CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To support the analysis, this chapter reviews on several theories related to this research. Those are definition of deixis, types of deixis which consist of five kinds, as follows: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

2.1 Deixis

Deixis, according to Yule (1996) is a technical term from Greek which means 'pointing' via language.

In Cognitive Anthropology, Levinson (1995: 10) states "Deixis is an important field studied in pragmatics, semantics and linguistics. Deixis refers to the phenomenon wherein understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. Words or phrases that require contextual information to convey any meaning are deictic"; and furthermore "Deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode ... features of the context of utterance ... and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterance/es depends on the analysis of that context of utterance." (Levinson: 1995).

2.1.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis deals with symbolizing the role of participants in the speech event in. Yule (1996) explains that person deixis includes the speaker and the addressee and is used in a basic three-part division:

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- a) First person (I). The first person deixis refers to the speaker or both speaker and referent group with the speaker which is used in singular pronouns (I, me, myself, mine) and plural pronouns (we, us, ourselves, our, ours).
- b) Second person (you). The second person deixis is a deictic expression that refers to a person or people known as addressee, such as you, yourself, yourselves, your, yours.
- c) Third person (He, She). Third person deixis is a deictic expression which refers to an unidentified referent(s) as the speaker or addressee and usually imply to the gender that the utterance refers to, for example: he, she, and they, him, himself, her, herself.

Renkema (1993) states the addition that person deixis is related to personal pronouns. The speaker as the first person (I) directs the utterance to the listener as second person (You), and it can be concluded that they are talking about a third person (He, She).

2.1.2 Place Deixis

Levinson (1983) explained that place or special deixis focuses on the specification of locations in an utterance. There are two basic ways of referring objects: describing or naming them and locating them. They also can be deictically specified to the location of participants at the time of speaking. There are a proximal (close to the speaker) such as this and these, and a distal (sometime close to the

addressee) such as that and those. Each can be applied either as a pronoun or in a combination with noun.

2.1.3 Time Deixis

Time deixis can also be called temporal deixis. Renkema (1993) said that time deixis refers to time that relates to a temporal reference point and it is commonly the moment of utterance. These language resources are the adverb of time in the line (yesterday, now, tomorrow) and the verb tenses. The verb sometimes also has another function besides referring to a specific time.

2.1.4 Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis focuses on the relation of the text passages to the current utterance either as a head of time or past, forthcoming or simultaneous. It symbolizes reference to portions of the extended discourse in which the utterance is located (Levinson, 1983). Discourse deixis is a deictic expression that refers to a portion of a discourse related to the speaker's current location in the discourse, for example: above, below, last, previous, proceeding, next or following (usually used in texts) and this, that, there, next, last (usually used in spoken).

2.1.5 Social Deixis

Levinson (1983) explained that social deixis deals with the aspects of sentences which is determined by certain realities of participants or the social situation that the utterance occurs. He also said that there are two basic kinds of social deixis information which seems to be symbolized in language around the world: Relational social deixis and Absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis is a deictic expression which refers to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. In English, relational social deixis may be a lexical items (e.g. my husband, teacher, cousin, etc.) or pronouns (you, her). Absolute social deixis is a deictic reference which is usually used in certain forms of address and it will not include comparison of the position of the speaker and addressee, for examples: your highness, Mr. President, your majesty and many more.

2.2 Twitter

Twitter is an online social networking which is found by Jack Dorsey, Evan Williams, Biz Stone and Noah Glass in 2006. The registered users known as "Tweeps" can read and post the 140-character messages which is called "tweets". The users find friends or other users by following their account each other. Today, Twitter not only can send messages, but also can send pictures and video, and create polling for the followers of an account. They can access twitter via messages service, website or mobile application.