CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the several theories related to this research. Those are definition of pragmatics, definition of deixis, types of deixis include: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis, and the related studies to support the analysis.

2.1 Pragmatics

The term ‘pragmatics’ is derived from the Greek word pragma means ‘action’. Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics which studies how people utterances communicate meaning in context. There are some definitions and statements about pragmatics. According to Levinson, pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of language (Levinson, 1983). Pragmatics is as the study of language usage, such as the scope of pragmatics would include the study of deixis. From the definition above, the researcher can conclude that pragmatics has relation between language and context which contains the study of deixis. Pragmatics is the study of speaker’s meaning (Yule, 1985).

Yule (1996, p. 3) divided pragmatic field into four definitions. The first definition said that pragmatics is study how to analyze what people mean in that utterance and what the words or phrase in those utterance that is referred to speaker. Second, pragmatic is a study of contextual meaning. Third, pragmatic is the study of how to get communication purpose that is said by the speaker. Fourth,
pragmatic is the study of the expression of relative distance. All of the definitions concerned with the study of meaning as communication by the speaker or writer and interpreted by the listener or reader. According to Mey, pragmatic studies the use of language in human communication as determined by the condition of society. It means that, pragmatics is the study of the conditions of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society (Mey, 1993).

Pragmatics deals with the uses made of those meaning. The following belong to pragmatics: politeness phenomena, reference and deixis, implicatures, and speech act (Cruse, 2006). Based on the statement above, the researcher concludes that pragmatics is the study of meaning that includes deixis, reference, implicature, etc. Furthermore, Leech (1983, p. 1) argues that pragmatics is talking about how language is used in communication. It also can be usefully defined as the study of how utterancea have meaning in situations. Griffiths (2006, p. 1) said that pragmatics is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication. Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes that pragmatic is a general study of how the context influences the speaker in interpreting the meaning of a sentence or study in the connection with situations of speech in system of communication.

2.2 Deixis

The word deixis is derived from the Greek word *deiktikos* meaning “to show” or “to indicate”. Deixis has wide definition. Each linguist has different explanation about the definition of deixis. Yule (1996, p. 9) distinguishes deictic expression into two parts; they are proximal and distal terms. Proximal terms are
known near from the speaker, the terms are “This, here, now”. Whereas, distal term is known away from the speaker, it is include “That, There and Then”. Therefore, deixis is the signifier used for identifying people, object, event, process or an activity that is being spoken or referred into time. Consider the following example:

Well, today I will come

The word “I” refers to the person who is uttering the sentence. The word “today” is time deixis but do not have clear referent and difficult to understand because we do not know “today” refers to what time the situation.

According to Levinson, deixis is the single obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of language themselves (Levinson, 1983). Deictic words are used to point to things in the physical-social context of the speaker and addressee (Kreidler, 1998). Meyer (2009, p. 182) also claims that words have a pointing function commonly referred to as deixis. There are some common words in our language that can’t be interpreted at all if we don’t know the context of the speaker and addressee, such as here, there, this, that, now, then, today, yesterday, you, me, her, him, it, I, them, etc.

The function of deixis is to point or indicate something, identification of persons, objects, events, processes, etc. It also relates to the use of certain linguistic referring device, such as demonstratives. The example: this book, that child, these boots, those trees. According Thomas, said that deixis or deictic expressions are those which derive part of their meaning from their context of utterance (Thomas, 1995). Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes
that deixis is the most obvious way to describe the relationship between language and context in the structure of language itself.

2.2.1 The Types of Deixis

Every linguist has different 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 types of deixis based on Stephen C. Levinson theory, include:

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis is related directly in the grammatical categories of person. The function of person deixis is to indicate person. Levinson (1983, p. 69) says there are three categories of person deixis, such as first person, second person and third person. Category of first person is refers to the speaker, second person is refer to addressee and third person is refer to other participant in the speech situation. According to Renkema, deixis to person is realized using personal pronoun (Renkema, 2004).

a) First Person Deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 62) states that first person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker’s reference to himself. First person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker. Renkema (2004, p. 122) said that first person deixis is relized using personal pronoun. Fika et al. (1991) said that the example as follows:
a. Singular pronouns: I, me, myself, my, mine.

b. Plural pronouns: we, us, ourselves, our, ours.

Example:

I am singing a song in the dining room

The word “I” is the first person and as a person who uttering the sentence. It can be said that the word “I” is to point the researcher herself in the sentence.

b) Second Person Deixis

Second person deixis is deictic reference to a person or persons identified as addressee (Yule, 1996). Second person deixis is referred to addressee. Levinson (1983, p.62) argues that second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker’s reference to one or more addressees. Fika et al. (1991) said that the example as follows:

a. For singular: you, yourself, your, yours.

b. For plural: you, yourselves, your, yours.

Example:

You can go to school everyday.

The word “you” is the second person and person who take direct contact with first person or someone who invited to talk with first person.
c) Third Person Deixis

Third person deixis refers to other participant in the speech situation. Levinson (1983, p. 62) says that Third person deixis deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee. According to Yule, third person deixis is a deictic reference as the speaker or addressee and usually imply to the gender that the utterance refers to (Yule, 1996). Third person deixis also can be said as a person who is being talked between the first person and the second person. Fika et al. (1991) claimed that the example as follows:

a. Singular: he, him, his, she, her, it.
b. Plural: they, them, their.
c. The third person singular verb suffix –s.

Example:

She is beautiful girl who ever I call.

The word “She” is the third person and as a person who being talked by first person and second person.

2. Time Deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 62) said that time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or written message inscribed). It means that time deixis is references that it is used to state the time when the utterance is uttered. The function of time deixis is to indicate time.
Time deixis is divided into some categories. According to Cruse, there are three kinds of time deixis. First is before the moment of utterance, second is at the time of utterance and the last is after the time of utterance (Cruse, 2000). In English, these three kinds of time deixis called by tense, they are: present tense, past tense and future tense. The deictic expression of time as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Now</th>
<th>Then</th>
<th>Before</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yesterday</td>
<td>Today</td>
<td>Tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This week</td>
<td>This month</td>
<td>This year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last week</td>
<td>Last month</td>
<td>Last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next week</td>
<td>Next month</td>
<td>Next year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Later</td>
<td>Soon</td>
<td>Ago</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

He will meet you today.

The word “today” is included time deixis but do not have clear referent and difficult to understand because we do not know “today” refers to when the time happen. It can be on Sunday, Monday etc because the reference is not clear.

3. Place Deixis

Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of participant in the speech event (Levinson 1983). According to Yule, place deixis is where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. The function of place deixis is to indicate place.
Thomas (1995, p. 9) states that place deixis, such as here, there, this, that, do not mean very much in isolation; it is only when you know where the speaker is standing. Renkema (2004, p. 123) also states that place deixis can be realized not only the use of demonstrative pronouns, but also by the use of adverb of place: here and there. In demonstrative pronoun, it can be distinguished by the distance.

- Singular: this and that
- Plural: those
- Here are used for near distance
- There are used for far distance

Example:

**There** he spotted Sebastian and Flounder

The application of “there” above is the location of person who is performing by “you” and do not have clear referent and difficult to understand because we do not know “there” refers to where the location mean.

4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis also known as text deixis. Levinson (1983, p. 85) states that Discourse deixis is an expression used to refer to certain discourse that contain the utterance or as a signal and its relations to surrounding text. Discourse deixis also refers to the use of expression within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance.
According to Levinson, Discourse is deictic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to the speaker’s current location in the discourse. The deictic word used here are the demonstratives this and that. This can be used to refer to a portion of the discourse and that can be used to a previous portion.

- Portion used in texts: above, below, last, previous, proceeding, next.
- Portion used in utterances: this, that, there, next, last.

Example:

She hit this girl last week.

Word “this” here simply refer to a certain young female who needs no further introduction.

5. Social Deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 63) said that social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between the participants or referents in a speech event. The function of social deixis is used to distinct social status. According to Cruse, social deixis is something that has relative social status between hearer and speaker (Cruse, 2000). Social deixis is connected with the social distinction and participant who has role. There are two basic kinds of social deixis, they are:

a. Relational social deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 90) said that 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 examples: my husband, teacher, cousin, and pronouns (you, her).

b. Absolute social deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 90) said that 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.

Example of Social Deixis:

“I waked the orderly and he poured mineral water on the dressings.”

The word “the orderly” is absolute social deixis which refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee.

2.3 Related Studies

In this research, the researcher not only reads and understand the theory from reference book but also reads some related studies that have similar discussion to compare with this study, the first related study by Made Devi Pebiyanti in 2006. She found the types of deixis including (person deixis: I, He, She, They, We, and You. Time deixis: last, next, today, yesterday, tomorrow, now, and then. Place deixis: here, there, and East. Social deixis: Guru, Yoga, Ashram, West and residence. Discourse deixis: It, this/these, and that/those).

The second by Nadhifatul Faricha in 2007. She found that deixis used on National section of The Jakarta Post consists of person deixis, time deixis, place
deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The third by Anely Faizah in 2008. In her research, she found the deixis used in surah Al-Dukhan is included into three types of deixis, namely: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis. The frequency of those three types of deixis which often appear is person deixis and time deixis.

The fourth by Magdalena Selvi Yuliawati Sudibyo in 2009. She found seven kinds of deixis by William Wordsworth poems include 14 person deixis, 2 time deixis, 3 place deixis, 7 social deixis, 2 discourse deixis, 0 gestural deixis and 0 symbolic deixis. The five by Ike Endah Rachmawati in 2011. She explained about the deixis is the study how to analyze word or phrase which directly relates utterance to a person, time, place, social and discourse.

The sixth by Dwi Setyawati in 2013. She found that four types of deixis used on Emma novel consists of 195 person deixis (63. 2%), 32 spatial person deixis (10, 4%), 42 temporal deixis (13, 6%), and 40 discourse deixis (12, 9%).

The seventh by Sherly Marliana in 2013. She found personal deixis established anaphoric or cataphoric relations, time deixis the transcription used, place deixis the transcription mostly used locative adverbs of place, discourse deixis the transcription also has discourse deixis elements, social deixis used some terms for encoding the social relationship status.

The last related study by Zuhriyatul Afiyah in 2014, she found that deixis used on A Farewell to Arms novel consists of person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Therefore, this research applies theory of deixis in the fairy tale “The Little Mermaid” by Stephen C. Levinson to get more data. The researcher uses fairy tale because it has many word or phrase
related to deixis. This research is very different with the previous study because no one analyzes types of deixis used fairy tale and can contribute new knowledge about how deixis are used in fairy tale.