CHAPTER 2
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Definition of Pragmatic Study

Pragmatics is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication. Pragmatics is the study of how our knowledge of the world and our understanding of semantics interact while taking usage circumstances into consideration. In this case, here are some definitions and statements related to pragmatics. According to (Cruse, 2006: 136), pragmatics deals with the usage of these meanings. The following are pragmatics: polite phenomena, reference and deixis, suggestion and speech acts. Research based on Levinson (1983: 21) shows that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context, which is the basis for language understanding.

There are many definitions of pragmatics. It comes from some linguists. Every linguist has their own ideas and principles concerning pragmatics in general. The study of pragmatics focuses on the interactions between language forms and their users. As cited in Blutner (2002: 1), Katz and Fodor mention the scope of a language description covers the knowledge of a fluent speaker "about the structure of his language that enables him to use and understand its sentences". This is the pragmatic aspect of language and it excludes from the description any ability to use and understand sentences that depends on the "setting" of the sentence. Instead, this information is pragmatic in nature and has to do with the use of words in a conceptual context. It may be extracted using some sort of generic process of conceptual interpretation.

In addition, based on Pupier (in Ambarita, 2021: 7), pragmatics is the study of meaning, which relies on the context that is systematically abstracted from the construction of content or logical form. According to Yule and Stalnaker in (Ambarita, 2021: 7), "Pragmatics is related to the meaning conveyed by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the audience (or reader)." Therefore, pragmatics is another field of study in linguistics dealing with meaning.

According to Levinson in Ambarita (2021: 9), pragmatics is the scientific study of the relationship between the structure of a semiotic systems (especially language) and its use in context, and together with semantics, it forms. part of the theory of meaning. Within the theory of meaning, pragmatics deals in particular with internal meaning, hypothesis and contextual interpretation: a method by which the syntactic features of language expression work in the context of hypotheses and inferences. Additionally, pragmatics is defined differently from two separate points of view. The idea of Anglo-American linguistics and language philosophy is one of them, and it will be looked at in this research study.

According to (Huang, 2017:1), pragmatics is the study of language usage which pays attention of the language usage context. It can be said that pragmatics studies the statements' meaning which is based on the oral or written language that appears in advance of and following a particular part of text and it helps to define the meaning of the statements. According to (Cutting, 2002:2), pragmatics pays attention of the statements' meaning when conversation takes place and the way the participants in the conversation discuss the information a lot more than their words usage. It means that pragmatics is the study of meaning of the words uttered in a conversation in which the meaning is known through paying attention of the contexts of the language used in which through the context called background knowledge context. According to this concept, pragmatics is the study of organized meaning to be understood easily which depends on the language usage. According to (Huang, 2017:2), the main topics of question of the study of pragmatics consist of speech acts, implicature, presupposition, deixis, references, and context, et cetera.

In pragmatic we can learn deixis because deixis is the one of branch in pragmatic. According to Lyons (1981: 170) in (Eragbe, et.al, 2015), "deixis is like reference by means of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the usually extra linguistic context of the utterances, such as who is speaking, the time and place of speaking, the gesture of the speaker, or the current location in the discourse." Cited in Ambarita's study (2021: 7), in addition, Yule and Stalnaker point out that instruction originated in Greek, which is a technical term that uses

language to point out things. In contrast, pragmatics focuses on the analysis of the meaning that language phrases acquire via usage.

There are many benefits of studying pragmatics. One of the main benefits of studying pragmatics is that it helps overcome misunderstandings in communication. Pragmatics help us to understand the actual meaning behind someone's utterances, according to Cutting (2002). By studying the social, cultural, and situational context in which a sentence is uttered, we can interpret the intended meaning and goals of the speaker. Pragmatics can enhance our overall language skills. By understanding how language is used in real life situations, we can develop more effective speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills. Pragmatics also helps us understand language variation within a society. The language used in formal. informal, or different social groups may have significant pragmatic differences. Understanding pragmatics helps us recognize and interpret these variations more effectively.

2.2. Definition of Deixis

Deixis commonly can be classified into three main categories, namely person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. These categories are employed for examining language usage, particularly in cases where the listener may struggle to comprehend the speaker's intended meaning. Therefore, deixis plays a significant role in enhancing language comprehension. Deixis is one of the branches in pragmatic that refers to the use of words or phrases that rely on situational or contextual factors to understand their meaning. In linguistic usage, deixis is a mechanism used by language to refer to location, time, or person that are relevant to the communicative situation.

Many linguists have different definitions and explanations about deixis. Word deixis is borrowed from Greek word for pointing or indication. Levinson (1983:54) explains that deixis is relationship between language and context that reflected in the structures of language themselves. Otherwise, according to Verschueren in (Yusmita, 2018: 6) states that deixis is pointing at variable along some of its dimension. Following, deixis is deictic expressions form a subtype of definite referring expression (Cruse, 2006:45). Deixis (deictic) is a term used in

linguistic theory to refer to those aspects of language that directly correspond to the personal temporal or locational elements of the context in which an utterance occurs, and whose meaning is this relative to that setting.

It can be regarded as a special kind of grammatical property instantiated in the familiar categories of person, tense, place and so on (Levinson, 2004:134). It follows that deictic expression is the way for people understanding the reference of context of the utterance (Cummings, 2005:22). Furthermore, there are five types of deixis namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis, as written by Levinson (1983;68). Verschueren (1999:18) also divides deixis into five types, which are spatial, social, person, discourse, and attitudinal deixis.

Deixis form is always associated with the speaker's context. Deixis is used to analyze that the word referred to is always moving or changing, depending on the speaker, location, time and content analyzed based on context.

As cited in Ambarita (2021: 9), based on Yule and Stalnaker, deixis refers to something through language. This means that "pointing" is called a deictic expression. Deictic expressions are sometimes called indexical. Deixis is an important field of pragmatic, semantic and linguistic research. In conversations, Deixis supported by (Cairns, 1991) is very important because it allows participants to stay at a certain point in space and time. According to (Dylgjeri and Kazazi, 2013), deixis is a language encoding method and a product of the discourse context characteristics, so the interpretation of the discourse also depends on the analysis of the discourse context. The context of utterances is referring expression that indicate the location that speaker use. All the deictic expressions have to be interpreted in terms of which person; place or time the speaker has in mind (Yule, 2006:130).

Most language grammaticalize at least a distinction between proximal (close to speaker) and distal (or non-proximal, sometimes close to addressee), but many make much more elaborate distinctions as we shall see (Levinson, 1983:62).

In example:

(1) *I'll not talk about that here,*

People will see that the speaker (1) was telling to hearer that the speaker to talk about something (that) in that place (here) that the receiver had known about

the meaning of utterances. In conclusion, deixis is pointing expression in interpreting the utterances based on the context that connect to pointing who, when and where the utterance is happened.

2.2.1 Types of Deixis

As many types of deixis that had already stated from some linguist in this study, the discussion is only focus on five types of deixis by Levinson 1983, as follows:

a) Person Deixis

Person deixis is face-to-face communication involves a number of social actor whose roles underlie the basic three-fold distinction between first person, the deictic center along the social dimension, second person or addressee, and third person or other (Verschueren, 1999:20). Person deixis reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person. Such a framework would not that the speaker or spokesperson can be distinct from the source of an utterance, the recipient distinct from the target, and hearers by bystanders distinct from addressees or targets (Levinson, 1983:68).

From the following statements above, understanding person deixis is necessary in communication contexts as it helps provide clear and relevant information about the use of words or expressions that depend on the relationship between the speaker and other participants in the conversation. Person deixis also separated into three categories, namely **first-person** is the speaker (using "I" as a pronouns), **second-person** is the addressee (using "You" as a pronouns), and **third-person** reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addresses (using "He", "They", "It" as a pronouns) (Levinson, 1983:62). A proper understanding of person deixis enables more effective communication and minimizes confusion or misunderstanding between speakers and listeners. There are three sorts person deixis based on Levinson (1983:62), such as:

First-person (I). The first-person pronouns are pronouns that are used when you are the subject. First-person pronouns can be divided into singular and plural.

The first-person singular pronoun refers to the word "I, me, myself, and mine". While the first-person plural refers to the term "we, us, and our".

The example of plural and singular first-person deixis:

I am listening to Coldplay's song on YouTube.

We are going on vacation next month

Second-person (you). The second person pronoun is used to designate the interlocutor or another person, such as you, yourself, yourselves, your, yours.

Example:

You are beautiful woman.

Third-person (He, She, It, They). Levinson (1983:69) states that third person deixis differs significantly from first or second-person deixis as it does not specifically relate to any particular participant-role in the speech event. The third-person pronouns are used for other people who are not involved as interlocutors. The third-person singular pronouns are he, she, him, himself, her, herself, and it, while the third-person plural pronouns are they and their. In other words, the third-person is the person who the first and second person is telling.

Example:

She is beautiful like her mom.

b) **Time Deixis**

Time deixis refers to the linguistic ability to express time in relation to the context of communication. Huang (2007:144) states time deixis focuses on how temporal points and spans relative are encoded in relation to the time when a statement is made. It means to accurately understand a tine deictic. it must be taken into account in relation to the moment when the communication occurs. It involves the use of words, phrases, or other linguistic markers to establish the temporal reference point in a conversation or discourse. Time deixis is essential for understanding and interpreting utterances in context, as it helps identify when events occur or are referred to, and it can vary across different languages and cultures.

There are a number of aspects of *'pure'* time deixis, where there is no direct interaction with non-deictic methods of time reckoning. These include tense the deictic time adverb like (now, then, some, recently and so on) (Levinson, 1983:74).

Like all aspects of deixis, to do this correctly, we need to the identify the difference between *coding time* (CT), which refers to the moment of utterance and *receiving time* (RT), which refers to the receiving moment needed. Coding time are normally located near the speaker, meanwhile the receiving time are located near the receiver, as written by O'Keeffe (2020:82).

As an initial steps toward seeing how time deixis interacts with cultural measurements of time in an absolute or non-deictic way, consider words like today, tomorrow, yesterday. Such terms presuppose a division of time into diurnal spans (Levinson, 1983:74). Therefore, English has a temporal system that includes past, present, and future. In the case of temporal deixis, words or expressions are used to refer to a specific time within the communicative context, whether it happened in the past, present or will occur in the future.

Example:

[1] **One day**, the only butterflies left will be in our chests (*Lyrics of One Day the Only Butterflies Left Will Be in Your Chest as You March Towards Your Death*) The deictic word "One Day" is referring the timing of an event connect to the time of speaking. It categorize as the diurnal span preceding the diurnal span that includes CT. Note that the dietic words *yesterday, today,* and *tomorrow* pre-empt the calendrical or absolute ways of referring to the relevant days (Levinson, 1983:75).

c) **Place Deixis**

Place deixis is known as spatial deixis (Cruse, 2006:130) is words and phrases that used to point to a location (*here, there, near that*). He also states that spatial deixis is indicates location in space relative to the speaker. It categorized as 'place near to the speaker (proximal terms)' and 'place not near to the speaker (distal terms)'. Similarly to Levinson (1983) states that place or space deixis is concerns the specification of location relative to anchorage point in the speech event. The

importance of locational specifications in general can be gauged from the fact that there seem be two basic ways of referring object.

Example:

[1] Where do I go from **here**, do I disappear? (*Lyrics of Sleepwalking*)

In this example that are given above, "here" is pointing location of person who utters the utterance or sentence. It categorizes as proximal dimension. So, from the following statements above, understanding spatial or place deixis is necessary in communication contexts as it helps provide clear and relevant information about the location of objects being discussed. A proper understanding of spatial deixis enables more effective communication and minimizes confusion or misunderstanding between speakers and listeners.

d) Discourse Deixis

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) (Levinson, 1983:85). Discourse deixis may also be of a 'self-referential' or 'reflexive' kind, as when the expressions in this book is used in this book, or when I say *this is what she sounded like* while imitating the voice of the person I am talking about (Verschueren, 1999:21).

Discourse deixis refers to the way language users use certain linguistic expressions to refer to elements within the ongoing discourse or conversation. It involves the selection of words or phrases that indicate referential and relational information in a specific context. Discourse deixis helps the listener or reader to understand how linguistic expressions are connected to the overall discourse and how they contribute to the development of meaning in conversation or written text.

According to Levinson (1983: 85), discourse, or text, deixis refers the use of expressions with utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance. Cummings (2005: 28) explains that in discourse deixis, linguistics expressions are applied to some part of wider discourse (either a written or oral text) in which these expressions occur. A written text both occupies space and is composed and read and specific points in time.

Furthermore, 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 is the use of that and this. Discourse or text deixis concerns the use of expression within some utterance to reference some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance (including the utterance itself).

The example of discourse deixis can be found in the utterance:

Speaker 1: "I will do the exam tomorrow"

Speaker 2: "Good luck with **that**"

The word "that" in the example above is refers to the utterance that is spoken before. So, it can be classified as a discourse deixis.

Additionally, Levinson (1983:85) stated that there is distinction between discourse deixis and anaphora. Anaphora concerns the use of (usually) a pronoun to refer to the same referent as some prior term.

From the statements above, it can be concluded that discourse deixis also known as text deixis. It is containing speaker's utterance during the speech event. Discourse deixis is the deictic word that has function to connect the previous discourse to surrounding text.

e) **Social Deixis**

Cruse (2006:166) defines social deixis are utterances that are used to indicate the position of the referent on the scales of social rank and intimacy in relative to the speaker. According to Levinson (1983: 63), social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions related to participant-roles, specifically aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent. Levinson (1983:90) also states that social deixis is concerned with the element of sentences that is determined by specific participants or situations in which the speech event occurs.

Furthermore, Levinson (1983:90), there are two main types of social deixis: the relational social deixis and the absolute social deixis. Relational Social Deixis refers to some social characteristics and features apart from a reference to the social relationship between the speaker and the hearer (e.g., my wife, my husband, cousin,

etc). Absolute social deixis refers to respectful references, including no relationship appraisals (eg. Mr. President, Excellency, etc.). Similarly, Vershueren (1999:20) stated that social deixis anchors language into its immediate interactional context of use. This process includes, at its most elementary level, what is usually called social deixis.

Based on the explanation above, here is the example:

[1] **Kingslayer**, destroying castles in the sky (Lyrics Kingslayer).

Speaker and bystander relationship exist between the speaker and the addresses respectively. This condition related to politeness. In short, social deixis includes the encoding of social relationship in linguistic expressions which refers to status social of participants in the speech event (Hasanah, 2016:20)

2.3. Reference Meaning

Following our discussion of deixis in the earlier explanation, we discovered that the use of deictic terms referring to person, time, place, social, and discourse was a clear situation. However, such terms can refer to anything.

According to Yule (2006:131) reference is an act by which a speaker (or writer) uses language to enable a listener (or reader) to identify something. Specifically, Cruse (2006:43) explains that reference is definite reference, this is when one or more specific individual entities (persons, things, places, times, and so on).

The relation between a language utterance such as this car, both cars, the cat, another cat, and whatever it refers to in a specific context related to language usage, especially what the speaker may conceive, is referred to as reference. Whereas reference is a broad and complex subject, my focus here is on the relation between referring components and deixis in general.

In addition, Yule (1993: 17) suggested that reference denotes the capacity of the speaker or writer to assist the listener or reader in recognizing something.

For example: A dog barked.

The statement above is made up of smaller meaningful bits. One of the minor components is the term a dog, it refers to a specific animal. This is known as a referencing expression. A referring expression is a piece of language that is

employed as if it were related to something outside of language, such as a live or dead object or notion, or a set of things or concepts. Its referent is the entity to which the referring phrase is attached.

To comprehend the intended meaning, the listener must correctly identity the 'referent being referred to. A definite referring expression is considered successful when it provides sufficient information to eliminate all possible referents except the correct one. The amount of information required in the expression's meaning varies depending on the context in which it is used.

From the following statements above, it can be concluded that reference is used to referring to exact individual entities such as person, places, times, things, and so on.

2.4. Context

When we talk about pragmatics, deixis, and references, they are all obviously related to context. Pragmatics is the study of context-dependent elements of meaning. Meanwhile, to comprehend a reference of speech that employs deictic phrases. The contexts of utterances should be identifiable by the reader or listener. Context is one of the many factors that impact how individuals use language, and it is crucial in determining the meaning of an utterance. Because context is such an important idea in pragmatic analysis, it focuses on the meaning of words in context or interaction, as well as how the individuals participating in the interaction express more information than the words they employ.

According to Cruse (2000: 35), context is critical in interpreting statements and expressions. Furthermore, Mey (2001: 41) stated that context is more than merely reference. Context is a type of activity. It describes how a person, time, and place may be used to generate a referent that frequently refers to someone or something.

According to Cutting (2002: 3), context of situation refers to the context surrounding the speakers to which they can see it. It is the immediate physical co-presence, the situation where the interaction is taking place at the moment of speaking. There are three typical contexts, namely: (1) situational context is the context of what speakers know about what can be seen around them or situations in

which interactions occur at the time the speech occurs; (2) the context of knowledge has two kinds, namely the context of general cultural knowledge and interpersonal knowledge. The context of general cultural knowledge is knowledge held in mind about human life in general. (3) the context of the co-text is the context surrounding the text itself, including grammatical and lexical cohesion.

In Ambarita's study (as quoted is Fromkin (2003: 212), contextual knowledge is knowledge about who is speaking, who is listening, which objects are being discussed, and general facts about the world we live in. Context cannot simply be expressed as the location or when and where the speaker stated, but it also includes the identity of the speaker, the identity of the audience, and the object of discussion based on the world we live in. According to Ambarita (2021: 8), context refers to setting up as an event, statement, or idea and fully understanding it. According to the same reference, context is also defined as the written or spoken past before and after a word or paragraph and its meaning is clear. Meanwhile, Mey (1993:39-40) states that context is more than a matter of reference and of understanding what things are about. It gives a deeper meaning to utterances.

From the following statements above, it can be concluded that context is any information required for comprehending an utterance or sentence that includes a person, place, or object, whether spoken or written. It is crucial in completing the meaning of a speech or statement.

2.5. Previous Related Studies

In supporting this research, there are several previous studies that have similiarties and differences with this research. Hereby proves the existence of research that uses same theory and approach with different object literature about deixis found in the three researches which are revealed, that are as follows:

The first research which entitled **"The Study of Deixis in song lyrics of Bruno Mars' Doo Wops and Hooligans 20l0 Album"**, that is conducted by Lestari (2015). The purpose of this study is to analyze five types of deixis and describe the reference meaning of deixis are found in song lyrics of Bruno Mars's Doo Wops and Hooligans 2010 album. In this study, she used Levinson's theory of deixis. Furthermore, the descriptive qualitative approach was applied in this study.

She defined deixis based on Levinson's five forms of deixis theory and also described the reference meaning of deixis that found in song lyrics of Bruno Mars's Doo Wops and Hooligans 20l0 Album. The result of study is person deixis is more frequently used in every song lyric than spatial and temporal deixis, which can be found in the lyric of Bruno Mars' Doo Wops and Hooligans 20l0 Album. In the same way, the current research studied about deixis in song lyrics and also the referent meaning all kinds of deixis also complete include personal, place, time, discourse, and social deixis. Although, there are many who have conducted the research on the same field. They have different subjects and similar theories. However, in this research, I takes a different source. I takes selected song lyrics in Bring Me The Horizon's *Post Human: Survival Horror* album and also uses the theory of Levinson which is consists of types of deixis.

Meanwhile, the second research which entitled **"A Person Deixis Analysis of Song Lyric in Maher Zain's Album"**, conducted by Ali (2012). This research analyzes personal deixis in the discourse of Maher Zain's Album. It analyses personal deixis in discourse of Maher Zain's album based on Goerge Yule theory (1996). The data are taken from Maher Zain's song in Thank You Allah album. The objective of this study are to identify the types and references of person deixis in song lyrics of Maher Zain's album, as well as to evaluate the reference meaning of person deixis in song lyrics in Maher Zain's Album. Furthermore, this research used the descriptive qualitative method to conduct the investigation. The first technique of data analysis is reading the song lyrics. The second is recognizing the person deixis in song lyrics. Third, categorizing the person deixis. The result of this study is that I found three types of person deixis used in the album. For the result, in previous research, all types of personal deixis are occurred, including the first, second, and third person. In what follow, both of the study previous research and current research are quite similar. They used a pragmatic approach to analyze all kinds of deixis in song lyrics. Although they are similar, they also have differences. Unlike a previous research that applied Yule theory to Maher Zain's song, the current study applied Levinson theory to a new topic, Bring Me The Horizon's song.

Aside from the two researches, the research which entitled **"An Analysis of Deixis Using "Beauty and The Beast" Movie Script"**, that is conducted by

Fadlilah and Septyani (2018) only reveals three types of deixis, that are person, place, and time deixis which are found in the sentences of the conversations in "Beauty and The Beast" movie script in which the analysis of each type of deixis is explained specifically. The research also reveals the frequency of each deixis usage in the events in the movie script in which the dominant deixis that is found is person deixis meanwhile, the result of the frequency of place and time deixis is same.

The similarities between this research and my research are both of them reveal person, place, and time deixis, explain the analysis of each type of deixis specifically, and reveal reference words from the three types of deixis. However, there are several differences between both of the researches, that are this research only reveals three types of deixis, reveal reference words from only three types of deixis, and reveals the frequency of each deixis usage and the dominant deixis meanwhile my research reveals five types of deixis, including discourse, and social, reveals reference words from the five types of deixis, and has no revelation of the frequency of each deixis usage and the dominant deixis. Accordingly, my research has different focuses, to find and explain more complete types of deixis, explains the types of references, deictic and reference words in contrast with the three researches explained above.