

## CHAPTER 2

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter is the result of reviewing some relevant theories to the study, such as the theoretical framework of pragmatics, the definition of deixis, the type of deixis, the definition of references, and some previous studies that are related to my research. These theories are crucial because they are used as the basis for analysing my research.

#### 2.1. Pragmatics

There are some definition and statement about pragmatics. Levinson (1983: 21) defines pragmatics is the study of how language and context connected, and it forms the basis of language comprehension. Yule and Stalnaker (1996) state that pragmatics is related to the meaning conveyed by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the audience (or reader). In addition, Yule (1996: 3) also explain that in interpreting the meaning of an utterance, the hearer should interpret the context around and how context influences the utterance.

Another definition of pragmatics is taken by Cook (2003: 51), he simplifies Levinson's theory by saying "pragmatics is the studies or knowledge that help people communicate effectively and make them to understand each other's words." Furthermore, According to Yule (1996: 172), pragmatics is the study of invisible meaning, or how we understand what is meant when it is not said or written.

Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies about language which has hidden meaning. The hidden meaning that conveyed by the speaker in the utterances can be interpreted if the hearer knows the context itself.

## 2.2. Definition of Deixis

Sometimes we use words or pronouns to show or indicate something, such as pronoun “me” refers to the speaker or the writer or the word “there” refers to a specific location. This phenomenon is called deixis. Imai (2009: 6) defines that the word deixis derives from the Greek word *deiktikos* (deictic), which means "pointing" or "indicating" and captures the essential nature of deixis, which reflects the core function of deixis. According to Deka (as cited by Adinda, 2017: 7), deixis is a term from Greek, refers to one of the most fundamental things we do with utterances. It refers to "pointing through language."

According Grundy (2000: 23), deixis refers to a lexical item that encodes context. There are numerous instances of deixis that occur frequently in daily life, such as the frequent use of pronouns like "this," "that," "you," "she," and "he" when referring to a particular things or person. This implies that whenever we point at something, we automatically use deixis.

Furthermore, Levinson (1983: 54) defines deixis is the study of how language encodes or grammaticalizes aspects of the context of an utterance or speech event. This study also examines how interpretations of utterances depend on context analysis. Besides that, Levinson (1983: 55) also explain deixis as a single oblivious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structure of language itself.

Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that the term "deixis" refers to an expression in which the meaning of an utterance depends on its context. It can help the reader determine who, where, and when the utterance is uttered because deixis serves to point out or indicate something.

### **2.3. Type of Deixis**

There are several explanations about the type of deixis according to experts, but in this study, I will discuss the five types of deixis by focus on Levinson's theory. According to Levinson (1983: 9), there are five types of deixis: person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

#### **2.3.1. Person Deixis**

Levinson (1983: 62) states that person deixis is the encoding of the roles that participants played during the speech event in which the utterance in the question delivered. According to Sisilia (as cited by Adinda, 2018: 665), person deixis is commonly expressed by pronouns, such as "I", "my", "mine", "you", "your", "yours", "we", "ours", "us", etc.

Yule (1996: 10) defines that person deixis divided into three categories by the pronouns for first person (I), second person (you), and third person (he, she, and it). In addition, According to Evi (as cited by Adinda, 2020: 389), the use of the first-person deixis refers to the speaker, the second-person deixis refers to one or more persons, and the third-person deixis refers to someone other than the speaker and the hearer. In other words, person deixis refers to replacing the name or thing by using a pronoun.

Based on the statements above, it is possible to conclude that person deixis is one of the participants in the speech or conversation event that is uttered during the speech or conversation. It is classified as first person, second person, and third person deixis. For example, when we (the speaker) communicate with someone (the addressee), and we say "I love you." We immediately pointing those one via language by using the pronoun "you". The pronoun "you" refers to someone who talk with the speaker. This is the first category of deixis, which is person deixis.

##### **2.3.1.1. First Person Deixis**

Yule (1996: 10) defines that person deixis divided into three categories by the pronouns for first person (I), second person (you), and third person (he,

she, and it). Rankema (1993: 77) states that 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, according to Levinson (1983: 63), first-person deixis refers to the use of the speaker's reference to himself. There are two kinds of first-person deixis: singular and plural first-person. The singular first-person pronouns are: “I”, “me”, “myself”, “my”, and “mine”. The example of singular first-person pronoun can be found in the utterance:

**Speaker:** “I will cook for the dinner.”

on the example above, the word “I” is refers to the speaker and it classified as a singular pronoun first-person.

Then, the plural first-person pronouns are: we, us, our, and ours. The plural first-person pronoun is divided into two kinds, there are:

a) Inclusive- “we” pronoun means that the speaker and the addressee are included in the utterance. The example of inclusive- “we” can be found in the utterance:

**Speaker:** “are we going to the library?”

on the example above, the word “you” includes both the speaker and the addressee, so it can be classified as an inclusive- “we” of first-person plural pronoun.

b) Exclusive- we pronoun means that the addressee(s) are not included in the utterance. The example of exclusive- “we” can be found in the utterance:

**Speaker 1:** “What are you doing now?”

**Speaker 2:** “We are watching vlog on YouTube”

The word “we” on the example above excludes the addressee, so it can be classified as an exclusive- “we” of the first-person plural pronoun.

Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that first-person deixis is referred first person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker or both the speakers and reference grouped with the speaker and it is expressed in a singular pronoun and a plural pronoun.

### **2.3.1.2. Second Person Deixis**

According to Yule (2006: 10), person deixis “you” as the addressee and we have to find that each person in conversation shift from being “I” to being “you” all the time to learn this deictic expression. Levinson (1983: 62) says “second person is the encoding of the speaker’s reference to one or more addressee.”

Furthermore, Grundy (2000: 24) defines that the word “you” can be used both deictically—that refers when the context is necessary to determine the reference—and non-deictically—that refers when the reference is common rather than to particular identifiable persons. In addition, Grundy (2000: 26) also states that the word “you” is used in a much broader range of social contexts in English than would be represented by a single second-person reference term in most other languages. In other words, second-person deixis is the participant of the conversation and can be said as the addressee or the hearer. The second-person deixis pronouns are: “you”, “your”, “yours”, “yourself”, “yourselves”. The example of second-person deixis pronoun can be found in the utterance:

**Speaker:** “You can make your dream come true.”

the pronoun "you" in example above can have two different meanings. First, perhaps the pronoun "you" refers to one person who is addressed or interacts with the speaker. Second, it may be referring to more than one person. In this case, the utterance could be made by a motivator while giving a speech in front of a large audience.

Based on the statements above, it is possible to determine second person deixis refers not only to one person but sometimes also more than one person. Second-person deixis refers to a person who interacts directly with the first person and being an addressee or listener.

### **2.3.1.3. Third Person Deixis**

According to Levinson (1983: 62), third-person deixis pronouns is referring to persons who are neither the speaker nor the addressees of the utterance in question. Levinson (1983: 69) also states that third person deixis is quite different from the first- or second-person deixis because it does not correspond to any certain participant-role in the speech event.

Meanwhile, Grundy (2000: 7) defines that the third-person pronouns that is “he”, “she”, “they”, and “it” are not usually used deictically, but rather anaphorically refer to objects or persons already mentioned in the discourse. The example of second-person deixis pronoun can be found in the utterance:

**Speaker 1:** “What is Robert doing right now?”

**Speaker 2:** “He is learning English for the test tomorrow”

The word “he” in the example above is refers to Robert. Robert is not the speaker or addressee in that conversation. So, it can be classified as a third-person deixis pronoun.

Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that the third-person deixis does not refer to the speaker or addressee in the conversation, but it is the object that mentioned by the speaker and the addressee without follow the discourse.

### **2.3.2. Place Deixis**

Levinson (1983: 63) defines place deixis means the encoding of spatial locations relative to the participants in the speech events. Yule (1996: 12) states that the concept of distance already mentioned is clearly relevant to spatial deixis, which indicates the relative location of people and things.

Furthermore, according to Mayer (2009:186), spatial or space deixis is associated with adverbs such as here or there, and some uses of prepositions such as in or on (e.g., in Palembang, on the bed). The example of spatial deixis can be found in the utterance:

**Speaker 1:** “Where do you live?”

**Speaker 2:** “I live on Mandala Street number 19”

The word “on” in the example above is refers to the specific place on that conversation. So, it can be classified as a spatial deixis.

From the statements above, it can be concluded that spatial or place deixis is referring to the place position which is stated by speaker, or in the other word, place deixis can be said as pointing to the place.

### **2.3.3. Time Deixis**

According to Levinson (1983:62), time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time in which the utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed). Yule (1996:14) explains that we can assume temporal events as objects that move toward us (into view) or away from us (out of view). The examples of events coming toward the speaker from the future are “the coming week”, “the approaching year”, etc. Moreover, Yule (1996:15) also explain that to indicating temporal deixis in English, we can also use the tenses to indicate temporal deixis in English. the present tense is the proximal form of temporal deixis, and the past tense is the distal form of temporal deixis.

In addition, according to Cummings (2005: 24), temporal deixis is commonly encoded in English in adverbs such as “now”, “then”, and in calendrical terms like “yesterday”, “today”, and “tomorrow”. Yet, even though these terms encode different units of time, they can do so in a way that refers to larger or smaller parts of those units. The example of temporal deixis can be found in the utterance:

**Speaker 1:** “What will you do tomorrow?”

**Speaker 2:** “I will meet Joe for lunch to discuss the contract”

The word “tomorrow” in the example above is refers to the specific time on that conversation. So, it can be classified as a temporal deixis.

Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that time or temporal deixis is a type of deixis that relative to the time of utterance. If the speaker asks “time”, this does not indicate a time that coincides with the previous event, but immediately after it.

#### **2.3.4. Social Deixis**

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) adds that 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. (e.g., Mr. President, Excellency, etc.). The example of social deixis can be found in the utterance:

**Speaker 1:** “Good morning, what are you doing, my wife?”

**Speaker 2:** “I am cooking for the breakfast, dear”

The word “my wife” in the example above is refers to the relationship between the husband and his wife. They have the social relationship So, it can be classified as a relational social deixis.



From the statements above, it can be concluded social deixis does not refer to time, place, or person, but refers to the rank of society and position between speaking and accepting a society of wisdom. The aspect of sentences that reflect certain realities of the social situation in which the utterances occur is also concerned by social deixis.

### 2.3.5. Discourse Deixis

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, 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 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 English test 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.

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

## 2.4. References

According to Yule (1996:17), reference is an act in which a speaker or writer uses linguistic form to enable a listener or reader to identify something. Reference is clearly tied to the speaker's goals (for example, to identify something) and the speaker's beliefs (i.e., can the listener be expected to know the particular thing) in the usage of language.

Furthermore, Brown and Yule (1983: 28) state that in discourse analysis, reference is treated as an action on the part of the speaker or writer. Yule (1996: 17) also explains linguistic forms referring expressions, which can be proper nouns (for example, table, cat, mother), definite or indefinite noun phrases (for example, the writer, the scientist, the reader), and pronouns (for example, she, he, it).

Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that reference is something that refer to every word which is uttered by the speaker or the hearer, such as person, place, or time.

## 2.5. Previous Related Studies

The first similar research is written by Christine (2015), entitled "Place Deixis Used by Four Characters in the Movie Entitled Her". The objectives of the study are to describe the types of place deixis used by four characters in the "Her" movie script and to describe the references of place deixis used by four characters in the "Her" movie script. The researcher used two theories to analyse the data. The first theory is according to Levinson's theory (1893) and the second theory is according to Cook's theory (1992). The results of the study show that there are 13 expressions of place deixis that occur 37 times in the "Her" movie script. The most common type of place deixis that was found in the study is "here".

The second similar research is written by Ayuningtyas (2019), entitled "An Analysis of Social Deixis in "Great Expectations" Short Story (2001)". The objectives of the study are to find out the kinds of social deixis used in "Great Expectations" short story and to describe the social relationship

between the characters found in “Great Expectations” short story. The Levinson’s theory (1983) to analyse the data. The results of the study show that the researcher found two types of social deixis in “Great Expectation” short story; there relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. 157 words are found and classified as relational social deixis. 50 words are found and classified as absolute social deixis.

The third similar research is written by Saputri (2016), entitled “An Analysis of Deixis in Black Swan Movie Script”. The objectives of the study are to find the types of deixis and to find the dominant type of deixis in “Black Swan” movie script. The researcher used Levinson’s theory (1983) to analyse the data. The results of the study show that the researcher found four types in “Black Swan” movie script. There are personal deixis (1825 words), spatial deixis (673 words), temporal deixis (26 words), and discourse deixis (70 words). The most dominant deixis used in “Black Swan” movie script is personal deixis.

Based on the previous studies above, there are the similarities and the differences between my study and the previous studies. The similarity between my study and the previous study is I will analyse the data by using Levinson’s theory about the types of deixis. The differences between my study and the previous studies are the object of my study is different from the previous studies, and I will analyse the data by using five types (all types) of deixis based on Levinson’s theory.