

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

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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

2.3 Deixis

2.3.1 Definition of Deixis

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

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 current location in the discourse and the topic of the discourse.

(1) *I* am sick

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*. Then, citation from Yule's book "pragmatics" there are three kinds of deixis they are: *person deixis*, *spatial deixis* and *temporal 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.

Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three part division exemplified 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 communicate something (not directly said) about the speaker’s view of his or her relationship with the addressee.” Levinson (1983: 62) states:

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"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 daughter’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

In deixis terms, third person is not a direct participant in basic (I-You) interaction and, being an 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 non-human. The use of third person pronoun depends on the hearer's ability to interpret them. So the third person can be called speaker oriented.

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

(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.

2.3.2.2 Place Deixiss

“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

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.

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

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. Additionally, 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 grammaticalized 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 form 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

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, tonight, last week, next week, this week*. The tell expression are based on the interpretation or participant on knowing the relevant utterance time.

2.3.2.4 Discourse Deixis

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2.3.2.5 Social Deixis

The distinction, found in many Indo-European languages, between familiar and polite

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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.

2.5 Review Of The Related Study

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me when journalist shows the utterances used by the speaker and also in an event. Furthermore, discourse deixis is used to refer to some part of the discourse that contain the utterance as a signal and its relation to surrounding context. In addition, social deixis is used to indicate the distinct social roles of the participants. Moreover, Uddin (2009) discussed deixis in the written advertisement in Time Magazine. He found that the pronoun deixis is dominant in almost all advertisements the personal pronoun "you" existed. It is used to refer to the readers or customers. Place deixis in the advertisement is 'where' in Siemens that call be interpreted as some places where they can use their mobile phone. Furthermore, Faizah (2008) also studied deixis used in surah aldukhan. She found the deixis used in surah Al-Dukhan

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