

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this part, various kinds of theories dealing with this research will be explained. Theories are very important because the reader will be used as the basic foundation in conducting the analysis of this research.

2.1.1 Pragmatic

Based on Yule (1996:3) pragmatics is a study of speaker meaning. It more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrase in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics is concern with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It means that how the context can influence what the speaker said and what the speaker or writer means about the utterance happens.

Based on the statement above, it involves the understanding of what is communicated by people in a context and how the context influences people what is communicated. In other definition of Yule's statement in one quotations, Pragmatic is a study of contextual meaning. It indicates that how the listener can get idea from what the speaker conveys.

The speaker should pay more attention on how important the situation in applying the language.

According to Levinson (1983:21) states that pragmatics is the study of relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. Here the term language understanding is used in the way to draw attention to the fact that understanding an utterance involves a great deal more than knowing the meanings of the word uttered and the grammatical relations between them.

Based on the definition above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics is the study about contextual meaning. Context is the ability of the listener to interpret of what is uttered by the speaker. Pragmatics is study about how meaning conveyed by the word or sentence depends on aspects of the context which is used.

2.2.2 Deixis

There are many words in the language that cannot be interpreted alone without being put in a context. In this case, the writer discusses how to interpret the meaning of the words by the studying the features of deixis.

Based on Yule (1996:3), deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' is called deistic expression. Deixis relates to the use of demonstratives, first and second pronouns,

tense, specific time and place like now and here, and variety of other grammatical features which tied directly to the circumstances of utterance.

Levinson (1983:54) states that deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammatical features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concern ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

Deixis is an important field of language study especially for learners. Deixis makes discourse easier and more effective to gives meaning and pass more information in less time. Deixis also belongs within the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which people used. According to Levinson (1983:60-94), there are five types of deixis. They are: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The writer uses three types of deixis to be analyzed and the following is the explanation of each type of deixis.

2.2.2.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis is involves basically the speaker, known as the first person. The category of first person is the grammatical of the speaker (I) .The addressee known as the second person or encoding of reference to one or more addresses. The other significant participants in the speech situation, neither speaker or hearer, that known as the third person. Levinson (1983:62) states that the person deixis concerns the encoding of the role participants in the speech event in which the

utterances is delivered. Person deixis usually marked by personal pronoun. It can be seen by some explanation below:

1. First Person

The first person deixis is a reference that refers to the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns (I, me, myself, mine) and plural (we, us, ourselves, our, ours).

For examples:

a) Celsea said:” I will always love you, dear”.

In this sentence, please focus to **I**. I refers to Celsea and it expressed in singular pronouns.

b) Rani, Lesni and I visited Lesni’s grandma two days ago. We are happy.

From this sentence, please focus to **we**. We refers to Rani, Lesni and I and this is expressed in plural pronouns.

2. Second Person

The second person deixis is a deistic reference to a person that identified as addressee, such as you, yourself, yourselves, your, and yours.

For example:

a) “I want a sing for you”. Said Marijen to Maryzane

From this sentence, **You** refers to Maryzane. This sentence is expressed in singular pronouns

- b)** “You must keep your body for this exam”. Said Mr.Tony to the children.

You in this sentence refers to the children and expressed in plural pronouns.

3. The third person

The third person is a deistic reference to a referent not to identify as the speaker or addressee. Such as: she, he, they, him, himself, her, herself.

For example:

- a)** “Dairi is my lecturer. He is handsome”

He refers to Dairi and this sentence expressed in singular pronouns.

- b)** Lulu, Luna, and Lui go to SP Batu Aji. They buy banana fruit.

They in this sentence refers to Lulu, Luna, and Lui. This sentence expressed in plural pronouns.

2.2.2.2 Social Deixis

Social deixis concerns to the social relationship between participants and their status, and deixis points out or expresses in participant roles especially the

aspect of the social role between speaker and listener and also between listener to reference. According to Levinson (1983:90), social deixis concerns with the aspects of sentences which reflect or establish or determined by certain realities of participants or the social situation in which the speech event occurs.

Levinson adds that there are two basic kinds of social deixis information that seems to be encoded in language around the world. There are a relation social deixis and absolute social deixis. Social deixis relation 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. In English the relational social deixis may be a lexical items. For example: *lecturer, my daughter, cousin* and the others. Absolute social deixis is a deistic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. For example: *President Jokowi, your majesty, prime minister, Mr* (for man), *Mrs* (for woman) and the others.

Social deixis occurs in many aspects of language usage that depends on the relation, but their use are relevant to the topics of social deixis in so far as grammatical.

For example:

- 1. President Jokowi** visits his son on Sunday morning

President Jokowi is social deixis

- 2. The old man** said to **the housekeeper** to bring his bag to his room

The housekeeper means servant.

2.2.2.3 Discourse deixis

Discourse deixis refers to a such matters as the use of *this* to point of future discourse element, and *that* to point of past discourse elements. Discourse deixis sometimes is called as textual deixis.

Based on Levinson (1983:62), discourse deixis deals with the orientation in the text through the writer or the speaker, the relation of the text passages to the current utterance either as a head of time or past, forthcoming or simultaneous. It encodes reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located. It means that discourse deixis is deistic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to the speaker's current location in the discourse, such as: above, below, last, previous, proceeding, next, this, that, there, etc.

In discourse deixis, there are many word and phrases in English that indicates the relationship between utterance and prior discourse, such as: but, therefore, however, besides, after all, so, well, anyway, actually, etc.

For example:

1. Demi Lovato album is so interesting. **That** is tell about the real life.

That in this sentence shows discourse deixis

2. I get the first ranking in my class, **so** I am happy.

So in this sentence has function to connecting word *I get the first ranking in my class* and the prior sentence *I am happy*.

2.2.2.4 Holy Bible

Literary works is imaginative or creative writing. There is a literary works that brings us to the world of dreams and takes us away from reality. Literary works can be classified according to fiction or no-fiction. They are poem, short story, prose, and drama.

Holy bible is a literary work in creative writing. Holy bible uses old language and some of part include about story. Such us four gospel from new testament from Holy Bible in new testament Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Four gospel tells about Jesus story. Holy Bible concerns with human being and thorough the story gives valuable massages to the readers. Some of sentence in Holy Bible is like a proverb that can enrich the readers 'sense of humanity and imagination. Holy Bible tries to portray human relationship, love struggles, ambition and experience or in other word says "worship".

By reading Holy Bible, the readers can get the knowledge of life expression by words or sentence. In the Holy Bible, there are three types of deixis base on Levinson(1983); person deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis that the writer will analyze.

2.2 Previous Research

In this case, the writer will discuss about deixis in pragmatic field that used by the other researcher as the reference to this research. The writer takes some of previous research related to the title of this research.

The previous researches are taken by the writer as a guide to conduct this research. The three researches above analyzed deixis in different way, different expert and uses same method based on pragmatic field.

The first researcher is Iksan Udin, (2010) entitled *A Deixis In The Writing From Of Advertisement In "Time" Magazine* dominant to analyzed place deixis and use quantitative method. From the research, researcher has result that Person deixis is often used and almost all the advertisement, the personal pronoun "you" existed. There are four types of place deixis found in the research, they are anywhere, wherever, on ice, space in bed. This research published in 2010 from English Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture state Islamic universities Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The second researcher is Ria Tri Okta Prasanti, (2014) entitled *A Translation Analysis on Deixis in The Twilight Saga: Breaking Down (Book One) By Stephenie Meyer and Its Indonesian Translation (Pragmatic Perspective)* analyzed all types of deixis based on Levinson theory and used descriptive qualitative methods. From the research, researcher has result that There are five types of deixis used by author in the novel *Twilight Saga: Breaking Down (Book One)*. From 77 data there are 32 data or 41, 56% data belong to person deixis, 12 data or 15,58% belong to place deixis, 12 data or 15,58% belong to time deixis, 5 data or 6,49% belong to social deixis and 14 data or 18,18% belong to discourse deixis. It shows the most dominant occurrence is person deixis. This research publish in 2014 from School of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

The third researcher is Dian Trisnatanty, (2015) that has research entitled *Deixis In The Legend Of Sleepy Hollow By Washington Irving: A Pragmatic Approach*, analyze deixis based on Yule theory. The researcher analyze three types of deixis, person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. From the research, researcher has result in percentage form. They are: Person deixis (83,7%), Spatial deixis (4,7%), and Temporal deixis (11,7%). This research publish in 2015 from English Department Faculty of Language And Literature, Putera Batam University

2.3 Theoretical Framework

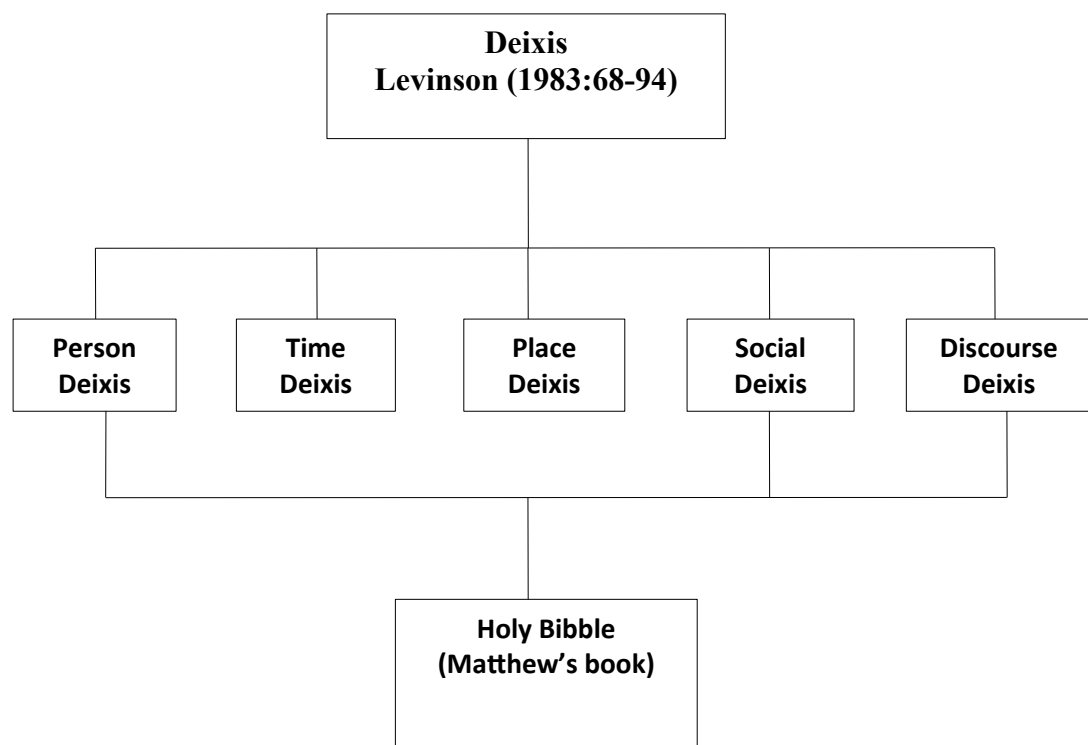


Figure 3.4.1 Main Framework based on Levinson (1983:68-94)

Deixis has an important role in studying pragmatics. It helps people to interpret the meaning of a certain sentence based on its context. It is supported by Levinson (1983:68-94) defining the deixis into five

types, they are: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis.

This research discusses about deixis based on Levinson theory, but the writer focuses to three types of deixis only. The object of the research is Matthew's book which taken from Holy Bible, New Testament.