#### **CHAPTER II**

#### THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

To support the analysis, this chapter reviews on several theories related to this research. Those are pragmatics, the role of pragmatics in the resolution of deixis expressions, deixis, definition of deixis, categories of deixis types of deixis which consist of five kinds: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis, and related studies to support the analysis.

### **2.1 Pragmatics**

There are many definitions of pragmatic. It comes from some linguists. Every linguist has his owner concept and principal about pragmatic itself. One of them, Leech (in Wirotinoyo 2009:8) states that Pragmatic is study about meaning and has connection with utterance. Moreover Levinson (1985:9) states that Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. In other words, pragmatic is study of relation between language and context that are basic to understand the language. By those perceptions about pragmatic, thus I can conclude that pragmatic focuses on the language and context itself or emphasize to how the utilizing of language in communication. The coverage of pragmatic is deixis, utterance, implicature. Pragmatic does not examine the words or sentence, but it examines the utterance. Levinson (1985:54) underlines that the context where utterance produce or deixis terminology is a subject that is noticed in pragmatic. Yule (2010: 127) also claimed that the study of what speakers mean, or "speaker meaning," is called pragmatics. Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances. From the definitions above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics has relation between language and context which contains the study of deixis. It also discusses about what a speaker means in the utterance.

Leech (1983: 1) said that pragmatics is about how language is used in communication. It also can be usefully defined as the study of how utterances have meaning in situations. Griffiths (2006: 1) said that pragmatics is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication. Strazny (2005: 872 and 869) explained that pragmatics is the study of language use. It examines how linguistic resources are used in communication, investigates a speaker's (or writer's) intentions and a hearer's (or reader's) interpretations, and deals with words, utterances, texts and how they are used by humans in communication. The term 'pragmatics' is derived from the Greek word pragma has means 'action'. Action is defined as intentional behavior. Based on the definitions above, the writer assumes that pragmatics also relates to the process of using language in communication and utterance's interpretation in situations between the speaker and the hearer. It also considered in the form of words, utterances, and texts. Cruse (2006: 136) said that pragmatics deals with the uses made of those meanings. The following belong to pragmatics: politeness phenomena, reference and deixis, implicatures, and speech acts. Additionally, according to Collin Cobuild Dictionary (2006), pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that deals with the meanings which come from the use of language in particular situations. From the statements above, the researcher can take a conclusion that pragmatics is the study of meaning that includes deixis, reference, etc. It is also called as language usage that relates to the interpretation in certain situations.

### 2.3 Deixis

Deixis as one of the language aspects have to be learned when people are learning a language. Good mastery of deixis is important for anyone who learns the language used in listening, speaking, writing, reading and grammar.

# 2.3.1 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 deixis expression. Deixis expressions are also sometimes called deixis. 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*), or time via temporal deixis (*now*, *then*) or discource analysis or demonstrative article or discouce deixis (*this*, *that*, *these*, *those*).

Deixis signals a referents and it relates that referent to a common ground shared by the speaker and the addressee. It is ability to 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 concern the relationship between the structure of languages and context 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 introduce 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 curret location in the discource and the topic of the discource.

According to James (1983: 63) Deixis 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. Deixis expression is an expression that gets it is directly from the utterance context that makes reference to one or more of theroles in the utterance context : the speaker, the hearer, the location, or the time. Wagiman (2008: 66) says that deixis 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, for example :

(1) I am sick

#### (2) *You* are beautiful

Diexis I in the first sentence refers to the speaker who is feeling sick. In the second sentence deixis you is refer to second person means someone who hears the utterance. By the explanation above, I interpret that deixis is identification person, object, and event, activity, which is discussed and connected with the time and place that utterance by the speaker.

As quoted from Levinson's book "Pragmatics" there are five kinds of deixis, they are: *person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discource deixis* and *social deixis*. Then, citation from Yule's book "pragmatics" there are there kinds of deixis they are: *person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis*.

### **2.3.2 Categories of Deixis**

The categories of deixis based Levinson's study (1983:69-94) and Marmaridou (2000:65-74) is divided into five, they are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

### 2.3.2.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three part division exemplifield 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 will certainly communicative 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 encording 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 addresses and third person the enconding of reference ti persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addresses 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 if*). On the other hand, expressions like *this person, this man, the car, these houses*, etc are also deixis because they require situational information for the listener to make out the referent or the meanings.

Tabel 1.1 : Singular and plural pronoun

Pronoun	Singular	Plural	
First	Ι	We	
Second	You	You	
Third	He, She, It	They	

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

For example by using person deixis as follow:

The pronoun I:

*Context:* Thomasin is talking to her aunt. She smiled up at him over her cup of tea in the living room.

"I cannot agree with you, aunt; you know I cannot".

The pronoun you:

*Context:* Mrs Yeobright is talking to her niece. She asked for Tamsin that she must go to solve the problems in Egdon Heath.

"you may be very sure he will always like going to Randalls, because of his daugther's being housemaid there".

The Pronoun she:

Context: When Mr. Wildive was dinner in Mr. Yeobright, they talked about Miss Thomasin life after she was not married with Mr. Wildive.

"But, I know she is really very sorry to lose poor Miss Thomasin to matrimony, and I am sure she will miss her even more than she thinks for now."

The personal pronoun I and We are said to be in the first person. The speaker uses in the singular to refer to himself in the plural, to speak of a group people covering the speaker. You are in the second person. It refers to the addressee. You are used in both the singular and plural. All other pronoun and all nouns are in the third person.

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 deixis word does not have permanent reference. Deixis 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 two is speaking up or the speaker, to whom the speaker is speaking is speaking up or hearer, where are the speaker and the hearer located, when the conversation is happened, and what are talking about.

In deixis terms, third person is not a direct participant in basic (I-You) interaction and, being a 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 female, and it refers to something that is perceived as female, and it refers to something that is perceived as female, and be called speaker or interpet them. So the third person can be called speaker oriented.

In other hand, Grundy (1995:22) and Marmaridou (2000:75) state that the third person is not included in person deixis because it does not get involve directly in face to face in communication. Third person is quite unlike first or second person, in that it does not correspond to any specific participant-role in the speech event by Lyons (1977:638).

Marcella (1972:29) declares that the personal pronouns change their form for person (first, second, third), for case (subject, object, and possessive), number (singular, plural) and gender (masculine and feminine) and the reflexive pronoun make the same kinds of changes. Here are the pronouns summarized from Purwo's book (1984:21, 22, 23) as cited by Nadar (2009:58) both in Indonesian and in English.

No	Categories	Person deixis	
		English	Indonesian
1	First Person Singular	I,me	Saya, aku, ku-,-ku
	Possessive Adjective	Му	-ku, aku, saya
	Possessive Pronoun	Mine	Milikku, milik saya
	Reflexive Pronoun	myself	Diriku, diri saya
2	First Person Plural	We	Kami (exclusive),
		us	kita (incluclusive)
	Possessive Adjective	Our	Kami (exclusive), kita (inclusive)
	Possessive Pronoun	Ours	Milik Kami
			(exclusive), milik
			kita (inclusive)
	Reflexive Pronoun	ourselves	Diri Kami
			(exclusive), diri
			kita (inclusive)
3	Second Person Singular	you	Engkau, Kau,

Table 2.1 The pronouns in English and its translation into Indonesian

			Kamu, Dikau,
			Anda
	Possessive Adjective	Your	Anda, -mu
	Possessive Pronoun	Yours	Milikmu, milik
			anda
	Reflexive Pronoun	Yourself	Dirimu, Diri anda
4	Second Person Plural	you	Kalian, Anda
			sekalian
	Possessive Adjective	Your	Kalian, Anda
			sekalian
	Possessive Pronoun	Yours	Milik anda
			sekalian, milik
			kalian
	Reflexive Pronoun	yourselves	Diri kalian, diri
			anda sekalian,
5	Vocatives		
	Singular	Sir, Madam,	Pak, Bu, tuan,
		John, Liz	John, Liz
	Plural	Sirs,Madams,	Bapak-bapak,
		Guys,Friends	Ibu-ibu, Temanteman
L			

It can be seen from the table that the Indonesian pronouns have more than one form. As explained by Catford (quoted by Baker, 1992:95), Bahasa Indonesia has a nine pronoun system where English has only seven. The gender is absent from Bahasa Indonesia, but two other dimensions are relevance:

(1) The inclusive/exclusive dimension: English *we* has two translations in Bahasa Indonesia involving a choice between *kami* dan *kita* depending on whether the addressee is included or excluded.

(2) The familiar/non familiar dimension, which necessitates a choice between for instance *aku* dan *saya* for English *I* depending on the relationship pertaining between a speaker and hearer.

From the review above, it can be conclude that person deixis refers to the role of participants in speech event, such as the speaker, the addressee. First person, second person, and vocatives are deixis. Meanwhile, third person is not included in person deixis because it does not get involve directly in face to face in communication.

#### 2.3.2.2 Place Deixiss

The concept of distance already mentioned is clearly relevant to place deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Levinson (1983: 62) states :

"Place deixis concern 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 deixis adverbs of place (like English here vs. There)".

Place 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 deixis 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. Here represent an area less than square meter from the speaker is standing or it could be something much large.

Form example:

Mrs Yeobright is talking to Diggory Ven: "come here, please!"

Mrs Yoebright request to Mis Thomasin.: "Go there to Egdon Heath!"

In closing, Place 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.

In additional, (Grundy, 1995:23) declares that place deixis is deictic reference to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event. The most obvious place-deictic terms in English are the adverbs "*here*" and

"there" and the demonstratives "this" and "that", along with their plural forms.

Fillmore (taken from Mamaridou's book, 2000:91) explains that place deixis can also be related to the path taken by a moving object in relation to its source or origin and to its goal or destination, as expressed in certain motion verbs such as "*come*" and "*go*". These verbs encode assumptions about the goal of the motion and the relative positions of interlocutors in a particular speech event.

It can be seen that place deixis refers to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event. Additional, a moving object can also be related into place deixis because it is moving from its source into its goal or destination, as expressed in certain motion verbs such as "*come*" and "*go*".

## 2.3.2.3 Time Deixis

Mamaridou (2000:82-83) says that the most prominent expressions in encoding time deixis in English are the time adverbs "now", "then", "soon", and "recently". When time deixis interacts with calendrical unit of time, words like "today", "tomorrow", and "yesterday" are used to locate an utterance relative to time.

Another basic type of time deixis in English is in the choice of verb tense. Whereas other languages have many different forms of the verb as different tenses, English has only two basic forms, the present as in (I *live* here now), and the past as in (I *lived* there then).

In Indonesia, tense system is not applied. In Purwo taken by Nadar (2009:59), it is stated that the particles are used to show aspect in Indonesian are

*telah, sudah* meaning *already* (to show something happened at some time in the past). Present activities are marked by the *words sekarang, saat ini, masih,* dan *sedang* meaning in progress. *akan* meaning *will* is to use in future activities.

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 grammatical zed in deixis adverb of time (*like English now and then*, *yesterday and this year*) but above all in tense. English has two basic of tenses there are present and past tense. Present and past tense in time deixis (temporal deixis as Yule called) differentiate proximal and distal from (Yule, 1996: 15), for example:

a. *I live here now.* 

b. I lived there then.

When somebody uttered (a), it means that the deixis 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 a progress, while (b) is considered distal as the situation does not exist anymore.

The present is the proximal from 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 deixis expression like *tomorrow, today, yesterday, tonigh, last week, next week, this week.* The tell expression are based on te interpretation or pasticipant on knowing the relevant utterance time.

According to statements above, I can know that time deixis is reference to time relative to temporal reference point by adverbs of time. Verb tense is also used to point of time in the context of utterances. In Indonesian, tense system is not applied.

### **2.3.2.4 Discource Deixis**

Discource deixis concerns with the use of expression within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance. The deixis word used here are the demonstratives *this* and *that*. This can be used to refer to a portion to a of the discourse and that to a previous portion. Demonstrative article divided into four tpes there are this, that, these and those (Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, 2007: 202-203). According Levinson (1983: 85) "Discourse or text deixis concern the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that the utterance (including the utterance itself), for example:

a. This is a great poetry

"this" refers to an upcoming portion of the discource

b. That was an amazing month.

"That" refers to a prior portion of the discouse.

Discourse deixis deals with "the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located" (Levinson, 1983: 62). Discourse deixis, somehow, is often compared to anaphora. However, discourse deixis and anaphora is different since discourse deixis is located in a pronoun which refers to a linguistic expression or part of discourse itself, while anaphora as located in a pronoun which refers to the same entity as a prior linguistics expression refers to (Levinson, 1983: 86). Let's have a look at the following example:

a. X : That's a rhinoceros

Y : Spell it for me

b. John's sweetheart; he's so considerate

The example (a) above is an example of discourse deixis. There, the word 'it' is not functioned to refer or replace the entity, i.e. a rhinoceros, but it is used mention the rhinoceros itself. It is different from the concept of anaphora in (b) where 'he' is functioned to refer the referent 'john'. Reference to parts of a discourse which can be interpreted by knowing where the current coding or receiving point is it. The demonstrative adjectives *this* and *that* are employed in difinite noun pharase. As we have known, the English demonstrative this and that, used as deixis. It can be understood as instructing or inviting the hearer to direct his attention to a part region of the environment in order to find out the individual or group of individuals that is being referred to something.

## 2.3.2.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis concerns the social information that is encoded within various expressions, such as relative social status and familiarity. Levinson (1983: 63) says that social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referent. Besides that, social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between, the participants or referents in a speech event. The example as follow:

The distinction, found in many Indo-European languages, between

#### familiar and polite

Social deixis is a deixis expression used to distinct social status. Social deixis separated in to two kinds relational and absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis is a deixis reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deixis reference to a social relationship

between the speaker and addressee. For example: *my husband, teacher, cousin, mother, etc.* Absolute social deixis is a deixis reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. For examples: *your highness, Mr. President, your majesty, etc* 

# 2.4 The Definition of Reference

Talking about deixis, it can not be separate with the use of words that refers to the people and thing. Sometimes in using the words in sentence is easy for to do rather than to explain how and what is the meaning of those words. In order to know what the writer or speaker mean in sentence or utterance, as the listener or reader should understand about the meaning of the sentence or utterance, at least understand about who is the reference. It is because reference is clearly tied to speaker's goal for instance to identify something or someone.

Yule (1996:17) says that reference as an act in which a speaker or writer uses linguistic forms to enable a listener or reader to identify something. For example, 'table', the form of table is letters of (ta- b-l-e) and the object is refers to the referent table. The word 'table' has meaning piece of furniture with a flat top on legs and has function to put a something. Based on the example, I say that reference meaning is combination between form and object. It covers by Odgen and Richard (in Sudaryat : 2008) that meaning is the relationship between symbol and referent. The symbol could be the form of the object and referent is the meaning of the object. Those linguistic forms are referring expressions which can be proper noun, noun phrase which are definitive or indefinite, and pronouns.

In shared visual context, those pronouns that function as deixis expression may be sufficient for successful reference. Moreover, Lyon (1977:176) has similar explanation about reference. He underlines that reference is an utterance dependent notion. It means that the speaker refers to a certain individual by means referring expression. A sentence which contains one referring expression typically became a subject in the sentence. From the grammatical point of view, there are three kinds of singular definitive referring expression in English such definitive noun phrase, proper names and personal pronouns. Each of them is associated with the characteristically distinct means of identifying the person or object that the speaker is referring to on a particular occasion of utterance.

Thus I say 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.

### 2.5 Review Of The Related Study

This study area has been investigated by some university students, but presented using different perspective. Faricha (2007) studied deixis used in the National section of The Jakarta Post. She found that deixis used on National section of The Jakarta Post consists of person, time, place, discourse and social deixis. The first person deixis is used when journalist wants to show the speaker who produces the utterance in the context. The second person deixis is used when journalist wants to show the persons identified as addressee in the context. The third person deixis is used when journalist wants to show the referents not identified as the speaker or addressee in the context. Place deixis is used to describe a location relative to the location of participant in a speech event, as well as have been shown in the context. Time deixis is used to point the certain period of time when journalist shows the utterances used by the speaker and also the time of an event. Furthermore, discourse deixis is used to refer to some portions of discourse that contain the utterance as a signal and its relation to surrounding text. In addition, social deixis is used to indicate the distinct social roles between participants. Moreover, Uddin (2009) discussed deixis in the writing form of Advertisement in Time Magazine. He found that the pronoun deixis is often used. In almost all advertisements the personal pronoun "you" existed. Its pronoun refers to the readers or customers. Place deixis in the advertisements are "anywhere' in Siemens that call be interpreted as some places where the readers need to use their mobile phone. Furthermore, Faizah (2008) also studied the deixis found in surah aldukhan. She found the deixis used in surah Al-Dukhan is included into three types of deixis, namely: person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. However, in her research, the frequency of those three types of deixis which often appear is person deixis and time deixis because it includes person that becomes center deixis of the utterance and it shows a certain time or a temporal of time in surah Al-Dukhan translation.

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 newspaper, magazine, and Koran. However, in this research the writer takes a novel that written by Thomas Hardy, namely *the Return of the Native* as a subject of the research. Therefore, in this study the writer analyzes *the Return of the Native* novel by using five kinds of deixis theory proposed by Stephen C. Levinson..

