

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter aims to examine the theoretical framework and previous studies relevant to the research topic. In the theoretical review, various theories related to the research topic are presented. It includes the definition of pragmatics, deixis and its different types, reference, and context. For the theoretical framework, this study focuses on George Yule's categorization of three distinct forms of deixis. Additionally, this chapter discusses previous related studies that have been conducted in order to compare and contrast them with the current research.

#### **2.1. Definition of Pragmatics**

Pragmatics, as defined by various linguists, encompasses different perspectives. It is a crucial branch of linguistics that examines how the meaning of words can shift based on the specific circumstances of communication. Pragmatics focuses on how words are used to convey meaning within a particular context (Kreidler, 1998, p. 302). Cruse (2006, p. 3) offers a similar definition, stating that pragmatics explores meaning features that are dependent on the context. Griffith (2006, p.1) also perceives pragmatics as the study of features utilized in meaningful conversations. Yule (1996, p.3) asserts that pragmatics concerns itself with the intentional meaning of speakers or authors. It delves into the message the speaker intends to convey and the significance of the words employed. To establish effective communication, it is essential to comprehend the expressions utilized by the speaker to convey their emotions, thoughts, facts, concepts, and so forth. Yule (1996, p.3) proposes a hierarchical structure for pragmatics consisting of four categories. Firstly, it investigates the meaning conveyed by the speaker. Secondly, a significant aspect of pragmatics is the meaning derived from the context. Thirdly, it aims to convey more meaning with fewer words, facilitating comprehension for the listener. Fourthly, it addresses the expression of the speaker's awareness regarding what needs to be communicated, indicating the relative distance between the speaker and the content of communication.

## **2.2. Definition of Deixis**

Deixis, originating from the Greek verb indicating or pointing, is a concept employed in pragmatics to describe words or phrases that directly refer to entities such as objects, processes, attributes, and circumstances. Essentially, deictic expressions are used by speakers to refer to or identify objects within both linguistic and non-linguistic contexts. In situations where language is absent, it becomes relatively easy to ascertain whom or what is being referred to when both the speaker and the addressee share a common environment. Deixis in linguistics is generally divided into three types based on the categorization introduced by linguistic researcher William Stalnaker. These three types of deixis are Person Deixis, Spatial Deixis, and Temporal Deixis.

### **2.2.1. Person Deixis**

Person deixis primarily focuses on the speaker(s) addressing the addressee and often involves the use of pronouns (Kreidler, 1998, p. 145). Yule (1996, p. 10) explains that person deixis encompasses the speaker or writer, the addressee, and is further categorized into three parts: first person, second person, and third person. It distinguishes the first person as the speaker or writer, the second person as the person(s) being addressed, and the third person as individuals not participating in the conversation (Cruse, 2000, p. 319).

First-person deixis is a form of reference used to indicate the speaker or writer. It employs singular pronouns (e.g., I, me, my, myself, mine) as well as plural pronouns (e.g., we, us, our, ourselves, ours). Second-person deixis refers to the addressee or addressees (i.e., you, your, yours, yourself, yourselves). Third-person deixis pertains to individuals who are neither the speaker nor the addressee and is commonly used to denote the gender of the referent (e.g., he, she, they, him, his, her, them, their, himself, herself, themselves).

Person deixis is concerned with the use of personal pronouns in communication (Renkema, 2004, p. 122). In the first person, the speaker or writer refers to themselves using first-person pronouns when addressing the addressee in the second person. Person deixis focuses on the

roles that each participant plays in the communication or conversation process, where an individual can be the first-person addressee, first-person speaker, second- person writer, or another person not actively involved in the communication (Cruse, 2000, p.319).



Personal deixis encompasses the pronouns utilized in various communication activities, as explained by Kreidler (1998, p.145). The table below provides an overview of the different forms of person deixis (Cruse, 2000, p. 320). Table 2.1. Variety of Person Deixis

Person	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I/me	We/us
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	You	You
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	He/him, she/her, it	They/them

### 2.2.2. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis, also known as place deixis, refers to the indication of the location of persons and objects. It is used in dialogues to communicate spatial relationships (Kreidler, 1998, p. 145). Cruse (2006, p. 166) defines spatial deixis as the expression of a place in relation to the speaker. This form of deixis often involves the use of words such as this, that, these, those, here, and there. Fixed references to location specify the latitude and longitude of something or someone, while relational references situate people and places in relation to one another and the speaker (Cummings, 2005, p. 26).

Although demonstrative terms like "this" and "that" can have broader meanings, spatial deixis primarily focuses on their usage to refer to specific entities. Cruse (2006, p. 166) categorizes "this" and "here" as proximal deixis, indicating locations close to the speaker, while "that" and "there" are classified as distal deixis, referring to more distant locations from the speaker. Place deixis goes beyond the speaker's position or distance and also considers movements that occur in proximity to or far from the speaker (Cruse, 2006, p. 166).

Place deictic words also involve projected deixis. This type of place deixis is used to refer to a location, where the speaker is not necessarily the deictic center, but it can be other participants in the speech

event, typically the addressee (Cruse, 2006, p. 166). Yule (1996, p. 12) provides an example of projected deixis with the phrase "come here!" which implies approaching the speaker. Grundy (2000, p. 36) identifies additional spatial deictic words such as "right," "there," "here," "left," "down," "below," "up," "go," "up," "come," "above," "behind," "in front," "take," and "bring."

### **2.2.3. Temporal Deixis**

Temporal deixis, also known as time deixis, refers to the reference of time in relation to a temporal reference point, often the moment of speech (Renkema, 1993, p. 123). Levinson (1983, p. 62) describes temporal deixis as involving temporal deictic words, including adverbs and adverbials such as "now," "then," "today," "last month," and others. These words indicate the timing of an event in relation to the timing of the speaker and serve to identify intervals or positions along the time axis (Cruse, 2006, p. 179).

Temporal deixis encompasses time descriptors such as "yesterday," "today," "tomorrow," "now," "then," and others. Verbs can also serve various functions in indicating tense in addition to temporal deixis.

The time axis can be divided into three main categories: (i) time before the moment of speech, (ii) the moment of speech itself, and (iii) time after the moment of speech. Words like "now," "then," "tomorrow," and "last year" are examples of temporal deictic terms (Cruse, 2006, p. 179-180).

## **2.3. Definition of References**

After considering the previous explanations of deixis, it becomes apparent that the use of deictic terms involves a straightforward situation. While people may refer to these terms, they actually do not carry any inherent meaning. Instead, they serve the purpose of helping the listener recognize something, which is referred to as reference. According to Cruse (2006, p. 3), reference is a broad term that encompasses the act of recognizing things in the world, and deixis is a linguistic approach that describes the process of achieving reference.

Yule (1996, p. 17-18) states that referencing expressions are language

forms that include deictic words. Therefore, it is possible to identify the reference of each



sentence and determine whether the listener is assumed to be familiar with the knowledge being referred to. Inference plays a vital role in producing effective references.

In conclusion, it can be argued that reference and deixis are interconnected when considering the origin of speech. Deixis pertains to anything being mentioned in an utterance, while reference encompasses the implied meaning conveyed by the speaker when referring to something.

#### **2.4. Definition of Context**

The role of context in the discussion of pragmatics, deixis, and reference is evident. Pragmatics, as a field of study, examines meaning in relation to its context (Cruse, 2006, p. 3). It is expected that readers or listeners of a speech comprehend its context in order to understand references made using deictic expressions. According to Cruse (2006, p. 35), the context of an utterance or expression significantly influences its interpretation. Resolving ambiguity in communication, whether verbal or written, also relies on context (Mey, 2001, p. 39). Mey (2001, p. 41) further emphasizes that action is a factor taken into account when determining context. Exophora refers to a text's reference to action as a separate linguistic aspect, illustrating how a consistent referent can be established by considering factors such as person, time, and place.

Cruse (2000, p. 35) identifies several significant elements of context, including: (1) the co-text, which encompasses the words or expressions preceding and following a particular expression; (2) the immediate physical situation; (3) the broader context, which includes power dynamics and social interactions; and (4) the assumption that the speaker and hearer share the same background knowledge. When both the speaker and hearer have similar knowledge about a particular topic, it becomes easier to understand the meaning of utterances during a speech event.

In conclusion, it is important to note that context, whether in spoken or written form, encompasses any information necessary for understanding an expression or sentence that refers to a person, place, or thing. Therefore, context plays a crucial role in establishing the meaning of an utterance or sentence.

## 2.5. Previous Related Studies

There are several related studies that discuss similar topics to this research. The previous study by Debi Ratna Wati, titled "A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Taylor Swift's 'Red' Album," provides relevant findings for this research. Drawing on John I. Saeed's theory, the aim of this research is to categorize the types of deixis found in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's album, identify the most frequently used variations, and determine the reasons behind their usage.

The conclusion of this study is that there are three types of persona deixis used by songwriters in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's "Red" album, namely first-person, second-person, and third-person deixis persona. The most frequently used deixis persona is the first-person singular "I," as all the lyrics of these songs narrate the songwriter's own life story. Spatial deixis is used to indicate the location between the speaker and the listener, including locative adverbs like "here" and "there," as well as demonstrative adjectives like "this" and "that." Temporal deixis is used to indicate the time of events relative to the time of speech, including time adverbs like "now," "yesterday," "tonight," and "future."

The second related study, conducted by Defi Heldia Rahmi, focuses on a research titled "A Pragmatic Study on Deixis in the Song Lyrics of Deen Squad Album." This research refers to Alan Cruse's theory, which categorizes deixis into four types: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and social deixis. The conclusion of this study is that all four types of deixis are dominant and fully present in the ten songs of the Deen Squad album. This is due to the singers narrating moral values and feelings in the religious album, leading to the use of all types of deixis.

The third study on deixis, conducted by Yahyi Mardhiya, is titled "Deixis in Adele's '21' Album." The objective of this research is to explain the types of deixis used in Adele's songs in the "21" album and describe the usage of deixis in the album. The conclusion of this study is that there are five types of deixis analyzed in Adele's "21" album, namely persona deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The identified deixis indicates that the realized meanings align with the songs.

Based on the findings from the three previous studies, it can be concluded that this research also focuses on deixis and uses song lyrics as the object of study.



The difference in this research compared to previous studies is the focus on three types of deixis according to George Yule, identifying the types of deixis used, identifying the dominant deixis, exploring the influence of deixis usage on the meaning of the songs, and exploring a different subject, namely the album "Being Funny In A Foreign Language" by The 1975.

