

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

In this chapter, the researcher presents theory about context, deixis, types of deixis, and main character.

A. Context

The readers will be easy to understand about what a speaker mean or information that a listener get when the speaker and the listener are communicating. Moreover, if the information only can be understood from its context. Context here means situation while the speaker and the listener are communicating, and background knowledge of the listener in understanding the information that the listener get. Context also can be defined as situation and topic that is being discussed by the speaker and the listener in a conversation. Context can help the reader to make easy in understanding the meaning of an utterance.

Context is a sentence or phrase in which a word appears in certain circumstance in which an event happens in the use of language. When we use any language, the environments, circumstances and contexts are important aspects, which must be referred (Brown and Yule, 1983:25). In discourse, a sentence is interpreted in the context of preceding sentences. The interpretation of a new sentences relies on the syntactic structure of the sentence and the structure that represents the context, earlier sentences (cf. Kamp and Reyle, 1993:59). In the other words, the context is updated with the information coming from this new sentence (Van Eijck and Kamp 1997:18).

In addition, Hymes in Brown and Yule (1983:38-39) sets about specifying the features of context, which may be relevant to the identification of a type of speech event. He abstracts the role of: (1) The addressor (the speaker or the writer who

produces the utterances) and addressee (the hearer or reader who is the recipient of the utterance). (2) Topic is what is being talked about. (3) Setting is where the event is situated in place and time, and in terms of the physical relations of the interaction and respect to posture and gesture and facial expression. (4) Channel, how is contact between the participants in the event being maintained by speech. (5) Code, what language or dialect or style of language being used. (6) Message form, what form is intended-chat, debate, sermon, fairytale, sonnet, speech, love-letter, etc. (7) Event, the nature of the communicative event within which a genre may be embedded, thus a sermon or prayer is part of the larger event in a church service. (8) Keys, which involves evaluation about a good sermon, a pathetic explanation, etc. (9) Purpose, what did the participants intend should come about as a result of the communicative event. Based on the explanation, the researcher can draw the conclusion that context can help us to determine what is conveyed implicitly but not explicitly stated by the speaker. Context is also very important in determining what someone means about what they say.

B. Deixis

In this part, there are theory of deixis and types of deixis. Those theories are:

1. Theory of Deixis

Based on the researcher's opinion, deixis is indication or something that refers to person, place and time. Deixis can be defined as information that the listener get and the information will be easy to understand by understanding its context. By seeing deixis in a sentence of conversation, the listener will know who is speaking or someone who is being spoken in the conversation. The listener also can know the place where the speaker and the listener are communicating or a place that is meant by the speaker in a conversation by

seeing deixis in a sentence of a conversation. Besides, the listener can know when the conversation happened or time that is meant in the conversation that is done by the speaker and the listener.

These are opinions of the experts about deixis. Deixis is a clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expression being 'near speaker' versus 'away from speaker' (Yule, 1996:9).

Deictic expressions are grammatical features tied directly to the circumstances of utterance (Levinson 1983: 54). For example,

- a. demonstratives (*this, that*)
- b. 1st/2nd person pronouns (*I, me, we us, you*)
- c. tense (present, past, future)
- d. specific time and place adverbs (*now, then, soon, here*)

Deixis can be classified into three types. Those types are person deixis, place deixis or spatial deixis, and time deixis or temporal deixis. Further, deixis can be classified into five types. The three types is added by discourse deixis and social deixis. But, generally we know three types of deixis. They are person deixis or personal deixis, place deixis or spatial deixis, and time deixis or temporal deixis.

We as the reader can know in a sentence of the conversation has deixis, when we can know deixis by seeing person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. So, deixis can be defined as study of deictic expression which included study about person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. Deictic expressions here

means some words that is used to mark off the existence of deixis in a sentence. For example of deictic expressions are I, you, now, today, here, there, etc. Deictic expressions is deixis generally before it is classified into person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis.

2. Types of Deixis

There are three main types of deixis that have explained above. Those types are person deixis, spatial deixis or place deixis, and temporal deixis or time deixis.

a. Person Deixis

Person deixis is deixis which involves person; the speaker and the addressee. Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which utterance is delivered (Levinson 1983: 62).

Based on the researcher's opinion, person deixis is deixis which indicates to role of a person in a conversation. The role that the researcher means is the role of person as the speaker or the listener (as subject) or as person who is meant/is being spoken in the conversation (as object). The role of person can be classified into single first person, plural first person, single second person, plural second person, single third person, and plural third person. It means that to know person deixis in a sentence, we can see pronouns in the sentence.

There are three types of pronoun. They are personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, and reflexive pronouns. All types of pronoun can be used to mark off the person deixis in a sentence. Personal pronouns are pronouns that refer to specific people or things. Personal pronouns can be used as subject or object in a sentence. Personal pronouns as subject are **I, you (single), he, she, it, we, you (plural), and they.**

Personal pronouns as object are me, you (single), him, her, it, us, you (plural), and them. For knowing the role of speaker or listener as subject, we can see personal pronouns as subject. For example in a sentence is "**You** have

to go”. The pronoun “You” in the sentence included person deixis. “You” are subject and second person deixis.

If the pronoun “you” in the sentence only refers to one person (e.g. Budi), it means that the pronoun “you” in the sentence is single. If the pronoun “you” in the sentence only refers to more than one person (e.g. Budi and Ani), it means that the pronoun “you” in the sentence is plural. For knowing the role of speaker or listener as object, we can see personal pronouns as object. For example in a sentence is “I ask **you** to go.”

Possessive pronouns also are used to refer specific people or things. Possessive pronouns consist of **mine, yours (singular), his, hers, its, ours, yours (plural),** and **heirs**. The last type is reflexive pronouns. Reflexive pronouns is used when we want to refer back to the subject in a sentence. Reflexive pronouns end in “-self” for singular and “-selves” for plural. Reflexive pronouns consist of **myself, yourself (singular), himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves (plural),** and **themselves**.

Besides the three types above, there are also **possessive adjectives** that also included in person deixis. Possessive adjectives are also used to refer to people or thing and explain about ownership of something. Possessive adjectives consist of **my, your (singular), his, her, its, our, your (plural),** and **their**. Possessive adjectives are followed by noun. For example, my house, her car, its colour, etc.

Person deixis can be classified into three types. Those types are first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis.

1) **First person deixis**

First person deixis is type of deixis which involves and indicates first person (singular and plural) in a conversation as the speaker (as subject) and what the speaker and the listener talk about (as object). First person deixis can use personal pronoun for first person (singular and plural), possessive pronoun for first person (singular and plural), and reflexive pronoun for first person (singular and plural). First person deixis can also use possessive adjective for first person (singular and plural).

Personal pronoun for first person (singular) is “**I**” as subject and “**me**” as object in a sentence. Example of first person deixis (“**I**” as subject) in a sentence is “**I** like cookies”.

“**I**” here is first person deixis, because first person deixis can be marked by personal pronoun as first person and we do not know who is meant (“**I**”) without knowing the context of the conversation. The understanding about who is meant (“**I**”) can be different, it depends on the speaker. Example of first person deixis (“**I**” as object) in a sentence is “My mother helps **me**”.

Personal pronoun for first person (plural) is “**we**” as subject and “**us**” as object in a sentence. Example of first person deixis (“**we**” as subject) in a sentence is “**We** will go shopping tomorrow”. Example of first person deixis (“**us**” as object) in a sentence is “Doni will help **us**”.

Possessive pronoun for first person is “**mine**” (singular) and “**ours**” (plural) in a sentence. Examples of the possessive pronoun in a sentence are:

That book is **mine**.

Ours is delicious.

Reflexive pronoun for first person is “**myself**” (singular) and “**ourselves**” (plural) in a sentence. Examples of the reflexive pronoun in a sentence are:

I saw **myself** in the mirror.

We can do it by **ourselves**.

Besides the three types of pronoun above, there is also possessive adjective that is used as first person deixis. The possessive adjective that is meant by the researcher is “**my**” (singular) and “**our**” (plural). Examples of the possessive adjective in a sentence are:

That is **my** book.

This is **our** mission.

First person has role as the speaker (as herself/himself).

Here, the speaker tells about herself/himself to the listener. First person has role as the speaker when the first person has position as the subject and the object in the conversation. For example, I, we, me and us, etc.

2) **Second person deixis**

Second person deixis is type of deixis which involves and indicates second person (singular and plural) in a conversation. Second person deixis can use personal pronoun for second person (singular and plural), possessive pronoun for second person (singular and plural), and reflexive pronoun for second person (singular and plural). Second person deixis can also use possessive adjective for first person (singular and plural).

Personal pronoun for second person (singular) is “**You**” as subject and “**you**” as object in a sentence. Example of second person deixis (“You” as subject) in a sentence is “**You** should study hard”. “You” here is second person deixis, because second person deixis can be marked by personal pronoun as second person. Pronoun “you” in the sentence above can be assumed singular and plural. It depends on quantity of “you” that is meant by the speaker. “You” here is singular, when the quantity of person that the speaker means is only one person, e.g. Cindy.

“**You** (Cindy) should study hard”.

“You” here is plural, when the quantity of person that the speaker means is more than one person, e.g. Cindy and Ana.

“**You** (Cindy and Ana) should study hard”.

Example of second person deixis (“you” as object) in a sentence is:

“I will help **you**”.

“You” as object here is deixis, because we will know who is meant (“you”) if we know who is being spoken in the conversation. “You” here is second person deixis, because second person deixis can be marked by using personal pronoun (second person). “You” as object here also can be assumed

singular or plural, it depends on the quantity of “you” that is meant by the speaker.

Possessive pronoun for second person (singular and plural) is “**yours**” in a sentence. Example of “yours” in a sentence is:

“I couldn’t find **yours**”.

“Yours” in the sentence is singular or plural when it depends on quantity of person that the speaker means in the conversation. “I couldn’t find **yours**” (e.g. the speaker refers to Adi). It means that “yours” here is singular. If “yours” in the sentence refers to Adi and Ani, “yours” here is plural. “Yours” in the sentence is second person deixis, because we do not know what is meant (yours). Whether “yours” in the sentence is yours (your pen), yours (your book), yours (your money), etc. we will know what is meant (yours) if we know what topic that the speaker are talking about.

Reflexive pronoun for second person (singular) is “**yourself**” in a sentence. Example of pronoun (yourself) in a sentence is:

“You can do your homework by yourself”.

Pronoun “Yourself” is in the form of singular, if “yourself” refers to one person. But, if it refers to more than one person, the form is plural. So, the reflexive pronoun is “**yourselves**”. The

example of the pronoun in the sentence becomes “You can do your homework by **yourselves**”.

Besides the three types of pronoun above, there is also possessive adjective that is used as second person deixis. The possessive adjective that is meant by the researcher is “**your**”. For example in a sentence is:

“This is **your** pencil”.

“Your” here can be assumed singular or plural, it depends on the quantity of “your” that is meant by the speaker. If the quantity of “your” is one person, it means that “your” here is singular. If the quantity of “your” is more than one person, it means that “your” here is plural.

Second person has role as the listener of the speaker who is being spoken to himself. The listener that involved in the conversation can be one person or more than one person. It can be known by knowing pronoun that is used is singular or plural. Second person has role as the listener when the second person has position as the subject and object in the conversation.

3) **Third person deixis**

Third person deixis is type of deixis which involves and indicates to third person (singular and plural) in a conversation. It is same with first person deixis and second person deixis, third person deixis also use personal pronoun,

possessive pronoun, reflexive pronoun and possessive adjective. Third person deixis uses personal pronoun for third person (singular and plural), possessive pronoun for third person (singular and plural), and reflexive pronoun for third person (singular and plural). Third person deixis also uses possessive adjective for third person (singular and plural).

Personal pronoun for third person (singular) is “**she, he, it**” as subject and “**her, him, it**” as object in a sentence. Examples of the pronouns as third person deixis are:

He will go.

I will let **him** go.

She is beautiful.

I will tell **her** about something.

It doesn't work.

I will repair **it**.

Personal pronoun for third person (plural) is “**they**” as subject and “**them**” as object. Example the pronoun in a sentence are:

They are playing football.

I met **them** on the way.

Personal pronouns above can be assumed singular and plural, it depends on quantity of is meant by the speaker.

Possessive pronoun for third person (singular) is “**hers, his, its**” and “**theirs**” (plural) in a sentence. The possessive pronouns can become subject and object in a sentence. Examples of the pronouns in a sentence are:

His was the best,

I couldn't find **hers**.

I will tell about **its** benefits.

Do you like **theirs**?

Reflexive pronoun for second person (singular) is “**herself, himself, itself**” and “**themselves**” (plural) in a sentence. Examples of reflexive pronoun above in a sentence are:

Maya saw **herself** in the mirror.

Doni hates **himself**.

My cat hurt **itself**.

They love **themselves**.

The pronouns in the sentence above is person deixis, because we do not know who is meant by speaker or the pronouns refer to whom (**herself, himself, itself**), without we do not know context of the sentence above (as the result of the conversation). Every listener in understanding who is meant with **herself, himself, itself** is different.

Besides the three types of pronoun above, there is also possessive adjective that is used as third person deixis. The

possessive adjective that is meant by the researcher is “**her, his, it**” (singular) and “**their**” (plural). The possessive adjective is followed by noun. Examples of the possessive adjective above in a sentence:

I know **her** name.

I went to **his** house.

I will use **it**.

I will visit **their** house.

Third person has role neither the speaker nor the listener. Third person has role as a person or more who the person is out of the conversation. The person does not involve in conversation and the person becomes topic that is talked by the speaker and the listener in the conversation. Third person marks third person deixis and helps people who want to understand the meaning by seeing pronoun of third person.

“Person deixis is not only referring someone/somebody, but also it can refer something (thing)”. (Lyon 1968:274). It means that pronoun “it” can also included in person deixis. Grundy (2000:78) states that the third person pronouns (he, she, it and they) are not usually used deictically, but rather refer anaphorically to objects or persons already mentioned in the discourse. It means that third pronouns included person deixis or not, when the third pronouns mentioned before in the conversation or not. If the third

pronouns were mentioned before in the conversation, the third pronouns called anaphoric expression. But, when the third pronouns were not mentioned before in the conversation, the third pronouns called deictic expression or can be included in person deixis.

Based on the researcher's opinion, learning deixis and learning pronoun in grammar are two things that are very different. When we learn pronoun, we only learn about pronoun itself, without we need to know and understand what the speaker meant in the sentence about person (pronoun in the sentence). But, when we learn deixis, we need to know and understand certainly what the speaker meant in the sentence about person (pronoun in the sentence). It means that in learning deixis, we do not only learn deixis, but also we learn pronoun at the same time. Because we can know deixis, especially person deixis by seeing pronoun in the sentence. It means that learning pronoun is very important before we learn deixis. When we have learned pronoun, it can make us easier in learning deixis and in classifying the deixis based on the three types of deixis. So, learning deixis always learns pronoun, but learning pronoun does not always learn deixis.

b. Place Deixis (Spatial Deixis)

Based on the researcher's opinion, place deixis or spatial deixis is deixis which indicates to role of a place in a conversation. It means that the place that is meant in the conversation is the place where the speaker and the listener are

communicating or the place as the topic that is talked by the speaker and the listener.

For example in the sentence below:

You must go to a hospital that is near from here.

From this sentence, it can be known that the place where the speaker and the listener are communicating is “here”. From the sentence also can be known that the speaker and the listener are talking about a hospital that is near from the place where they are communicating.

Place deixis can be known from the use of adverb of place in the sentences of the conversation. The adverb of place can be word or phrase. The examples of place deixis in the form of word are **here** and **there**. Whereas, the examples of place deixis in the form of phrase are **near that, near this, far from here, near from here, far from this city, etc.**

Sometimes, the speaker needs gesture in pointing the place that is meant. For example, the speaker indicates a place “there” by using the speaker’s finger. It can help the listener in understanding the place that the speaker meant easily than not using gesture. Adverb of place “here” is used to indicate a location that the speaker meant is near from the place where the speaker and the listener are communicating. Whereas, adverb of place “there” is used to indicate a location that the speaker meant is far from the place where the speaker and the listener are communicating.

Place deixis can has function as a clue that can help the listener or the other people who want to know and understand what the speaker meant about a place that becomes a topic in a conversation or a place where the speaker and

the listener are communicating by seeing the use of adverb of place in the utterances that is produced by the speaker in the conversation.

The adverb of place “here” can identify a place that is narrow or broad. For example of the use of the adverb of place “here” in the sentences below:

Please, sit down **here**!

Stamps are also available **here**.

“**Here**” in the first example indicates the location that is narrow (a chair). Whereas “**here**” in the second example indicates the location that is broad (a stationery shop).

c. **Time Deixis (Temporal Deixis)**

Based on the researcher’s opinion, time deixis or temporal deixis is deixis which indicates to role of time in a conversation. It means that time that is meant in the conversation is the time when the speaker and the listener are communicating or the time as the topic that is talked by the speaker to the listener. For example in the sentence below:

I watched football match on television last night. From this sentence, it can be known that time when the speaker and the listener are communicating can be today or right now. From the sentence also can be known that the football match is held last night.

Time deixis can be known from the use of adverb of time in the sentences of the conversation. The adverb of time can uses tenses such as simple present, simple past, present continuous, etc. The adverb of time can be word or phrase. Examples of adverb of time that is used as time deixis are yesterday, now, today, last week, last night, last month, two years ago, tomorrow, etc.

Time deixis can has function as a clue that can help the listener or other people who want to know time when the speaker and the listener are communicating and the time as the topic of the conversation.

For example:

I went to Surabaya **yesterday**.

In this example the listener can be easy to know time deixis by seeing adverb of time (**yesterday**). By using adverb of time, the listener can know time when the speaker and the listener are communicating clearly or the time that becomes a topic in a conversation.

C. Main Character

Main character is character who often appears in a movie. It means that the character always plays a role or told many times in the story. It can be seen from amount of the conversation that had by the main character or amount of the narration which is told by the narrator in the story. The main character has the conversation more than the minor character. The main character always appears in per episode in the beginning, in the middle of the story or in the end.

The main character is a central or source of a story is told. The main character can become a cause of the existence of conflict. Because of the existence of the conflict and the main character, it makes a title is exist. It means that the title can appear because of the conflict of the main character. The main character always has the relationship with the title. It means that the title of the story can be token from name of the main character or the characteristic of the main character or the conflict which is caused by the main character. For example of the title of a story

or a movie which is taken from the name of the main character is “Cinderella”. The story which has title “Cinderella” has main character which the name is Cinderella.

By comprehending the title of a story or a movie, we can know the content of the story. A story or a movie usually have one main character or more than one main characters. “Frozen” movie has two main characters. The names of the main characters are Elsa and Anna. Elsa is queen of Arendelle (name of a city in the story). Anna is Elsa’s sister and princess of Arendelle.

But, the researcher here only analyzes the main character Elsa (the utterances or the sentences that is produced by Elsa).

The title of “Frozen” movie has relationship with the main character (Elsa). The title of “Frozen” movie is taken from the characteristic of the main character (Elsa) and the conflict that is caused by the main character (Elsa). The main character (Elsa) has frozen heart. It means that she does not change her decision easily. This is the conflict of the “Frozen” movie. Anna made Elsa very angry because Anna want to marry with a young man who met her once. Elsa didn’t agree with her and Elsa didn’t change her decision. Then Elsa was angry and freezes Arendelle with her magic.

The main character can has a role as protagonist character or antagonist character. Protagonist is a character who is kind and always does a kindness to other people. Antagonist character is a character who has bad attitude and disturbs the life of protagonist character.

The main character also included in statistic character and dynamic character. Statistic character means that the main character does not change her or his characteristic in the plot of the story. The main character is always kind or always has bad attitude. Dynamic character means that the main character changes

her or his characteristic in the plot of the story. The main character changes from kind person become person who has bad attitude or from person who has bad attitude become kind person. For example of static character is Anna. She is always kind. Whereas, Elsa included in dynamic character. She changed her characteristic from kind person (she loves Anna so much) become bad tempered person (she is angry). Then, in the end of the story she changed her characteristic again become kind person.

D. Previous Study

This study is inspired by the previous study that done by Eka Yuli Agustina (3213093012) on the year (2013). Her study is also about the analysis about deixis types. The title of her study is “Deictic Expressions in Twilight-Breaking Dawn Part-1 Novel by Stephenie Meyer”. The study of the researcher and the previous study is the same in term of topic. The topic is deixis. But, the study of the researcher is different with the previous study in the term of data source that is used to collect the data. The previous study used Twilight-Breaking Dawn Part-1 Novel by Stephenie Meyer, and the study of the researcher uses movie script of “Frozen” as the data source.