

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher needs some theories to be used in collecting and analyzing the data. Because of that the researcher presents some theories that covering the definition of Pragmatics and Deixis, especially the theories about Spatial and Temporal Deixis. Moreover the researcher also gives the explanation about the differences of this study with previous studies. The researcher divided this chapter into two parts, they are review of related theories and previous studies.

#### A. Review of Related Theory

In this sub-chapter, the researcher will present some related theories that related to the objective of this research, there are some theories about Pragmatics and Deixis, especially the theories about Spatial and Temporal Deixis. The theories in this chapter will be used in analyzing the data also.

#### 1. Pragmatic

Pragmatics is language usage rules whose meaning is appropriate to the context and circumstance. pragmatic \prag-'ma-tik\ is dealing with the problem that exist in a specific situation in a reasonable and logical way (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/pragmatic>). Moreover, pragmatics is a way of investigating, how sense can be made of certain text even when, from a semantic viewpoint (<http://www.shunsley.enril.net/armoore/>). In addition, Yule (1996:3) States that pragmatics is concerned on the study of meaning as

communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader). Yule (2010:127) also States that the study of what the speakers mean, or “speaker meaning”, is called pragmatics. In addition L. Mey (2001:6) States that pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determined by the condition of society. Nurhayati said pragmatics as a subfields of linguistics which studies the way in which context contributing the meaning. It studies the transmission of meaning depend on not only in linguistics knowledge (eg. Grammar, lexical etc.) of the speaker and hearer, but also on the context of the utterance. Fetzer (2011:23) States that pragmatics is fundamentally concerned on communicative action and its felicity in context. Moreover Finegan (2008:250) states that Pragmatics is the brach of linguistics that studies information structure. 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 of the utterance.

## **2. Deixis**

Yule (1996:9) States that deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterance. It means ‘pointing’ via language. Moreover Yule (2010:130) also States that expressions such as tomorrow and here are obvious example of bits of language that we can only understand in terms of speaker’s intended meaning. They are technically known as deitic (/daiktik/) expression from Greek word deixis, which means “pointing via language. In addition, Finegan (2008:193) States that deixis is the marking or the orientation or position of entities and events with respect to certain points of reference. From the

definition above, we can know conclude that deixis is a way to refer something in current time, place, and context of speaker (or writer) and listener (or reader) via utterance, for example;

Habibah was born in Tulungagung. She lived here for three years.

1. The word she refers to person deixis, then here refers to place deixis.
2. She as a part of person deixis refers to Habibah, then Here as a part of place deixis refers to Tulungagung.
3. “She” in this sentence refers to singular and 3<sup>th</sup> person point of view (part of person deixis), then “here” refers to proximal deixis (part of spatial deixis).

Yule (1996:9) mention that when you notice a strange object and ask ‘what’s that?’, you are using a deictic expression (‘that’) to indicate something in the immediate context. Deictic expressions are also sometimes called indexicals. They are among the first spoken by very young children and can be used to indicate people via person deixis (‘me, you’), or location via spatial deixis (‘here, there’), or time via temporal deixis (‘now, then’). Moreover, Grundy and Peater (2000:23) states that indexical means the role of context in helping to determine reference. In addition, R. Horn and Ward (2006:100) mention that deixis is the study of deictic or indexical expression in language, like you, now, today. It can be regarded as a special kind of grammatical property instantiated in the familiar categories of person, tense, place, etc. In addition, Levinson (1983:54)

States that essentially deixis concern the ways in which language encode or grammatical 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 the Levinson theory, there are discourse deixis and social deixis, actually the social deixis included in person deixis but in the Levinson theory of social deixis studied deeper.

### **3. Types of Deixis**

Every linguists have their own opinion and theory 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 focused on two parts of deixis only based on Yule theory (1996:9), namely spatial deixis (place deixis), and temporal deixis (time deixis), but the researcher also explain about person deixis as the part of deixis that included in Yule's book of pragmatic.

#### **1. Person deixis**

The distinction just described involves person deixis, with the speaker ('I') and the addressee ('you'). 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, it'). Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns, for the first person ('I'), second person ('you'), and third person ('he, she, it').

**Table 1.1 Types of person deixis**

<b>English</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1st person	I/me	We/us
2nd person	You	You
3rd person	He/him, She/her, It	They.them

In many languages these deitic categories of speaker, addressee, and other(s) are elaborated with markers of relative social status (for example, addressee with higher status versus addressee with lower status). Expressions which indicate higher status are described as honorifics. For the example;

Would his highness like some coffee?

The discussion of the circumstance which lead to the choice of one these terms forms rather than another is sometimes described as social deixis. A fairly well known example of a social contrast encoded within person deixis is the distinction between forms used for a familiar versus non-familiar addressee in some language. This is known as T/V (*tu/vous*) distinction. Finegan (2008:194) mentions that if speaker and addressee are off roughly equal social status, the pronoun *tu* is used; to mark or create social distance or social inequality, a speaker uses the plural pronoun *vous* instead of *tu*, even when addressing one

person. In addition, Moreover, Finegan (2008:194) also states that besides person, personal deixis system may mark distinctions in gender and number. In English, a gender distinction is made only in the third-person singular. He for masculine and she for feminine referents. Number is marked on English pronoun in the first person ( I versus we) and the third person (he/she/it versus they); the second-person pronoun you is used for reference to both singular and plural entities.

a. First Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:62) First person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself. Therefore the first person deixis is deitic reference that refers to the speaker or both the speakers and reference grouped with the speaker and it is expressed in a singular and plural pronoun

The singular pronouns are : I, Me, Myself, My, Mine.

The Plural pronouns are : We, US, Our, Ours, Ourselves.

For example;

Anthony : June, could you help me?

June : Sure.

The word "me" in this utterance is referring to the Anthony and it is expressed in a singular pronoun.

In addition, Yule (1996:25) states that there is, in English, a potential ambiguity in such uses which allows two different interpretations. There is an exclusive 'we' (speaker plus other(s), excluding addressee) and an

inclusive ‘we’ (speaker and addressee included). For example; Brian is a motivator and he became speaker in front of many prisoners

Brian; we can change our destiny.

Than inclusive first person deixis is deixis that refers to a group including the addressee. For example; Adrian is headmaster of Sumbergempol junior high school.

Aadrian; we are the school’s citizens and the teachers have to keep watch the peacefulness in our school.

#### b. Second Person Deixis

The word ‘You’, can be both deitically, when the context is required to determine the reference and none deitically, when the reference is general rather than to particular identifiable person. Grundy (2000:24) states that the pronoun ‘you’ has as much more general reference. In addition Levinson (1983:63) second person deixis is deitic reference to a person identified addressee (you, your, yours, yourselves).

In addition, Coke (1968) mentions in R. Horn and Ward (2006:112) that most languages directly encode the +S (first person) and +A (second person) roles in pronouns and/or verb agreement, and the majority explicitly mark third person, but there are clear exceptions to the alleged universality of first and second person marking; in Southeast Asian languages like Thai there are titles on the pattern of “servant” for first

person, “master” for second person used in place of pronouns and there is no verb agreement.

Moreover, “You” in English, might be thought to pick up out the plural addressee and recoup him/her/them as the referent, despite of that is third person. For the example; The president says to the cabinet-minister that:

You must working hard

‘you’ in this utterance not only refers to the special person (addressee) but also refer to the all of cabinet-minister and it can be women and man.

c. Third Person Deixis

Finegan (2008:194) States that some languages lack separate third-person pronouns reflect the fact that the third person is less important than the first and second person in personal deixis. In fact, the third person can be defined as entity other than the first person and other than the second person. Because it can be described in terms of the other two persons, it is a less basic distinction in language in general. The singular pronoun system of English can be described as follows:

Speaker only	I
Hearer only	You
Neither speaker nor hearer	He/She/It.

In addition, Horn and Ward (2006:113) state that one much studied phenomenon in person deixis is in the effect of reported speech on speakers’ self-reference. Where they say John said he would come many language permit only

in effect “John said ‘ I will come’.” In Yeli Dnye thoughts and desires must also retain the correct subjective person: *john wants to come* must be rendered “John wants ‘I come’.” Then there is a phenomenon of honorifics, which typically make reference to speaking and recipient roles, deal with separately below under the rubric of social deixis. Yet another important area is the special role that speaker and addressee roles play in typologically significant grammatical hierarchies; many languages have no dedicated reflexive in first and second person, and many treat first and second person as the topmost categories on animacy hierarchy, governing case-making, passivization, and other syntactic processes.

#### **b. Spatial deixis (Place deixis)**

Finegan (2008:195) mentions that spatial deixis is the marking of the orientation in space of the referent of a linguistic expression. In addition, Yule (1996:12) states that 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 makes 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. In addition, Diessel (1999:38) in R. Horn and Ward (2006:116) explain that thus here and there may be the most direct and most universal examples of spatial deixis. Moreover, Finegan (2008:195) also states that many spatial deixis systems have three-term systems fall into two categories. In one category, the meaning of the terms are ‘near the speaker’ ‘a little distant from the speaker’ and ‘far from the speaker’.

In addition, Yule (1996:12) states that in considering spatial deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. In addition, Finegan (2008:195) states that language differ in terms of the number and meaning of demonstratives and adverbs of place. The demonstrative system of English distinguishes only between this (proximate-close to the speaker) and that (remote-relatively distant from the speaker). It is one of the simplest system found.

Moreover, Yule (1996:13) states that It may be that the truly pragmatic basis of spatial deixis is actually psychological distance. Physically close objects will tend to be treated by the speaker as psychologically close. Also, something that is physically distant will generally be treated as psychologically distant. For example;

That man over there

In this analysis, a word like 'that' does not have a fixed meaning; instead it is 'invested' with meaning in a context by a speaker.

However, a speaker may also wish to mark something that is physically close. For example:

A perfume being sniffed by the speaker.

In addition, Finegan (2008:195) States that However, the speaker is taken as either the sole point of reference or as one of two points of reference. Similar

psychological process (proximal and distal expression) also can be found in temporal deixis

### c. Temporal Deixis ( Time Deixis)

Finegan (2008:195) states that a third type of deixis is temporal deixis-the orientation or position of the referent of actions and events in time. In addition, Mayers (2009:187) temporal deixis is marked linguistically by both temporal adverbials (e.g. yesterday, tomorrow, in the morning) and tense markers (present and past) on verbs.

In addition, Yule (1996:14) states that 'now' the distal expression 'then' applies to both past and future time relative to the speaker's present time. The psychological basis of temporal deixis

is seems to be similar to that of spatial deixis. We can treat temporal events as objects that move toward us (into view) or away from us (out of view). However, these forms of temporal reference are learned a lot later than the deictic expressions like 'yesterday', 'tomorrow', 'today', 'tonight', 'next week', 'last week', 'this week'. All these expressions depend for their interpretation on knowing the relevant utterance time.

In addition R. Horn and Ward (2006:114) State that In English, units of time measurement may either be fixed by reference to the calendar or not: thus *I'll do it this week* is ambiguous between guaranteeing achievement within seven days

from utterance time, or within the calendar unit beginning on Sunday (or Monday) including utterance time. However, the most pervasive aspect of temporal deixis is tense. In addition, Yule (1996:15) States that the present tense is the proximal form and the past tense is the distal form. Moreover, Finegan (2008:196) states that tense is thus not the only marker of temporal deixis, although it is very frequently exploited by languages as the primary means of marking temporal deixis. The most basic point of reference for tense is the moment at which the sentence is uttered. Any event that occurs before that moment may be marked as past, and any event that occurs after that moment may be marked as future. When the point of reference is some point in time other than the moment of utterance, we say that tense is relative. Relative tense is used in many languages when speakers wish to compare the time of occurrence of two events. For examples;

After I had bought two, they gave me another one

Before I saw you yesterday, I had been sick for a week.

### **B. 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 can do research better than before.

This study is inspired from the previous studies about deixis that conducted by Ariek Wahyuni Astutiningtyas (2813123043) on the year 2016 and Ferya Dinata Rahmat Tulah (3213113074) on the year 2015.

The study of the researcher and the previous studies is the same in term of topic. The topic of research is deixis. But, the study of the researcher is different

with the previous studies in terms of the aspect that was analysing and data source that is used to collect the data.

The previous studies analyzed about all of section in deixis (person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis). Than, the researcher in this study analized the spatial deixis (place deixis) and temporal deixis (time deixis)

The previous study conducted by Ferya Dinata Rahmat Tulah examined episod movie script of spongebob square pants as the data source, and Ariek Wahyuni Astutiningtyas used movie script of “Frozen” that produced by Disney as the data source. Then in this case the researcher in this study used the movie script of “JURASSIC PARK” that produced by Michael Crichton.