

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses some theories related to the topics of the study. The literature review consist of the pragmatis, context, novel, defiiition of deixis, previous study, and synopsis of the novel.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is related about the meaning. The meaning that studied in pragmatics is related with the context. It means that how the context can influence what the speaker said. What the speaker means about who, where, and when the utterance happen. In other word, pragmatics is a study about meaning based on the context. Yule (1996:3) states that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It is concerned with the study of speaker meaning as communicated as by the speaker (or writer and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Levinson (1983:21) states that pragmatics is the study of relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. (Brown and Yule, 1983:26) states that an anlytic approach in linguistics which involves contextual considerations, necesserally belongs to that area of language study called pragmatics.

B. Context

In communication, people talk with the other in different circumstance with different listener. However, in communication, people not only recognizing the meaning of the word in their utterance, but also recognizing what the speaker meaning in their utterance. The meaning of utterance is not only lexical meaning, but also from the situation, called context. In KBBI (2008:751) define that context is part of description or sentence that can support or to enlarge the clarity of meaning. Halliday (1991:5) in *Elite* Marriane (2000:11) define that context is the events that are going on around when people speak (and write). When we used an language, the environment, circumstance and context are important aspect, which must be referred. From the definition above, the writer can simplify that the context can support to find the clarity meaning in utterance, speak or written form. By knowing the context that will make the sentence was clearer.

C. Novel

Novel is one of literary works that describes the event or experience. That is longer than a short story. In the novel, the plot, characters, and settings are much more developed than in a short story. Novel is the writing in the long prose and tell about a story (KBBI:2006). Novel is a long story written in prose. It is like a short story, except that is longer. In KBI (2000:1008) define that Novel is a long narrative, normally in prose that contain sequence of story about human living and their circumstance and others by feature the

characteristic of each character. In the novel or short story, they are fictions; deal with truths, problems and conflict. The aim of the novel or short story to entertain and to inform. The elements of structured are found plot, characterization, situation, and theme. A short story focused on one accident in time; a novel has far more range (Dwi Ima Hermaningsih: Modul Introduction to Literature).

According to Jones, the elements of novel are:

1. Title: title will give information first to the reader about the novel, and the author should use an interesting word in order to interest the readers to read the novel.
2. Plot : plot is arrangement of the events in the story
3. Characterization: characterization is the depicting of clear images of a person.
4. Style: style is a writer's characteristic way of saying things.
5. Situation : situation is what gives the reader information he needs for an intelligent reading of the story

D. Deixis

There are many word that can be found in our utterance that cannot be interpreted if we do not know about the context. Especially the physical context of the speaker. The words that we know for example *here* and *there*, *this* and *that*, *now* and *then*, *yesterday*, *tomorrow* or *today*. Like in pronouns such as *I*, *You*, *her*, *him*, and *them*. In English, may we found that the sentence

can not to understand clearly if we do not know who is speaking, whom, when and where the utterance is happen, especially physical context of the speaker. For example: *They will have to do that tomorrow, because they are not here now*. If we do not know about the context, this sentence is really vague. It contain a large number of expression (*they, that, here, tomorrow, now*) that depends on immediate physical context in their interpretation of the utterance. The words '*here*' is deictic expression that explain where the location of the speaker.

Some deictic forms like *here, now, you, this* and *that* are considered some of the most obvious linguistics elements which require contextual information for thir interpretation (Brown & Yule, 2000:27). The term deixis essentially concerns with the ways in which language encode or grammatically features of the context of the utterance or speech event, and those also concerns on ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance, Levinson (1983:54). Yule (1996:9) states that deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' is called a deictic expression. Deictic expressions are also sometimes called indexical. Deixis form is always tied to the speaker's context.

From many definitions above, the researcher conclude that deixis is the word that referred is always moving or changing depends on the speaker, place, and time that analyzed based on the context.

E. Types of Deixis

According to Yule (1996:9) types of deixis divided in three types, there are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

1. Person Deixis

The distinction just describe involves person deixis, with the speaker ('*I*') and the addressee ('*you*') mentioned. The simplicity of this form disguises the complexity of their use. To learn those deictic expressions, we have to discover that each person in a conversation shifts from being 'I' to being 'you' constantly (Yule, 1996:11). Clearly, person deixis divided into three categories that exemplified by personal pronoun, that are *I*, *you*, *we*, *they*, *he*, *she*, and *it*. To make easier to understand, the researcher will make the tabel.

Tabel 1.1

Pronoun	Singular	Plural
First	I	We
Second	You	You
Third	He, She, It	They

There are three types of personal deixis based on Yule's theory:

a. First Person deixis

First person is the grammaticallization of the speaker's reference to himself (Levinson, 1983:62). First person deixis is a deictic reference which refers to the speaker

himself. Yule (1996: 10) define that person deixis clearly operates on a basic three part division, exemplified by the pronouns for first person (*I*), second person (*you*), and third person (*He, She, or It*). First person here is the speaker in utterance as the sender of the message.

b. Second person deixis

Second person is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressee (Levinson, 1983:62). According to Renkema (1993 : 73) that the manner in which the second person is addressed can, in some language, also provide an insight into the relationship between the first and second person. According to (Yule, 1996:10) person deixis "you" as he addressee and we have to discover that each person in conversation shift from being "I" to being 'you' constantly to learn this deictic expression.

c. Third person deixis

Third person is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speaker nor addressee nor utterance (Levinson, 1983:62). Grundy (2000:78) stated that the third person pronouns (*he, she, and they*) are not

usually used deictically but rather refer anaphorically to objects or persons already mentioned in the discourse.

In many languages, these deictic categories of speaker, addressee, and other(s) are elaborated with markers of relative higher status versus addressee with social status (for example addressee with higher status versus addressee with lower status). The discussion of circumstances which lead to the choice of one of these forms rather than another is sometimes described as social deixis (Yule, (1996:10). According to Yule (1996:10), in social deixis, there is any distinction between form that used familiar addressee versus non-familiar addressee is called T/V distinction. The name of this distinction is from French form, T (*tu*) for familiar and V (*vu*) for non-familiar.

2. Spatial Deixis

The concept of distance already mentioned is clearly relevant to spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Contemporary English make use of only two adverbs, 'here' and 'there', for the basic distinction, but in older texts and in some dialects, a much larger set of deictic expressions can be found (Yule, 1996:12). According to Levinson (1983:70) place deixis concerns the specification of location relative to

anchorage points in the speech event. We can know spatial deixis from the use of demonstrative pronouns such as “*this*” and “*that*”. And also from demonstrative adverb of place such as “*here*” and “*there*”. Spatial deixis is relative to the speaker’s location. Those are proximal term (near the speakers) and distal term (away from speaker). Demonstrative pronoun “*this*” can means that the object close from the speaker’s location. Demonstrative pronoun “*that*” can means that the object far away from the speaker’s location. Adverb of place “*here*” can mean close fom the speaker’s location. And adverb of place “*there*” can means far away from the speaker’s location. according to Yule (1996:12) some verbs of motion, such as ‘come’ and ‘go’, retain a deictic sense when they are used to mark movement toward the speaker (‘come to bed!’) or away from the speaker (‘go to bed!’).

From the definition above, researcher can conclude that spatial deixis is the words that refer to the speaker’s location or speech event, and spatial deixis divided into two categorize, that are proximal (close from the speaker) and distal (away from the speaker).

3. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis using temporal form indicate both of time coinciding with the speaker’s utterance and the time of the speaker

in their utterance. (Yule, 1996:14) states that one of the basic types in temporal deixis is in the choice of verb tense. In English, there are two basic forms; there are the present and the past. The present tense is the proximal forms and the past tense is the distal forms. The form of temporal deixis like now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next weeks, last weeks, and this week. Based on Levinson (1983:61) time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or written message inscribed). Time deixis is commonly grammaticalized in deictic adverbs of time (like English now and then, yesterday and this year), but above all in tense.

According to Fillmore (1975:259) the most obvious place deictic term in English are the adverbs “here” and “there” and the demonstrative “this” and “that”.

F. Previous Study

This study has a relationship with previous studies of Novitayanti (2013) with the title *Deictic Expression in President Barack Obama Speech in Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta*, whose study focused on deixis in the President Barack Obama’s Speech in Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta. She used a qualitative approach in analyzing deixis by using Levinson’s Theory. In Levinson theory, there are five types of deixis, they are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis, but in analysing the

data she used only three types of deixis, that are person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. The result of this study found that the person deixis is tend than other types of deixis, but she does not found third person deixis in her research.

Moreover, Agustina's research (2013) with the title *Deictic Expression in Twilight-Breaking Dawn Pat-1 by Stephany Meyer* also carried out study about deixis. She focused on deictic expression in *Twilight-Breaking Dawn* part 1 novel by Stephenie Meyer. She is also used a qualitative approach in analyzing deictic expression by using Levinson's theory. In Agustina's research, she found that the person deixis is more dominant than other types of deixis. Different with Noviyanti, Agustina analyzed five types of deixis. there are person deixis, placedeixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Agustina analyzed types of deixis in the novel *Twilight-Breaking Dawn Pat-1* based on main character in the novel, they are Bella and Edward. The result of her study in person deixis is: first person 30, second person 20, third person 8, time deixis 9, place deixis 2, discourse deixis 30, and social deixis 2.

Based on those previous studies above, the researcher realizes if there are many other researcher who conducted the research with some topic and theory but different object.

G. Synopsis of the Novel

Unexpected or unwanted pregnancies were though on everyone, not just the mother to be. Elisabeth Jean Gallagher is a psychologist

specialized in dealing with pregnant teens. She has a client, named Barbie Damati. Barbie is sixteen years old and four month pregnant. She attempts to hide her problem from her father, but her father finally caught on this problem. Elisabeth as the psychologist wants to call the Barbie's father, but Barbie don't want it. She scared with her father because her father has high temperament. She said that if her father knows about her pregnant, he will kill her and her boyfriend. Elisabeth tries to support Barbie. Then Barbie tells about what her feeling. She is so hurt, confused, frustration. She didn't know what will to do. She always thing that her boyfriend always love him, but Barbie very disappointed that the boy could deny he is the father.

Elisabeth wants to call and meet Barbie's Mom and tells about this. Then Barbie said that she didn't have a Mom. Her Mom was died when she was eleven. Then Barbie said "I wish I did. I wish I had a Mom who cared and listened to me. Who made us family again." Elisabeth took a deep breath and kept her mind on the task at hand. It wasn't to help if she was overcome with pity. So, Elisabeth wants to call Barbie's father. Barbie forbids Elisabeth to do that. Barbie was very scared. She said that her father doesn't care with her. He always more emphasizes his career than his daughter. When Elisabeth tries to contact Barbie's father named Mr. Ben Damati, obviously he was busy. Elisabeth wants to show about the condition of Barbie. He has to know his daughter problems. So, Elisabeth send email to Mr. Damati that his daughter with her.

During Barbie stay in Elisabeth's home, she was doing anything. Then, she miss her Mom. "I miss her so much. When she died, much of the laughter in our household left. She was the glue that kept me safe and held us together as a family, you know? ". Said Barbie to Elisabeth. She feel that was alone all the time. After Elisabeth and Barbie talking a lot, they hear the doorbell was ring. That's Ben Damati, Barbie's father. He wants to pick up his daughter, but Barbie doesn't wants to follow him. She scared to her father. After Elisabeth said to Ben Damati, he understands about it. So he will pick up Barbie on the next day. Then, Elisabeth wants to meet Ben to talk about this problem. In other day, Elisabeth and Ben met and talking about this problem. Elisabeth said that one of the solving the problem is Ben have to married. Barbie need figure of mother. She wants the attention of mother who can care her, loved her, and keep her. But Ben Damati refused it. He was promise that he never to married again. He cannot love other woman like he loved Jeanny, Barbie's mother. His entire dream with Jeanny was loss.

During Elisabeth as the psychologist for Barbie, Elisabeth and Ben often meet in anytime. From this, appears love both of them. Elisabeth loves Ben so much. But in other time, Elisabeth was pregnant. She was pregnant with Ben. Ben promise that he will to marry her, but Elisabeth didn't wants if Ben marry her because of her pregnancy. She didn't believe that Ben was loved her. Then, Barbie was birthing. Ben was very happy. After that, he called Elisabeth that he was Grandfather now. He

get grandchild. Barbie and her father give the name of baby is Jeanne Elisabeth. The names takes from the names of Barbie's mother Jeanny and Elisabeth who the psychologist and always give her support and advice to be good person to the future. Elisabeth happy too when she hear that, but she went to Georgia. She wants to leave Ben Damati because she feel that Ben was not loved her. Finally, Ben know it and following Elisabeth. After Ben met Elisabeth, he said that how much he loved her. He said that h hopes Elisabeth loves him half as much as he love her and lets his prove it by marrying him. Finally, Elisabeth believe that Ben very loves her and she come back with Ben to make new family with Ben, Barbie, and Jeanne Elisabeth. From this happen, Ben was aware how family is more important than others. Become good father for his children and his wife. Construct good personality.