# CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains two main discussions. First the theoretical framework, it about the theories related to this research. The several theories are pragmatics, deixis and kinds of deixis. The Second part is review of the related studies, it about some studies related to deixis analysis.

## 2.1 Theoretical Framework

## 2.1.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one branches of linguistics that deals with meaning depend on context. This study explains about the intended or the real meaning of speaker's utternees. It requires a consideration of how speakers or writers organize what they want in accordance with whom they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. It can also called study of contextual meaning. Besides that, there are three definitions about pragmatics comes from Yule (1996: 3). The first, pragmatics is a study of how to investigate the meaning of speaker's utterances or sentences in speech event. The second, pragmatics is a study to get more information of the speaker saying. It means, the addressee(s) or listener(s) should catch what is the important point or the intended meaning of the speaker utterances and make conclusion after it. The last, pragmatics is a study of the expression of relative distance. It means that how close the listener and the speaker know each other, such as the closeness of physical, social, etc.

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Therefore, context is necessary in study of pragmatics. Especially in

communication studies, because it is an essential factor in the interpretation of

utterances and expressions. Context can influences the meaning and help the

hearer easy understand what the speaker said. Additionally, knowledge of speech

situation such as speaker, hearer, goal, utterances, place, and time is also

necessary to understand speaker's utterances. There is study that required context

and speech situation to interpret the meaning of speaker namely deixis (pointing

via language).

The study of Deixis is not only explained in pragmatics, but also in

semantics. Pragmatics and semantics can be viewed as different parts, of the same

general study. The different parts are: Pragmatics is the study of utterance

meaning, but semantics is the study of sentence meaning and word meaning.

Pragmatics deals with context-dependent, which means pragmatics can be

interpret based on context (tied with context). Semantics deals with context-

independent, which means semantics is not tied with context.

For example:

Maria: let's go to supermarket Jane.

Jane (1): no, I am very busy at home.

Jane (2): I don't have money.

Jane (3): I want to go to hospital.

The sentences above there are three Jane's answer from Maria's question.

In semantics answer Jane (1): Jane directly rejects invitation from Maria with her

reason. In pragmatics there are some possibility answers from Jane such as: Jane

(2) maybe Jane don't have money or Jane (3) she want to go to another place

(hospital). But she uses answer Jane (1) to reject Maria's invitation. Based on example above context of situation is needed to know the intended meaning of Jane's answer.

#### **2.1.2 Deixis**

Deixis is word or phrase that used to pointing to something. It is always exist in speaking or writing. Deitic words are typically pronouns, demonstrative (this/that, these/those), certain time and place adverbs (here, now). The reference of word deixis is nomadic, because it can understand by knowing context. Without knowing who the speaker or writer, addressee, what time the note was written or speaker says, and the location of speech event, we are hard to understand of the message. Those words that we cannot interpret without context are sometimes called deitics.

Deitic terms used to refer to ourselves, to others, and object in our environment. The usage of the term 'deixis' is variable, but most typically it designates referring expressions which indicate the location of referents along certain dimensions that speaker used (time and place of speaking) (Cruse, 2006: 44). For example:

*I* am *now* reading book *in the library*.

The word "*I*" is first person deixis. The subject pronoun ""*I*" refers to the person uttering the sentence. The time which "*now*" denotes is dependent on the moment of statement is uttered. The word "*in the library*" indicates a place where the participant in the speech event.

### 2.1.3 Kinds of Deixis

Every linguist has different opinion about kinds of deixis. According to Cruse (2006: 45), he divided deixis into two sub-types: main sub-types and minor sub-types. There are three main sub-types of deixis: spatial, temporal, and person deixis, and two minor sub-types: social and discourse deixis.

#### 1. Person Deixis

Person deixis is word deixis reference to the participant role in speech event, such as: speaker, addressee and neither speaker nor addressee. Person deixis divided into three, first person deixis *I* used for the speaker, second person deixis *you* used for addressee, and third person deixis (*he, she, it*) used for neither speaker nor addressee. Person deixis includes singular and plural.

Table 2.1 Singular and Plural of Person Deixis

	Singular	Plural	
First person	//		
Subject Pronouns	I	We	
Object Pronouns	Me	Us	
Possessive Adjectives	My name	Our names	
Possessive Pronouns	Mine	Ours	
Reflexive Pronouns	Myself	Ourselves	
Second Person			
Subject Pronouns	You	You	
Object Pronouns	You	You	

Possessive Adjectives	Your name	Your names
Possessive Pronouns	Your	Ours
Reflexive Pronouns	Yourself	yourselves
Third Person		
Subject Pronouns	She, He, It	They
Object Pronouns	Her, Him, It	Them
Possessive Adjectives	Her, His, its name	Your names
Possessive Pronouns	Hers, His	Theirs
Reflexive Pronouns	Himself, Herself, Itself	themselves

## a. First Person

First person is person who speaks and gets a role in speech event. It refers to speaker or both of speaker and a group including speaker (e.g. *I, we*). The first person deixis as follow:

- First person singular pronouns: *I, me, myself, my, mine*.
- First person plural pronouns: we, us, ourselves, our, ours.

There are two kinds of first person deixis *we*, exclusive and inclusive first person deixis. Deixis that refers to a group not including the addressee(s) is called exclusive first person deixis. And deixis that refers to a group including the

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addressee(s) is called inclusive first person deixis (Crystal, 2008: 359). This

exclusive and inclusive use of we is also true with the use of us. Let us may be

inclusive or exclusive, while let's is inclusive. For example:

A. Please *let us* have two window seats.

B. Let's get on board now.

In the fist utterance (A) there are two passengers checking in an airport

counter. One of them speaks to the clerk. The word "let us" in the utterance is

inclusive person, because it refers to speaker who speaks to the clerk including

the addressee. In utterance (B) Two passengers sitting in the airport lounge. One

speaks to the other. The word "Let's" in utterance B is exclusive person, because

in that situation the one of pesenger speak to the other. So, isn't refers to group

including addressee.

b. Second Person

Second person is a person who becomes a listener or addressee (you). It is

encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. In addition, the

second person is addressed, if there is a relationship between the first and the

second person in speech event (Levinson, 1983: 68). The second person deixis as

follow:

Second person singular pronouns: you, yourself, your, yours.

Second person plural pronouns: you, yourselves, yourselves, your, yours.

For example:

Stefanie will performe on the stage tomorrow (sing a song).

Sinta: Stefanie what are you doing?

Stefanie: I am very nervous for tomorrow (loiter).

Sinta: Oh...my God, kept calm and be yourself.

In the example above the word "yourself" is second person deixis that refers Stefanie. It is reflective pronoun as a singular second person deixis.

### c. Third Person

Third person is a person or persons who are neither speaker nor addressee (*she*, *he*, *it*). It differs from first and second person in speech event. While the first and second person pronouns are direct participants in a basic interaction. But, the third person refers to outsiders. A third person form is used in cases where a second person form would be possible (Saeed, 1997: 178). The third person deixis as follow:

- Third person singular pronouns: he, him, his, she, her, it.
- Third person plural pronouns: they, them, their.

For example:

George is reading novel in bedroom and his sister watching movie beside him.

In the sentence above there are words "his and him". The possessive and object pronoun "his and him" can be categorized as third person singular of deixis. It refers to George.

# 2. Spatial Deixis

Spatial or place deixis is the words and phrases used point or refer to a location in a speech event. The spatial deixis can indicated locations close to speaker and removed from speaker. The words *here* and *This/these* are locative

expressions which designate space close to the speaker (proximal). *There* and *that/those* which respectively indicate entities removed or away from the speaker (distal) (Kreidler, 1998: 145). Here is the example of spatial deixis:

Bring that *here* and take this *there* 

Based on example above, the words "here and there" are deitic place. It is indicate that the word "here" is place close to the speaker and the word "there" is away from the speaker. So, there is something that the speaker wants to move by addressee.

# 3. Temporal Deixis

Time or temporal deixis is words and phrases that refer to time in speech event. The words *now*, *then*, *yesterday*, *today*, *tomorrow*, *last week*, *next month* are temporal deixis. These are all relative to the time when people are used in communication. Additionally, in temporal deixis there are also proximal and distal forms. The proximal "*now*" used to indicating both the time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's voice being heard. And the distal "*then*" applies to both past and future time relative to the speaker's present time (Yule, 1996: 14).

**Table 2.2 The Deitic Expession of Time** 

Proximal	Distal
Now	Then
This time	Tomorrow
This month	That time
This year	Seven days ago

Today	Last week
	Next April
	Next month
	Before
	Recently
	Yesterday

# For example:

We can't go today, but tomorrow will be fine.

In the sentence above, there are words "today and tomorrow". The words "today and tomorrow" can be categorized as temporal or time of deixis. It refers to time when the speaker can go. The word "today" includes proximal of time and the word "tomorrow" includes distal of time.

### 4. Discourse deixis

Discourse deixis is referring to text deixis. Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is locate. We may use phrases such as "In the following chapter" or pointers such as "this/that" to refer to large parts of discourse that are located within the discourse itself (Hatch, 1992: 220). For example:

I bet you haven't heard this story

From the sentence above the word *this* is include discourse deixis. Word *this* used to refer to as text deixis or a story.

#### 5. Social deixis

Social deixis is the pronoun systems of languages which grammaticalize information about social identities or relationships of the participants in the conversation. Social deixis is used to code social relationships between speaker and addressee or audience (Hatch, 1992: 220). It is show how different social rankings and the participant of communication relationship within society via language. Such as *your honor*, *your royal highness*, *Mr. president*, and so on.

Hatch (1992: 221) said there are two kinds of social deixis:

- a. Relational deitic are term in that they locate persons in relation to speaker rather than by their roles in the society as a whole. Example: *my husband*, cousin, teacher, you, her, and so on.
- b. Absolute deitic are form uniformly attached to a social role. Example: your honor, Mr. President, and so on.

## 2.2 Review of The Related Studies

There are many researchers who have been done in analyzing deixis. But, researchers presented their research using different perspectives. Every researcher makes something unique in their research that to be different from others. They use various object of their research with deixis theory, such as film, talk show, drama, poetry, novel, and so on. Here are research that researcher used as previous studies:

The first research is written by Afiyah (2014). She examined deixis used in book one novel *A farewell to Arms* by Ernest Hemingway. The researcher analyze the use of deixis in *A Farewell to Arms* by using five kinds of

deixis theory based on Levinson (1983), namely person, place, time, discourse and social deixis. She also uses qualitative method in her research.

The result of this research she find that deixis is used to point something in order to make clear what a writer means in all pages of this novel. The three kinds person deixis is mostly used in *A Farewell to Arms* novel (first, second, third person).

The next study by Uddin (2009) is a student from Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. He discussed deixis in nineteen advertisements (electronic products and Airlines Services) under title *A Deixis in the Writing Form of Advertisement in Time Magazine*. His research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method, because the data of this study were in the writing form of advertisement in Time magazine.

The result of his research he found some kinds of written forms of advertisement such as: Reason Why Form, Sense Appealed Form, Testimonial Form, and Conversational Form in Time Magazine. The deixis often found are Pronoun Deixis and Place Deixis. 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.

The researcher uses Afiyah and Uddin's researchs as previous studies because have the similar topic that is deixis. But, this research has distinction from Afiyah and Uddin's researchs. The researcher more deeply analyzes than the previous research. This research focus on three kinds of deixis: person, spatial and

temporal deixis. Every kind of deixis in this research more deeply analyzes. Example in first person deixis this research also analyzes "we" as first person with exclusive and inclusive and in spatial and temporal deixis this research analyze based on distant: proximal and distal.

