#### CHAPTER II

# LITERATURE RIVIEW

This chapter reviews about some theories related to this research. Related to the pragmatic discussions about the terms of the definition, the definition of deixis, three types of deixis (person deixis, time deixis, place deixis), definition of context and the last about related study to support this analysis.

## 2.1 Pragmatics

There are so many linguists who exposes the definition of pragmatics. Pragmatics itself is a branch of linguistics that discusses the meaning in context. According to Leech (1981: 70) said that It is the study of meaning in which the speaker and the listener as the main character to interpret the intent of the communication.

Yule (1996: 3) split some pragmatic definition into 4 parts. The first, she says that pragmatics is the study of meaning as a means of communication by the speaker or writer and interpreted by the reader or listener. In other words, the study of speaker meaning means pragmatics. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It means that pragmatics have to be really pay attention of every utterance people. Different people also different meaning, so we must interpret the utterance by taking into account several factors such as the location when we speak, then the situation around, whether the person is emotional, happy, in love or anything else. The phenomenon is very affects the meaning of every utterance. Thirds, pragmatics is a study to catch more than communication

especially to get the information of each person who we talks. Pragmatics in this position as a study to explore how to achieve a great deal between the speaker and listener in communication. pragmatics also explores how listeners can necessarily the make inferences about what the speaker says. The last one is study of the expression of relative distance. It means that the distance affects the communication between the speaker and the listener. The word that comes out can be a little or a lot, its depend on their position when each other is close or away from each other.

Then the statement is reinforcing by Griffiths (2006: 1) said that pragmatics is concern with the use of the tool in meaningful communication. It is about the interaction of semantic knowledge with our knowledge of the world. In this case, pragmatics as a way to use toolkit for meaning or semantics in order to get a good communication between the speaker and listener.

#### 2.2 Deixis

Deixis is one of the descendants of linguistics that we have to mastered when communicating so all of the information that we convey can receives correctly by the listener. According to Levinson (1983:54), he said that the term of Deixis is borrowed from the Greek word "deiktikos" means indicating and pointing.

Lyon (1977: 636) also added in his book said that deixis term is used in linguistics to refer to the function of the personal pronoun, demonstrative, time, place, and other grammatical and lexical features which is relating with the utterances.

#### For example:

- 1. *I* am going to the office.
- 2. Tom is playing the violin *now*.
- 3. Tom saw a strange woman *there*.

In the first sentence have the word "*I*". Its includes into the type of deixis namely the person deixis that refers to the speaker who travel to the office. In the next sentence, there is a word "*now*" also includes in a type of deixis namely the time deixis which is refers to the time of Tom when playing the violin. In the last sentence, clearly seen there is the word "there" that also part of the type dexis called the place deixis which refers to a location when Tom saw a strong woman.

From explanation the above, deixis can be calls with a study to examine more deeply associates with the word that refers to a person, time, social and place. Thus, in order to know and understand more about the word it is require the deixis. Understanding here means refers to the situation like how the conditions and social situation, who utter the word, personal circumstances etc.

#### 2.2.1 Type of Deixis

According to Levinson (1983: 69) said that deixis is divided into five types, they are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

# 2.2.1.1 Person Deixis

Levinson (1983: 62) said that this type focuses on a person and encoding or term of the role of participants in the speech event that utterance in question is delivered. Person deixis divide into three types, they are: first person, second person, and third person.

 First person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself. It can be express in a singular pronoun such as *I, Mind, Me, Myself*. Also plural pronoun such as *We, Ourselves, Ours*.

For example:

- <u>*I*</u> am eating the fried rice when Andy pay the bills. <u>We</u> spent our time by culinary together around the city.
- Seconds person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more listener. It can be expressed by you

For example:

- Boss : Do you eat this morning Andy?
- Andy : Yes boss, I do.
- 3. Third person deixis is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor listener of the utterance in question. It can be express in a singular pronoun such as *he, him, his, himself, she, her, herself, and it.* Also plural pronoun such as *They, them, their, theirselves etc.*

For example:

Tyas is a good kid, <u>she</u> always helped cook at home. But <u>her</u> younger brother
Joni is a lazy kid, <u>he</u> never helped <u>his</u> mother at home.

#### 2.2.1.2 Place Deixis

Place deixis focuses on 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 more elaborate distinctions so we will see. Such distinctions are commonly encoded in demonstratives such as *this* and *that*, also in deixis adverbs of place like *here* and *There*.

For example:

• Tyas is a musician in Surabaya since she was four years old, and she is famous as an artist *there*.

## 2.2.1.3 Time Deixis

Time deixis focus on the time whether a day, week, hours, years etc. Its concern on the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance is spoken (Levinson, 1983: 62).

For example:

• I live here <u>now</u>.

## **2.2.1.4 Discourse Deixis**

Discourse deixis concerns on expression and the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located. The deitic word of it can be demonstrative words such this, that, those, these and so on (Levinson, 1983: 63).

For example:

• *This* is a good song ever!

# 2.2.1.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis concern the encoding of social distinction holding between the speaker and listener (Levinson, 1983: 63). When discussing social problems did not escape the social class that will be influential in every interaction with others. So, social deixis investigates the reality in social situation and also human being which utterances occurred.

For example:

• Today, I visit the house of Mr. Suharto. He is a *former President* of the Republic of Indonesia.

# 2.3 Context

Talking about deixis, all of the existing theories say that this science or study certainly associate with the context. Every aspect of the deixis rests on the existing context to get the proper and correct interpretation. If there is no context, then what we interpret it is not valid because what we get is not synchronize with the existing context. Therefore, the context strongly links and relates to this study.

According to Leech (1983:13) explained that the context can be understand in a various way such as physical and social condition in order to get a good interpret and understand between the speaker and listener whether in written or spoken. Therefore, Mey (1993: 3) said that context is more than just a reference. Context is action.

It means that context is divide into two kinds; the context of situation and the context of social or culture. The context of situation it means that how the condition of the speaker and listener when they talk either sick, healthy, happy, sad. In this case the condition is very influential on existing context. And then the context of social, it means that depend on a person's social conditions, what circumstance, environmental conditions, location, also with whom we speak either lower or upper class. From the above explanation, the researcher concludes that the context is all of the situations that correlate with each utterance no matter it is written or spoken.

# **2.4 Previous Studies**

Previously had a lot of researcher have completed research on deixis studies. They researched in many ways to make this theory is getting stronger, then to other researcher in order to continue existing research or even create new research that does not exist.

The first is Kristanto (2008), he analyzed Christian Bautista's Song with the deixis theory. He in the lyrics analyzed every single word in the lyrics. There are six song lyrics that were analysed, i.e. The Way You Look at Me, Color Everywhere, Away From You, I Don't Want to See You Cry Again, Hands to Heaven and Miracle. The result of his research shows that personal deixis is mostly used in Christian Bautista's song lyrics because the theme is love.

Second is Magdalena (2009), she used three kinds of poems and also found seven kinds of deixis theory included time deixis, person deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, social deixis. She also three kinds of poems from William Wordsworth, they are *Three Years She Grew in Suin and Shower, Nutting*, and *We are Seven*. From her poem's research, there was five kinds and two deictic usages of deixis used in the three poems and besides that the writer discovered that there is a shift of speaker's role which affects the change of referent which is found in poem We Are Seven

The third is Syailendra (2011), he used personal deixis to compare the speech of President Megawati and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. In the end, there was no significant difference between person deixis used by Megawati and SBY. But in this case, the speech is one of the appropriate means in seeing how one president used to represent the ideology of personal deixis. Then, the fourth is Itsna (2014), she used the person deixis in analyzed the movie entitled "*mirror mirror*". She understated and classified the data which was needed from the dialog in Mirror Mirror movie script by Lisa Wallack and Jason Keller

The next is Widiyati (2014), used deixis theory and mixed with a preposition theory to explore about Barack obama speech at the University of Indonesia and the result is barack obama emphasize the element of prepositions.

The last one is Juliasti (2015), she has a similar focus on the personal deixis speech former President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at Harvard University and the result is the former president use all of aspects of personal deixis. Dealing with this, the researcher discovers new things that have not been discussed in the previous studies and also to make a different thesis from the other researchers. Most previous researcher studied about the influential figures in society also in the world such as the government officials, the president, the former president and so on. Then, most of them discuss about poetry, song lyrics, novels, movies and speeches. Now, the present researcher discusses from different figures although not an important person in the country like a president and ranks but this person is affect in the world although through by his music instrument. In this Opportunity, the researcher uses different media namely YouTube under the title "Jordan Rudess Dream Theatre Interview and Rig Live Tour". And the last, researcher uses the theory of deixis to analyze in depth for this study.