CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher needs theories to be used in collecting and analyzing the data. The researcher divided this chapter into two main parts, they are review of related theory and previous study.

2.1 Review of Related Theory

In this sub-chapter, the researcher will present some related theories that will be used in analyzing the data.

2.1.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatic is a branch of linguistic that study about the Pragmatic \prag-ˈma-tik\ is dealing with the problems that exist in a specific situation in a reasonable and logical way. Searle, et al (1980) suggest that pragmatics is one of those words (societal and cognitive are others) that give the impression that something quite specific and technical is being talked about when often in fact it has no clear meaning. Pragmatics is a way of investigating, how sense can be made of certain texts even when, from a semantic viewpoint. Levinson (Article 3.9.73) states that "pragmatics is the study of the relation between the structures of a semiotic system and its usage in context. In addition, Yule (1966:3) States that pragmatics is concerned on the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader). Fetzer (2011: 23 (38 / 725)) States that pragmatics is fundamentally concerned on communicative action and its felicity in context. 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 meaning.

2.2 Context

Context is the situation in which something happens and that helps you to understand it. Yule (1996: 21) stated that context is the physical environment in which a word is used. In addition, context is a sentence or phrase in which a word appears in certain circumstance in which an event happens in the use

of language. So, many case of language cannot be resolve without bringing elements of meaning that depend heavily on the context. According to Cruse (2006:35) context is an essential factor in the interpretation of utterances and expressions. Further details of context are categorized into: the context of situation, the context of background, and the context of co-textual.

2.3 Deixis

Deixis is the phenomenon in which the dependency of discourse on the social context is most striking. Since pragmatics examines the meaning of utterances in context, deictic expressions play a central role in this fild. Th word *deixis*, which is derived from the Greek word meaning "to show" or "to indicate", is used to denote those elements in a language which refer directly to the context. Deictic words are words with a reference point that is speaker- or writer dependent and is determined by the speaker's or writer's position in space and time. See the following example.

(4) I am now standing on the roof.

The word "I" refers to the person uttering the sentence. Th time which "now" refers to is dependent on the moment the statement is uttered, so that this particular point in time is imported into the ongoing discourse. Ths context dependency does not occur with words such as "roof "; the meaning of this word remains more or less constant in diffrent contexts.

The research into deixis was inspired by the linguist and psychologist Karl Bühler (1934/2011), who also developed the Organon model (see Section 2.2). Bühler was one of the fist to map out deictic phenomena. He distinguished between two filds in language: the deictic fild (*das Zeigfeld*) and the symbolic fild (*das Symbolfeld*). Words such as *roof*, *run*, *nice*, etc., belong to the symbolic fild. Thse content words have a more or less constant meaning, largely independent of the context. Accordingly, they are also called *auto*semantic lexemes, in contrast to *syn*semantic function words such as pronouns, which are strongly context-dependent.

Bühler compared the words in the deictic fild to signs on a footpath that direct walkers to their destination. Th word *I* points out the speaker and

the word *you* the hearer. Likewise, *there* points to a specifi place and *yesterday* to a specifi time. Bühler distinguishes person, place, and time deixis in contrast to mental or phantasmatic deixis. Ths latter form refers to a mental or fantasy fild. The phantasmatic form of deixis (*Deixis am Phantasma*) can be seen in novels in which the fist-person narrator does not necessarily have to refer to the author. It can also occur in quotes.

(5) Pete said: "I'll do something about it tomorrow!"

The deictic fild of the quote is diffrent from that of "Pete said". Thee time filds play a role here: a. the time at which the speaker uttered the sentence; b. the time at which Pete said what is being quoted; c. the moment "I" refers to.

At the center of the deictic fild, which Bühler calls the Origo, are the words *I*, *here* and *now*. Deictic words are generally focused from the speaker's perspective. In other words, deixis is egocentric, with an I-here-now Origo in person, place and time deixis.

2.4 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 parts of deixis based on Stephen C. Levinson theory (1983:65), namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

1. Person deixis

Person deixis is related directly in the grammatical categories of person. The speaker of spokesman can be different from the source of an utterance and the recipient is different from the targets and the hearer of the bystanders is different from the addressee or targets. The category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, second person he encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more

addressees, and third person the encoding of reference to personal and entities which are neither speakers nor addresses of the utterance in question (Levinson 1983:62). Yule(1996:10) 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

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

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

Reference concerns the relation between a discourse element and a preceding or following element. Reference deals with a semantic relationship, whereas substitution and ellipsis deal with the relationship between grammatical units: words, sentence parts and clauses. In the case of reference, the meaning of a dummy word can be determined by what is imparted before or aftr the occurrence of the dummy word. In general, the dummy word is a pronoun.
 "I see John is here. *He* hasn't changed a bit."
"*She* certainly has changed. No, behind John. I mean Karen."

But reference can also be achieved by other means, for instance, by the use of a definite article or an adverb, as in the following examples: "A man crossed the street. Nobody saw what happened. Suddenly *the* man was lying there and calling for help." "We grew up in the 1960s. We were idealistic *then.*"

Deixis to person is realized using personal pronouns. The speaker as fist person, *I*, directs the utterance to the hearer as second person, *you*, and could be talking about a third person, *he* or *she*.

 "He wants to get the best score in the final exam "

In her words the speaker is a woman, but it can be solved in another woman's compilation of other women saying the same thing. His words cannot be changed, but his referents can change depending on who is replaced. Her word is the singular form of subject pronouns from third person pronouns.

"He burns himself"

From the example above, there are two forms of personal deixis. First is him and the second is himself. Two words are meant by the speaker. The word he is the singular form of the subject pronoun of the third person pronoun, while the word itself chooses the singular reflexive pronoun of the word he.

In many languages person deixis can also contain other meaning elements, for example, the gender of the third person. An interesting phenomenon in this regard takes place with the deixis of the fist person plural, *we*. Ths word can mean the group as a whole:
(6) Do we have time for that? (when the utterance is being directed at the group
in general)
Ths is the inclusive *we*. Th word *we* can also be used to refer to a segment of a group excluding the other members of the group: the exclusive *we*.
(7) Do we have time for that? (when you ask someone else for advice)
Oddly enough, the exclusive *we* can also be used to refer to precisely that excluded
group.

(8) Do we have time for that? (asked by a mother who sees her children taking out a new toy two minutes before bedtime)

2. Place Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:79), place deixis (spatial deixis) is the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. Yule (1996:12) states that in considering spatial diexis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker's prespective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. In addition Mayer (2009:186) states that the kind of deixis, known as spatial or space deixsis, is also associated with the adverbs here and there and some uses of prepositions such as in or on (e.g. in the room, on the roof).

The following is an example of place deixis.
(9) Lef of Mr. A sits Mrs. B.

This statement is initially interpreted from the speaker's viewpoint and not from Mr. A's. If a statement like this is made to an audience from a stage, the reference point will be mentioned in order to avoid confusion, e.g., "For me left but for you right of Mr. A." In place deixis a speaker can refer to something that is in the vicinity or further away: *this*, *these* as opposed to *that*, *those*. Place deixis can be realized not only by the use of demonstrative pronouns, but also by the use of adverbs of place: *here* and *there*. In other languages there are more subtle distinctions. Latin possesses, in addition to the words *hic*, which means "that which is close to the speaker" and *iste*, which means "that which is close to the hearer", the word *ille* which means "that which is neither close to the speaker nor the hearer". An interesting phenomenon in place deixis is the ambiguity that arises because reference can take place from diffrent spatial positions. The following sentence can have at least two meanings.

(10) Mary is standing in front of the car.

a.   Mary   is   standing   between   the   car   and   the   speaker.
b. Mary is standing in front of the car's front end.

If (10) has the meaning of (10a), the place-bound deixis is related to the speaker; if it has the meaning of (10b), it is related to the car. Ths is the diffrence between speaker-oriented and object-oriented deixis.

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. Thus, prepositions such as in, on, at and by in the phrases in the morning, on time, at noon, and by the evening can now be markers of temporal, or time (Mayer 2009:187). According to Mayer temporal diexis is marked linguistically by both temporal adverbials (e.g. yesterday, tomorrow, in the morning) and tense markers (present and past) on verbs. (Samosir and Zainuddin 2013: 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.

Deixis to time would seem to be a simple form of deixis. Th language resources are the adverbs of time in the sequence *yesterday … today … tomorrow* and the verb tenses. The verbs, however, sometimes also have another function besides referring to a specifi time. See the following examples.

(11)   He   walks   there.   (simple   present   tense)
(12) He walked there. (simple past tense)

While the present tense verbalizes a current event or state of affirs, the past tense indicates that an action took place at a point in time prior to the time of speaking. As a result, the past tense is deictic with reference to

the deictic center of the moment of utterance. However, time deixis is oftn accompanied by other meaning elements such as the progressive or perfective aspect (e.g. *he has walked there* or *he had been walking there*) and is, therefore, diffilt to isolate. Besides the three main deictic types, the two minor types of discourse deixis and social deixis can be added (Levinson, 2004). More recently, the sixth type of emotional deixis was proposed (Huang, 2014).

4. Discourse deixis

Owing to the sequential organization of discourse, there are linguistic items that do not refer to extralinguistic referents but merely to another part of the same written or spoken discourse, such as *in the next paragraph*, *in the previous chapter, in the following remarks* or *in this speech*. Thse expressions are deictic because they can only be decoded by taking into account their exact position in the linear text. In contrast, a phrase such as *in Chapter 5* is not deictic, since its reference is independent of its position in the text. Example (13a/b) highlights the diffrence between anaphoric reference and discourse deixis.

(13)   Ths   animal   is   an   ostrich.
a.   Can   you   catch   it?
b. Can you spell it?

(13a) is an example of anaphoric reference establishing cohesion, since the pronoun *it* here refers to the same extralinguistic animal as the previous noun *ostrich* (see Section 6.2). However, (13b) exemplifis discourse deixis, as the pronoun *it* does not refer to the extralinguistic creature, but only to the word *ostrich*, which signifis the animal.

5. Social deixis

Social deixis reflcts identities and relations between the participants in a communicative exchange. Th best-known example of this is Japanese, which has an elaborate system of politeness forms called "honorifis". Th choice of a specifi form of address is determined by,

among other things, the gender and social status of the addressee. In English there are also forms of address that show respect and deference to the hearer. Accordingly, social deixis manifests itself in titles of authorities (e.g. *Mr. President*, *Your Honor*, *Your Majesty*), ranks in professional groups (e.g. *colonel, professor*), titles with the fist or last name (e.g. *Sir Peter, Lady Huxley*) or *sir* and *madam* as general respectful address forms. Social deixis may also indicate a close social relationship, as in the case of terms of endearment (e.g.*darling*, *sweetheart*).

In Shakespeare's English, the *thou-you* distinction in second person pronouns expressed social deixis. The historical singular *thou* was used among members of the lower classes to show solidarity or by persons of higher social status when addressing people below them. The historical plural *you* was the polite pronoun of respect used to address socially superior persons (Crystal, 2005). In early English Bible translations, the singular *thou* occurs as an address form for God, owing to singular forms in the original texts. In formal religious genres such as prayers (e.g. *Th Lord's Prayer*), this usage is still common today, expressing an intimate but also reverent relationship.

TABLE TYPES OF DEIXIS

Types of deixis	Deictic expression	Example
Person deixis • First person deixis • Second person deixis	I, you, we	A: Shall **we** go out for watching Ayat – ayat cinta movie? B: **We** expect to have salary for the year
	• I, me, my self, my, mine We, us, ourselves, our, ours	• **I** think this country needs good leade

	You, your, yours, yourselves	**You** must study hard and read your book clearly
Place deixis	here, there, where (and the archaic hither, hence, thither, thence, whither, whence) left, right, up, down, above, below, in front, behind, come, go, bring, take	I stand in **front of** you
Time deixis	Yesterday, now, tomorrow	I am not here **now**
Social deixis	Obvious examples 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.
Discourse deixis	But, therefore, in conclusion, to the contrary, still, however, well, besides, actually, all in all, so, after all, that, this, and so an.	Ton : I have never seen her Joke: **Tha**t's a lie

2.5 Function of Deixis

The function of Deixis not only is a grammatical constituent, but it also has the obligation to indicate the different meaning of the word, even when it is used in different situations in the same way. In such cases, traditional grammar has no capacity or resources to show the difference. The timing, place, message bearers have their importance in the communicating process. Modern linguistics, on the other hand, has a different perspective. the pragmatic analysis of words and words in the context of situations related to the cultural, temporal, spatial, social, and

context of communicating participantsIt facilitates a better understanding of the thinking being transmitted. The language is not a simple crossroads of words. Each and one word can and cannot be at the same time deixis (Levinson, 1995). If the language did not have a pragmatic approach toward itself it could not evolve, transform itself, adapt into a modern or tomorrow's form.

2.6 Previous Study

Previous study is the position of the thesis that was done by the researcher. It means, the researcher can know the research is good or bad, same or not, and also previous study help the researcher to conduct research. So, the researcher can do research better than before.

Ferania (2013) entitled An Analysis of Deixis in Students' Writing of Recount Text of the Eighth B Grade of SmpN 1 Jepara in the Academic Year 2012/2013. She used Levinson theory to analyzed data. There are five aspect of deixis that Levinson explained, such as, Person, Place, Time, Social, and Discourse deixis. The result from twenty written recount text that she analyzed are: person deixis (271 times), place deixis (196 times), time deixis (105 times), social deixis (98 times), and discourse deixis (33 times).

In addition, Kurniyati (2011) Deixis used in the readers' Forum of the Jakarta Post newspaper. She took the data from Readers' Forum of The Jakarta Post Newspaper. In her reseach, she want to know the kinds of deixis and frequency of deixis in Reder'Forum of The Jakarta Post Newspaper. She used Levinson theory to analyze the data. The result of this research are: person deixis (23 times), time and discourse deixis (13 times), place deixis (7 times), and social deixis (twice).