: You're the president of 'The Secret Royal Order of the Good Neighbor Lodge'.

Here, President is used by SpongeBob and Patrick. President is addressee to squidward. Deixis dealed a connection between a text and the situation in which the text was used. It was one of important elements of textual cohesion. There were three types of deixis Pronoun Deixis, Place Deixis and Time Deixis. From the analysis, it was found that the Pronoun Deixis was often used. In almost the personal pronoun "you" was existed. Its pronoun often referred to

spongebob and squidward. Finally, we might conclude that the transcrip of tv series or movie, it can be used to understand of deixis that needs to be interpreted in order to engage readers' attention to watch this series.

Conclusion

From the analysis, it is found that the Pronoun Deixis is often used. In almost all conversation the personal pronoun "you" existed. Its pronoun almost refers to the spongebob and squidward. The other personal pronoun was "we" that refers to spongbob and patrick. Besides, the possessive pronoun "our" has the same interpretation. File pronoun of "I"is used. "I" refers to the actor. The actors are SpongeBob, squidward, patrick and etc. Finally, it is many deixis that is used in Good Neighbor of SpongeBob Squarpants. Thus, many deixises that is found in this transcript.

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