

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer needs theories to be used in collecting and analyzing the data. The writer divided this chapter consist of Pragmatics, Deixis, Types of Deixis, and Previous Study.

#### 2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is language usage rules whose meaning is appropriate to the context and circumstances. In addition, Pragmatic is a branch of linguistic that study about the Pragmatics\prag-'ma-tik\ is dealing with the problems that exist in a specific situation in a reasonable and logical way (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/pragmatic>). Pragmatics is a way of investigating, how sense can be made of certain texts even when, from a semantic viewpoint (<http://www.shunsley.eril.net/armoore/>). Levinson (1983, p.73) states that “pragmatics is the study of the relation between the structures of a semiotic system and its usage in context. In addition, Yule (1966, p.3) states that Pragmatics is concerned on the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader). Thus, pragmatics can be defined as the study of the relationship between language and context which are used based on situation in order to get some meanings.

## 2.2 Deixis

Levinson (1983, p.54) states that deixis essentially concerns the ways in which language encode or grammaticalize feature of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. In addition, deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we use people instead of we do with utterance. It means ‘pointing’ via language (Yule 1996, p.9). Based on definition above, it is obvious that deixis is a way to refer something in current time, place, and context of speaker and listener via utterance, for example: (Samosir and Zainuddin (2013)

Jack was born in Jakarta. He lived there for ten years.

The word he and there is deixis

1. He refers to
2. Jack, there refers to Jakarta.

When people notice strange object and ask, ‘what’s that?’ they are using deitic expression (that). Deitic expression sometimes is called indexical. According to Peter Grundy (2000, p.23), indexical means the role of context in helping to determine reference. The functions are to indicate people via person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. In Levinson’s theory, discourse (or text) and social deixis should be added to make it understandable.

### **2.3. Types of Deixis**

Every linguist has his/her own view and opinion about types of deixis. There are several types of deixis as follows; person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. In this research, the discussion is focused only on five types of deixis based on Stephen C. Levinson theory (1983, p.65), namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse and social deixis.

#### **2.3.1 Person deixis**

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance is delivered. Person deixis is related directly in the grammatical categories of person. The speaker or spokesman can be different from the source of an utterance and the recipient is different from the targets and the hearer or the bystander is different from the addressee or targets. The category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, second person is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, and third person is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question (Levinson 1983, p.62). Yule (1996, p.10) states as follows. "Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by pronouns for first person('I'), second person('you'), and third person ('he', 'she', or 'it')". Here are some kinds of person deixis:

**Table 1.1 (types person deixis)**

English	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I/me	We/us
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	You	You
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	He/him/, she/her,  It	They/them

(Cruse, 2000: 320 & the researcher's data, 2000)

For example:

- She watched a television
- Could you open the door, please!
- I've lost the pen
- They played cricket on Sunday

#### a. First Person Deixis

First person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself Levinson (1983, p.62). Meanwhile, first person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker or both the speakers and reference grouped with the speaker and it is expressed in a singular pronoun and a plural pronoun.

The singular pronoun are : I, Me, Myself, My, Mine

The plural pronouns are : We, Us, Ourselves, Our, Ours

For example;

A: I think this country needs good leader.

The word “I” in this utterance is referring to the speaker (A) and it is expressed in a singular pronoun.

In addition, in many languages, there are two first person ‘plural’ pronouns, corresponding to ‘We inclusive of addressee’ and ‘We exclusive of addressee’. Inclusive means Speaker and addressee included e.g. let’s go to see you tomorrow (to some friends) and Exclusive means speaker plus other(s), excluding addressee e.g. let’s go to the cinema (to someone who has captured the speaker and friends), for example: Adam is a muslim and he becomes speaker in million Christian.

Adam; our religion is honest

Inclusive first person deixis is deixis that refers to a group including the addressee. For example, that Mulyani is one of Indonesia people who become Politician

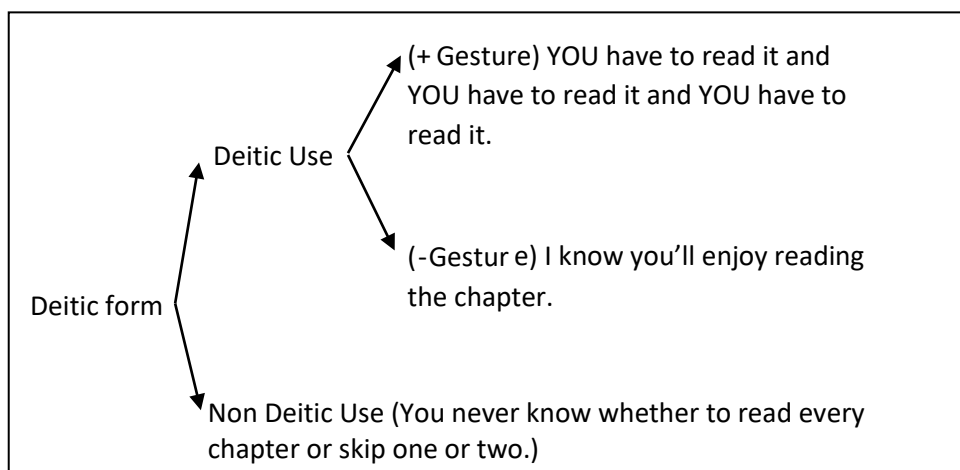
Mulyani; we are Indonesia people and we must obey the government’s roles.

So, in many languages, there are two first person ‘plural’ pronouns, corresponding to ‘inclusive of addressee’ and ‘exclusive of addressee’ Levinson (1983, p.69)

#### b. Second Person Deixis

According to Levinson, (1983, p.62) second person deixis is deictic reference to a person identified addressee (you, your, yours, yourselves). In addition, Grundy (2000, p.24) state that pronoun ‘you’ has a much more general reference. The word you, can be used both deictically, when the context is required to determine the reference and none deictically, when

the reference is general rather than to particular identifiable persons. The uses of 'you' can be represented diagrammatically in the figure 2.1.



**Figure 2.1** Grundy (2000)

'You' is also used in English in a much wider range of social content than would be represented by a single second reference term in most other languages. Furthermore, he states that sometimes 'you' might be thought to pick up out the addressee(s) and identify him/her/them as the referent. Consider the following utterance; Teacher said to the students that:

You must study hard and read your book clearly.

"You" in this utterance is not only refer to the special student (addressee) but also refer to the all students and it can be women and man.

### c. Third Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983, p.69) third person deixis is quite unlike first or second person, in that it does not correspond to any specific participant-role in the speech event. Third person deixis identified addressee (he/his, she/her, it, and they/them)

For example: Levinson, (1983)

*They* are friend's

### 2.3.2 Place Deixis

According to Levinson (1983, p.79), place deixis (spatial deixis) is the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. Yule (1996, p.12) states that in considering spatial deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. The importance of location specification in general can be gauged from the fact that they seem to be the basic ways of referring object, such as:

- By describing or naming them on the one hand
- By locating them on the other hand

Location can be specified relative to other objects or fixed reference points as in:

- The campus is one hundred meters from the market
- That school is too near for me but not for her

The adverb *here* and *there* are often thought of a simple contrast on a proximal distal dimension, stretching away from the speaker location as in:

- Give that here and take this there.

### 2.3.3 Time Deixis

Historically in English and other language, spatial preposition, such as *in* and *on* in the previous example, developed temporal meanings over time, a reflection of general trend for notions of time. (Samosir and Zainuddin 2013, p.3)

has quoted that Levinson Like all aspects of deixis, time deixis makes ultimate reference to participant role. Time deixis concern the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken or written message inscribed. The basic for the system of reckoning and measuring time in most languages seem to be natural and prominent styles of day and night, lunar months, seasons and year. They can be used calendrical to locate event in absolute time or at least to some art of each natural cycle designate as the beginning of that cycle. For example:

- Tomorrow is my birthday.
- I am very busy now.

#### **2.3.4 Discourse Deixis**

Discourse, or text deixis concerns the use of expressions with utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (Levinson 1983, p.85). Discourse deixis are the use of that and this. Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). The use of this can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse. The use of that can be used for a preceding portion. In conclusion, discourse deixis is containing speakers' utterance in the speech event. Discourse deixis concerns the use of deitic expression with in an utterance as form of orientation inside and unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located.

Consider the following example:

... In the **last** paragraph...



... In the **next** chapter...

1. **At this point** it is useful to return to our previous example.
2. You will be interested in **this** problem.
3. **That's** the most ridiculous excuse I've ever heard.

### 2.3.5 Social deixis

Social deixis concerns the social information that is encoded within various expressions, such as relative social status and familiarity. Levinson (1983, p.63) says that social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referent. Besides that, social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between, the participants or referents in a speech event. The example as follow: The distinction, found in Indo-European languages, between familiar and polite (<http://www.01.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/whatisocialdeixis.htm>). Social deixis is a deictic expression used to distinct social status. Social deixis separated in to two kinds relational and absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. For example: my husband, teacher, cousin, mother, etc. Absolute social deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. For examples: your highness, Mr. President, your majesty etc. (<http://awinlanguage.blogspot.com/2012/04/social-deixis.html>).

## 2.4 Previous Studies

Previous studies are some studies (the can be research, thesis or journal) that were conducted by another writer. Those journal help the writer to conduct his/her research, analyze the data from the theory that is used, and compare the contents so the writer can tell the research is good or bad, same or not. By reading a lot of pervious studies, the writer hopefully can do better research.

Samosir and Zainuddin (2013) conducted a study entitled *An Analysis of Deixis in the Article of the Jakarta Post*. They used Levinson theory to analyze the data. They reveal that there are five types of deixis found in The Jakarta Post article, those are Person deixis, 99 times occur (42,85%), Place deixis, 8 times occur (3,46%), Time deixis 43 times occur (18,61%), Discourse deixis 42 times occur (18,18%), and the last is social deixis 39 times occur (16,88%). From the analysis, Person deixis is the most types of The Jakarta Post can be found. So it can be said that The Jakarta Post tends to use person deixis as the dominant type compound another types. This is because The Jakarta Post the news mostly dealt with the person interaction.

In addition, Rosmawaty (2013) conducted a study entitled *Analysis the Use of the kind of Deixis on Ayat – Ayat Cinta Novel by Habiburahman El-Shirazy*. In her study, she used Levinson's theory to analyse the object. She found that the most dominant deixis is spell deixis. Then, there was also time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis in the novel.