

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is going to discuss some theories related to the study in this research. It is important to know the theories related that might give knowledge to the readers taken by the researcher in this research. Some theories are pragmatics theory, deixis theory, kinds of deixis, types of deixis, and reference.

A. Pragmatics Theory

Pragmatics is the study of acts, is derived from a philosophical approach to the phenomenon *sign*, function.⁵ For that statement, people can make an interaction with interlocutor in a communication. And when we talked with people, we are not only speak or hear but also practic 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 pragmatics study.

Pragmatics is the study of the ways people use language in actual conversation. Pragmatics is also the study of both how context helps to determine whether a particular utterance is appropriate or inappropriate as

⁵Jan Renkema. *Discourse Studis An Introductory Textbook*. Amsterdam /Philadelphia. John Benjamin Publishing Company. 1993. P.21

well as how it changes a context to alter sentences' meanings.⁶ Based on that statement, a language has function as communication with others based on the situations happen by the speaker. And it can be used at any time. Therefore, people will understand the meaning of language that they talked.

Pragmatics is about explaining how we produce and understand such everyday but apparently rather peculiar uses of language.⁷ 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. And pragmatics 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 a systematic way to explain language use in context purpose which cannot be found in feeling of talk.

From the definition above, the researcher concludes that pragmatics is the study about meaning conveyed by the speaker or writer and interpreted by hearer or reader. Pragmatics is an analysis about meaning of the speaker utterance rather than the meaning of a word or phrase that is used themselves. From the contextual point of view, pragmatics is the interpretation about the meaning of a person in a particular context and the influence of context to his or her statement. Therefore, pragmatics is an

⁶Vedrana Mihalicek and Christin Wilson. *Language Files: Materials for an introduction to language and Linguistics*. Columbus, The Ohio State University Press, 2011. P. 270

⁷Peter Grundy. *Doing Pragmatics*. London, United State America. The oxford University Press. Inc. 2000. P. 3

approach used to explore the way of listener to inference an utterance that utters by the speaker in order to arrive an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. In other words, pragmatic is beat out the expression language meaning that used in communication, such as deixis expressions.

B. Deixis Theory

Deixis is the relation of reference to the point of origin of the utterance.⁸ It means there is a speaker and interlocutor in communication happen. The speakers explain and show what they talked with their interlocutor. And there is an expression of language that used by speaker or hearer in communication. This expression can be called deixis. What expression that showed by speaker is to inform the language meaning. Something that showed by expression is call reference.

For example: I am now standing on the roof.

The word *I* refer to the person uttering the sentence.

Based on the example above, the word *I* to show a person uttering the sentence as the speaker.

Deixis deals with connection between discourse and the situation in which discourse is used. The word deixis, which is derived from the Greek word meaning to show or to indicate, is used to denote those elements in a language which refer directly to the situation. Deitic words are words with a reference point which is speaker or writer dependent and is

⁸ Ibid P. 22

determined by the speaker's or writer's position in space and time.⁹ Deictic (noun of deixis) is used to devote to those elements in language that referred directly to the situation. For that statement, deixis has connection with a language. This is used in communication to show the meaning of speaker said based on the situation.

Based on definitions above, the researcher can conclude that deixis refers to word that referred or pointing is always moving or changing depends on the speaker, place, and time of utterance. Moreover, the meaning still relevant with the context in conversation or communication.

C. Kinds of Deixis

Kinds of deixis is 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 is realized with personal pronouns. The speaker as the first person, *I*, directs the utterance to the listener as the second person, *you*, and could be talking about a third person, *he* or *she*.

All pronouns require identification with some other point for their reference to be effected.¹⁰

⁹ Jan Renkema. *Discourse StudisAn Introductory Textbook*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia. John Benjamin Publishing Company. 1993. P. 76-77

¹⁰ Peter Grundy. *Doing Pragmatics*. London, United State America. The oxford University Press. Inc. 2000. P. 27

Example: Could **you** help **me** to open the windows?

For the example above, *you* is a second person as the hearer and *me* is a first person as the speaker.

For simple understand, the researcher wants to give categorization personal pronoun in the table.

Table 2
THE CATAGORIES OF PERSONAL PRONOUN

	Subject	Object	Possessive		Reflexive
			Adjective	Pronoun	
First Person	I We	Me Us	My... Our...	Mine Ours	Myself Ourselves
Second Person	You	You	Your...	Yours	Yourself/ yourselves
Third Person	They He She It	Them Him Her It	Their... His... Her... Its...	Theirs His Hers Its	Themselves Himself Herself Itself

2. Place Deixis (Spatial)

Place deixis can be realized not only by the use of demonstrative pronouns, but also by the use of adverbs of place: *here* and *there*. In place deixis a speaker can refer to something that is in the vicinity or further away: *this* and *these* as opposed to *that* and *those*.

Several location demonstratives include body-part terms, such as *ahead*, *in front*, *behind*, *back*, *right/left hand side*.¹¹

Example: Mary is standing **in front** of the car.¹²

The place deixis in the example above is *in front*.

3. Time Deixis (Temporal)

Time deixis would seem to be a simple form deixis. The language resources are the adjectives of time in the line. Such as *yesterday*, *now*, *tomorrow*, and the verb tenses. The verbs, however, sometimes also have another function besides referring to a specific time.¹³

Example: We will dinner with my friend tonight at 9.00 p.m.

The time deixis in the example above is *tonight*.

Another important time deictic is the tense system.¹⁴ It means, every sentence makes reference to an event time in time signals. It can be determined in relation to the time of the utterance.

¹¹ Ibid P. 30

¹² Jan Renkema. *Discourse StudisAn Introductory Textbook*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia. John Benjamin Publishing Company. 1993. P. 78

¹³ Ibid. P. 77-79

¹⁴ Peter Grundy. *Doing Pragmatics*. London, United State America. The oxford University Press. Inc. 2000. P. 32

D. Types of Personal Deixis

1. First Person

First person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. The category of first 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:

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 and the function is subject personal pronoun.

2. Second Person

Second person deixis is deictic reference to a person or persons identified as the addressee. The category of second person such as *you, your, and yourself*.

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

The word *you* refers to the addressee(s) that belongs to the second personal pronoun. Moreover, the function is as an objective personal pronoun.

3. Third Person

Third person deixis is deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker. The category of third person consists of singular third person and plural third person.¹⁵

The form of singular third person:

He, she, his, him, and her

The form of plural third person:

They, their, and them

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

The word *they* refers to the students who do not come late to the class. *They* has functions as plural third person, so that *they* belongs to the third person deixis.

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.¹⁶ Reference is used in an 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

¹⁵<http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsPersonDeixis.htm>

¹⁶ Cook, Guy. 1989. *Discourse*. Oxford University Press P. 16

of the study of pragmatics, which describes the relationship between language and the real life situations that language describes. There are three kinds of reference that followed by pronoun, include Anaphora, Cataphora, and Exophora.¹⁷

1. *Anaphora*

Anaphora is one kind of referring expression for the 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:

The students will do an exercise together, because *they* want to get the best score.

The word *they* refers to *the students* which appears first sentence. It is show with the expression in subject position.

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.

¹⁷ John Harrington. *Dedication*. Cambridge University Press. 1991 P. 36

¹⁸ Cook, Guy. 1989. *Discourse*. Oxford University Press P. 16

¹⁹ Ibid P 18

For 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 know 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 often directs to the immediate context, which the text occurs to interpret the meaning of the reference.

For example:

When *she* come 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.

Some theories above very important for the researcher. Because it will be made the researcher more understand to do the research and analyze about personal deixis that are used in the novel of *King Solomon's Mines* by Henry Rider Haggard.

²⁰ McCarthy, Michael. *Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers*. Cambridge University Press. P.39