

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The purpose of this part is to explain how the preview studies and related theories have been reviewed. The reviews provide support for this research. Here are details about certain sections that were offened.

2.1 Pragmatics

The study of pragmatics involves understanding the meaning of the speaker. It is concerned with the interpretation of meaning as conveyed by a speaker or writer. According to Levinson (1987), pragmatics is the relationship between language and context which is the basis for an understanding of language, in other words regarding the ability of language users or speakers to connect to sentences and contexts appropriately. Pragmatics is the study of how context can contribute to the meaning of utterances. Yule (2014) stated that pragmatics is the study of what speakers mean. In other words, communication does not depend on the meaning of the word in a speech but also understand what the speaker means by their speech in a context. Pragmatics is the study of meaning conveyed by speakers or authors and interpreted by the hearer or reader.

Pragmatics examines the change in the meaning of words or sentences caused by changes in context. Yule (2017) stated pragmatics describes the meaning of language itself by situations and terms of language understanding. The focus of pragmatics is not exclusively on how humans use their language but also

on how they are related to society. Pragmatics is also concern about the use of language that refers to certain references according to usage.

The importance of pragmatics lies in the meaning of the speaker's utterance than the meaning of words themselves. It is impacted by the context in the language event where the utterances happened. Pragmatics emphasizes the speaker's meaning and context meaning. Cutting (2002) stated Pragmatics involves the interpretation of what the person means in a specific context and how that context affects, how do speakers set what they want to say to the other person, where, when, and under what circumstances. Thus, Pragmatics is important in this research because pragmatics applies skills to use language for communication in every situation, and underlies the linguistic interaction between humans as a member of society. Pragmatics focuses on meanings produced by its sentences that can be known by looking at the existing context and finding out the meaning desired by the speaker by understanding the context in the speech event.

2.1.1 Deixis

A speaker who talks to his interlocutor often uses words that refer to the person (me, you) time, or place. The words commonly referred to as deixis have the function to show something. Levinson (1987) stated deixis is the study of the relationship between language and context that is reflected in the structure of language itself. Deixis is a pragmatic branch that examines the meaning of words or sentences caused by changing contexts. In essence, deixis is about understanding the context of interaction between speaker and interlocutor. Yule (2017) stated deixis means the point of the

language directly. Deixis usually describes the function of pronouns, including place, time, and person according to the reference. Deixis is used to find out who is the speaker, what is referred to in the speech, and when the time in the speech occurs.

2.1.2 Types of Deixis

Levinson (1987) stated that deixis is group into five types in turn person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis. While Yule (2017) has another explanation of deixis, deixis is divided into three types. There are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis.

2.1.2.1 Person Deixis

The role of the participant in language events is part of the category of person deixis. Yule (2017) agreed there are three kinds of person deixis namely first person, second person, and third person. In-person deixis, the first person is the speaker's reference to himself, like the word I. The second person is a reference to someone (more than one) who is addressed in conversation like you. The third (singular) person addresses someone who is neither a speaker nor a listener, such as she, he, it. The function of the first, second, and third-person deixis is the same, the function as a pronoun that refers to people. It's just a position that distinguishes three of them. If the first person is a speaker, the second person is the opposite speech or the person to talk to, and the third person is the person who discussed.

The first person deixis is I, it is usually used in writing or speech that formal or informal according to the context of the conversation and with

whom the speaker is speaking. The use of the first-person deixis can also show intimacy between the speaker and listener. The word “you” is a form of second-person deixis. You can be addressed to everyone depending on the social status of the interlocutor. It is not only for singular, second person deixis also has a plural form. The third person deixis consists of she, he, and it. They are used in the position of the subject. In addition, there is a third person (plural) namely they and them. In general, they can be used for humans and animals. They are used to refer to people who are speaking in large numbers. The utterance below shows the type of person deixis

Becca : “Jessica and Ashley, I don’t actually know which one of
 you is which”
 Ashley : “Yeah”

(Ainiyah et al, 2019)

The word “you” expressed by Becca is person deixis. When viewed from the context of the speaker, the word “you” does not describe the singular or is not intended for one person. The word “you” said by Becca is plural, Jessica and Ashley. Becca refers to the two as second-person deixis.

2.1.2.2 Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis is related to the place or location used by the speaker in language events. Spatial deixis is divided into places that are close to the speaker and far from the speaker. In a conversation, someone will distinguish between here, and there. This is because here the location is close to the speaker, there the location is not near the speaker, while “there”

explains the location is not close to the speaker and not close from the hearer.

Yule (2017) stated the distance mentioned above is related to spatial deixis, that's the place of the relationship between the person and the object shown. However, the place from the speaker can be determined by understand the context. Locational deixis works as a demonstrative to indicate a place that is near or far away. The utterance below shows the type of spatial deixis

Rocket : "I would very much to go **there**."
 Thor : "yes"

(Sari & Zakrimal, 2020)

The word "There" uttered by Rocket is spatial deixis. "There" defines the location which occurs in speaking. The place from the utterance is Nidavelir, and the name Nidavelir is not available in the rocket's speech. From the context, it can be seen that rocket and his friend wanted to go to a gun manufacturing place and that place is called Nidavelir

2.1.2.3 Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis or time deixis is an expression of the distance that can be seen in language events and made by the speaker such as now, today, then, and others. Temporal deixis has a function to referring time that explains whether or not the duration of the event in a language event. According to Yule (2017), temporal deixis is the time as intended by the speaker in the event language. Temporal deixis refers to the time the event

takes place, either past, present, or future. The utterance below shows the type of temporal deixis.

Donald Trump : “**This year**, we also took another
significant step forward in the Middle East”
Audience : [Clapping hands]

(Retnowaty, 2019)

Trump delivers a speech at the Grand Hall of the United Nations Headquarters, New York. Trump delivers speech in front of the General Assembly in 2018. During his speech, Trump mentions the year 2018. 2018 was the year when Trump took significant steps in the Middle East. Based on the context, it can be understood that “this year” means the year 2018. And the word “this year” defines temporal deixis.

2.1.3 Functions of Deixis

A focus of this research is the deixis function, which is closely related to the function of language. The use of deixis by the speaker certainly serves the functions. That also occurs in The “The Tomorrow War” movie. Deixis has functions in language communication. Jakobson (1960)’s function of language is used to examine the function of deixis. Jakobson (1960) stated that there are six functions of language in deixis, namely referential, emotive, conative, metalingual, phatic, and poetic. The functions of deixis concern the speaker, to mention the recipient as the listener, to refer to who is not a speaker or receiver, and to refer to the moment when a statement was made.

2.1.3.1 Referential

Referential serves to talk about objects around the speaker or those in the social environment Jakobson (1960) stated the referential function is a language function that refers to the message and is connected to the context aspect. It means referential has to function to give the information discuss a problem with a certain topic. It can be seen in the conversation below.

Meghan : “The Association of Commonwealth Universities,
which **Her Majesty the Queen is Patron of,**
supports universities to promote equality in
their own institutions.”

Emma : “it’s great.”

(Kanaza, 2020)

The context of the utterance occurs when Meghan talked to the audience she tells to the audience especially Emma that the queen supported all universities. The word “her” uttered by Harriet is kind of person deixis. “Her” used by Meghan has a function to give the information and the utterance has a function of referential because Meghan gave an explanation related to the information of speech. Meghan conveys the message of the queen through her speech.

2.1.3.2 Emotive

Emotive function is used to express the speaker's feelings in language events. Jakobson (1960) stated the emotive function is the function of language to express the situation of the speaker. This function is based on the feeling of the speaker. It used to express joy, happiness, anger, sadness and others. It can be seen in the utterances below

Meghan : "**It is wonderful to join you here today**, and we look forward to learning more about your academic endeavors and the work you plan to do as future leaders"
 Emma : [Clapping Hands]."
 (Kanaza, 2020)

The context of the utterance occurs when Mr. Knightley was meghan stands on the podium and makes a speech. During that moment, Meghan shows her appreciation to the audience for making it possible. The word “here” is uttered by Meghan, and “here” is a kind of spatial deixis. The word “here” used by Meghan has a function of language that contains deixis. The kind of function is emotive, this can be seen in the sentences spoken by Meghan. Meghan used “here” to express her feelings again, she emphasized that this is a wonderful moment for having the opportunity to give a speech by adding the words “wonderful” in the sentence.

2.1.3.3 Conative

Conative oriented to the interlocutor or an expression addressed to the interlocutor. Jakobson (1960) stated the function expresses the speaker's desire to the recipient by doing something directly. In other words conative is used when speakers give orders to the hearer. It can be seen in the utterance below

Miss Halcombe : "**let us go now!** Mr. Walter Hartright, at once, and do the best we can together."
 Mr. Hartright : “Yeah”
 (Sangadah, 2020)

The context of the utterance tells about there was an invitation from Miss Maria Halcombe to finish the case and try to do the best. “Now” is

uttered by Miss Halcombe is kind of temporal deixis. The word “Now” has function as conative. The utterances have a conative function because the speaker wants an utterance that what he said must be done by his interlocutor, it is to order her friend to go immediately to the invitation.

2.1.3.4 Metalingual

Jakobson (1960) stated the metalingual function is the application of a code that is used in utterances. Metalingual has a function that is concerned with the code used to talk about or explain an utterance. It can be seen in the utterance below.

James	: “ I call myself a man of science , where belief in supernatural entities that cannot be defined, formulated and proven in a scientific framework is unbelievable. Therefore, he does not believe in the existence of a divine entity it is called deity ”
Hasto	: “Oh why?”

(Suprayogo, 2017)

The context tells about the dialogue between Indonesian and American, they talk about their belief. The word “I” uttered by James is kind of person deixis. James used “I” to explain something that people do not know. The utterances in the dialogue have a metalingual function because describe a code that is used (language is used to talk about language itself). The utterance has a metalingual function because it describes a foreign word, namely deity.

2.1.3.5 Phatic

Phatic has the function to initiate, communication between the speaker and the interlocutor. Jakobson (1960) stated phatic function is the function

of language as an opening, forming, and maintain the relationship between speaker and listener. It can be seen in the utterance below.

Emma : “**How do you do**, Mrs Ford? I beg your pardon. I did not see you before. I hear you have a charming collection of new ribbons from town. Jane came back delighted yesterday”

Mrs Ford : “Okay”

(Setyawati, 2013)

Emma has just met someone asking the person how he is doing and talks about the new collection of ribbons that the person has. The utterance “How do you do” spoken by Emma has a function of language that contained deixis. “You” is spoken by Emma to greet Mrs. Ford. The word “you” is a kind of person deixis. The utterance has a phatic function, by using the sentence “How do you do, Mrs. Ford?” It is used as an opening conversation and to maintain a relationship. Thus, the word "you" is used in the utterance to explain the function of phatic as an opening in the conversation.

2.1.3.6 Poetic

Poetic functions use adjectives and adverbs to describe the characteristics and qualities of the subject included in the utterance. Jakobson (1960) stated the poetic function is message encoders in the conversation. This function connects to the message that appears if someone conveys a message in a language. It can be seen in the utterance below.

Mr. Hartright : “...And the rays of light shifted once more, and pointed over your shoulder; **and there, behind you, stood an angel weeping....**”

Ms. Fairlie : “Do not like that”

(Sangadah 2020)

The context of the utterance is when Mr. Hartright talks about his dream. In his dream, there is a light behind Miss Fairlie. That's right, an angel was crying. The sentence "and there, behind you, stood an angel weeping" uttered by Mr. Hartright is the function of language that contained deixis, because "there" and "you" are deixis. Mr. Hartright used those words to tell a message by using poetic words. The Messages that can be taken from the utterance above are not to believe in what you see in a dream because it may not be the reality. It is focused on conveying a message in an aesthetically pleasing manner. Based on context from the utterance above, the utterance has a poetic function because there is a message behind the utterance.

2.2 Previous Research

Sitorus (2019) analyzed the type and dominant deixis found in song lyrics "you are the reason" the popular song in that time by Calum Scott used Yule's (1996) theory. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. The result is person deixis is the dominant type of deixis and 67 words of deixis are included in a lyric song by Calum Scott.

Retnowaty (2019) analyzed the type of deixis in Donald Trump's Speech to UN General Assembly. The researcher described five types of deixis using Levinson (1987) theory. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. The result shows that there are 344 utterances in Donald Trump's Speech to UN General Assembly. The person deixis is the most found in Donald Trump's Speech with 279 (81.10%) of frequency.

Purba and Utara (2020) found there are five types of deixis in the Salam Alaikum song lyrics. Namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The researcher used Levinson (1987) theory. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. As the result, the most common deixis is person deixis because there is an expression that tells the religious life of the singer.

Prichatin (2020) defined and investigated the five types of deixis in the novel Peter Pan and Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens using Levinson (1987)'s theory. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. The result is the most common deixis found in the novel is person deixis. There are many person deixis from one of the characters in the novel.

Sinaga, Herman, and Marpaung (2020) analyzed three types of deixis using Yule (1996)'s theory and interpret the meaning of the references found in Lewis Capaldi's Lyrics of the album song "Breach". The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. Person deixis is the most common type of Deixis in this study with 11 data (55%), spatial deixis with 6 data (30%), and temporal deixis with 3 data (15%).

Purba and Thao (2021) analyzed the type of deixis by using (Yule, 1996) theory. There are three types of deixis found in Hailee Steinfeld's "Half Written Story" album song lyrics. The method of the research was the descriptive qualitative method. The result is the most type of Deixis in this research is person Deixis (93%), spatial Deixis (6%), and temporal Deixis (1%).

Apriyana (2021) analyzed deixis in Big Hero Movie 6, the researcher analyzed about kinds of deixis and the kind of dominant deixis in Big Hero Movie 6 by using Levinson (1987) theory. The researcher found five types of deixis. The researcher used descriptive qualitative to analyze the data. The result from the research, person deixis is the dominant kind of deixis in Big Hero movie 6 based on 46% of 10.

The previous research used the theory of Yule (1996) and (Levinson, 1987). This present research applied the Yule (2017) theory. The difference from previous research lies in the data source. The data source of this present research is “The Tomorrow War” movie.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research begins with defined about pragmatics. The research conducted on deixis was chosen by the researcher. In addition, the research investigated the types of deixis and functions of deixis. The types of deixis are based on theory by (Yule, 2017). There are three types of deixis namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The functions of deixis are based on Jakobson (1960) theory, there are Referential, emotive, conative, metalingual, phatic, and poetic. Those theories are applied to analyze the deixis in The “The Tomorrow War” movie.

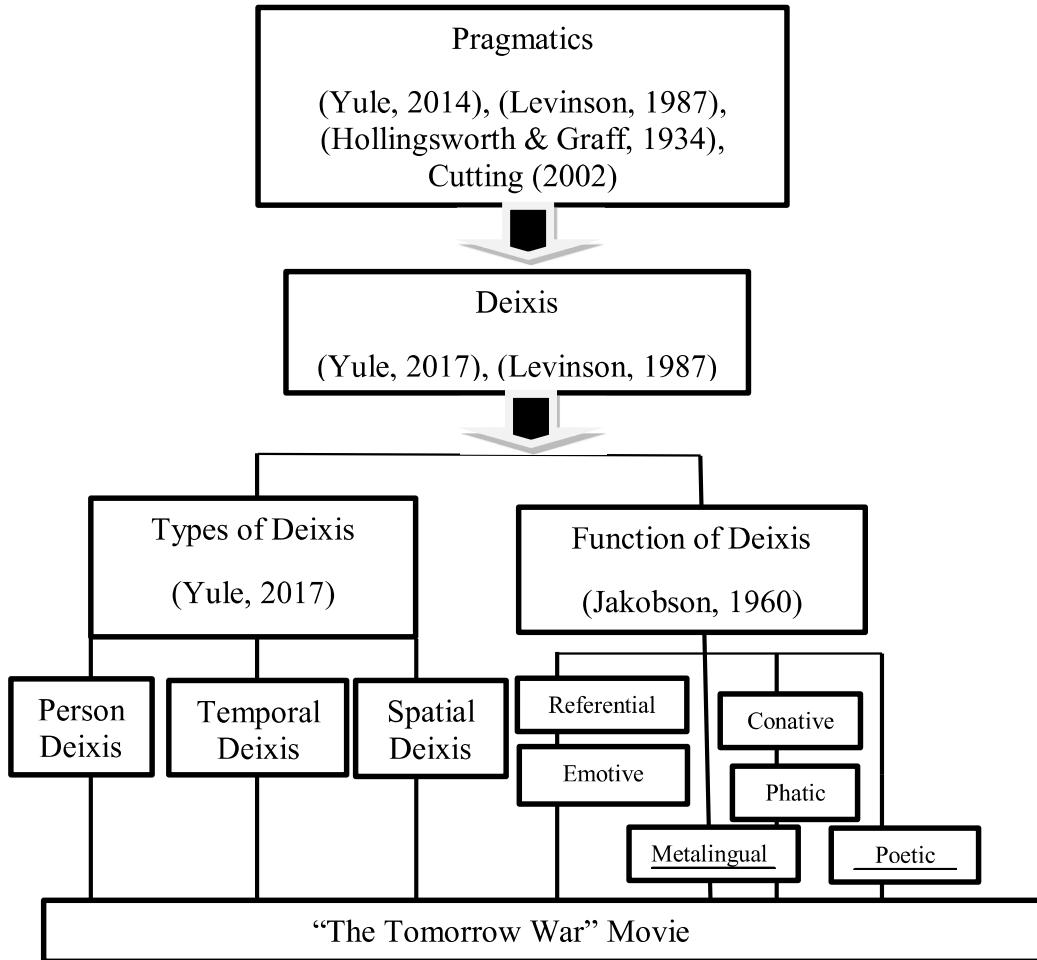


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework