

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

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

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Pragmatics

In this case, there are some definitions and statements about pragmatics. According to Levinson (1983: 9) said that pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized , or encoded in the structure of language. Pragmatics is as the study of language usage, such as the scope of pragmatics would include the study of deixis. Pragmatics is about the meaning of truth conditions. 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.

In other hand, 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.

2.1.2 Deixis

2.1.2.1 Definition of Deixis

Generally, the word deixis is derived from the Greek word meaning “to show” or “to indicate” and used to denote those elements in a language which refer directly to the discourse situation (Renkema, 2004: 121). Deixis concerns the ways of languages encode information about the context in which utterances occur, and the ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of the context (Strazny, 2005: 260). Besides that, deixis is a site and used for identifying people, object, event, process or an activity that is being spoken or referred into space and time dimension. Consider the following example:

I am now sitting on the desk.

The word “I” refers to the person uttering the sentence. The time which “now” denotes is dependent on the moment of statement is uttered. The word “on the desk” indicates a place where the participant in the speech event.

According to Levinson (1983: 54) deixis is the single obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves. Thus, consider the following example:

Meet me here a week from today with a stick this big.

The words "me," "here," "today," and "this," do not have clear referents and are very difficult to understand. Besides that, we do not know who to meet, whether her or him.

The most basic way of referring to something is to point to it. In a basic level, every language has deitic words. Deitic words are used to point to things in the physical-social context of the speaker and addressee (Kreidler, 1998: 144). According to Yule (2006: 115), the Greek word deixis has meant ‘pointing’ via

language. Meyer (2009: 182) also claims that words have a pointing function commonly referred to as deixis. Therefore, there are some very common words in our language that can't be interpreted at all if we don't know the context, especially the physical context of the speaker and addressee. These are words such as *here, there, this or that, now and then, today or tomorrow, yesterday*, as well as pronouns such as *you, me, her, him, it, her, I, them, etc.*

Schmitt (2002: 77) states that deictic expression is the process of assigning reference also involves the interpretation. It is used to point contextually without naming explicitly such as *you, I, it, her, him, etc.* Deixis is literally 'pointing' in terms of speech context which consists in the location and identification of persons, objects, events, processes, etc. It also relates to the use of certain linguistic referring device, such as demonstratives ((Lyons, 1977: 637) in Cornis, 1999: 18-19). The function of demonstrative is to point items out, such as *this book, that child, these boots, those trees.*

2.1.2.2 The Types of Deixis

Every linguist has his/her own view and opinion about types of deixis. There are several types of deixis as follows person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. In this research, the discussion is focused only on five parts of deixis based on Stephen C. Levinson theory, namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

2.1.2.2.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis concerns itself with the grammatical persons involved in an utterance. Besides that, person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech events in which the utterance is delivered. The category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, second person the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, and third person the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question (Levinson, 1983: 62). According to Renkema (2004: 122), deixis to person is realized using personal pronoun. The speaker as first person, *I*, directs the utterance to the listener as second person, *you*, and could be talking about a third person, *he* or *she*.

Furthermore, person deixis consists of the first person, the second person, and the third person. A person who speaks and gets a role is called as the first person. A person who becomes a listener is called as the second person. A person who does not present in conversation place is called as the third person. Besides that, it includes gender, such as male and female. It also includes amount, such as singular and plural. Here are some kinds of person deixis.

1) First Person Deixis

Levinson (1983: 62) states that first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself. First person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker. According to Renkema (2004: 122), person deixis is realized using personal pronoun. Actually, personal term is a personal pronoun. Pronoun is derived from prefix "pro". Novia (2009: 155) said that pronoun is a word that is

used to refer to someone or something when we do not need to use a noun, because the person or thing has been mentioned earlier. Fika and friends (1991: 72) said that the example as follows:

- a. The following singular pronouns: I, me, myself, my, mine.
- b. The following plural pronouns: we, us, ourselves, our, ours.

2) Second Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983: 62) second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. Second person is normally referred to the person or persons being addressed. The word of personal pronoun in second person is *you*. Second person deixis is deictic reference to a person or persons identified as addressee. Fika and friends (1991: 72) said that the example as follows:

- a) For singular: you, yourself, your, yours.
- b) For plural: you, yourselves, your, yours

3) Third Person Deixis

Based on Levinson (1983: 62), third person deixis is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question. Third person normally refers to third parties other than the speaker or the person being addressed. Third person deixis is deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee. Fika and friends (1991: 72) claimed that the example as follows:

- a) For singular: he, him, his, she, her, it

This time	that time	seven days ago
Two weeks from now	last week	next April
This month	this year	next month

2.1.2.2.3 Place Deixis

Place deixis is also known as space deixis that concerns with the spatial locations relevant to an utterance. In addition, Levinson (1983: 62) states that place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech events.

Furthermore, in place deixis, a speaker can refer to something that is in the vicinity or further way: *this, these* as opposed to *that, those*. Place deixis can be realized not only by the use of demonstrative pronouns, but also by the use of adverb of place: *here* and *there* (Renkema, 2004: 123). In demonstrative pronoun, it can be distinguished by the distance. This (singular), those (plural) and here are used for near distance. That (singular), those (plural) and there are used for far distance.

2.1.2.2.4 Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis also referred to as text deixis. It refers to the use of expressions within an utterance to refer to parts of the discourse that contains the utterance including the utterance itself. According to Levinson (1983: 62), discourse or text 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 located. Discourse deixis are the use of that and this. Discourse, or

text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). The use of *this* can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse. The use of *that* can be used for a preceding portion. Consider the following example:

- a. Use of *this* to refer to a story one is about to tell in:

I bet you haven't heard *this* story.

- b. Use of *that* in the funniest story utterance of:

That was the funniest story I've ever heard.

2.1.2.2.5 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

(<http://www.01.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/whatisocialdeixis.htm>)

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

between the speaker and addressee. For example: *my husband, teacher, cousin, mother, etc.* Absolute social deixis is a deictic 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.*

(<http://awinlanguage.blogspot.com/2012/04/social-deixis.html>)

2.2 Related Studies

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 al-dukhan. 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 Ernest Hemingway, namely *A Farewell to Arms* as a subject of the research. Therefore, in this study the writer analyzes *A Farewell to Arms* novel by using five kinds of deixis theory proposed by Stephen C. Levinson.

