

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher needs some theories to collect and analyze the data. Because of that, the researcher provides some theories related to pragmatics, the concept of deixis, and a movie script. Moreover, the researcher also presents an explanation about this research with the previous studies.

A. Pragmatics

In human life, language is used to construct a meaning communication among human beings (Nurhayati, Djatmika, Santosa & Wiratno, 2016:207). What people want to express will be delivered properly as long as they use language as its function for the communication purpose. When we want or wish for something and also, we want someone to do something, we also need to communicate it by using language to grant our want. However, to be able to use language as its function is not enough, we have to be aware of whom we are talking to, who they are, where they are, etc., to prevent misunderstanding while the communication took place. It results in why we learn about pragmatics and its branches.

Pragmatics is the study that deals with the meaning used in a communication that is used by the speaker as the source and can be interpreted by the listener. This study includes the analysis of what individuals say and how the meaning influences what is expressed in an accurate context. It takes

into consideration how the speakers sort out what they want to express under the condition they are undergone and with whom they are conversing (Yule, 1996:3). Mey (1993:6) furthermore stated pragmatic studies at how humans use their language in communication determined by the context of the condition. Moreover, Griffiths (2006:21) additionally states that pragmatics deals with how human produces the interpretable utterances which take in consideration of the context and background information. In other words, pragmatics deal with how the context affects the meaning and also determine how they affect human language use.

B. Context

Studying pragmatics would not be completed without talking about context. Huang (2007:13) states context can be defined as referring point to any relevant features of the dynamic setting in which linguistic term is systematically used. There are at least two participants in a communicative situation, one an actual agent, and another possible agent (Dijk, 1976:191). Furthermore, Dijk (1976:191) added that the first property of context to be underlined its 'dynamic' character means the situation does not continue into one stage, but changes.

According to Huang (2007:13) context can be viewed in the form of three different sources, they are:

1. Physical context, which refers to the setting of conversation, the object being talked about, and what action is taking place.

2. Linguistic context, which refers to one utterance to other utterances in the same discourse.
3. General context, the information extracted from this context explains why is pragmatically well-formed but is anomalous.

Context is a dynamic concept and it is to be understood as continually changing environments. In the widest sense, it enables the participant in a communication process to interact with another, and which linguistic expression of the interaction becomes comprehensible.

C. Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:54), deixis is the phenomenon that pointed out the most evident manner of relationship between language and context that is reflected by the structure of language themselves. Deixis is the marking of the orientation relative to individuals and occasions with the respect to the certain point of reference (Finegan, 2008:193). In other words, deixis is a way to refer to something based on the time, place, and context of the speaker or writer and listener, or reader via utterance.

Deixis has traditional categories that can be divided into three-part; person deixis (*I, me, you, he*), place deixis (*here and there*), and time deixis (*now and then, yesterday, and this year*). Besides the three basic categories of deixis, there are discourse deixis and social deixis types. Discourse deixis unfolds the discourse expression within the utterance (*this and that*), and social deixis encodes the social distinction between participants (Levinson, 1983:62).

D. Types of Deixis

Every expert in linguistics has their theory and opinion about types of deixis. There are several types of deixis as follows:

1. Person deixis
2. Spatial deixis (place deixis)
3. Temporal deixis (time deixis)
4. Discourse deixis, and
5. Social deixis

In this research, the discussion is focused on person deixis, spatial deixis (place deixis), temporal deixis (time deixis), discourse deixis, and social deixis.

1. Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:62) person deixis has to do with the encoding of the function of participants in the speech event. Yan Huang (2007:136) explains person deixis as the identification of the participant roles in the speech event. Moreover, Horn and Ward (2004:112) also explain that person deixis immediately indicates the different roles of the individuals that are involved in the speech event. It can be concluded that person deixis is the term to indicate the different roles played by participants in the speech events.

Person deixis is described into three basic parts, demonstrated by pronouns “I” for the first person, “you” for the second person, and “he”, “she”, or “it” for the third person (Yule, 1996:10). As well as Yule, Cruse

(2000:319) also states that person deixis consists of a speaker that is recognized as the first person, the addressee that is known as the second person, and other certain participants in the speech event which neither speaker nor hearer is known as the third person.

a. First Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:62), first person deixis is the term in which the speaker refers to himself/herself. First person deixis expresses the deictic reference on speaker or both speaker and the grouped reference object in singular and plural forms of pronoun.

Table 2.1: First Person Pronouns

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1 st person (singular)	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
1 st person (plural)	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves

For example:

- (1) **We** clean up after **ourselves** around here.
- (2) **I** am going to the movies.

The word “we” in the utterance (1) refers to the speaker and the grouped reference object, it is expressed in the plural form,

meanwhile, the word “I” in the utterance (2) is expressed in the singular form and refers to the speaker himself/herself.

b. Second Person Deixis

According to Yan Huang (2007:137), the second person deixis marks the participant role with addressee inclusion. Second person deixis encodes the speaker’s reference to one or more addressees (Levinson, 1983:62). In English, second person deixis is expressed in the word “You”. According to Grundy (2000:18), the pronoun “you” can be expressed both deictically (when the context is needed to recognize the reference) and non-deictically (when the reference is general). “You” also has wider scope in a social context. Grundy also states that “you” is intended to refer to grouped references in which excluded the speaker.

Table 2.2: Second person pronouns

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
2 nd person (singular)	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
2 nd person (plural)	You	You	Your	Yours	Your selves

For example:

(1) What are **we** supposed to do?

(2) What are **you** supposed to do?

In the utterance (1) the word “we” would typically include the speaker in the reference, meanwhile, the word “you” in the utterance (2) shows that the speaker refers to everyone exclude himself/herself.

c. Third Person Deixis

Third person deixis encodes the reference of person and entities which both of them neither the speaker nor the addressees in the speech event (Levinson, 1983:62). Third person deixis is the embodiment of distal expression in terms of person deixis as a result of third person deixis does not directly participate in interaction within speech event (Yule, 1996:11). The third person deixis is marked by *he/his*, *she/her*, and *they/them*.

Table 2.3: Third person pronouns

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
3 rd person (male)	He	Him	His	His	Himself
3 rd person (female)	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
3 rd person & thing (plural)	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

For example:

Let **him** have it, Chris!

In the utterance above, it can be assumed that the participants consist of the speaker, the addressee (Chris), and the indirect participant. “Him” refers to neither the speaker nor the addressee, but refers to the indirect participant in the speech event.

2. Spatial Deixis

In every language, the speakers always set up a space and divisions of space which limit the reference around them (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013:92). Spatial deixis expresses that place or spatial deixis focuses on the specific location of the speech event (Levinson, 1983:79). In line with Levinson, Huang (2007:138) also stated spatial deixis deals with the specific orientation of location of the participant in a speech event. Spatial

deixis deals with the role of a place and demonstrates the distance or location relative to the object being talked about in a conversation. References of the relative location of people or things previously have been referenced through the theory of distance (Yule, 1992:12).

According to Levinson (1983:79), the adverbs “here” and “there” and the demonstrative pronouns “this” and “that” especially in English is the basic sign of spatial deixis. Fillmore (1971:237) add, in deixis, there is also a concept that is needed to reference three systems of location, *simple locations* use “at” to refer to the location, location that mentions the *surfaces* use “on” to call the location, and the location that specifically mention the *interiors* use “in” to refer the location. Finegan (2008:195) also states that the common words used to express spatial deixis are demonstrative (*this, that*) and adverb (*here, there*). Moreover, in English, demonstrative pronouns perhaps have clear terms in referring distance in spatial deixis. “This” in spatial deixis is referred to the object that is pragmatically close to the speaker’s location (proximal) meanwhile, “That” is used to express distal expression, in which the object that is pragmatically farther from the speaker’s location (Levinson, 1983:81). Besides, Meyer (2009:186) also has states deixis is also linked to the use of prepositions as *in* or *on* (e.g. *in the class, on the rooftop*).

For example, in the sentence below:

- (1) St. Andrews is over **there**!
- (2) You can ask **that** man with a white shirt over there.

(3) **Here** is where we will place the statue.

From sentence (1) it can be known that the place that the speaker and the listener are talking about is somewhere over “there”. Moreover, the place that the speaker is talking about is St. Andrews is farther from the speaker’s location. The use of “that” in the sentence (2) indicates the demonstrative pronoun and from the word “that” it can be assumed that the “man” that the speaker means is relatively distant from the speaker. From sentence (3) it can be indicated that the adverb “here” can be assumed the place that the speaker stands on where the place to put the statue is relatively close to the speaker.

3. Temporal Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:62), temporal deixis deals with the coding point of periods at which the speaking event occurs. Temporal deixis uses the proximal expression “now” to show that the speaker’s utterance and voice being heard is harmonizing, in contrast to “now”, the distal expression uses “then” to indicate the time stamps past and future relative to the speaker’s present time (Yule, 1996:14). Fillmore (1971:265) states the demonstrative “this” is also used to express the temporal deixis, it is indicated that the time of an event occurred within the same time as the time of a speech act. Moreover, Levinson (1983:74) states temporal deixis is also linguistically marked by the use of temporal adverbials (e.g. *yesterday, tomorrow, in the morning*) and tense markers (*past, present, future*). It can be concluded that time deixis or temporal deixis is deixis

which indicates the role of time in a conversation, it can be marked by the utilization of temporal adverbials and tense markers, and also demonstrative “this”.

For example, from this sentence below:

- (1) November 22nd, 2019? I **was** in Scotland **then**.
- (2) I walk to school **tomorrow**
- (3) Are you free **this Friday?**

From sentence (1), it can be known that when it was November 22nd, 2019, the speaker was not in the place he used to be. The speaker’s utterance “*I was in Scotland then*” can be said as past, it is marked by the use of “*was*” which indicates past tense, and the addition of “*then*” that can be used both for the past and future. The use of “*tomorrow*” in the (2) sentence can be easy to know the time deixis by seeing the temporal adverbials. By using the temporal adverbial, the listener is able to know the time when the speaker and the listener are communicating or the time that becomes a topic in the communication. From sentence (3), it can be known that the speaker asks the listener or the whether he is free on Friday within this week. By using demonstrative “this” it shows that the time unit occurs within the same moment as the speech event.

4. Discourse Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:85), discourse deixis or text deixis is about using expression within some utterance to indicate any aspect of the utterance discourse (including the utterance itself). Discourse deixis is the

orientation of an utterance concerning the other utterance in a series of utterances (Finegan, 2008:197). Moreover, Horn and Ward (2006:119) state that discourse deixis references can only be interpreted by knowing the coding point or current reading/recording point that is quintessentially deictic character. Discourse deixis concerns the use of the expression in some utterance that can only be interpreted by knowing the coding point of the utterance.

Discourse deixis has to do with the choice of the lexical element that points out some part of progressing discourse (Fillmore, 1971:289). A point in the development of discourse can be taken as the coding point so that time deictic ideas as the oriented tenses are suitable for discourse deixis. Moreover, Levinson (1983:85) states it appears regular to be that time deictic words can be used to refer to some parts of the discourse; subsequently, analogously to *last week* and *next Thursday*, *in the last paragraph* and *in the next chapter*; place deictic terms also re-used in discourse deixis and notably the demonstratives *this* and *that*. The interesting point, the place deixis that is re-used in discourse acquires the temporal status of proximal-distal distinction with the unfolding of the text (Yang, 2011:129). The demonstrative of “this” and “that” can be used in referring to an immediately preceding discourse and an immediately following discourse. Moreover, the use of adverbial “here” and “there” also expresses discourse deixis which is also related to the temporal deixis.

For example, in the sentences below:

- (1) I bet you haven't seen **this** dress before.
- (2) He started to swear at me and curse. **That** made me even angrier.

The use of demonstrative *this* in (1) refers not to place or time, instead it refers to an immediately preceding and an immediately following portion of the discourse. The demonstrative *that* in the (2) is not referring to a place or time but rather to something previously mentioned. The phenomenon of using demonstrative *this* and *that* is not limited to discourse, but to anything at all appearing close to the coding time (Fillmore, 1971:290). Besides, discourse deixis or textual deixis is a tool that empowers the language users to utilize the utterance simultaneously and to mark the connection across the utterance (Finnegan, 2008:197).

5. Social Deixis

Social deixis deals with the encoding of social characteristics that are based on the participants-role and particular aspect between the speaker, addressee(s), and some referent in the social relationship (Levinson, 1983:63). Horn and Ward (2005:119) state social deixis includes the marking of social relationships with direct or slanted reference to the social status of the participants based on the linguistic expression. In other words, social deixis concerns the encoding of social status distinctions that are relative to participant roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent. Several aspects of language application mostly depend on such

relationship, however, the application is only relevant as long as they are grammaticalized to social deixis subject. Brown in Levinson (1983:89) states the clear examples of terms in social deixis are ‘polite’ pronouns and titles of the addressee. It can be concluded that social deixis is the reference to the social characteristic or distinction between the participants in a speech event.

Objectively, social deixis is linked to person deixis which indicating the role of the person as the participant in communication that presents the social roles which are connected to the real situation (Galita, 2011:41). There are two main kinds of social deictic information that are encoded in language around the world: *relational* and *absolute* (Levinson, 1983:90). Relational expression of social deixis is conveyed by the use of honorific and plural agreement markers on the verbs, it is because relational expression means the other participants have relative relation with the speakers (Adane, 2014:301). Based on Levinson (1983:90) the relational social deixis appears through this specific relationship:

1. Speaker and referent (used by the speaker to show respect towards the referent)
2. Speaker and addressee (used by the speaker to show difference toward addressee)
3. Speaker and bystander (used by the speaker to show respect to a bystander, including participants both in audience role and for non-participating over hearer)

4. Speaker and setting (to show the relationship between the speaker and the speech event).

The other main kind of social deictic information is frequently encoded by absolute rather than relational. Absolute social deixis is a term of social deixis that refers to some social characteristics reserved for certain speakers in which case related to authorized speakers. There are also language types reserved for the authorized recipient in several languages, including limitations on most address names (Levinson, 1983:91).

E. Function of Deixis

Based on Yule (1996:9), the purpose of deixis is to ‘pointing’ through language. Pointing here is to referent something. Deixis in conversation helps the participants to interpret the point which tells the whole circumstances (Ogeyik, 2007:12). Each participant urge to understand the context of the conversation. Different understanding leads the participant to have different thoughts in their mind (Ekowati and Sofwan, 2014:77). Besides, the participants need to understand each function of deixis in order to work the conversation properly.

Deixis is classified into: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Person deixis has the function to point out the participants-role in the speech event. Person deixis is divided into three basic terms; the first person which refers to the speaker himself/herself, the

second person which refers to one or more involved addressee(s), and the third person deixis which refers to neither the speaker nor the addressee(s). In other words, person deixis deals with the correct identification role of the speaker and addressee as the participants in the speech event. Next, spatial deixis has the function to indicate the role of a place and indicates the distance the object is being talked about in a conversation. Many spatial deixis systems have three terms that fall into two categories. In one category is “near the speaker”, “a little distant from the speaker” and “far from the speaker”. In another category, the three terms of demonstrative have the meanings “near the speaker”, “close to the hearer”, and “distant from both speaker and hearer”. Next, temporal deixis or time deixis has the function to indicate the role of time in a conversation. The time occurrence in temporal deixis can only be determined by the deictic expression concerning the time. The temporal deixis is marked by the use of temporal adverbials and tense markers. Then, the function of discourse deixis is to express some utterance that can only be interpreted by knowing the coding point of the utterance. Time deictic (*last week, next week, today*, and also *in the last paragraph, in the next chapter*) and place deictic are re-used in discourse deixis. Lastly, social deixis has a function to point out the social characteristic between the participants in a speech event. There are two basic kinds of social deixis information that are encoded in language around the world: *relational* and *absolute*. Relational social deixis can be expressed by honorifics or related attitudes. Meanwhile, absolute social deixis is a term of social deixis that refers to some social characteristics of a referent.

F. “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” Movie

“To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” starred Lana Condor as Lara Jean Covey, Noah Centineo as Peter Kavinsky, Janel Parrish as Margot, Anna Cathcart as Kitty, Madeleine Arthur as Christine, Emilija Baranac as Gen, Jordan Fisher as John Ambrose, Ross Butler as Trevor, Julie Tao as Haven, Trezzo Mahoro as Lucas, Sarayu Blue as Trina Rothschild, John Corbett as Dr. Covey, and Holland Taylor as Stormy. The movie is based on Jenny Han’s 2015 novel P.S. I Still Love You.

Speaking about the review of this movie, Nick Allen of RogerEbert.com gave this movie 2½ stars out of 4, he continued that the excitement of this movie depends on the viewers whether they want Peter or John Ambrose to be the main boy Lara Jean loves. The review aggregation website, Rotten Tomatoes, rating 75% on average 6.70/10 based on the 71 reviews of "To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You" with critics “this movie could do even better compared to the previous movie, however, the viewer could still find that this movie is worth to watch”. Not much different from Rotten Tomatoes, imdb.com gave this movie 6.0 out of 10 based on 21,759 reviews.

G. Previous Study

This research consists of previous studies that have been done by other researchers. The researcher found some studies relevant to this research. The first study is inspired by a study done by Aulia Fauziah (3213113053) in 2015

namely *“An Analysis of Deixis in “A Thousand Words” Movie Script by Steve Koren”*. In this research, Fauziah used a qualitative approach in analyzing person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis in the “A Thousand Words” movie script by using some theories. Namely theory of pragmatics by George Yule, Pragmatics by Stephen C. Levinson, doing pragmatics by Peter Grundy, and lectures on deixis by Charles Fillmore.

The second study related to deixis that was done by Wahyu Eka Agustina Maharani (2813133120) in 2018 namely *“An Analysis of Spatial and Temporal Deixis Used by Grant as The Main Character in Jurassic Park Movie Script”*. Maharani used a quantitative approach in analyzing spatial and temporal deixis that is used by Grant as the main character in the movie. In this study, the researcher used a theory about spatial and temporal deixis by George Yule.

The last study was conducted by Ariek Wahyuni Astutiningtiyas (2813122043) in 2012, with the title *“Deixis Types Used by The Main Character (Elsa) in Movie Script of Frozen”*. Astutiningtiyas used library research in analyzing person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis used by the main character in the movie. Since the research design of this study is library research, the source of the data is the library.

The previous studies above are similar to the research that the writer conducts in deixis. The difference in this study from the previous is in the focus of the research and research design. The researcher uses content analysis in analyzing person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and

social deixis including the functions and the dominant deixis types used in “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You”. The theory used in this study is based on the deixis theory by Levinson.

“To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” is a 2020 American teen romantic comedy movie directed by Michael Filmognari. This movie brought a teenage love story between Lara Jean, her boyfriend (Peter Kavinsky), and her elementary school crush (John Ambrose). “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” is built with not-so-heavy topics and conflict. The dialogue in this movie is also based on daily conversation which is easier for casual viewers to enjoy. Since the conversation is based on daily communication, the dialogue from this movie could help people to develop their ability to speak in English more smoothly and casually, because as we know, English has been used widely by many people around the world, it is included into technology, information, economic, business, health and commerce (Nurhayati, 2020:381). In addition, the movie was one of the media for people to develop their English ability. Besides develop speaking skills, watching a movie could also be a media to improve writing skills through enriching the vocabulary. As we know, writing skill is the highest skill in English that needed to be developed gradually. The movie also could be one of the media to develop writing skills through the use of various vocabulary in the movie script. In addition, writing skills need the various vocabulary to produce rich written work, the more we could develop our various vocabulary, the easier we could produce written work with various word selections. The more people are exposed to the various

media of basic English skills, the more it could help them to acquire and improve their skills (Nurhayati, 2016:52).