

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Approach

2.1.1 Definition of Pragmatics

There are many definitions of Pragmatics. It comes from some linguists. Every linguist has his own principal about Pragmatics itself. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics related to the use of language (Levinson 1983 in Santoso & Yuvita, 2015). The means that is the use of words and meanings, the level of politeness in language and the science of speaking according to the context. Pragmatics is the study of invisible meanings or how we recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said or written (Yule 2010 : 128 in Laaksonen et al., 2019). Pragmatics is also the science of language where we can find out the meaning of a speech or sentence even though it is not spoken or written, but we can find out the meaning to be conveyed by looking at the context. In an interaction the speaker in the interaction must rely on the assumptions and expectations that are shared with the listener and investigate these shared assumptions to give us information about the meaning that is not visible in the interaction (Laaksonen et al., 2019). By relying on the assumptions that we make between the speaker and the listener when they are in interaction, we can find meaning that is not visible.

Pragmatics can be said to be parallel to Semantics, but the two sciences have fundamental differences (Harahap, 2019). Although Pragmatics and semantics are often considered the same science in studying language and meaning, but if seen

and understood, Pragmatics and Semantics clearly have fundamental differences. Semantics treats meaning as a relationship that involves two aspects, where meaning is defined solely as a feature of expression in a particular language, separate from the speaker, the addressee and the situation (Harahap, 2019). Referring to this, Semantics is a science of linguistics that focuses on only 2 aspects, where meaning only focuses on expressions in the language used, so regardless of the context of the speaker, interlocutor and situation, Semantics is more on symbols and objects to see meaning.

While pragmatics treats meaning as a relationship that involves 3 aspects, where meaning is defined in relation to the speaker (Harahap, 2019) While Pragmatics takes all existing aspects to find out a meaning is also associated with the speaker, with whom he speaks, situations and conditions, Pragmatics is more about symbols and their interpretation to find out meaning. Semantics focuses on the meaning of words and sentences that cannot be separated from semiotics or semiology which discussing signs, pragmatics seeks to link these meanings with the intentions of speakers and addressees. So it can be concluded that Pragmatics is a branch of Linguistics which in Pragmatics itself contains the meaning of sentences, the meaning of narrative, how to convey something and the level of politeness in language. In simple definition, Pragmatik is a study that learn about meaning of utterance by speaker or writer. Pragmatics has several forms, namely speech act, implicature, entailment, Politeness and Deixis. In this study, aims to identify one of Pragmatics namely Deixis theoretical.

2.1.2 Deixis

Deixis as the structure in language with the aim to indicate person, place, time, social distinctions and roles in discourse Levinson (1983 :54) as cited in (Tiara Widayiswara, 2021). That means Deixis is an affirmation or indication according to the context, each of which can identify people, places, times and circumstances.. Deixis is a human language phenomenon in which particular expression referential depends on context use (Williams, 2019). According to the definition of language, Deixis is a designation, a designation that is often encountered in everyday life, both in dialogues, books, newspapers or other readings. Meanwhile, according to the term Deixis is a word that does not have a fixed reference. The word Deixis can be referred to if you know the context of the utterance. Deixis is the location, and identification of people, objects, events, processes or activities that are being discussed or being referred to in relation to the dimensions of space and time, at the time spoken by the speaker or being spoken to (Putrayasa, 2014 : 37).

Briefly, Deixis is about pointing or indicating via language of the utterance that refers to people, time and place. For example : (I) I'll put this this here. People understood that the speaker I was telling to the listener that he or she was about to put something (this) in that place (here) that the listener had known about the context of utterance (Yule, 2010:9). In conclusion, the researcher notes that Deixis is referring expression in interpreting the utterance based on the context which is related to pointing who, when, and where the utterance is uttered.

Based on several narratives about the definition of Deixis, the researcher can conclude that Deixis is a linguistic science that points or leads to something to be explained according to its context. Deixis according to Levinson in the book *Pragmatics* (1983) is divided into five Deixis, namely: Person deixis, namely giving form according to the role of participants in language events when the utterance is spoken. Place deixis, namely the giving of shape to the location according to participants in language events. Time deixis, which is giving form to the time span when an utterance is uttered. Discourse deixis is a reference to certain parts of the discourse that have been given or are being developed. Social deixis, namely giving forms according to social differences that refer to the roles of participants, especially aspects of social relations between speakers and listeners or speakers with several references. Meanwhile, according to Yule (2010) Deixis has been classified in the literature as follows: Person Deixis, Spatial/Place Deixis, and Temporal/ Time Deixis. In this study, the researcher decided to take and focus on Levinson's Deixis theory, because Levinson's theory is more specific in explaining the types of Deixis.

2.1.3 Types of Deixis

Such divides of linguists' opinion about defining types of Deixis. In this research, the discussion is focused on all the types of Deixis by Levinson. This study use theory from Levinson because Levinson explained the types of Person Deixis, Time Deixis, Place Deixis, Social Deixis and Discourse Deixis more detail and complete rather than another theory.

2.1.3.1 Person Deixis

Person Deixis is Deixis that has a reference according to the participant's role in the language event when the utterance is spoken. Person Deixis consists of 3 categories, namely:

- a. The first person category, namely giving the form of speaker's reference to himself or the group that involves him.

Example:

Singular pronouns: I, me, myself, my, mine.

Plural pronouns: we, us, ourselves, our, ours

- b. The second category of people is giving a form of speaker's reference to someone or more who are involved.

Example: you, your, yours

- c. The third person category, namely giving a form of reference to people who are not speakers or listeners of the speech.

Example: she, he, it, his, her, him, they, them etc.

Person Deixis issued to point to objects (It, These, Those books), all pronouns (I, You, We) possessives (Your, Our, Their). Person Deixis concerns the person involved in an utterance, such as: the person directly involved. Example, the speaker and the addressed, the person not directly involved example those who hear the utterance but are not being directly addressed and the persons mentioned in the utterance. Person Deixis is commonly expressed by the following kinds of constituents :

A. First Person Deixis

First Person Deixis is Deixis reference that refers to the speaker or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker example, singular pronouns (I, Me, Myself, Mine, My). Plural pronouns (We, Us, Ourselves, Our,Our). Kinds of first Person Deixis :

- a) Exclusive First Person Deixis, Exclusive First Person Deixis is Deixis that refers to a group not including the addressee (any of immediate intended recipients of the speaker's communication, as grammaticalized in second person morphemes).
- b) Inclusive First Person Deixis, Inclusive First Person Deixis is Deixis that refers to a group including the addressee.

B. Second Person Deixis

Second Person Deixis is Deixis reference to a person or persons identified as addressee. Examples :You, Yourself, Yourselves, Your, Yours.

C. Third Person Deixis

Third Person Deixis reference to a referent not identified as the speaker or addressee, example: She, He, They, the third person singular verb suffixes.

Kinds of third Person Deixis :

- a) Obviative Person Deixis, Obviative Person Deixis is Third Person Deixis that distinguishes a less important referent in the present stage of the discourse from a referent that is more important.

- b) Proximate Person Deixis, Proximate Person Deixis is Third Person Deixis that distinguishes a referent that is more important at the present stage of the discourse from a referent that is less important.

2.1.3.2 Place Deixis

Place or Spatial Deixis focuses on location specifications to get the exact point of the event or place referred to in a speech (Levinson, 1983:79). There are three degrees of closeness to the speaker and listener Grundy (2000 : 28). Example: here (proximal) there (distal) , where (and the archaic hither, hence, thither, thence, wither, whence), left, right, up, down, above, below, in front, behind, come go, bring , and take. Place Deixis or Spatial Deixis does not mean in isolation, it is only when you know where the speaker is standing or what the speaker is indicating that it becomes truly meaningful. Levinson defines Place Deixis as “the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of participants in the speech event“. He adds that most languages make use of two term system. The idea of speaker’s pointing in space or time in order to draw the attention of the addressee to it is basic to both Spatial and Temporal Deixis. They indicated and proximity from the speaker, physical distance or proximity, mental and psychological distance or proximity, examples :

- a) The hospital is four hundred miles from the bus station
- b) Bring that here and take this there

Place Deixis also known as Space Deixis, concerns itself with the spatial locations relevant to an utterance. Similarly to Person Deixis, the location may be either those of the speaker and addressee or those of person or object being

referred to. The most salient English examples are the adverbs “here” and “there” and the demonstratives “this” and “that” and these are used to mark the movement towards the speaker, examples :

- a) he theater is behind the town hall
- b) I enjoy living in this village
- c) Here is where we will place the statue
- d) She was sitting over there
- e) Here is a good spot, it too sunny over there

Older texts have various distinct expression. Yonder (more distant) hither (to this place) and thence (from that place) which are still applicable but archaic. Some verbs of motion “come” and “go” retain a Deixis sense which means towards the speaker and away from the speaker. These are commonly used for pointing the position of people :

- a) The word that seem to be the first deixis meaning
- b) This and there (can be seen)
- c) That and there (cannot be seen)
- d) This is my book lying here
- e) That building is there in Switzerland

It is important to remember that location from the speaker’s perspective can be fix mentally as well as physically. People away from there homes use “here” to show and mean their home location.

2.1.3.3 Time Deixis

Time Deixis is the basis of the system for calculating and measuring time in most languages, which appear to be natural and important cycles such as day and night, month, season and year (Levinson, 1983:73). Time Deixis consists of adverbs of time in order "Yesterday, Now, Tomorrow". Other words that are classified as Time Deixis are ”Then, Last, Next, Will, This Month, Years”. It has

function to locate points or intervals on the time axis, using the moment of utterance point. There are three major divisions of the time axis, first before the moment of utterance, second at the time of utterance and third after the time of utterance. The only pure English Time Deixis words are now, which designates a time period overlapping with the time of speaking, and then, which basically means “not now” and can point either into the future or the past. “I was much younger then, you’ll be somewhat older then”.

Many Time Deixis words give extra information, such as tomorrow which is the day after day which includes the time of speaking, and last year which is the year previous to the one which includes the time of speaking. Time Deixis issued to point to a time (Now, Then, Next week, Last Month) In order to interpret all these Deixis expressions we must know which person, time and place the speaker has in mind. Time in dexicals are expressed in time adverbials like “Now, Soon, Lately, Recently, Ago, Today, Tomorrow, Yesterday”. There is a great difference on what is close to the speaker (This, Here, Now) and what is distant (That, There, Then). We can also realize whether there is a movement away from the speaker (go) or there is a movement towards the speaker (come). If somebody is moving towards you, you say “He is coming” If somebody is moving away from you, you say “He is going”.

2.1.3.4 Social Deixis

Social Deixis does not deal with three main components (Person, Place and Time) of the coordinate system of subjective orientation, but they show how different social ranking and the participants of communication utter relationship

within society via language. Briefly, it is rather to refer to the level of relationship between people than to information. Social Deixis concern with the aspects of sentence which reflect or established or determined by certain realities of participants or the social situations in which the speech event occurs (Levinson, 1983: 90). According to Levinson (1983: 90-93) there are two basic kinds of Social Deixis information that seems to be encoded in language around the world. They are: Relational Social Deixis and Absolute Social Deixis.

Relational Social Deixis is deictic reference to some social characteristic or referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. Absolute Social Deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. For example: Your highness, Mr President, Your majesty, etc. Briefly, Social Deixis is a deictic expression used to distinct social status. Social Deixis separated in to two kinds Relational and Absolute Social Deixis.

Social deixis is deixis which has a reference according to social differences that refer to the role of participants, especially aspects of the social relationship between the speaker and the listener or speaker with some references. For example: your majesty, your highness, our.

2.1.3.5 Discourse Deixis

Discourse Deixis deals with the orientation in the text through the writer or the speaker, the relation of the text passages to the current utterances either as a head of time or past, forthcoming or simultaneous. It encodes reference to portion of

the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located (Levinson, 1983: 62). It means that Discourse Deixis is deictic 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 or following (usually used in text) and this, that, there, next, last (usually used in utterance).

In addition, Cummings (2005: 28) stated that in Discourse Deixis, linguistics expressions are used to refer to some parts of the wider discourse (either a written text or an oral text) in which these expression occur. A written text both occupies space and is composed and read at certain points in time. A similar temporal dimension is conferred on an oral text through the time-specific acts of speaker production and addressee reception. Levinson (1983; 85-86) added that Discourse Deixis should be distinguished from a related notion that of anaphora. Moreover, Discourse Deixis share with anaphora and cataphora the capacity to function as a text cohesion device.

In that even, Levinson (1983: 86) claimed about the distinction between discourse deictic word and anaphoric that where a pronoun refers to a linguistic expression itself, it belongs to discourse deictic word; where a pronoun refers to the same entity as a prior linguistic expression refers to, it is anaphoric.The following examples illustrate the distinction involved (Levinson, 2004)

- a. The cowboy entered. This man was not someone to mess with.
- b. It sounded like this: whoosh.

The first example indicates anaphoric reference because the pronoun "this man" and the noun phrase "the cowboy" refer to the same object and are coreferential.

While, the second utterance is discourse deixis which the demonstrative „this“ refers to the word "whoosh" itself.

Anaphora concerns with the use of a pronoun to refer to the same referent as some prior terms. Anaphora can hold within sentence, across sentences, and across at speaking in a dialogue. Deictic or other referring expressions are often used to introduce a referent, and anaphoric pronouns are used to refer to the same entity thereafter. However, it is important to remember that deictic and anaphoric usages are not mutually exclusive. Therefore, in principle the distinction is clear: when a pronouns refers to a linguistics expression itself, it is a Discourse Deixis. When a pronouns refers to the same entity as a prior linguistic expression refers to, it is anaphoric. In other words, Discourse Deixis is an expression used to refer to certain discourse that contains the utterance or as a signal and its relation to surrounding text.

2.2 Review of the Previous Study

The study of Deixis analysis in speech has been already conducted by some previous study :

The first research is entitled “Deixis found in the first victory speech of Joe Biden as United States President“ by (Ricca & Johan, 2021). This research aimed to analyze Deixis found in The First Victory Speech of Joe Biden as United States President On 7 November 2020. The object of the research was to identify the Deixis found in the Joe Biden’s speech by categorizing to Person Deixis, Spatial Deixis, and Temporal Deixis, and to find the most dominant Deixis used in the speech. A qualitative research method was applied in this research. The data

source in this research was the transcript of Joe Biden's victory speech as the President of the United States. The data was collected by document review, and the data was analyzed by using theory of Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2012) which had three steps: Data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. From the result and discussion of the analysis, it can be stated that there are three deixis categories found in the Joe Biden's Victory Speech Transcript. These three Deixis are Person Deixis, Spatial Deixis, and Temporal Deixis. Also, the most common category found is Person Deixis with total 198 Deixis and the least category found is Temporal Deixis with total 12 Deixis. Therefore, it can be concluded that Joe Biden used Person Deixis the most on his first victory speech in the United States presidential election on 7 November 2020.

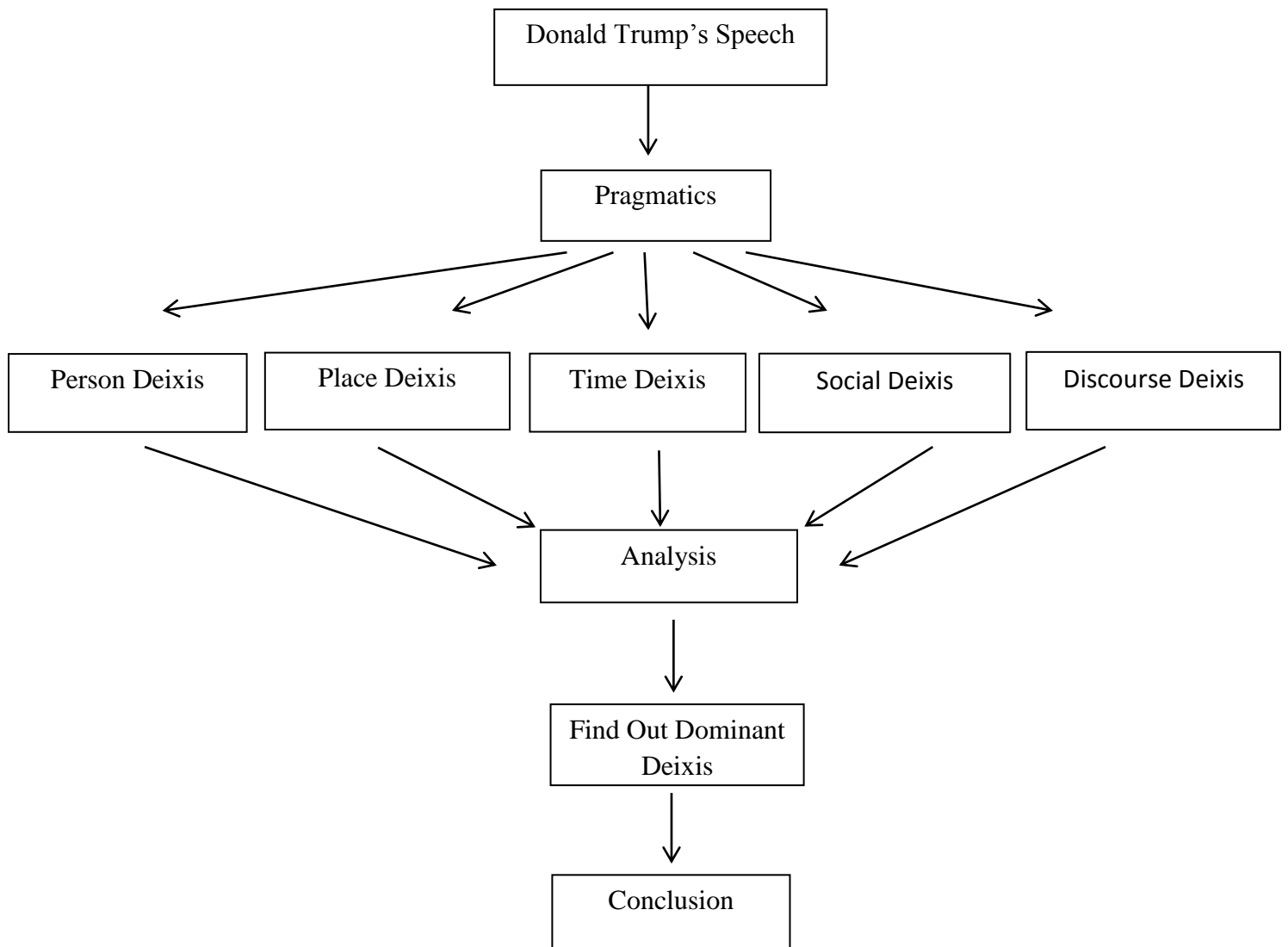
The second research is entitled "Deixis in Donald Trump's to UN General Assembly" by (Retnowaty, 2019). The design of this study is a descriptive qualitative design. The main focus in this study is to find out about Deixis in Donald Trump's Speech to UN General Assembly. The source of data in this research is the text of Donald Trump's Speech to UN General Assembly delivered on Tuesday, September 25, 2018 on the Grand hall in United Nations Headquarters, New York. It was accessed on Youtube and website on January 13, 2019. As seen from the results, the percentages of types of Deixis for each classification are as follows ; there are 279 (81.10%) Person Deixis that has dominated the analysis of the data, 23 (6.69%) for Spatial/Place Deixis, 23 (6.69%) for Temporal/Time Deixis, 13 (3.78%) for Discourse Deixis, and the last 6 (1.74%) utterances for Social Deixis.

The last research is entitled “ A Deixis Analysis in Selected Nelson Mandela’s Speeches” by (Demmatande, 2018). In this study, uses the concept of Levinson (1983) about Deixis. Levinson states that the relationship between language and language context is reflected in the structure of the language itself. Based on the result of research and discussion of the previous chapter, with using Levinson’s theory, it can be concluded ; People Deixis as many as 130, which consist of first Deixis namely I, My, Me, we, our, us, myself, ourselves. Second person Deixis, you and cell. The third person is his, own, and himself. Deixis of Place 7, namely here, this city, come, country, in the country, and this stage. Time Deixis as many as 11, namely today, this day, remaining years, three decades, the darkest day in history, 40 years, come, the occasion, the past few years, long and lonely years, during my trial. Discourse Deixis as much as 2, namely it and this reality. Social Deixis as much 12 namely friends, comrades, and fellow south African, compatriot and those in every corner of the globe, political prisoner, the tradition leader, president, the large-scale mass mobilization, the many religious community, the world community, the government, white monopoly, white compatriots. The total deixis for text is 163 Deixis data.

The similarity from three previous of the study is research design is a type of qualitative research, speech as a object and speech transcripts for data source. The difference from the three previous of the study is title on object speech which analyzed the type of Deixis, Andris with speech from Nelson Mandela, Ricca and Johan with speech from Joe Biden, Retnowaty, although with speech from Donald Trump but with a different speech title. In addition, research on Deixis speech

with the title "Never, Ever, Give Up" has never been carried out by other researchers, and this video speech also has many viewers that prove it is interesting for many people and hope can be to study in knowing what types of Deixis were carried out by Donald Trump in this speech. Besides that the purpose of this study wants to analyze this speech because realizes that Deixis as a reference in the speech text can be understood if the listener or reader knows the context behind the speech. So, it can help readers or other people get clearer information.

2.3 Theoretical Framework



In this study focus on Donald Trump's Speech as a object and five types of Deixis as Limitation, and then Pragmatics as scoop. For the first this study find transkip of DonaldTrump's Speech and after this to analyze Deixis who include in Donald Trump's Speech, only focused at Person Deixis, Place Deixis, Time Deixis, Social Deixis and Discourse Deixis. Finally this study found the dominant Deixis in the speech "Never, Ever, Give Up" by Donald Trump and then make the conclusion.