CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter consists of many important aspects concerning the theoretical framework include the theory of pragmatic, definition of deixis, five types of deixis, definition of reference, definition of context and the related studies to support the analysis.

2.1. Theoretical Framework

2.1.1. Theories of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which is focuses how utterances communicate meaning in context. According to Levinson (1983:5), pragmatics is the study of language usage. It can be said that pragmatics is how people interpret the meaning of the conversation based on the context. Stalnaker (1999:34) stated that pragmatics is the study of linguistic acts and the contexts in which they are performed.

Yule (1996:3) stated that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. Therefore, Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or a writer and interpreted by a listener or a reader. The communication clearly not only depends on recognizing the meaning of words in utterance, but also recognizing what speakers mean or the writers mean by their utterance. Yule (1996:3) divided pragmatic field into four definitions. All of the definitions concerns with the study of meaning as communication by the speaker or writer

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and interpreted by the listener or reader. The first definition said that pragmatics is study how to analyze what people mean in that utterance and what the words or phrase in those utterance that is referred to speaker. Second, pragmatic is a study of contextual meaning. It means that pragmatics needed a consideration of how speaker organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when the utterance is uttered. Third, pragmatic is the study of how to get communication purpose that is said by the speaker. This definition explains how listeners can make a conclusion about what is said in order to be successful of an interpretation. Fourth, pragmatic is the study of the expression of relative distance. It means how close the distance of the listener and the speakers determined how much need to be said.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that pragmatic is a general study of how the context influences the speaker in interpreting the meaning of a sentence or study in the connection with situations of speech in system of communication.

2.1.2. Deixis

Deixis has wide definition. Each expert has different explanation about deixis. Yule (1996:9) stated that deixis derived from the ancient Greek word that means, *"Showing or pointing"*. While, according to Levinson (1983:54), deixis comes from Greek word means *"Pointing or indicating"*. The means of pointing or indicating has close relation with how words put into the context. A word can be deixis if the referent is nomadic and change depends on the speaker, time and

place pronounced that words. Yule (1996:9) distinguished deictic expression into two parts, include proximal and distal terms. Proximal terms are known near from the speaker. It is typically interpreted in terms of the speaker's location, the terms are *"This, here, now"*. Whereas, distal term is known away from the speaker, it is include *"That, There and Then"*.

Therefore, the deixis is the signifier in which it refers to a particular case whether object, place, or time. For example:

'Cause today I swear (Lyric of the Lazy Song)

The use of word *"I"* refers to the person who uttering the sentence. The word *"today"* is included time deixis but do not have clear referent and difficult to understand because we do not know *"today"* refers to what time the situation in the song happened.

Based on the definition above, the writer concludes that deixis is referring expression in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the context of utterance. The function of deixis is to point or indicate something and by knowing deixis can help the reader to know who, where and when the utterance is uttered.

2.1.3. Types of Deixis

There are several opinions about types of deixis based on linguist. In this research, the discussion is focused only on five types of deixis by Stephen Levinson 1983, include:

a. Personal Deixis

Personal deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event, in which the utterance in the question delivered, Levinson, (1983:62). Personal deixis is related directly in the grammatical categories of person. In simple word, personal deixis has a function to indicate person. Levinson (1983:69) said there are three categories of person deixis, such as first person, second person and third person. Category of first person is refers to the speaker, second person is refer to addressee and third person is refer to other participant in the speech situation. It is same with Yule (1996: 9-10), described that person deixis involves the speaker and the addressee and operates in a basic three part division, they are:

- **First person (I).** The first person deixis is a reference that refers to the speaker or both speaker and referent grouped with the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns, like (I, me, myself, mine) and plural pronouns (we, us, ourselves, our, ours).

  Example:

  I am eating fried rice in the dining room

  The use of word *"I"* is the first person and as a person who uttering the sentence. It can be said that the word *"I"* is to point the writer herself in the sentence.

- **Second person (you).** The second person deixis is a deictic reference to a person or persons identified as addressee, such as you, yourself,

yourselves, your, yours. In other word, second person deixis is a person who takes direct contact with the first person and being a listener.

Example:

You can come to my house on Sunday.

The use of word *"you"* is the second person and person who take direct contact with first person or someone who invited to talk with first person.

- **Third person (He, She, It, They).** Third person deixis is a deictic reference as the speaker or addressee and usually imply to the gender that the utterance refers to. It includes pronoun he, she, and they, him, himself, her, herself, it, their. Third person deixis also can be said as a person who is being talked between first person and second person.

Example:

He is handsome boy who ever I meet.

The use of word *"He"* is the third person and as a person who being talked by first person and second person.

b. **Spatial Deixis or Place Deixis**

Spatial deixis or place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of participant in the speech event, Levinson (1985: 62). Furthermore, according to Yule (1996:12), spatial deixis is where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. There are some pure deictic place words, *"here, there, this* and *that". "Here* and *this"* means that

the location that the speaker uttered is near from the speaker and *"there and that"* is indicates the location that away from the speaker when the speaker uttered. It is sometimes called as proximal (near to the speaker) and distal (far to the speaker).

According to Thomas (1995:9), place deixis such as here, there, this, that, are only when you know where the speaker is standing or what the speaker is indicating that they become truly meaningful. The function of spatial deixis is to indicate place.

Example:

I know you someone out <u>there</u> (Lyric of Talking to the Moon)

The application of *"there"* above is the location of person who is performing by you and do not have clear referent and difficult to understand because we do not know *"there"* refers to where the location mean.

c. Temporal Deixis or Time Deixis

Temporal deixis or time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or written message inscribed), Levinson (1985:62). It means that time deixis is references that used to state the time when the utterance is uttered. Furthermore, Thomas (1995:9) said that time deixis, such as *yesterday, tomorrow, now*, only become fully meaningful if you know when the words were uttered. The function of temporal deixis is to indicate time. For example:

- Last, next Monday, week, month, year

- Now, then, ago, later, soon, before

- Yesterday, today, tomorrow

Time deixis divided into some categories. According to Cruse (2006:179-180), there are three kinds of time deixis. First is before the moment of utterance, second is at the time of utterance and the last is after the time of utterance. In English, these three kinds of time deixis called by tense, they are present tense, past tense and future tense.

Example:

I will meet you <u>tomorrow</u>.

The use of word *"tomorrow"* is included time deixis but does not have clear referent and difficult to understand because we do not know *"tomorrow"* refers to when the time happen. It can be on Sunday, Monday etc because the reference is not clear.

d. Discourse deixis

Discourse deixis also known as text deixis. Discourse deixis is an expression in which the reference is within in the discourse or text. Discourse deixis also an expression used to refer to certain discourse that contain the utterance or as a signal and its relations to surrounding text, (Levinson, 1983:85). Discourse deixis is deictic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to the speaker's current location in the discourse, such as *above, below, last, previous, proceeding, next* or *following* (usually used in texts)

and *this, that, there, next, last* (usually used in utterances). The deictic word used here are the demonstratives *this* and *that*. *This* can be used to refer to a portion of the discourse and *that* can be used to a previous portion.

Example:

I meet this girl the other day

The occurring of word *"this"* here simply refer to girl or a certain young female who needs no further introduction.

e. **Social deixis**

Social deixis concerns with the aspects of sentences which are reflect, establish, or determined by certain realities of participants or the social situation in which the speech event occurs, (Levinson, 1983:89). While, Cruse (2006:166) stated that social deictic is an expression whose function is to indicate the position of the referent on the scales of social status and intimacy relative to the speaker. Social deixis is connected with the social distinction with participant who has role. Social deixis is divided into two basic kinds that are relational and absolute. The relational social deixis is manifested through this certain relationship, (Levinson, 1983: 90-91):

1. Speaker and referent (addressee honorifics by referring him)

2. Speaker and addressee (addressee honorifics without referring him)

3. Speaker and bystander (bystander or audience honorifics)

4. Speaker and setting (formality levels or social activity).

While absolute social deixis are in the form of (Levinson, 1983: 91):

1. Authorized speaker (forms reserved for certain speaker)

2. Authorized hearer (restriction of most title, e.g. *Your Honor*).

Example:

But sorry pops you just have to wait. (Lyric of the Lazy Song)

The use of word *"pops"* is including relational social deixis because it indicates there is a relation between the writer and addressee. It refers to the writer's father.

2.1.4. Definition of Reference

In discussing deixis, we assumed that the use of words to refer a people, place and times was a simple matter. We have to define references as an act by which a speaker or writer uses language to enable a listener or reader to identify something, Yule (1985:115). Reference is thought as an act in which a speaker or writer uses linguistic forms to enable a listener or reader to identify something.

Strawson (in Brown and Yule, 1983:28) claimed that in discourse analysis, reference is treated as an action on the part of the speaker or writer. References could be divided into two, namely Exophoric reference (situational reference) and Endophoric reference (textual reference). Exophoric reference is when the reference points outwards from the text, linking the text to the environment (Halliday, 1976:33). One must look to the environment in which the text occurs to interpret the meaning of the reference. Examples of Exophoric can be seen in words like *I, mine, you, and we,* which point to things (the speakers or the speaker's possessions) in the environment in which a text occurs.

Endophoric reference is when the reference points inwards to the text, interpreting the meaning of a reference requires looking elsewhere within the text. Endophoric reference can either be anaphoric (the preceding text) and cataphoric (the following text). Anaphoric is pointing backwards to a referent that has already been introduced. Mey, (1993:58) stated that typical of anaphora references are pronoun. For example, *"the man was walking softly, he carried a big bag"*. The word *"the man"* as a known referent and the word *"he"* refers to the phrase *"the man"* which has been introduced before. Whereas the definition of Cataphoric is pointing forwards to a referent that has not to introduced yet. For example, *"He was very cold. David needs a jacket and shawl"*. The identity of the *"he"* is refers to David but the referent has not be introduced yet.

From explanation above, the writer concludes that reference is the central point of utterance or sentence. It has function to identifying someone or something and helps the reader or listener to understand about what the speaker mean in utterance.

2.1.5. Contexts

Talking about pragmatic and deixis, it cannot be separated with context. Context is the important aspect to complete the meaning of sentences. The importance of context in figuring out ambiguities in spoken or written language, context also considered as the situation in the conversation. Mey (1993:41) stated that context is more than just a reference. Context shows how person, time and

place take place to create a referent or the speech event always refers to someone or something.

The role of context is important in the study of pragmatics. There are two primary forms of context important to pragmatics, they are "linguistic context" (the context of language) and "situational context" (the context of situation). Linguistic context is the discourse that precedes the phrase or sentence to be interpreted, whereas the situational context includes knowledge of world including the speaker, the hearer, third parties and their beliefs. Situational context refers to every non linguistic factor that affects the meaning of a phrase. An example of situational context can be seen in this sentence, *"this class is so hot"*. This sentence can either be a simple statement of fact that the class is so hot or a request to turn on the fan. It depends on the intention and expectation from the speaker to the hearer.

Context is all about the whole situation that related with the utterance or sentence. From all explanation above, the writer concludes that context is any information that can be used to characterize the situation of an entity like person, place, or object.

2.2. Related Studies

Some researchers have investigated about deixis. The previous study was done by:

2.2.1. Magdalena Selvi Yuliawati Sudibyo (2009) entitles "The Analysis of Deixis in William Wordsworth Poem".

In her research, she uses three kinds of poems from William Wordsworth as research data to be analyzed. These poems are *Three Years She Grew in Suin and Shower, Nutting* and *We are Seven*. In her research, she uses the theory of Levinson and find seven kinds of deixis include person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, discourse deixis, gestural deixis and symbolic deixis. In her research, she finds fourteen kinds of pronoun as person deixis marker. They are *I, me, my, my self, mine, she, her, you, your, we, they, their, them* and *he*. For time deixis, she finds two kind, *then* and *now*. Then, she finds three markers of place deixis, they are *there, here* and *this*. In social deixis there are seven kinds, consist of *lady, girl, king, maiden, sir, and maid* and *God*. For discourse deixis only two kinds, they are *that* and *this*. Meanwhile for gestural deixis and symbolical deixis she cannot find in that poem.

In her research, she takes the object on poem and she uses seven types of deixis include personal, spatial, temporal, discourse, social, gestural and symbolic deixis. While in this current research the writer takes the different object that is in song lyrics and analyzes five types of deixis without gestural and symbolic deixis based on Levinson's theory. From the method, the previous research uses qualitative method same with this current research. In the result of previous research can be seen that gestural and symbolical deixis did not show in those three poems. While, in this current research all the type of deixis showed in the object. This current research does not use gestural and symbolic deixis because both of that additional deixis only can be find if we were touched or watched the

speaker's body movement. While in song lyrics we don't know the speaker's body movement.

2.2.2. Dwi Setyawati (2013) entitles The Analysis of Deixis of the Novel "Emma" by Jane Austen.

Deixis in the novel are taken from conversations conducted by characters in the novel and analyze by using descriptive qualitative way. The result of her research is there are four types of deixis found in the novel "Emma" by Jane Austen, such as 195 person deixis (63, 2%), 32 spatial person deixis (10, 4%), 42 temporal deixis (13, 6%), and 40 discourse deixis (12, 9%).

In her research, she takes the object on Novel using descriptive qualitative way and analyzes five types of deixis using Levinson's theory. In the result of her research, she only found four types of deixis and did not found social deixis in the novel. While in this current research the writer takes different object in song lyrics. For the result, in previous research can be seen that all the five types of deixis were occurs. If in the previous research she counts the frequency of types of deixis which is often occur, in this current research the writer does not count it because the writer has been uses the table and from the table can be seen which one often occur.

2.2.3. Sherly Marliana (2013) has done research entitle "The Use Of Deixis In The Transcription Of *The Interview Between Oprah Winfrey, President*

Barack Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama in Chicago May 2nd, 2011".

This research uses two methods include qualitative and quantitative. The result of this study is she found personal deixis establishing anaphoric or cataphoric relations such as *I, He, She, We, They,* and *You*. For the time deixis, the transcription used such as *two and a half years ago, today and now*. For the place deixis, the transcription mostly used locative adverbs of place such as *here* and *there*. The transcription also has discourse deixis elements such as *it, this/these, that/those*. For the social deixis, this interview used some terms for encoding the social relationship status, such as: *Mr. President and First Lady*.

In this previous research the data are from interview between Oprah Winfrey, Barack Obama and Michele Obama. In her research she uses two methods include qualitative and quantitative because she counts the frequency of the types often occur. For the result, in her research is complete and all the types are occur. While in this current research the writer takes the object not in interview but in song lyric. For the result it is same with previous research that all the types of deixis are used in the object. In this current research, the writer also shows the different result which does not find in this previous research.

2.2.4. Yulan Ali (2012) entitles "*A Person Deixis analysis of song Lyric in Maher Zain's Album*"

This research is analyzes personal deixis in discourse of Maher Zein's Album. The data are taken from Maher Zein's song in Thank You Allah Album.

The result of this research shows that there are three kinds of person deixis which is used in Maher Zein Album namely, first personal deixis, second personal deixis and third personal deixis. The person deixis that most dominant used are first personal deixis I and We. Then second personal deixis is You while the third personal deixis are He and They.

In the previous research only focused on personal deixis in Maher Zein album. While in this current research focused on five types of deixis based on Levinson's theory in Bruno Mars's song. Both of previous research and this current research are used descriptive qualitative method to conduct the research. For the result, in previous research all types of personal deixis are occurring include first, second and third person deixis. Furthermore, in this current research all types of deixis also complete include personal, spatial, temporal, discourse and social deixis.

Although there are many researchers who have conducted the researches on the same field, yet they have different subjects and different or similar theories. Some of them conducted the research on novel, poem and transcript of Interview. However, in this research the writer takes the different source. She takes selected song lyrics in Bruno Mars's *Doo Wops and Hooligan 2010* album and also use the theory of Levinson which is consists of five types of deixis.