

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITELATURE

This chapter relates to the theoretical framework that is relevant to the topic of the study. This is very important because the theory can be used as the basic of the analysis to support the analysis this chapter reviews on several theories related to the research, definition of pragmatics, definition of deixis, kinds of deixis, kinds of personal deixis and reference.

A. Definition of Pragmatics

Levinson said “Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammatically, or encoded in the structure language”.¹ Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is related with the meaning semantics is a part of linguistics that studies about meaning (speaker meaning and sentence meaning). Pragmatics is a part of the study of language that investigates technique with language issued for communicational purpose, studies how language uses of their understanding in mind other language structure and rules.

Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader).² It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words what phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

Pragmatics is the study of acts, is derived from a philosophical approach to the phenomenon sign, function.³ For that statement, people can make an interaction with interlocutor in a communication. ⁸ en we talked with people, we are not only speak

¹Stephen C Levinson, *Pragmatics*, (Cambridge: University Press, 1983), 09.

²George Yule, *Pragmatics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), 03.

³Jan Renkema. *Discourse Studies An Introductory Text Book*. (Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamin Publishing Company, 1993), 21.

or hear but also practice and express, such as using hands or facial expression to explain clearly what did you talk. It is the signal and one of the way to know the purpose of talk that used by speaker to hearer or receiver. Because it can be more understand to your friends and other speaker or hearer in communication. Using expression language in communication is one of pragmatic study.

Pragmatic is about explaining how we produce and understand such everyday but apparently rather peculiar uses of language.⁴ It is a pragmatic can analyze and produce the meaning of language. The fact, people can make sense and create meaning what they talked in communication. Pragmatic is also the study of the aspect of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to the writing grammar. It is dealing with language use and the relationship between language form and language uses. Therefore, it is systematic way to explain language use in context purpose which cannot be found in feeling of talk.

B. Definition of Deixis

According to Levinson in Pangaribuan, in linguistics, deixis refers to the phenomenon wherein understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information.⁵ Deixis is an important field of language study in its own right and very important for learners of second languages. Deixis refers to the phenomenon wherein understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. But it has some relevance to analysis of conversation and pragmatics.

According to Purwo in Pangaribuan, deixis concerns particular referent at a given point in the discourse, their recoverability status, their location relative to the

⁴Peter Grundy, *Doing Pragmatics*, (Columbus: The Ohio State University Press, 2011), 270.

⁵Rotua E Pangaribuan et.al, "Deixis Used on Business Brochures Text: A Pragmatics Study", *International Journal of English Linguistics*, Vol.5, No 5(2015), 172.

speaker.⁶ Essentially deixis concerns the way in which languages encode or grammatical features of the context of utterance or speech even, which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of the context utterances.

According to Yule in Pangaribuan, stresses of deixis is 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'.⁷ In English, the 'near speaker' or proximal terms are "this", "here". The 'away from speaker' or distal terms are "that", "there". When you notice a strange object and ask, "what is that?", you are using deitic expression 'that' to indicate something in the immediate context.

Deixis is an important field of language study in its own right and very important for learners of second language. Deixis relates to demonstratives, first and second pronouns, tense, specific time and place adverbs like now and here, and a variety of other grammatical features which tied directly to circumstance of utterance.

C. Kinds of Deixis

Kinds of deixis are possibly the most common categories of contextual information referred to by deixis are those of person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis.

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three part division exemplified by the pronouns for first person (*I and we*), second person (*you*), and third person (*he, she, and they*). According to Yule in Fauziah, it is to learn those deictic expressions, we have to discover that each person in a conversation shifts from being "I" to being "you" constantly.⁸ There kinds of person deixis, first person, second person and third person.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Aulia Fauziah, "An Analysis Of Deixis In "A Thousand Words" Movie Script By Steve Koren", (Unpublished Thesis, State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Tulungagung, Tulungagung, 2015), 28.

2. Spatial Deixis

The concept of distance already mentioned is clearly relevant to spatial deixis or place deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. According to Levinson in Setyawati, “Place deixis concerns with the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech event. Probably most languages grammaticalize at least a distinction between proximal (or close to speaker) and distal (or non-proximal, sometimes close to addressee), but many make much more elaborate distinctions so we shall see. Such distinctions are commonly encoded in demonstratives (as in English *this* vs. *that*) and in deictic adverbs of place (like English *here* vs. *there*)”.⁹

Spatial deixis show itself principally in the form of location adverbs such as *here* and *there*, and demonstrative such as *this* and *that*. English has a relatively impoverished place deictic system, with two terms there are proximal and distal. The proximal term *here* means something like “region relative close to the speaker”, and *there* means “relatively distant from speaker”. It is very important to realize that relatively closeness is contextually determined. *Here* represent an area less than square meter from the speaker is standing or it could be something much large.

3. Temporal Deixis

Time deixis essentially concerns the encoding of temporal points within the utterance and can be said to have three aspects. Time deixis is grammaticalized in tense and the deictic adverbs of time. As is often noted, it is difficult to differentiate between deictic and non-deictic usages of terms.

According to Levinson in Green, both time and place deixis are greatly complicated by the interaction of deictic co-ordinated with the

⁹Dwi Setyawati, “The Analysis Of Deixis Of The Novel “Emma” By Jane Austen”, (Unpublished Thesis, State Institute For Islamic Studies Of Salatiga, Salatiga, 2013), 28.

nondeictic conceptualisation of time and space. To understand these aspects of deixis in depth it is first necessary to have a good understanding of the semantic organisation of time and space in general.¹⁰

According to Yule in Rachmawati, Present and past tense in time deixis (temporal deixis as Yule called) differentiate proximal and distal form.¹¹ Example:

- a. I *live* here now.
- b. I *lived* there then.

When somebody uttered (a), it means that the deictic center is close to him or is considered proximal because he is still involved in a current situation at which he uttered the utterance or the situation is still in a progress, while (b) is considered distal as the situation does not exist anymore.

D. Types of Personal Deixis

There are three types included types of personal deixis. They are first person, second person and third person.

1. First Person

First person deixis is deictic that refers to the speaker or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. According to Yule in Fauziah, 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*).¹² The category of person consists of singular first person and plural first person.

The form of singular first person:

I, my, myself, mine and me.

The form of plural first person:

¹⁰Keith M C Green, *A Study of Deixis in Relation To Lyric Poetry*, (England: University of Sheffield, 1992), 15.

¹¹Ike I Rachmawati, "The Use Of Person Deixis In Relation To Politeness Function", (Unpublished Thesis, Diponegoro University, Diponegoro, 2011), 10.

¹²Aulia Fauziah, *An Analysis Of deixis.*, 29.

We, us, our, ours and ourselves.

Am, the first person form of the verb be.

Example: I will put this here

The word I is referring to the speaker who utters this utterance. The word I is singular first person.

2. Second Person

Second person is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressee. Second person is addressed can, in some language, also provide an insight into the relationship between the first and second person.¹³ Second person deixis is "you". The category of second person are you, your and yourself.

Example: I order you are not to obey the headmaster's rules.

The word you refer to the address(s) that belongs to the second personal pronoun.

3. Third Person

Third person pronouns (he, she, and they) are not usually used deictically but rather prefer anaphorically to objects or persons already mentioned in the discourse.¹⁴

The category of third person consists of singular third person and plural third person.

The form of singular third person:

He, she, his, him, her, herself and himself

The form of plural third person:

They, their, them and themselves.

Example: the students will not come late in class. They have promised.

The word they refer to the students who do not come late to the class. They have functions as plural third person, so that they belong to the third person deixis.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Aulia Fauziah, *An Analysis Of deixis.*, 29.

E. Reference

Reference is the word whose meaning can only be discovered by referring to other words or to elements of the context which are clear to both sender and receiver.¹⁵ Reference is commonly construed as an act in which a speaker, or writer, uses linguistic forms to enable a listener, or reader, to identify something.¹⁶ In other words, reference is concerned with designating entities in the world by linguistic means. Matthews and Sugiharto states that “Reference is the relation between a part of an utterance and an individual or set of individuals that it identified”.¹⁷ Reference is used in utterance to refer to something or someone that used with particular referent in the mind of the speaker. It is generally a noun, noun phrase or pronoun. While pronouns are the most common source for reference, there are other sources. Identifying reference and their relation to the real life objects to which they refer is part of the study of pragmatics, which describes the relationship between language and real life situations that language describes. Reference can explain deixis. There are three kinds of reference that followed by pronoun, include Anaphora, Cataphora, and Exophora.

1. Anaphora

Anaphora is one kind of referring expression for identify of someone or something to be given once at the beginning, and thereafter referred to as *she* or *he* or *it*.¹⁸ Usually, an anaphoric expression is represented by some other kind of deictic, such as a pronoun referring to antecedent. It is called backward reference.

For example: *John* left, because *he* was tired.

The word *he* refers to *John* which appears first sentences. It is show with the expression in subject position.

¹⁵Cook Guy, *Discourse*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989), 16.

¹⁶Stiono Sugiharto, “Reference, Anaphora, and Deixis: An overview”, *Jurnal Bahasa & Sastra*, Vol. 4, No 2, (2004), 135.

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Cook Guy. *Discourse*, 16.

2. Cataphora

Cataphora is another kind of referring expression while pronoun is given first, and then kept in suspense as to its identify, which is revealed later.¹⁹ It is describes a form of sentence structure or phrase in which a pronoun or other reference precedes the thing to which it refers. Cataphora is called forward reference.

Example: a few weeks before *she* died, *Luciana* gave me an old watch which is the unique watch.

The word *she* refers to *Luciana* which appears after the pronoun. In fact cataphora is so common in English sentences that to knows to continue on to find the identity of the subject.

3. Exophora

Exophora is when the possibility of referring outward from the text to identify the referents of reference items when backward or anaphoric reference does not supply the necessary information.²⁰ Outward or exophora reference is not text internal and it is often directs to the immediate the context, which the text appears to interpret the meaning of reference.

For example: when *she* comes in, my mother fell on the floor.

The pronoun *she* here refers to someone that out of the text. The speaker and listener can see and understand well, but which has no meaning outside the context- we don't know what *she* is exophora.

¹⁹Cook Guy. *Discourse.*,18.

²⁰Michael McCarthy, *Discourse Analysis For Language Teachers*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University press), 39.