CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

These chapter reviews of several theories related to this research. Those are definition of pragmatics, definition of deixis, types of deixis which consist of five kinds, as follow person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis, and also types of references that consist of anaphora and cataphor related studies to support the analysis

2.1 Related Theories

The followings are about the related theories which support the data, they are pragmatics, deixis theory, varieties of deixis: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis, reference: anaphora and cataphor.

2.1.1 Pragmatics

Yule (1996:3) states that pragmatics is the study which concern in the meaning of communication delivered by the speaker and interpreted by the listener or reader. By definition before, it can be said that meaning is important to be known for everyone to communicate each other. Then, Yule (1996: 3) also states that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, the study of contextual meaning, the study of how more gets communicated than is said, and the study of the expression of relative distance. For the first, pragmatics learns about the speaker meaning or what the speaker wants. In other words, it can be said that every utterance delivered by the speaker has meaning. Pragmatics will also learn the contextual meaning of utterances whether it is written or spoken. Pragmatics is

the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is writing or speaking. It is not only including social situation but also textual context

From the explanation above, pragmatics is theory has an important role for the study of the writer. It is also concerned the use of these tools in meaningful communication by knowing the context of the utterance. It will help him to link and to analyze the data of his study to the context of the data source.

2.1.2 Deixis Theory

The word deixis is borrowed from the Greek word. It means pointing or indicating, In Levinson's finding (1983:53) deixis is pointing or indicating and has as prototypical or focal exemplars the use of demonstratives, first and second person pronouns, tense, specific time and place adverbs. Yule (1996:9) states that deixis is "'pointing' via language".

While, Levinson (1983:9) explained that Deixis is a word which its reference always moves or changes depending on the context. It is also stated that deixis is a part of pragmatics that has connection with certain word or sentence that changes because of the context. The change of context in sentence is often caused by the change of situation including personal, time and place.

The speaker and the listener have to know easily about the context. In addition, context gives a comprehensive explanation about who is the participant, setting time and place and the end of conversation. It is believed that there are no languages without deixis.

2.1.3 Varieties of Deixis

From the explanation above, there are five varieties of deixis: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

2.1.3.1 Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:68-69) in Purwitasari's thesis, person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event, such as the speaker, the addressee; typically, the first person is used for speaker, second person is for addressee (s) and third person category for a category neither-speaker-nor-speaker-addressee (s). Yule (1996:132) states that deixis person is "forms used to point to people, e.g. me, you."

Table 2.1 Classification of Person Deixis

No.	Categories	Person deixis
1	First Person Singular	I
		me
	Possessive Adjective	My
	Possessive Pronoun	Mine
	Reflexive Pronoun	myself
2	First Person Plural	We
		Us
	Possessive Adjective	Our
	Possessive Pronoun	Ours
	Reflexive Pronoun	ourselves
3	Second Person Singular	You
	Possessive Adjective	Your
	Possessive Pronoun	Yours
	Reflexive Pronoun	Yourself
4	Second Person Plural	You
	Possessive Adjective	your
	Possessive Pronoun	yours
	Reflexive Pronoun	yourselves
5	Third Person Singular	She, he, it, Sir, Madam,
		John, Liz
	Possessive Adjective	Her, his, its
	Possessive Pronoun	Hers, his, its

	Object pronoun	Her, him, it
	Reflexive Pronoun	Herself, himself, itself
6	Third Person Plural	They
	Possessive Adjective	Their
	Possessive Pronoun	Theirs
	Object pronoun	Them
	Reflexive Pronoun	Theirselves

E.g. Data:

Tschub: oh, so so, my friend. Please sit down. It isn't right to forget one's neighbor. But tell me, why all this ceremony? Dress clothes, white gloves and all? Are you on your way to some engagement, my good fellow.

My : Possessive Adjective

Me : First Person Singular

You : Second Person Singular

Your : Possessive Adjective

From the data my, me, you and your are person deixis. My: Possessive Adjective, me: First Person Singular, you: Second Person Singular, and your: Possessive Adjective.

2.1.3.2 Place Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:79) place or space deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. According to Nababan (1987: 41) in Rosmawati's International Journal of Humanities and Social Science that deixis place is giving shape location, space (place) is seen from the location of the person/role in the event of language. Place deixis can be seen from the location of the people who is doing communication.

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

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

Fillmore (taken from Mamaridou's book, 2000:91) in Purwitasari's thesis 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".

E.g. Data:

Lomov: Immediately in a moment. Here it is, then: I have come to ask for the

hand of your daughter, Nata<mark>lia Stepano</mark>vn<mark>a.</mark>

From the data, the writer found **Here** is place deixis in adverbs.

2.1.3.3 Time Deixis

Levinson (1983:62) states that time deixis is reference to time relative to

temporal reference point. Typically, this point is the moment of utterance. It is

important to distinguish the moment of utterance or *coding time* from the moment

of reception or receiving time. 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.

E.g. Data:

Alex: I must go now.

From the data, the writer found "now" is included in temporal or time deixis.

2.1.3.4 Discourse Deixis

Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located, (Levinson, 1983:85).

Furthermore, Marmaridou (2000:93) ads in Purwitasari's thesis explain discourse deixis is deixis in the text. A text, whether in its written or oral realization is closely related to the concepts of space and time.

E.g. Data:

Natalia. Papa, please tell this gentlemen to whom the meadows belong, to us or to him?

From the data, the writer found **this** is discourse deixis. It has explained in previous sentence.

2.1.3.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between, the participants or referents in a speech event. According to Levinson (1983:89), social deixis should set limits to those aspects of language structure that encode the social identities of participants, or the social relationship between them, or between one of them and persons and entities referred to. There are of course many aspects of language usage that depend on these relations, but these usages are only relevant to the topic of social deixis in so far as they are grammaticalized. Obvious examples of such grammaticalizations are polite

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pronouns and titles of address, but there are many other manifestations of social

deixis such as kinship terms, names and honorifics, as cited by Levinson

(1983:89) states social deixis concerns that aspect of sentences which reflect or

establish or are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the

speech act occurs.

According to explanation above, it can be seen that social deixis refers to

the interpersonal relationship between the speaker and addressee. There are three

factors that influence social deixis power, distance and social status. Power is

related to the authority is had by the speaker or addressee. Distances, here, means

how the speaker and addressee feel close each other. Social status refers to the

speaker and addressee's role in the society, a kinship relationship and also their

age.

E.g. Data:

Laurent: Thank You, Sir. I hope we can meet again.

From the data, the writer found "Sir" is social deixis.

2.1.4 Reference

Reference is the word that refers to another words, it usually pronoun and

noun. There are types of reference can be anaphora or cataphor. Reference is an

act in which a speaker, or writes uses a linguistic form to enable a listener, or

reader to identify something. The word linguistic forms can be called referring

expression. We use refer to person or things, directly or indirectly (Mey, 2001:

68). There are two types of reference, they are exophoric and endophoric.

Exophoric reference is about situational and endophoric reference is the use of a

word or phrase to refer to something either preceding it or following it within a text or discouse. Endophoric reference has two kinds:

2.1.4.1 Anaphora

According to Yule (1996:23), Anaphora is process of continuing to identify exactly the same entity as denoted by the antecedent.

E.g. Data:

Lomov. It is all a matter of record, my dear Natalia Stepanovna. It is true that at one time the title to the meadows was disuted, but now everyone knows they belong to me. There is no room for discussion. Be so good as to listen: my aunt's grandmother ut these meadows, free from all costs, into the hands of your father's grandfather's peasants for a certain time while they were mking bricks for my grandmother. These people used the meadows free of cost for about forty years, living there as they would on their own property. Later, however, when.

The sentence above can be indicated by anaphora reference, because the word "there" refers to the meadows, that it is something had mentioned before.

2.1.4.2 Cataphor

According to Yule (1996:23), cataphor is the use of a word (typically a pronoun) to introduce someone or something that is more fully identified later. To look for reference of pronoun deixis can be done by changing direct sentence that announced by speaker becomes sentence not directly. Indirect sentence to be utilized to keep reference actually at which in this case deixis's pronoun form on direct sentence is changed as other pronoun form that non deictic. Indirect sentence utilized to avoid interpretation fault hits who or what do speaker means.

2.1.5 Conversation Analysis

According to Hutchby dan Wooffitt (1998:13) conversation analysis is the study of talk. While, Levinson (1983:284) says that familiar predominant varieties of talk in which two or more participants freely alternate in speaking, which generally occurs outside specific institutional setting like religious services, law court, classroom, etc.

2.1.6 Literary Work in Language Research

Literary work is imaginative or creative writing that is expressed by authors. Literary work that completes an author's unfinished piece, or is published as a supplement of another work or as part of a series of several works. In language research, the researcher used them almost because of the literary work analyze about the words, for example drama, poetry, short story, ect. There are two genres of literary works, they are fiction and nonfiction.

2.1.6.1 Fiction

Fiction is the classification for any story created in the imagination, rather than based strictly on history or fact (Wikipedia, 2016). There are some kinds of fiction, they are:

a) Drama

Drama is one of the examples of literary work. Any text to be performed rather than read can be considered drama. Dramas are usually called play, when written down the bulk of a drama is dialogue, with periodic stage directions. For example drama is A Marriage Proposal by Anton Chekov, the idea that marriage

is an arrangement between two people, rather business like, without romance or love, which Chekhov illustrates by having the two people involved in the proposal bicker and argue until they agree to get married at the end where you know they will continue to bicker and argue. That is not only about dialogues between two people or more, but also message from speaker to hearer.

b) Fable

Fable is demonstrating a useful truth, especially in which animals speak as humans, legendary, supernatural tale.

c) Fairy tale

It is story about fairies or other magical creatures, usually for children.

d) Fantasy

Fiction with strange or other worldly settings or characters, fiction which invites suspension of reality is called fantasy.

e) Fiction

Narrative literary works whose content is produced by the imagination and is not necessarily based on fact is defined as fiction.

f) Fiction in verse

Fiction in verse is full length novels with plot, subplot, theme, major and minor characters, in which the narrative is presented in verse form.

g) Folklore

The songs, stories, myths, and proverbs of a people of "folk" as handed down by word of mouth is called folklore.

h) Historical fiction

Historical fiction is all of the story with fictional characters and events in historical setting.

i) Horror

Horror is fiction in which events evoke a feeling of dread in both the characters and the reader.

j) Humor

Fiction full of fun, fancy, and excitement, meant to entertain; but can be obtained in all genres is defined as humor.

k) Legend

Legend is story, sometimes of a national or folk hero, which has a basis in fact but also includes imaginative material.

1) Mystery

Fiction dealing with the solution of a crime or the unraveling of secrets is called mystery.

m)Mythology

Mythology is legend or traditional narrative, often based in art on historical events, that reveals human behavior and natural phenomena by its symbolism; often pertaining to the actions of the gods.

n) Poetry

Poetry is verse and rhythmic writing with imagery that creates emotional responses. This is often considered the oldest form of literature. Before writing was invented, oral stories were commonly put into some sort of poetic form to

make them easier to remember and recite. Poetry today is usually written down, but is still sometimes performed.

o) Realistic fiction

Story that can actually happen and is true to life is called realistic fiction.

p) Science fiction

Story based on impact of factual, imagined, or potential science, usually set in the future or on other planets.

q) Short story

Fiction of such brevity that it supports no subplots is called short story.

r) Tall tale

Humorous story with blatant exaggerations, swaggering heroes who do the impossible with nonchalance is called tall tale.

2.1.6.2 Nonfiction

Nonfiction is content whose creator, in good faith, assumes responsibility for the truth or accuracy of the events, people, and information presented (Wikipedia, 2016). There are some kinds of nonfiction, they are:

1) Biography/ Autobiography

Biography/ Autobiography is narrative of a person's life, a true story about a real person.

2) Essay

A short literary composition that reflects the author's outlook or point is called essay.

3) Narrative nonfiction

Factual information presented in a format which tells a story is defined as narrative nonfiction

4) Nonfiction

Nonfiction is informational text dealing with an actual, real life subject.

5) Speech

Speech is public address or discourse that is showed in front people.

2.3 Previous Studies

As guidance the writer would like to present some references that was closely related to study she is conducting. It is deixis and the writer thinks that the study can help her in finishing her research.

Purwitasari, Eti. 2009. *Deixis in Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince* by J.K. Rowling and Its Translation into Indonesian in her undergraduate thesis of State University of Semarang. The objective of this study is to identify the equivalence of deixis. It is according to Levinson (1983:69-94) and Mamaridou (2000:65-74), includes person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis as well as to see whether the translated sentences can be justified with the Indonesian structure. This research was designed as a qualitative research and the nature of the study is descriptive and explorative. Qualitative research presents the data and research in the form of qualitative description. The objectives of the data in this study are the words, utterances, and sentences that contain deixis in English and their translations in Indonesian. The observation involves some steps, namely observing, identifying, classifying, and evaluating.

Documentation and observation methods were used to collect the data. The data gathered were analyzed descriptively by using qualitative approach.

Dea Isgoentiar.2012. *Deixis in Charlotte's Web Novel Written by E. B.*White: A Pragmatic Study. State University of Padjadjaran In this research, the writer explains the variety of the type of deixis and the type of reference in conversations found in Charlotte's Web novel. The research method applied in this thesis is a descriptive analysis method, while the theories used in this research are pragmatic theories on deixis and the type of reference by Yule (1996) and Levinson (1983). The aims of this research are to describe the type of deixis that appears on the conversations between the characters in Charlotte's Web novel and also to describe its type of reference in the conversations of the characters in Charlotte's Web novel. The result of the research shows that there are three types of deixis that appears on the twenty six analyzed data.