

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviews of the several theories related to this research. Those are definition of pragmatics, definition of deixis, types of deixis which consist of five kinds (person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis), definition of context and related studies to support the analysis.

1.1 Theoretical Framework

1.1.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the discipline of language study which focuses on the meaning in context. Morris (1983 : 6) defined it as the study of interpreter's meaning. In addition, Richard (1985:67) described that Pragmatics is the study of language used in context and situation during doing the communication. It is also strengthened by Leech (1981: 70) that it is study of meaning in which the speaker and hearer are as the role to interpret in communicative situation. According to Yule (1996 : 3), pragmatics is classified into four definitions. But then ,the whole definitions focus on the study of speaker meaning in context. The first definition states that pragmatics is a study of how to investigate the people mean in utterances, words, phrases and sentences that refer to speaker. The second definition argues that pragmatics is a study of contextual meaning. It means that pragmatics pays attention more to the situation, condition in which the utterances are uttered by speaker. The third definition says that pragmatics is a study to get

more information of the speaker saying. In this context, the addressee and the addressor should catch what is the important point of their communication. The last one is a study of the expression of relative distance. It means that how close the addressee and the addressor know each other in which determining their communication. Therefore, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of language meaning in context that is used.

1.1.2 Deixis

The term deixis is taken from the greek word, *Deiktikos* which means for pointing or indicating (Levinson, 1983:54). It relates to utterance of a word, phrase, clause or sentence in which point to a person, time, place, social and discourse. In semantics field, deixis is applied only on the meaning. Whereas, in pragmatics field, it is applied more deeply in meaning of the context used.

For example :

- Doni was born in Surabaya. He lived there for ten years.

From the underlined words in example above, it can be seen that he and there refer to or point to something which express to person, and place. The word He refers to Jack, there refers to Jakarta. The word he and there are the two of deixis types.

Deixis is the study how to investigate a word, phrase, clause etc in which refer to a person, time, place, social and discourse. It focused on encoding the different aspects of circumstances in language structure and context used. It is also the study about how to grammaticalize the features of the context in utterance or

speech event, and how to interpret the utterances depend on the analysis of the context utterance.

1.1.3 Types of Deixis

According to Levinson there are five types of deixis in linguistics study. They are ; person deixis, place deixis (spatial), time deixis (temporal), discourse deixis and social deixis. They are as the following explanation below.

1.1.3.1 Person Deixis

It is encoding to the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterances delivered (Levinson, 1983 :62). It focuses on person. It conducts to the pronoun in which as the part of person deixis whether first person, second person and third person.

Forexample:

- Someone who sits in front of the house is old. He is my grand father. His name is mohamad.

Seeing the example above, it can be seen that every single sentence has predicator in which points to someone. It is the word “He” in which expresses as a person deixis. In other hand, the person deixis is divided into three parts. They are categorized as the part of deixis person. All them will be discussed as the following below.

1. First person deixis (**I**)

The first one is first person in which refers to speaker ownself (Levinson, 1985:62). It can be expressed in singular pronoun such as I, Me, My self & Mine, and plural pronoun such We, us ,ourselves & ours. The singular pronoun **I** is represented to the person or speaker in speech event. Whereas , the plural pronoun **We**is represented to a group of speaker or more people in speech event.

For example :

- Last week, I and doni went to Jakarta. We spent our holidayin there.I was very happy because there are many wonderful places whichI visited.

From the example above can be concluded that the underlined word of the exampleis expressed as the first person deixis in which regulated as the singular and plural pronoun.

2. Second person deixis (**You**)

The second one is second person that points to an addressee or more (Levinson,1985:62). It indicates to the person who is being the addressee. The second deixis can be operarted in singular and plural. They are You, yourselves your etc. But then, to deferentiate both of them are rather difficult, because we need more understand to the context of the sentences used.

For example :

- Teacher : Do you understand, dino ?

Dino : Yes, I do.

This example expresses to singular of second person deixis. It can be shown from the word “Dino” in which indicates as the specific name of someone.

➤ Teacher : Have you guys ?

Students : Yes , we have.

From the example of conversation above can be assumed that You is students. So, it can be called as the plural of second person deixis.

3. Third person deixis (**He** , **She** , **It**)

The last one is third person that encodes to personal and entities neither speaker nor addressee in which utterances delivered (Levinson,1985:62). It is indicated as the the speaker or addressee in speech event. It can be singular and plural. The singular of the third person deixis are ; He, his , him, himself, She, her, herself and it. Whereas the plural of the third person deixis are they, their, themselves and so on. The third person deixis of **He** is expressed as the male, whereas **She** is represented as female.

For example :

➤ Dina is deligent student.She goes to school every morning.

Whereas, Doni is lazy student. He always comes late to the school.

The underlined word of the examples above are reflected to the third person of deixis in which expressed as the predicators of certain speech event.

1.1.3.2 Place Deixis

Levinson (1985:79) stated that place deixis (spatial deixis) is the particular locations in the speech event. Yule (1996:12) explained that place deixis relates to concept of the distance because it refers to where the relative location of people or things is being indicated. The deictic words that point to spatial deixis are so many. It can be the adverb of here and there, the demonstrative pronouns such as this and that and any words that refer to location.

For example :

- Dina lived in Jakarta for ten years. She is happy in there.

The underlined word of sentence above is Place deixis in which explains the specific space of the speech event happened.

2.1.3.3 Time Deixis

It refers to the temporal and spans of the time in which the utterances spoken and written (Levinson, 1985:62). It focuses on the time. It can be a day, night, week, month, year and season.

For example :

- Today, I am so shock because my parents and my friends are annoying to me without having the reasons. Fortunately, I realized that today is 1st January 2016 in which it is my birthday.

The underlined word of the example above is the time deixis. It is shown the special time of the speech event happened.

2.1.3.4 Discourse Deixis

It concerns to the way of the utterances signal whether a word, phrase, clause and sentence relate to the text. Its function is to interpret and understand the discourse both written and spoken. The deitic word of it can be demonstrative words such this, that , those , these and so on.

For example :

- Please, read this novel. This is the expensive one.

From that example, the word “ this” refers to specific one. It refers to the Novel in which the cost is expensive.

2.1.3.5 Social Deixis

It focuses on the particular social holding between addressor and addressee and some other referents (Levinson, 1985:63). In other hand, It also relates to the social status. It is used in any aspects of language such as politeness or speaking ethical (Geertz in Nababan, 1987: 43). Yule (2006: 16) differentiates social deixis in the higher and lower social status. The Expressions of speaking manner element is defined as *honorifics* (a form used to respect). Moreover , the Social Deixis also investigates the sentences aspect that reflect to the reality of social situation in which utterances occurred.

For example :

- Someone who is delivering in front of the audiences is Mr. Jakowi.
He is the President of Indonesia.

Seeing the examples above can be analyzed that the underlined word is social deixis in which occurs of the social holding. To sum up, social deixis occurs in any language aspects usage that depend on the relation (social relationship) but they are only relevant to the social deixis topic in so far as grammaticalized.

1.1.4 Context

Context is the central aspect in doing the interpretation of the meaning in utterances. By understanding the context, it will avoid to the misunderstanding and misinterpreting. Leech (1983:13) explains that the context is focused on the physical and social aspects of utterances between addressee and addressor in understanding and interpreting to the utterances whether in spoken or written language. In other hand, context is divided into two kinds; situation and culture. The first one is context situation. It is the condition of the uttered text. Whereas the culture context is the cultural background of the certain people in which are able to be seen from some aspects ; political condition, social environment, time , place and so on.

In other hand, Hymes in Brown and Yule (1989 : 38-39) specifies the features of context which relates to speech event types. They are as the following; (1). Addressor is the speaker or writer who is uttering the utterances and Addressee is the hearer or reader of utterances. (2). Setting is where and when the event happening. (3). Topic is something is going to be talked about. (4). Code is language or dialect used. (5). Channel is the contact between the participants in

speech. (6). Purpose is the aim of having communication.(7). Key is the involving of evaluation. (8). Event is the nature of the communicative event in which a genre may be embedded. (9). Message is the intended form of speech, discussion etc. Finally, it can be concluded that the context is the series of interpretation in which influenced by beliefs, knowledges, commitments etc to understand the meaning of utterances.

1.2 Previous Studies

As the other writers have done in doing the research, having been aware of the previous studies is really important to get more qualified in research. There are some writers who wrote in same field.

The first is Faricha (2007). She discussed Deixis used in the National Section of the Jakarta Post. She clarified that in National Section of the Jakarta Post uncovered some elements of deixis ; person deixis , place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. For person deixis is derived into three parts. The first one is first person deixis. It can be seen when the journalist demonstrates to be the speaker of utterances in the context used. The second person deixis is shown when the journalist illustrates the addressee of the context. The last, the third person deixis is explained when the journalist describes referents not identified as the speaker or addressee in the context used. Place deixis is shown to describe a location of participants speech event in certain context used. Time deixis is illustrated to explain the certain moments of the journalist describes the utterances used by speaker and the period of certain events take place. Moreover,

discourse deixis is described the discourse part of utterances in which referring as the signal and its relation around of the text. In addition, social deixis is explained as the distinction of social roles between the participants.

The second is Faizah (2008). She investigated deixis in Surah al-dukhan. She explained that the deixis in surah al-dukhan consist of three types. They are ; person deixis, time deixis and place deixis. In other hand, she clarified that the most dominant deixis used in her research result is person deixis and time deixis in which becoming the central deixis of the person utterances and describing the certain time in al –dukhan translation.

The last is Udin (2009). He discussed deixis of advertisement in Time Magazine. In his research result explained that the person deixis is dominant used in advertisement in Time Magazine in which conducted the personal pronoun “ You” that indicates to the readers and customers. In other hand, Place deixis is also exist as the representation of the places in where the readers or customers need to use their mobile phone.

Moreover, this research focuses on the deixis applied in *Dave Pelzer’s A Child Call “It”* Novel. It becomes the unique one that differentiates to the previous studies were there. This study deals with the verbal text that shows person, time, place, social and discourse in *Dave Pelzer’s A Child Call “It”* Novel. By having been well understand to the deixis, we can avoid the misunderstanding and misinterpreting to some object studies such as literary works, especially in novel. In other hand, it also helps us to get easier in

understanding the context used in doing the daily communication such as conversation, speech and so on.

