

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.

A. Review of Related Theory

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

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 Pragmatic \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 (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.

A. Context

According to Oxford dictionary, the meaning of 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 cases of language cannot be resolved 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 (i) the context of situation (ii) the context of background and (iii) the context of co-textual. Context of situation is a physical condition that comes along with the occurrence of an interaction when the conversation took place (at the moment of speaking). More precisely let's look at the following conversation:

A: I heard Patrick get an accident with his motorcycle right? How is he?

D: ya firstly we feel worried about his condition, but alhamdulillah he's alright
He just got swollen on his left hand, like this

A: what a pity do you bring him to the doctor?

D: yes the doctor said that he just got a little wound and will be soon

Utterance (D) in the conversation above refers to word 'like this', (cannot be understood by people who are not located in the vicinity of D and see now D demonstrate how badly swollen hand get by Patrick when make a conversation with To understand the utterance we need knowledge about the situational context, which is see the D to demonstrate how badly Patrick hand swelling.

The next is background knowledge context are divide into two kinds, such as: a. (cultural general knowledge) and b. (interpersonal knowledge). Cultural general knowledge is a knowledge of everything that exist in life generally that are understood and stored in the minds of people in society. In conversation above, D: say 'alhamdulillah he's alright". This seem very reasonable contribution by because both of them comes from the same society or groups, namely 'moslem'. In cultural, moslem people often express a sense of Sympathy by 'alhamdulillah' for a disaster that happened to him or her because the effect of the disaster is not too bad like them worried.

Interpersonal knowledge is knowledge gained from the personal interaction earlier or social interaction before, between speaker and listener. Example from conversation above is contributing A which asks Patrick swollen. Who and what Patrick relationship with D in particular has become part of knowledge of A and D through personal interactions and social.

The last category is co-textual, it is the context existed at the text itself, commonly called the verbal context. If we return to example of conversation above, we can make the inference that what is meant by 'we' is D and his friends

involved accompany Patrick to the doctor, and not including A. It is such inference can be obtained from co-textual context.

Of two experts in the above, we can underline that context plays an important role in the interaction of meaning or message in a communication event. That's why almost no probably for to interpret the language of text message, verbal or written without knowing how the contexts.

B. Deixis

Levinson (1983:54) states that essentially deixis 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 do with utterance. It means 'pointing' via language (Yule 1996: 9). Based on definition above, we can know that deixis is a way to refer something in current time, place, and context of speaker and listener via utterance, for example:

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

1. The word he and there is deixis
2. He refers to Jack, there refers to Jakarta.

When you notice strange object and ask, 'what's that?' you are using deitic expression (that). Deitic expression sometimes called indexical. According to Grundy Peater (2000:23), 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 the Levinson theory, we should add discourse (or

text) and social deixis. Actually social included in person deixis but in the Levinson theory social deixis is discussed more detile.

C. 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 concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in the question delivered. 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 (types person deixis)

| 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)

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: 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 language, 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 u 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 moslem and he becomes speaker in million Christian.

Adam; our religion is honest

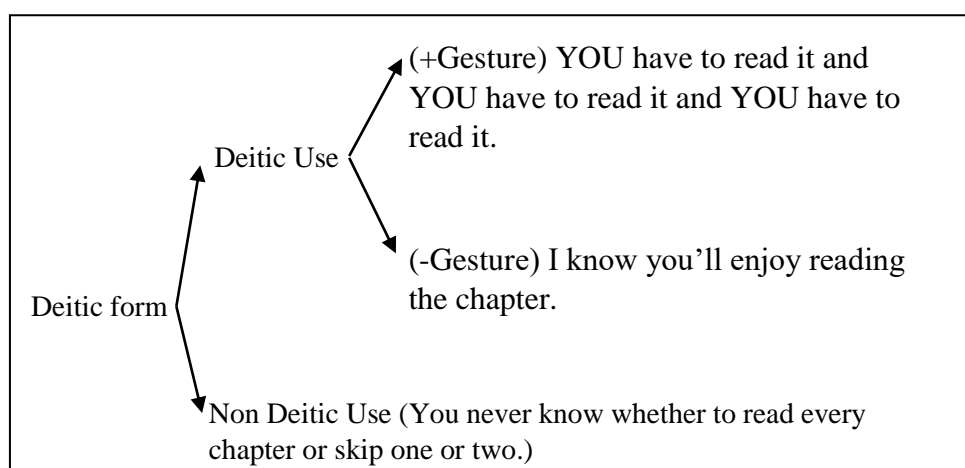
Inclusive first person deixis is deixis that refers to a group including the addressee. For example that Mulyani is one of Indonesia people who become Politician

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 (1983:69)

b. Second Person Deixis

According to Levinson, (1983: 62) second person deixis is deictic reference to a person identified addressee (you, your, yours, yourselves). In addition, Grundy (2000:24) 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 below.



‘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: 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, and they/them)

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). There are though some pure place deictic words, notably in English the adverbs *here* and *there* and demonstratives pronoun *this* and *that*. 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*

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 deixis 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. For example:

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

4. Discourse deixis

Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within an utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (Levinson 1983:85). 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 within 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.

5. Social deixis

Social Deixis Social deixis concerns the social information that is encoded within various expressions, such as relative social status and familiarity. Levinson (1983: 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 many 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>).

D. 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 Smp N 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).

In the study of Novitayanti (2013) under the title *Deixis types in President Barac Obama's speech in universitas Indonesia*. The result of this research, the

most frequent in this study occur in first person deixis “I” and “we” because the purpose of the speaker is to build connection between Indonesia and America.