

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter relates to the theoretical framework that is relevant to the topic of the study. This is too important because this theory can be used as the basic of the analysis. To support the analysis this chapter reviews on several theories related to the research, types of deixis and also related studies that support the analysis.

A. Definition of Pragmatics and Semantics

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 and Semantics are described by Geoffrey Leech (1983: 3, in Jacob 1993) as follow:

The view that semantics and pragmatics are distinct, though complementary and interrelated field of the study, it is easy to appreciate subjectively, but is more difficult to justify in an objective way. It is best supported negatively, by pointing out the failures or weaknesses of alternative views.

Pragmatics is a part of the study of language that investigates technique with language is used for communicational purpose, studies how language uses of their understanding in mind of the language structure and rules. Then, it can be interested the process of producing language based on the context. Yule states that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Pragmatics can analyze what

people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.³

Levinson (1983: 9 in Mey: 37) says “Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure language”.⁴

Pragmatics is the study of the conditions of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society. Mey says that “Pragmatics tells us that it is acceptable to use a language in various, unconventional ways, as long as we know, as language user, what we are doing”.⁵ Thus, pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning, sentences which are used in communication, and also the study of meaning in language interaction between a speaker and a hearer.

Yule (1995:4) says that semantics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and entities in the world; that is, how words literally connect to things. Semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning, and since meaning is a part of language or semantics is the study meaning of language. Really, Semantics is the study of word meaning and sentences without any relation to context. Context is a dynamic, not a static concept: it is to be understood as the surroundings, in the widest sense, that enable the participants in the communication process to interact, and that make the linguistic expressions of their interaction intelligible.

³ George Yule, *Pragmatic*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1995. P25

⁴ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*, University Press, Cambridge, 1983. P9

⁵ Jacob L. Mey, *Pragmatics: An Introduction*, Oxford UK and Cambridge University USA, Blackwell, 1994. P4

So, depending on all the theories, the writer knows that Pragmatics and semantics both are concern with meaning related to the language that is possessed by human groups.

B. The Place of Deixis in Pragmatics and Semantics

The linguistic studies do not differ if the sentence if the sentence is true or false. This is a job that philosophical pragmatics can do, by referring to a word with deictic functions as an indexical (Lycan, 2000, pp. 165-168). Not only this, the indexical has a wider field of choosing words and interpreting words as having a deictic function. Deixis helps semantics to better analyze the context of an utterance.

Deixis is reference by means of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the (usually) extra linguistic context of the utterance, such as: who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gestures of the speaker, or the current location in the discourse.

Deixis is “the single most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected”⁶ constituting “key points of juncture between grammar and context”⁷

Deixis concerns the ways in which languages express features of the context of utterance or speech event in a different way. It concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. Deictic information is important for the interpretation of utterance.

⁶ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*, University Press, Cambridge, 1983. P53

⁷ Brendan Hurford Harsley, *Semantics: A course book*, Cambridge University Press, London, 1992, p.47

If semantics is taken to include all conventional aspects of meaning, then perhaps most deictic phenomena are probably considered semantic in Levinson's point of view (1995, p. 34), but deixis belongs to the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used.

As we said above, deixis belongs in the domain of pragmatics. In this domain according to Levinson (1995, p. 34), deixis is collectively the orientational features of human languages to have reference to specific points in time, space, and the speaking event between interlocutors. A word that depends on deictic clues is called a deictic or a deictic word. Deictic words are bound to a context, either a linguistic or extralinguistic context for their interpretation.

C. Definition of Deixis

Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances (Yule, 1995: 9). It means “pointing via” language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this “pointing” is called a deictic expression. Deictic expressions are also sometimes called **indexical**. They are among the first forms to be spoken by very young children and can be used to indicate people via person deixis (*me, you*), or location via spatial deixis(*here, there, this, that*), or time via temporal deixis (*now, then*)

Deixis signals a referent and it relates that referent to a common ground shared by the speaker and the addressee. It is the ability to situate the

speaker and hearer in relation to one another and to the world around them. Levinson (1983: 55) says that deixis belongs within the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and contexts in which they are used. Lyon (1983: 275) argues that the notion of deixis (which is merely the Greek word for 'pointing' or 'indicating' it becomes a technical term of grammatical theory) is introduced to handle the 'orientational' features of language which are relative to the time and place of utterance.

Within linguistic view, deixis refers to the phenomenon where in understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. Then, deixis can give interpretation to the context of the utterance, such as who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gesture of the speaker, the current location in the discourse and the topic of the discourse.

According to James (1983:63) Deictic word is one which takes some element of its meaning from the situation (i.e. the speaker, the addressee, the time and the place) of the utterance in which it is used. Deictic expression is an expression that gets it is directly from the utterance context that makes reference to one or more of the roles in the utterance context: the speaker, the hearer, the location, or the time. Wagiman (2008: 66) says that deictic words occur in utterance meaning. In utterance meaning, there are words of which referents are determined by the specific context in which a speaker converses with a hearer about a particular topic of conversation.

Deixis implicates not only the characteristic functions of the demonstrative pronouns but also tense and person, and a number of other syntactically relevant features of the context of utterance. As quoted from Levinson's book "Pragmatics" there are five kinds of deixis, they are: *person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis* and *social deixis*. Then, citation from Yule's book "pragmatics" there are three kinds of deixis they are: *person deixis, spatial deixis* and *temporal deixis*.

D. Types of Deixis

1. Person Deixis

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*). According to Yule(1996: 10) "The choice of one form will certainly communicate something (not directly said) about the speaker's view of his or her relationship with the addressee." Levinson (1983: 62) states:

Person deixis concerns with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event, in which the utterance in question is delivered: the category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, second person the encoding of reference to one or more addressees and third person the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question.

According to Levinson above, person deixis clearly operates on basic three part division exemplified by the pronouns for first person(*I*), second person (*you*) and third person (*he, she* or *it*). On the other hand,

expressions like *this person, this man, the car, these houses*, etc are also deictic because they require situational information for the listener to make out the referents or the meanings.

Person deixis engages basically the speaker, known as the first person, the addressee, known as the second person, and other significant participants in the speech situation, neither speaker nor hearer; these are known as third person. All of these, they come in singular and plural pronouns.

According to Yule (1995: 11) says 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). It informs us that deictic words do not have permanent reference. Deictic expression is an expression that gets its meaning directly from the utterance context that makes reference to one or more of the roles in the utterance context: the speaker, the hearer, the location, or the time. The reference is depending on who is speaking up or the speaker, to whom the speaker is speaking up or hearer, where are the speaker and the hearer located, when the conversation is happened, and what are talking about.

In deictic terms, third person is not a direct participant in basic (*I*-*you*) interaction and being an outside, is necessarily more distant (Yule 1995: 11). Really, third person singular personal pronoun *he him, she her* and *it* indicate gender distinctions. Third person pronouns which say more

or less about the referent than it does not include the speaker or hearer. The explanation of gender distinctions are using pronoun correctly. He refers to something that is perceived as male. She refers to something that is perceived as female, and it refers to something that is perceived as non-human. The using of third person pronoun depends on the hearer's ability to interpret them. So the third person can be called speaker orientation.

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. Levinson (1983:62) states:

"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*)"

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 deixic 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. *Hererepresent* an area less than

square meter from the speaker is standing or it could be something much large.

In closing, spatial deixis is important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. It may be that the truly pragmatic basis of spatial deixis is distance.

3. Temporal Deixis

Temporal or time deixis concerns with the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance is spoken. Temporal deixis is commonly grammaticalized in deictic adverb of time (like English *now* and *then*, *yesterday* and *this year*) but above all in tense.

English has two basic forms of tenses there are present and past tense. Present and past tense intime deixis (temporal deixis as Yule called) differentiate *proximal* and *distal form* (Yule, 1996:15), for 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 progress, while (b) is considered distal as the situation does not exist anymore.

The present is the *proximal form* and the past tense is the distal form. The past tense is always used in English in those if clauses that

events presented by the speaker. We have to recognize that in temporal deixis the remote or distal can be used to communicate not only distance from time, but also distance from facts. For example: I say "*I gave her a funny cat last week*", my point of time that is last week bases on the point of time. Now, last week is the week that came before the current week. I cannot use last week for any old week that has come before.

Time or *temporal deixis* makes ultimate reference to participant role. The use of the proximal form "now" as indicating what is the happening. In contrast to "now", the *distal expression* "then" applies to both past and future time relative to the speaker's present time. The forms of temporal reference are learned a lot later than the deictic expression like *tomorrow, today, yesterday, tonight, last week, next week, this week*. These all of expression are based on the interpretation of participants on knowing the relevant utterance time.

E. Summary of The Novel

The Great Gatsby is a story told by Nick Carraway, who was once Gatsby's neighbor, and he tells the story sometime after 1922, when the incidents that fill the book take place. As the story opens, Nick has just moved from the Midwest to West Egg, Long Island, seeking his fortune as a bond salesman. Shortly after his arrival, Nick travels across the Sound to the more fashionable East Egg to visit his cousin Daisy Buchanan and her husband, Tom, a hulking, imposing man whom Nick had known in college. There he

meets professional golfer Jordan Baker. The Buchanans and Jordan Baker live privileged lives, contrasting sharply in sensibility and luxury with Nick's more modest and grounded lifestyle. When Nick returns home that evening, he notices his neighbor, Gatsby, mysteriously standing in the dark and stretching his arms toward the water, and a solitary green light across the Sound.

One day, Nick is invited to accompany Tom, a blatant adulterer, to meet his mistress, Myrtle Wilson, a middle-class woman whose husband runs a modest garage and gas station in the valley of ashes, a desolate and rundown section of town that marks the convergence of the city and the suburbs. After the group meets and journeys into the city, Myrtle phones friends to come over and they all spend the afternoon drinking at Myrtle and Tom's apartment. The afternoon is filled with drunken behavior and ends ominously with Myrtle and Tom fighting over Daisy, his wife. Drunkenness turns to rage and Tom, in one deft movement, breaks Myrtle's nose.

Following the description of this incident, Nick turns his attention to his mysterious neighbor, who hosts weekly parties for the rich and fashionable. Upon Gatsby's invitation (which is noteworthy because rarely is anyone ever invited to Gatsby's parties — they just show up, knowing they will not be turned away), Nick attends one of the extravagant gatherings. There, he bumps into Jordan Baker, as well as Gatsby himself. Gatsby, it turns out, is a gracious host, but yet remains apart from his guest — an observer more than a participant — as if he is seeking something. As the party winds down, Gatsby takes Jordan aside to speak privately. Although the reader isn't

specifically told what they discuss, Jordan is greatly amazed by what she's learned.

As the summer unfolds, Gatsby and Nick become friends and Jordan and Nick begin to see each other on a regular basis, despite Nick's conviction that she is notoriously dishonest (which offends his sensibilities because he is "one of the few honest people" he has ever met). Nick and Gatsby journey into the city one day and there Nick meets Meyer Wolfshiem, one of Gatsby's associates and Gatsby's link to organized crime. On that same day, while having tea with Jordan Baker, Nick learns the amazing story that Gatsby told her the night of his party. Gatsby, it appears, is in love with Daisy Buchanan. They met years earlier when he was in the army but could not be together because he did not yet have the means to support her. In the intervening years, Gatsby made his fortune, all with the goal of winning Daisy back. He bought his house so that he would be across the Sound from her and hosted the elaborate parties in the hopes that she would notice. It has come time for Gatsby to meet Daisy again, face-to-face, and so, through the intermediary of Jordan Baker, Gatsby asks Nick to invite Daisy to his little house where Gatsby will show up unannounced.

The day of the meeting arrives. Nick's house is perfectly prepared, due largely to the generosity of the hopeless romantic Gatsby, who wants every detail to be perfect for his reunion with his lost love. When the former lovers meet, their reunion is slightly nervous, but shortly, the two are once again comfortable with each other, leaving Nick to feel an outsider in the warmth

the two people radiate. As the afternoon progresses, the three move the party from Nick's house to Gatsby's, where he takes special delight in showing Daisy his meticulously decorated house and his impressive array of belongings, as if demonstrating in a very tangible way just how far out of poverty he has traveled.

At this point, Nick again lapses into memory, relating the story of Jay Gatsby. Born James Gatz to "shiftless and unsuccessful farm people," Gatsby changed his name at seventeen, about the same time he met Dan Cody. Cody would become Gatsby's mentor, taking him on in "a vague personal capacity" for five years as he went three times around the Continent. By the time of Cody's death, Gatsby had grown into manhood and had defined the man he would become. Never again would he acknowledge his meager past; from that point on, armed with a fabricated family history, he was Jay Gatsby, entrepreneur.

Moving back to the present, we discover that Daisy and Tom will attend one of Gatsby's parties. Tom, of course, spends his time chasing women, while Daisy and Gatsby sneak over to Nick's yard for a moment's privacy while Nick, accomplice in the affair, keeps guard. After the Buchanans leave, Gatsby tells Nick of his secret desire: to recapture the past. Gatsby, the idealistic dreamer, firmly believes the past can be recaptured in its entirety. Gatsby then goes on to tell what it is about his past with Daisy that has made such an impact on him.

As the summer unfolds, Gatsby and Daisy's affair begins to grow and they see each other regularly. On one fateful day, the hottest and most unbearable of the summer, Gatsby and Nick journey to East Egg to have lunch with the Buchanans and Jordan Baker. Oppressed by the heat, Daisy suggests they take solace in a trip to the city. No longer hiding her love for Gatsby, Daisy pays him special attention and Tom deftly picks up on what's going on. As the party prepares to leave for the city, Tom fetches a bottle of whiskey. Tom, Nick, and Jordan drive in Gatsby's car, while Gatsby and Daisy drive Tom's coupe. Low on gas, Tom stops Gatsby's car at Wilson's gas station, where he sees that Wilson is not well. Like Tom, who has just learned of Daisy's affair, Wilson has just learned of Myrtle's secret life — although he does not know who the man is — and it has made him physically sick. Wilson announces his plans to take Myrtle out West, much to Tom's dismay. Tom has lost a wife and a mistress all in a matter of an hour. Absorbed in his own fears, Tom hastily drives into the city.

The group ends up at the Plaza hotel, where they continue drinking, moving the day closer and closer to its tragic end. Tom, always a hot-head, begins to badger Gatsby, questioning him as to his intentions with Daisy. Decidedly tactless and confrontational, Tom keeps harping on Gatsby until the truth comes out: Gatsby wants Daisy to admit she's never loved Tom but that, instead, she has always loved him. When Daisy is unable to do this, Gatsby declares that Daisy is going to leave Tom. Tom, though, understands Daisy far better than Gatsby does and knows she won't leave him: His wealth and

power, matured through generations of privilege, will triumph over Gatsby's newly found wealth. In a gesture of authority, Tom orders Daisy and Gatsby to head home in Gatsby's car. Tom, Nick, and Jordan follow.

As Tom's car nears Wilson's garage, they can all see that some sort of accident has occurred. Pulling over to investigate, they learn that Myrtle Wilson, Tom's mistress, has been hit and killed by a passing car that never bothered to stop, and it appears to have been Gatsby's car. Tom, Jordan, and Nick continue home to East Egg. Nick, now disgusted by the morality and behavior of the people with whom he has been on friendly terms, meets Gatsby outside of the Buchanans' house where he is keeping watch for Daisy. With a few well-chosen questions, Nick learns that Daisy, not Gatsby, was driving the car, although Gatsby confesses he will take all the blame. Nick, greatly agitated by all that he has experienced during the day, continues home, but an overarching feeling of dread haunts him.

Nearing dawn the next morning, Nick goes to Gatsby's house. While the two men turn the house upside down looking for cigarettes, Gatsby tells Nick more about how he became the man he is and how Daisy figured into his life. Later that morning, while at work, Nick is unable to concentrate. He receives a phone call from Jordan Baker, but is quick to end the discussion — and thereby the friendship. He plans to take an early train home and check on Gatsby.

The action then switches back to Wilson who, distraught over his wife's death, sneaks out and goes looking for the driver who killed Myrtle.

Nick retraces Wilson's journey, which placed him, by early afternoon, at Gatsby's house. Wilson murders Gatsby and then turns the gun on himself.

After Gatsby's death, Nick is left to help make arrangements for his burial. What is most perplexing, though, is that no one seems overly concerned with Gatsby's death. Daisy and Tom mysteriously leave on a trip and all the people who so eagerly attended his parties, drinking his liquor and eating his food, refuse to become involved. Even Meyer Wolfshiem, Gatsby's business partner, refuses to publicly mourn his friend's death. A telegram from Henry C. Gatz, Gatsby's father, indicates he will be coming from Minnesota to bury his son. Gatsby's funeral boasts only Nick, Henry Gatz, a few servants, the postman, and the minister at the graveside. Despite all his popularity during his lifetime, in his death, Gatsby is completely forgotten.

Nick, completely disillusioned with what he has experienced in the East, prepares to head back to the Midwest. Before leaving, he sees Tom Buchanan one last time. When Tom notices him and questions him as to why he didn't want to shake hands, Nick curtly offers "You know what I think of you." Their discussion reveals that Tom was the impetus behind Gatsby's death. When Wilson came to his house, he told Wilson that Gatsby owned the car that killed Myrtle. In Tom's mind, he had helped justice along. Nick, disgusted by the carelessness and cruel nature of Tom, Daisy, and those like them, leaves Tom, proud of his own integrity.

On the last night before leaving, Nick goes to Gatsby's mansion, then to the shore where Gatsby once stood, arms outstretched toward the green

light. The novel ends prophetically, with Nick noting how we are all a little like Gatsby, boats moving up a river, going forward but continually feeling the pull of the past.

F. Review of Related Studies

The writer refers to some references related to the topic analysis. The main references of some theories are cited from the linguist as the basic references and previous research that discuss the resemble topic.

The word “deixis” has a meaning technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances (Yule, 1995: 9). Levinson (1983: 55) says that deixis belongs to within the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of language and the context in which they are used.

There are some literary works that conduct almost the same topic that will be researched by the writer. First is a graduating paper from UDINUS Semarang written by Nur Kholis, 2007. The title is “*An Analysis of Deixis in the Novel “Treasure Island” by R.L. Stevenson*”. This study is made to analyze the deixis used in the novel “Treasure Island” by R.L. Stevenson. The research problems of this study are the analyzing to be focused on five kinds of deixis used in novel “Treasure Island” and the contexts of that.

The secondary is taken from graduating paper from UNDIP Semarang by Ike Endah Rachmawati, 2011. It has entitled *The Use of Person Deixis in Relation to Politeness Function (A case study among the students of English*

Department Program class 2007, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University Semarang). This essay explains about persondeixis that is used by university students of English Department Program 2007 in Faculty of Humanities of Diponegoro University Semarang. The purposes of this study are describing the communication strategy among the university students regarding the use of person deixis, and describing the social factors behind the use of certain person deixis by English students. This study is shown that the relationship between person deixis and politeness in the real communication in faculty of humanities, Diponegoro University Semarang.

The differences between my research paper and the others research above are my research is focused on three deixis there are; *person deixis*, *spatial deixis* and *temporal deixis* while the research paper from Ike Endah Rachmawati is focused on persondeixis. Then, the objects of the research are also different; Ike Endah Rachmawati was researched English student in faculty of humanities in Diponegoro University Semarang while another one was novel Treasure Island by R.L. Stevenson.