CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section contains key literature-related aspects related to the theoretical framework, including the pragmatics definition, the deixis definition, the deixis type, and related research..

A.   Definition of Pragmatics

Every linguist has their own pragmatics concepts and principles. For example, according to Cruse (2006) pragmatics studied the context-dependent meaning. Kreidler (1998) pointed out that pragmatics is a part of linguistics, which conveys meanings related to meaning in context. At the same time, Griffith (2016) believed that pragmatics is related to the use of meaningful communication tools. In addition, pragmatics studied the use of language in context which dependent to several language interpretations (Lycan, 1995). Therefore, it is related to analyzing the meaning of what people say, not to the meaning of phrases in speech.

In contrast, other linguists (such as Fansold & Linton) have defined pragmatics that involved both the context of use and the meaning of the speaker. Yule (1996) also pointed out that pragmatics is the study of meaning (communication by the author and interpretation by the reader). In this case, he meant that pragmatics is the study of the meaning of the speaker.

Based on the above statement, the researcher concludes that pragmatics is a science that studies meaning based on context. It can convey the meaning people want, their goals, and a variety of behaviors. Pragmatics is a sub-discipline of linguistics. It comes from various languages, philosophical and sociological traditions. It learns the relationship between natural language and its use in certain situations.

B.   Definition of Deixis

Deixis is defined by many linguists. It is derived from the Greek, means "pointing through language" (Yule, 1996). It is also defined as an indication. Explanation here means that the interpretation of speech depends on the analysis of the speech context. Next, Grundy (2000) pointed out that the deixis is the study of intention or index expression in language. Last, Hurford (2017) pointed out that deixis is a certain elements whose meaning is derived from the context or situation in which it is used.

In a nutshell, Yule (1996) defined that deixis is an instruction as pointing through words involving people, time, and place. For example, *I brought it here.* Obviously, the speaker (I) tells the listener that she or he was brought something (it) to the place that the listener already knows through the context of the utterance itself. Based on the above explanation, the researcher concludes that deixis is a study of how to analyze words or phrases that are directly related to the people, time, and place. It involves the encoding of many different aspects of the environment, which uses the relationship between the structure of language and context. Deixis studies how to interpret utterances based on the analysis of the context.

C. Types of Deixis

In utterance, some linguists have different views on the types of deixis. First, Yule (1996) pointed out that there are three kinds of deixis. Second, Levison (1983) pointed out that deixis has five types. Last, Cruse (2000) divided the deixis also into five types.

Such linguists have defined their opinion about types of deixis which can be seen in text above. However, in this study, the classification of deixis only focused on three types of deixis (person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis).

1. Person Deixis

Cruse (2000) pointed out that the function of personal deixis is to instruct a person who speaks a word or sentence. In addition, it also designed the basic roles of the speech event, the speaker (first person), the recipient or the person talking with it (second person), and the person who is neither the speaker nor the recipient (third person).

Yule (1996) defined the person deixis divided into three basic part divisions, those are first, second, and third person.

a. First Person Deixis

First person is the grammaticallization of the speaker's reference to himself (Levinson, 1983). The example of first person deixis is *"I sleep every night"*. The word "I" indicates the first person deixis which is refers to the speaker. In short, first person deixis here

always refers to the speaker or the writer as the sender of the message.

b. Second Person Deixis

It is the encoding of the speaker's mention to one or more recipients (Levinson, 1983). As Renenka (1993) said, addressing the second person in a certain language also provides insight into the relationship between the first person and the second person. The example of second person deixis is *"you better watch **your** mouth"*. The word "you" indicates the second person deixis which refers to the other person besides the speaker. It can be the speaker's partner or someone else. The word "you" indicates the second person deixis too, but its function as the possessive adjective of "you" that means it refers to a thing that belongs to the person "you".

c. Third Person Deixis

It deixis is the encoding of reference to person and entities which does not refer to the both speaker and the addressee of the utterance (Levinson, 1983. The example of third person deixis is *"he said that **you** love **me**"*. The word "he" indicates the third person deixis which refers to a person (that is not the speaker and the addressee) who

said that the person "you" (the addressee) is in love with person "me" (the speaker).

2. Spatial Deixis

Kreidler (1998) stated that spatial deixis is also known as a locative expression. It indicated the place related to the speaker, like here and there. It can be assumed that those are near and far away from the speaker. Another basic feature of spatial deictic words is the descriptive "this and that", although they usually have a more abstract meaning. For example, this theory and that theory do not locate the theory in literal space, but showed more abstract near and far from the speaker. "This" and "here" are known as distal spatial deixis, while "that" and "there" are known as proximal spatial deixis.

Yule (1996) also defined that proximal terms are indicate near place from the speaker, while distal terms are indicate far place from the speaker. It depends on the position of the people or thing's location from the speaker as a deictic center.

The example of spatial deixis is *I'm **here***. The bold deictic word *"here"* indicates the location of the person who utters the utterance. It categorizes as proximal term because it is near or not far from the speaker. From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that spatial deixis is a pointed the location of the speaker's said.

3. Temporal Deixis

Levinson (1983) stated that temporal deixis is familiar with time deixis. There are three major divisions of time deixis, which are before event, at the time of event, and after the event. Therefore, cruse (2006) stated that the verb tense is concluded as deictic words. It is useful to distinguish three points: the time when the event occurred (I the past), the time when the sound was made (now), and the reference time (in the future).

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that temporal deixis is indicating of timing the utterances of speaker said. This research analyzes the temporal deixis depends on time, such as today, tomorrow, yesterday, and any other.

D. The Function of Deixis

According to Yule's theory, the role of deixis is to point. Point here refers to things or people, we call it human referents. The function of person deixis is to point out the things or people that speak. The function of spatial deixis is to point out the position or position of the thing or person speaking, while the function of temporal deixis is to point out the time of the thing or person speaking.

E. Definition of Context

If we talking about pragmatics, and deixis then if we do not discus about context, it is incomplete. Pragmatics is study of meaning which depend on the context. At the same time, in order to understand the

utterance reference using deictic expressions, the reader or listeners should be able to recognize the context of utterance.

Cruse (2006) pointed out that context is a necessary factor in the interpretation of words and expressions. The most important aspect of context are: (1) before and after discourse and/or expression ("common text"), (2) current physical condition, (3) broader condition, including social and power relations, and (4) it is assumed that the knowledge shared between the speaker and the audience

In the end, the researchers concluded that context is any information needed to explain an utterance or sentence, including people, time, place, or things, although in oral or written form.

F.   Previous Study

Some researchers have investigated about deixis. The first study was conducted by Fauziah (2015). This study deals with pragmatics field. It analyzed the use of deixis in "A Thousand Worlds" movie script by Steve Koren and also analyzed the kinds of deixis on it. The result of this study showed that there are three types of deixis in "A Thousand worlds" movie script by Steve Koren, they were person, spatial, and temporal deixis. Overall, this first study dealt with the same subject with my study, but it dealt with different object, while my study analyzed deixis in the lyric of an album songs.

The second study was conducted by Utami (2017). This study used qualitative approach. It analyzed the types of deixis, the referent of deictic expression, and discover about the most dominant deictic expression in Lois

Lowry's Novel "The Giver". The result of this study showed that person deixis is the most dominant deictic expression with 79.29% data. Overall, this second study dealt with the same subject, but it dealt with different object.

Third, a study was conducted by Sholihah (2015). This study used qualitative research which is aimed to identify the kinds of deixis and how is the deixis used in "advertisement in headline USA today" website. The result of this study showed that there were four kinds of deixis in "advertisement in headline USA today" website, those are; person, place, time, and discourse deixis. Overall, this third study also dealt with the same subject, but did not deal with the same object to my study.

Fourth, Wati (2014) conducted a study which is used qualitative approach. The aims of this study were to explain the kinds of deixis, explain the meaning of deixis, and explain why deixis used in these songs lyric. The result of this study showed that there are three kinds of deixis in the song lyric od Tailor Swift's "Red" album, those are person, spatial, and temporal. This fourth study indeed dealt with the same object as mine, but my study analyze the function of deixis used in song lyric, while this fourth study did not analyze the function of the deixis.

The fifth and the last study was conducted by Amaliyah (2017). This study used qualitative approach. It analyzed about the kinds of deixis and the kinds of reference meaning in the song lyric. The result of this study showed that there were three kinds of deixis in the song lyric of Haris J "Salam" album song, those are person, spatial, and temporal deixis. In

addition, the most dominant deixis in this album was person deixis. This last study indeed dealt with the same object as mine, but my study analyze the function of deixis used in the song lyric, while this last study did not analyze the function of deixis.