

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a study of the conditions of human use of a defined language determined by the context of society. In addition, (Leech, 1983) stated that pragmatics is the study of meanings related to the context of a language. (Levinson, 1983) defines pragmatics as a study of language use. This is a study of the relationship between language and context, Explanation of language comprehension, including making inferences Link what was said to what was generally accepted or said in front.

Pragmatics can also solve problems between the speaker and the listener. especially the issue of perspective. (Leech, 1983:35) describes pragmatics Includes problem solving from both the speaker's perspective and the speaker's perspective Listener's point of view. The question from the speaker's point of view is how to create something. Utterances that produce results. The definition comes from.(Yule, 1996) He said that pragmatics It is a study of the meaning of the speaker. Pragmatics is a study of contextual meaning,

In conclusion, pragmatics is the have a look at of that means of utterances in relation to the contexts which includes how a speaker produces an utterance to supply his or her aim and the way the listener translates it.

2.1.1 Deixis

Deixis as one of the aspects of language must be learned People learn a language. A good command of deixis is a person who learns the language used to listen, speak, write, and read and grammar.

Deixis are words that take meaning from the speech situation (person, time, and place) when they are used. According to (Levinson, 1983) the relationship between language and context is contained in the structure of the language itself.

Deixis signals the referent and associates the referent with a common infrastructure. The value divided by the speaker and the destination. It is the ability to relate speakers and listeners to each other and to the world around them. (Levinson, 1983:55) says Since the deixis is directly related, it belongs to the area of pragmatics. The relationship between the structure of languages and the context in which they are found second hand.

It is related to the time and place of the utterance. From a linguistic point of view, deixis Understand the meaning of a particular word or phrase in an utterance Contextual information.

Deixis can then interpret the following context Utterances such as who is speaking, when or where to speak, The speaker, the current location of the discourse, and the topic of the discourse. According to (James, 1983) , deixis is a word that requires a lot. An element of its meaning from the situation (speaker, place, time, and location) of the utterance it is used for.

Deixis is Expressions that receive them are taken directly from the referenced speech context One or more roles in the context of speech: speaker, listener, Location, or time.

utterance has a word to be referred to Determine by the particular context in which the speaker is talking to the listener About a particular topic of conversation.

2.1.2 Types of Deixis

Deixis has an important role in the study of pragmatics. It helps people interpret the meaning of a given sentence based on that context. This is supported by Levinson (1983), who defines deixis into five types. There are five types of deixis: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

2.1.2.1 Person Deixis

Deixis According to Levinson (1983), personal deixis works well in the basic third-person divisions, which are synonymous with first-person (I), second-person (you), and third-person (she, he, it). Person deixis includes speaker (I) and addressees (you). In the conversation, each one constantly changes to you. Choosing one of these forms over the other based on the social context of the surroundings is sometimes referred to as social deixis.

2.1.2.2 Place Deixis

According to Levinson (198) deixis of a place or space is related to the designation of a place related to fixation in a speech event. The importance of location in general can be seen in the fact that there seem to be two basic ways to reference an object. That is, how to describe or name the object and how to place the object.

The Producer :	Who's Emily?
Beca :	This tall drink of water, right there.

(Ainiyah et al., 2019)

Beca informed the producer that Emily had assisted her in creating a new demo that worked well for him. To let the producer know which Emily they were discussing, she used the place deixis to refer to the spot where Emily was standing next to her.

Emily was standing right next to Beca, but instead of using the adverb of place "there" (because she was close to Beca as the speaker), she used "there" (PCD). When Beca used the adverb "there" to describe Emily's location, it created a particular opportunity for her to stand out. Here, it served as a way for Beca to express her appreciation for working with her on music.

2.1.2.3 Time Deixis

Time deixis also can be referred to as temporal deixis. According to Levinson (1983) "time deixis features to find factors or durations at the time axis, the usage of the moments of utterance as a reference point". There are 3 essential divisions of the time deixis, they are: (1) earlier than the instant of utterance, (2) on the time of utterance, (3) after the time of the utterance. The maximum simple temporal deictics in English are "now" and "then". In every other phrase temporal deixis has a carefully associated with adverb of time, wherein it's miles the shape of time view primarily based totally at the language hobby passed off and made. In English, humans can discover a few examples of temporal deixis. It may be located withinside the use of time signal, such as: now, soon, recently, then, yesterday, this year. Besides, it also includes located withinside the use of tenses.

Rocket: I would very much to go **there**

(Sari & Zakrimal, 2020)

Thor declines to go there and advises Nidavelir when Gamora asks her team to travel to Knowhere, the location of Thanos. The location where Thor's weapon was created is Nidavelir. Rocket then expressed how much he would like to visit that location. In this sentence, "there" refers to Nidavelir. It falls under the category of a place deixis.

2.1.2.4 Social deixis

According to Levinson (1983), "social deixis is related to the aspect of the sentence that reflects or establishes, or is determined by, the particular reality of the social situation in which the act of speech is performed. ". Social deixis is the social identity of a participant (actually, the holder of the participant's role), or the social relationship between the participants, or between one of the participants and the referenced individual and entity. Encode. The use of social deixis involves the use of polite pronouns and honorifics. In Fillmore's words, social deixis encodes the social relationships of conversation participants at the port. In addition to honour, this determines, for example, the choice of honour or polite, intimate, or insulting language level. Examples are nicknames and unofficial names. And the title of honour.

Social Deixis shows the differences in the individuality of each participant's role, especially the social status of the recipient. Social deixis is related to the designation of social relationships in linguistic expressions and directly or indirectly refers to a participant's social status or role in speech. Social deixis also deals with aspects of the sentence that reflect the social situation in which the utterance occurs, through a particular reality.

James Rhodes: "You know they're only criminals because
you've chosen to call them that, right, sir ?
(Sari & Zakrimal, 2020)

James Rhodes and Secretary Ross have a conversation. Secretary Ross is addressed as "sir" by James Rhodes during the conversation. Secretary Ross holds a

higher position than James Rhodes, which explains why. James Rhodes addresses Secretary Ross as "sir" out of deference we call this social deixis.

2.1.1.5 Discourse Deixis

Given Levinson's theory, discourse deixis is a term that refers to some part of discourse. There are also hints in the discourse text. According to (Levinson, 1983). Discourse deixis has to do with encoding references to parts of the developing discourse in which the utterance (including textual representation) is present.

Tony Stark: "I'm glad you brought (Sari & Zakrimal, 2020) up, cause it's nothing. It's just a housing unit for nano particles."

(Sari & Zakrimal, 2020)

Tony stated that he was happy Pepper brought up "this" based on the utterance. Discourse deixis is shown by the word "this" in the utterance. The utterance contains discourse deixis. That means Tony said he had nothing to do with having children and his business. Overall, their intention to become parents is unaffected by Tony's business.

2.1.3 Functions of Deixis

The deixis function, which is strongly associated with language function, is a focus of this research. The speaker undoubtedly accomplishes his goals by using deixis. The movie "Where Is My Home" features a similar occurrence. In language communication, deixis serves a purpose. The purpose of deixis is examined in relation to (Jakobson, 1960) language function. Six language functions—referential, emotional, conative, metalingual, phatic, and poetic were described by (Jakobson, 1960) as being involved in deixis. The purposes of deixis are to refer to the speaker, to identify the

listener as the recipient, to identify a person who is neither a speaker nor a receiver, and to identify the precise instant at which a statement was made.

2.1.3.1 Referential

The purpose of a referential phrase is to discuss nearby items or people in a social setting. Jakobson (1960), a language function called the referential function refers to the message and is linked to the context element. It implies that a referential function must be performed to provide information and address a specific topic's issue.

2.1.3.2 Emotive

When a language event occurs, the speaker's emotions are expressed through the emotive function. Jakobson, (1960), the emotive function of language is its ability to convey the speaker's position. Based on the speaker's emotion, this function operates. It was once used to convey a variety of emotions, including joy, happiness, rage, and despair.

2.1.3.3 Conative

Conative directed at the other person or an expression used with them. According to Jakobson, (1960), The conative function refers to language that influences or affects the listener's behaviour. In deixis, a linguistic phenomenon in which words or phrases rely on context for interpretation, the conative function aids in directing the listener's attention or actions. The conative function is activated when these words are used to direct the listener's attention or action toward a specific object. For example, saying "Look at this!" while pointing at an object uses deixis to draw the listener's attention to the object, while the conative function seeks to persuade the listener to follow the directive.

In conclusion, in deixis based on Jakobson's framework, the conative function is involved in using language to influence or direct the behavior of the listener by guiding their attention or actions through deixis.

2.1.3.4 Metalingual

Jakobson (1960) stated that the metalingual function employs language to refer to the code itself, clarifying its meaning, usage, or structure. This function is especially noticeable when speakers explain the meanings of words or phrases, define terms, or discuss grammatical rules. It is basically language talking about itself. Metalingual communication occurs when a teacher explains the meaning of a word to a student or a linguist examines the grammatical structure of a sentence. Similarly, glossaries, dictionaries, grammar books, and linguistic analyses are all examples of metalingual resources that explain language. Jakobson's theory explains how language serves not only to convey messages but also to reflect on its own properties, allowing for communication about communication.

2.1.3.5 Phatic

Phatic can start a conversation between the speaker and the listener. Phatic function, according to (Jakobson, 1960), refers to language that is primarily used to establish or maintain social relationships rather than to communicate specific information. In other words, communication is about social interaction and rapport-building rather than the transmission of meaningful information. Classic examples of phatic communication include saying "How are you?" or "Nice weather today, isn't it?". Instead of exchanging new information, these phrases are used to connect speakers and maintain social bonds. In essence, language's phatic function facilitates social interactions, signals openness to

communication, and maintains social cohesion. It is especially important in situations where people must establish rapport or uphold social etiquette, such as introductions, greetings, or casual conversations.

2.1.2.6 Poetic

According to (Jakobson, 1960), poems serve as conversational message encoders. This feature relates to the message that shows when someone communicates in a language. Language is used in poetic function to emphasize aesthetic qualities such as rhythm, rhyme, imagery, metaphor, and other literary devices. The primary goal of the poetic function is to elicit an increased sense of aesthetic pleasure or emotional impact from the audience. Poetic language frequently deviates from everyday speech patterns and may employ figurative language or creative wordplay to elicit imagery or provoke emotions. Poetry, literature, song lyrics, and other forms of artistic expression are great examples of the poetic function in action.

2.1.2.7 Previous Research

Sinaga et al., (2020) applied Yule's theory to find out the three different forms of deixis analysis and to interpret the reference meaning included in the lyrics of Lewis Capaldi's album song "Breach." Due to its popularity and the usage of deictic words, the researcher chose this song to be the subject of her examination. Due to its popularity and use of deictic terms, the researchers have chosen this song to analyze. The words to the album song "Breach" are therefore examined via a pragmatic lens, particularly with reference to Yule's (1996) deixis analysis theory. A descriptive qualitative method was used to perform this investigation.

Inayah et al., (2023) identified the deictic phrases that Ervan Ceh Kul utilized to create the cultural background of ten songs from his album KUPI GAYO, which include Gayonese native music from Aceh, Indonesia. The deixis of the songs was examined utilizing the Grundy (2000) framework and the descriptive qualitative approach. The findings demonstrated that within a particular community or culture, the use of deictic terminology in vernacular language promotes successful communication and understanding. Researchers and linguists can learn more about how members of a community negotiate social relationships by comprehending the role and significance of deixis in vernacular language.

. (Puspa et al. (2021) showed three types of deixis in John Green's novel "Deixis of Our Stars": human deixis and space. Deixis and temporal deixis. Deixis consists of first person, second person, and third person. First-person deixis is used to identify the speaker. Second person deixis is used to indicate the destination. Third party deixis is used to indicate a referent that is not identified as a speaker or recipient. Spatial deixis is used to describe local participants in a speech event. Temporal deixis is used to indicate a specific time.

Deixis is a phenomenon of human language, and references to specific expressions depend on contextual usage. By knowing the deixis, the speaker can know the alternative reference term, depending on the interlocutor, where and when the conversation takes place. Williams (2019) examined the deixis and its context used by Indonesian diplomats and representatives, in the human rights cases of Vanuatu and Papua. The data source for this study was a commentary speech by an Indonesian diplomat consisting of three types of deixis based on Levinson's theory. There were 23

personal deixis consisting of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person, 7 spatial deixis, and 5 temporal deixis. Person deixis is generally provided according to the person grammar type. It replaces the encoding of personal pronouns such as communities, corresponding names, and compounding of individual pronouns. Deixis of space or place based on the result expressed by the speaker in the speech. Temporal deixis is used to indicate a time context language. Further research has been proposed to analyse all types of deixis, including social deixis and its context.

The use of Deixis in each language comes in a variety of formats, including English, for different contexts, including: Grammar rules and cultural or social background. Ramasari (2020) identified and analyse the deixis form that was present as contextual information in the Jakarta Post article. In addition, a time-focused deixis also appears in the Jakarta Post article as a moment of utterance, including coding time (time of utterances sent by the information provider) and reception time (time of information retrieval by listeners). It existed. Information received). The location deixis in the Jakarta Post article was a deixis to describe the current location of a particular informant.

Deixis can be found in oral and written media. The use of the concept of deixis in the newspaper media is influenced by the background of the subject. This study aims to identify the deixis used in online newspapers. Jakarta Post. This survey was conducted using a descriptive qualitative method and has three steps to analyse this article 1). Please read the article, 2). I found a deixis, 3). We have classified the deixis types proposed by the theory of Cruse (2000). (Febriza, 2020)

Sari and Zakrimal (2020) found out the types of deixis and the most dominant deixis that appeared in the Avengers Infinity War movie. This study applied a descriptive

qualitative study. For data collection, researchers used non-participatory and observational methods. The data in this study apply Levinson's theory. In this study, the speaker's utterances are used as data. Researchers have found 168 data from Deixis. The data was analysed by person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis. As a result, person deixis (87), temporal deixis (31), 14 left their seats, discourse deixis (21, and social deixis (15). Based on 168 data, most characters in the movie use person deixis, so the most dominant type of deixis is person deixis.

Spencer (2021) focused on the various uses of Deixis by Donald Trump in June 1, 2020 speech at the White House Rose Garden. The purpose of this study is to analyse the use of deixis in Donald Trump's speech. A descriptive qualitative method was used in the analysis of the data found in this study. The data collected was analysed by observing how deixis is used in the sentence. In the analysis of the data, Levinson (1983)'s theory of deixis differential use was applied. Based on Levinson's theory of using deixis, deixis can be used in gesture, symbolic, and non-deixis ways. The study found three types of deixis in Donald Trump's speech: gestures, symbols, and non-deixis use. The iconic way to use Deixis was the most common, 82 times. This discovery was followed by 6 non-deixis uses and 3 gesture uses. By considering the use of Deixis, this study understands that Deixis can be used in different ways when delivering speech to support content shared by speakers and enable effective messaging.

Marwati and Ambalegin (2021) conducted the theory used in this study was proposed by Yule (1996). the film. Nikolai Fulcy's movie "12 Strong" will be the data source to be analysed deixis. Deixis is the main theme that can be misunderstood by others people. This study focuses on deixis from utterances uttered by Characters from the

movie. The study uses a descriptive qualitative method of Survey to guide data Creswell (2013). Researchers analyse it Utterances spoken by characters in the movie "12 Strong". Utterance The deixis categorized usage theory types found in the film are (Yule, 1996), this was a personal deixis, a spatial deixis, and a final temporal deixis. Or Observation method and non-participatory method as collection method, data will be used in this study.

Previous research used Yule's (1996) and Levinson's (1987) theories. The current study used the Levinson (1983) theory for the types and the Jakobson theory for the function of deixis. This research differs from previous studies in that it uses data from the movie "Where Is My Home Movie" rather than articles.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This study begins with a definition of pragmatics. The researcher focused his or her investigation on deixis. The investigation also looked into the many kinds and uses of deixis. Levinson (1983), Deixis is divided into five categories: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. According to Jakobson (1960), deixis has the following functions: referential, emotional, conative, metalingual, phatic, and poetic. The deixis in the film "Where Is My Home" is examined using these theories.

