CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch linguistics that related to the intended meaning. Bublizt and Neal (2011) stated that pragmatics understood as investigation system for what exactly people means in using of language. It means that pragmatic can be understood as the part of the study in language that serves to investigate what the speaker means. It is different when we talks about semantics and pragmatics. Semantics concentrates with the real meaning, while pragmatics concentrates with the intended meaning which can't be predicted by linguistic knowledge. According to Peccei (1999) that semantics concentrates on the meaning that comes from the purely of the linguistics knowledge, while pragmatics concentrates on the meaning that can't be predicted by the linguistics knowledge. In addition, Yule (1996) stated that pragmatics is the study that concern in the meaning of the speaker's says and interpreted by the listener. It is also strengthened by Fromkin (2003) that pragmatics is concerned with the interpretation of linguistic meaning in context. It means that pragmatics pays attention more to the condition, situation which the utterances are uttered by the speaker and only can be interpreted by the listener in that conversation. For instance when we say "where is he now?". The word "he" only can be understood by the people who know about the context of the question. It will be automatically understood by the second person who exactly "he" in it. According to Mey (2001) that pragmatics is studies about the use of language in human communication. Cruse (2006) also stated that pragmatics is refers to meanings which a speaker intends to convey.

All of the definition above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is concern with the intended meaning which related to the language that used by the people. It can't be denied that pragmatic always appear in our conversation. Without understand it, people can be wrong in interpret what exactly people said.

2.2 Deixis

Deixis is functioned as the pointing via language. Yule (1996) defined that deixis means pointing via language. Pointing here means refers to person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Meye (2009) said that In addition to having meaning, words also have a pointing function, and it is called as deixis.

For the example when someone wrote the letter:

"I'll be back in an hour"

From the underlined words in example above, it can be seen that "I" and "an hour" refer to something which express to person, and time. But it still unclearly who exactly the word "I" refer to and when the word "I" will be back, because it doesn't clearly explained yet when that sentence was uttered.

So we know that to understand about deixis is not as easy as we think, because to interpret of deixis, it's depending on the context. It is relate with Victoria Fromkin (2003) that in all language, the reference of certain words and expressions relies entirely on the situational context of the utterance. So without knowing about the context of certain words and expressions, it's difficult to understand it. Based on Laurence R (2006) that deixis is the study of deictic or indexical expression in language, like you, now, today. In other words, deixis is a form of referring that depends on the speaker's context including the time and place the speaker speaks as a deictic center.

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.

2.3 Person Deixis

Person deixis is one of the categories of deixis which functioned to point the speaker himself. Levinson state (1983) that person deixis is the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterances delivered. In addition Huang (2014) stated that person deixis is focused with the identification of the participant roles in the speech event.

The basic grammatical distinctions in person deixis are three categories: first

person, second person and third person Levinson (1983). 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 pronoun.

In social interaction, a speaker needs to consider the pronoun that he will use.

He has to choose the most appropriate ones to use. The choice of pronoun should be

socially acceptable because it can represent the speaker's position in relation to

people around him in the society.

For example:

Bos: Kamu harus datang besok ke kantor jam 8 pagi.

Karyawan: siap pak, saya akan datang jam 8 besok pagi

From the conversation above, it can be seen that the pronoun "saya" is used

to represent the speaker's position as the employee and to show his respect to the

boss. The use of the pronoun "saya" will be replaced when the utterance took place

between two friends who have known each other. The speaker will use the pronoun

"aku" to point himself.

The following table sumps up about the difference of person deixis between English language and Indonesia language.

Pronoun	Singular		Plural	
	ENGLISH	INDONESIA	ENGLISH	INDONESIA
First person	I	saya, gue, aku,	We	Kami (exclusive)
				Kita (Inclusive)
Second person	You	Kamu, kau,	You	Kalian, anda
		anda, engkau,		sekalian
		lu/elu, dikau		
Third person	He, She, It	Dia, beliau, ia	They	Mereka

From the table above, it can be seen that there are three categories of person deixis, and Indonesian language has more variation than English language. All of them will be explained as following below.

2.3.1 First person deixis

The first category is that known as the speaker or first person deixis. It refers to the speaker himself (Levinson 1983). In English language, it can be expressed in singular pronoun such as I, myself, me. While in Indonesian language, it can be expressed in singular pronoun such as *saya*, *gue*, *aku*, *daku*, *-ku*.

The examples:

(Indro) Katanya kau anak medan juga?
(Andre) Benar benar, mamak <u>ku</u> medan.
(Sule) Berapa lama di obname waktu itu?

(Indro) Terserah <u>saya</u>

(Sule) Ia ga bisa dipaksa, orang dia yang di obname, ngapain nnyak2

sich, gua salah pakek nanyak2.

All the underlined words of the examples express the first person singular that used by Indonesian people. It can be seen when *Andre* said "*Mamak ku*". The word "-*ku*" refers to *Andre*'s mother. Then the word "*saya*" is also refers to first person, it is used by *Indro* to point himself. The last word is "*gue*" which refers to *Sule* the first person singular.

The difference also prevails between Indonesia and English language in the first person plural. Indonesia language, there are two different person deixis which refers to the first person plural namely *kami* (excluded the addressee) and *kita* (included the addressee). While English has the first person plural *we* that may cause an ambiguity, for instance when someone says: *we should leave now*. The word "we" here becomes two meaning, whether the speaker asks permission to leave or the speaker want the addressee also leave with him. So to understand the meaning of the word "we", the addressee should interpret based on the context.

2.3.2 Second person deixis

The next category is second person that functioned to encode one or more addressee (Levinson: 1983). Second person deixis can be expressed in singular and

15

plural, they are You, Yourself, your etc. to interpret between you as the singular and

You as the plural, the hearer should know about the context of the utterance.

For example:

Lecture: Do you understand Andy?

Andy : Yes, I do

From the example above, the word "you" is the singular person. It can be seen

from the word "Andy" which clearly refers to singular person. But it will different

when the lecture says: do you understand guys?. The word "you" here refers to the

students. So it called as the second plural.

2.3.3 Third person deixis

The last category of person deixis is the third person, such as: he, she, it and

the plural is "they". The third person of He is expressed as the male, whereas she is

represented as female. Third person is used in an utterance in referring to anyone

other than the speaker or ones being addressed. Levinson (1983) stated that the third

person encodes of the reference to person and entities which are neither speakers nor

addressee of the utterance. The example: when Andy's mother asks about his brother

and sister.

Mother: where are your brothers?

Andy: they are in my room now.

The underlined word of the examples above is reflected to the third person, so the word "they" refers to Andy's brothers. It can be concluded that we should understand the context of the sentence before interpret it.

2.4 Place Deixis

Place deixis is deixis which indicates the location of some space between the speaker and the listener. Levinson (1983) stated that space or place deixis concern with the specification of locations in the speech event. Place deixis is where the relative location of people and things being indicated. The deixis words that functioned to point the locative adverb such as *here* (close to the speaker) and *there* (relatively distant from the speaker), and the demonstrative pronouns such as *this* and *that* and any words that refers to location. For instance when a speaker says *let's sit here*, the word here means refers to a location which is identical close to where the speaker himself is at the time of speaking. While *there* means refers to a location at some distance away from the speaker himself but within view.

2.5 Time Deixis

Time deixis is the term of deixis that used to indicates a time. Lavinson (1983) stated that time deixis is encoding the time at which an utterance was spoken or written. The linguistic forms to express time deixis are the adverb of time in the sequence like *now*, *yesterday*, and the verb tenses. Non deictic temporal also can be

operated to point the time, such as calendar and a clock time. It can be understood if the speaker and the hearer knows when the utterance was uttered. For instance:

"Tomorrow is my birthday"

The underlined word above is one of the example of time deixis which functioned to point the time. When that word uttered at Saturday, so the word *tomorrow* refers to the day after it, Sunday. So it can be concluded that to distinguish the moment of the utterance from the moment of reception is very important in order to avoid misunderstanding in interpreting the time deixis.

2.6 Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is concern to the expression within some utterance refers to the discourse that contains the utterance. According to Lavinson (1983) that discourse deixis deal with encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located. The deictic word of it can be the demonstrative word such as *That* and *This*. For instance "you should eat this food. This is very delicious". The word this refers to specific one. It refers to the food which the taste is delicious. So it can be concluded that discourse deixis used to refer to the certain utterance that have the relation with the surrounding text.

2.7 Social Deixis

The choice of linguistic forms is affected by the speaker and the addressee's social relationship. Pronouns are one of the tools to indicate social distance between the speaker and the addressee. According to Lavinson (1983) that social deixis concern with the aspects of sentences which reflect or establish or determined by certain realities of participants or social situation in which the speech event occurs. It means that social deixis related to the social status.

Most language have at least two forms, an informal one when the utterance occurs between friends and a more formal one is used for showing respect to the person addressed, typically because they are older or more important than the speaker. For example in Indonesian language, they will use *kamu* in informal situation and will use *anda* in formal situation.

Social deixis can be expressed with 'polite' pronouns and the title of the addressee. For instance when someone say "I will submit my assignment to Professor Smith today", it can be seen that the word Professor used by the speaker to show his respect to the person. So it can be concluded that social deixis is a deictic expression used to distinct social status.

2.8 Context

The term context has a great deal in a conversation because it can influence the language that the participants use. Levinson (1983) stated that context is refers to

identities of participants, temporal, and spatial of the speech even. Meanwhile, Yule (1996) stated that context is the physical environment in which a referring expression is used.

Context is a sentence or phrase in which a word appears in certain circumstance in which an event happens in the use of language. So, many case of language cannot be resolve without bringing elements of meaning that depend heavily on the context. Context also influences the choice of the words or the deictic words that used by the speaker (Mey 2001). It means that the speaker will choose the utterance that is appropriate to the context of situation. There are two kinds of contexts, social context and societal context. Social context is a context that happens because of the interaction between community members within a particular social and cultural community. While societal context is the context in which the determining factor is the position of members of the community in the social intuition that exist in the society and the culture. For instance in using the deictic word anda and kamu, those words are have same function as the first person deixis, but those words are used in different context. The deictic word anda often used in formal situation of to show our respect, while the deictic word kamu used by people in the same age or people who younger than the speaker.

2.9 Previous Studies

The researcher will present the previous researches that deal with deixis analysis. There are some researchers who have investigated about this. So the researcher will provide the previous study dealing with this topic.

The first is Udin (2009). He discussed about deixis of advertisement in time Magazine. He explained that the person deixis "you" is dominant used in advertisement in Time Magazine. It was used dominantly to indicate the readers and customers. Besides, time deixis also used in this Magazine to represent of the places in where the customers should use their mobile phone.

The second is Setyawati (2013). She investigated the deixis that used in the novel "Emma". She explained the deixis that used in this novel consist of four types, they are: person, spatial, temporal, and discourse deixis. The dominant utterance that used in each types of deixis consist of person deixis *I* that indicated Emma as the main character in that novel. The spatial deixis that used in this novel are *here* and *There* to know how distance the speech situation of between the participants happened. The temporal deixis that used in this novel to know the moment of the utterance as the reference point in the conversation of the novel. Discourse deixis used in this novel to know what is being or has been talk by the participant of the conversation in the novel of "Emma".

The third is Haq (2016). He analyzed the deixis in Dave Pelzer's a Child Call "it" novel. In his research result explained that there were five types of person deixis found in his research: person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis. The most dominant type that found in the novel is time deixis. This type shows the time of the activities that happened in the novel.

Moreover, this research focuses on the person deixis that used in *Ini Talk Show*. It becomes the unique one that can makes differentiates to the previous studies. This research investigates the person deixis that used in *Ini Talk Show* which has many variations than English language. Besides, we can avoid the misunderstanding to interpret the context that used in daily communication.