CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter concerns with the theoretical framework that is relevant to the topic of the study. This is important because this theory can be used as the basic of the analysis of the study. The writer should find out some related theories that correlates with the study.

2.1. DEFINITIONS OF DEIXIS

The notion of deixis has become one of the important topics that merits our attention. The word of deixis derived from a Greek word meaning pointing or indicating via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this pointing is called a deictic expression. The adjective deictic (deikticos) has the sense of demonstrative. When we notice a strange object and ask, "What's that?" we are using a deictic expression (that) to indicate something in the immediate context. Deictic expressions are also sometimes called indexical.

Deixis stands at the crossroads of two major fields, namely, semantics and pragmatics. Levinson (1983: 55) says that deixis belongs within the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and contexts in which they are used. Lyons (1977:637) has defined deixis as follows:

“By deixis, is meant the location and identification of persons, objects, events, processes and activities talked about, or referred to, in relation to the spatio-temporal context created and sustained by the act of utterance and the participation in it, typically, of a single speaker and at least one addressee.”

When people say something, they may not only intend to say it, but also mean something behind the utterances they say, and the actions performed via utterances
are called as speech acts (Yule, 1996: 47). Therefore, people do not only produce strings of words as sentences, but also utterances that are intended to achieve their intention. Deixis, as one of the communication strategies also belongs to speech acts. Yule (1996: 9) defines deixis as technical term for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. Essentially, deixis relates to the way in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus relates to the ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterances (Levinson, 1983: 54). Any linguistic varieties applied to accomplish this ‘pointing’ are called a deictic expression or indexicals (Yule, 1996: 9). However, to explicate the importance of a deictic information for interpreting utterances is possibly best exemplified by what happens when such information is incomplete, as what has been stated by Fillmore (1975: 38-9) in Levinson (1983: 54). Take a look at the example of deictic expression below:

“I cannot imagine any witch of a woman casting a spell over you.”

From the example above, the speaker uses the word ‘I’ to point at himself or herself, in other words, ‘I’ refers to the person who is currently speaking. The speaker uses the word ‘you’ to point at the intended addressee or hearer. Suppose it is not directly said to certain people but it is written in a note that people find somewhere, the message will mean nothing because that people cannot get complete information of who the speaker is, when and where the exact time and place is. Expressions like *I, we, you, this, that, here, there, now, yesterday, next year* are all indexed to the speaker in speaking; that is, they take their current interpretation from the speaker at the moment of speaking. It is necessary for a listener to identify the speaker, and time and place of the utterance, in order to be interpreted fully what has bee said, and what has been meant.
Deixis, in prior time, was divided into three categories: *person*, *place* and *time* deixis. But now, there are two more deixis categories listed in Levinson (following Lyons, 1986, 1977a, and Fillmore, 1971b, 1975), they are *social* and *discourse* deixis (1983: 62).

**2.2. TYPES OF DEIXIS**

**2.2.1. Person Deixis**

A deictic situation is simply one in which a conversation between speakers and hearers becomes possible and the things, entities, persons, instances, etc. are referred to with such referring terms whose understanding involves the understanding of the roles and locations of the participants in this situation. Such a situation covers:

(a) a speaker

(b) a number of hearers and,

(c) people or things that are being talked about or who are at least not being addressed to.

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered. The category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker’s reference to himself, second person the encoding of the speaker’s reference to one or more addressees, and third person the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question (Levinson, 1983). All of these, at least in English, come in singular and plural forms, several are marked for case, and the third person singular forms encode gender as shown in the table (1):
Table (1) **Personal Pronouns in English:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th></th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>Acc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1\textsuperscript{st} Person</td>
<td><em>I</em></td>
<td><em>me</em></td>
<td><em>We</em></td>
<td><em>us</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2\textsuperscript{nd} Person</td>
<td><em>You</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>you</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3\textsuperscript{rd} Person</td>
<td>M</td>
<td><em>He</em></td>
<td><em>him</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td><em>She</em></td>
<td><em>her</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stirling and Huddleston (2002) argue that personal pronouns are so-called because they are the ones which the grammatical system of person applies. This is the system terms are differentiated by reference to the utterance-act roles of speaker and addressee:

(a) 1\textsuperscript{st} person is characteristically used for the speaker or a group including at least one speaker;

(b) 2\textsuperscript{nd} person which is used for the addressee or a group at least one addressee but no speaker; and

(c) 3\textsuperscript{rd} person which is the residual category— not 1\textsuperscript{st} or 2\textsuperscript{nd} person.

In this part, the uses of the first and second person are analysed and discussed. The 3\textsuperscript{rd} person is excluded from the following discussion.

The 2\textsuperscript{nd} person singular can be used as non-referential (generic use) ‘you’ which is commonly used as a less formal variant of one. This 'you' does not refer to a specific person, the addressee, but is used to talk about people in general. Accordingly, this use can create ambiguity that interprets 'you' as referential or not, for instances:
• You will be fined for parking on the footpath.

• You can never tell what will happen.

In English, the pronouns I, we, and you are genderless, depending on sex, although, as Weinreich (1966: 405) points out that in English, any physical object can be referred to ‘she’ or ‘he’ with special semantic effect. The gender distinction is made in English in the third person only: he is used for masculine referents and she for feminine referents. In other languages, gender may be marked in the other persons as well.

2.2.2. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis is the marking in a language of the orientation or position in space of the referent of a linguistic expression. Levinson (1983:62) states:

“Place deixis concerns with the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech event. Probably most languages grammaticalize at least a distinction between proximal (or close to speaker) and distal (or non proximal, sometimes close to addressee), but many make much more elaborate distinctions so we shall see. Such distinctions are commonly encoded in demonstratives (as in English this vs. that) and in deictic adverbs of place (like English here vs. there)”

The most obvious place-deictic terms in English are the demonstratives pronouns ‘this’ and ‘that’, along with their plural forms, and the locative adverbs (or local adverbial demonstratives, Dixon 2003) ‘here’ and ‘there’ (Fillmore 1971; Lyons 1977a; Levinson 1983)
For example:

- Get him in *here*, men.
- And you are standing *there* smiling!

Spatial deixis is important to remember that location from the speaker’s perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. It may be that the truly pragmatic basis of spatial deixis is distance.

### 2.2.3. Temporal Deixis

Time is one-dimensional and unidirectional. If two events can be said to take place at different moments of time, it is necessarily the case that one of them is early, and the others laterly. Since time is unidirectional, the relationship between those which remain the same at different times and the time dimension itself is frequently thought of by the human mind as a movement. Comrie (1985: 8) points out that all human languages have the ways of locating events in time, even though they may differ from one to another. Temporal or time deixis concerns with the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance is spoken. The main purpose of the proximal deictic time category is to identify a particular time as coinciding with, being close to, or being contained in the same larger time unit as, the moment of speech, or the coding time (Fillmore, 1997).

Cross-linguistically, the concept of time is represented by three main classes of expressions:

1) Grammatical expressions (whether inflectional or by means of auxiliaries),
2) Lexical expressions (like, ‘today’, ‘tomorrow’), and
3) Lexically composite expressions (like ‘ten minutes ago’).
Lexicalization of temporal deixis comprises two divisions: simple lexical deictics and lexically composite deictics. These include the deictic time adverbs such as now, then, soon, tomorrow, today and this day, the day before yesterday, last/a next Monday…etc.

Fillmore (1997) and Levinson (1983) note that the deictic words yesterday, today, and tomorrow pre-empt the calendrical or absolute ways of referring to the relevant days. Thus, the following utterance, said on Thursday, can only be referring to next Thursday (or perhaps some more remote Thursday), otherwise the speaker should have said today:

• I’ll see you on Thursday

If it is said on Wednesday, the same interpretation is called for due to pre-emptive tomorrow.

Briefly, the bases for systems of reckoning and measuring time in the most languages seem to be natural and outstanding cycles of day and night, lunar months, seasons and years. Such units can either be used as measures, relative to some fixed point of interest (including, crucially, the deictic centre), or they can be used calendrically to locate events in ‘absolute’ time relative to some absolute origo, or at least to some part of each natural cycle designated as the beginning of that cycle (Fillmore, 1975). It is with these units, calendrical and non-calendrical, that time deixis interacts (Levinson, 1983: 73).

Tense has been a major topic in linguistics and philosophy. However, it remains theoretically controversial. It has not received a unified account in literature. This means that there is little agreement on what tense is, how many tenses a language has, or whether tense should be dealt with only in terms of semantics and pragmatics or also in the syntax. The term ‘tense’ derives (via Old French) from the
Latin translation of the Greek word for ‘time’ (Greek khronos, Latin tempus) (Lyons 1968:304). Time may be represented as a straight line on which the past is located to the left and the future to the right of the present understood as a point with no duration. (Quirk et al, 1972, 1985) view time as “a universal concept with three divisions” in which the units of time are extra-linguistic: they exist independently of the grammar of any particular language. Time is conceptualized as a linear perception, which could be called time scale as follows:

Figure (1) Linear time conceptualization:

```
PAST    PRESENT    FUTURE
```

Tense in English is regarded as a semantic category whose function is to express essentially the concept of time in its three dimensions: past, present, and future. Some linguists (Jespersen, 1946; Hockett 1958; Lyons 1968, 1977a; Palmer, 1974; Quirk et al., 1972, 1985 among others) do not include the future tense in English. Lyons (1968:305) presents a broader definition of tense by saying:

“The essential characteristic of the category of tense is that it relates the time and the action, event or state of affairs referred to in the sentence to the time of the utterance (the time of the utterance being ‘now’). Tense is therefore a deictic category which (like all syntactic features partly or wholly dependent on deixis) is simultaneously a property of the sentence and the utterance.”

Present and past tense in time deixis (temporal deixis as Yule called) differentiate proximal and distal form (Yule, 1996: 15), for example:

a. I *live* here now.

b. I *lived* there then.

When somebody uttered (a), it means that the deictic center is close to him or is considered proximal because he is still involved in a current situation at which he
uttered the utterance or the situation is still in a progress, while (b) is considered
distal as the situation does not exist anymore.

2.2.4. Discourse Deixis

*Discourse deixis* concerns with the use of expression within some utterances
refertosome portions of the discourse that contains the utterance. The deictic word
used here are the demonstratives *this* and *that*. *This* can be used to refer to a portion of
the discourse and *that* can be used to refer to a previous portion. Demonstrative article
divided into four types there are *this, that, these* and *those*. According Levinson
(1983: 85)

“Discourse or text deixis concerns the use of expressions within some
utterances to refer to some portions of the discourse that contain the utterances
(including the utterance itself)”

Forexample:

*a. This* is a great poetry.

“This” refers to an upcoming portion of the discourse.

*b. That* was an amazing month.

“That” refers to a prior portion of the discourse.

*Discourse deixis*deals with “the encoding of reference to portions of the
unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring
expression) is located”(Levinson, 1983: 62). Discourse deixis, somehow, is often
compared to anaphora. However, discourse deixis and anaphora are different since
discourse deixis is located in a pronoun which refers to a linguistic expression or part
of discourse itself, while anaphora is located in a pronoun which refers to the same
entity as a prior linguistics expression refers to (Levinson, 1983: 86).
Let’s have a look at the following example:

a.) X: That’s a rhinoceros
    Y: Spell it for me

b.) John’s a sweetheart; he’s so considerate

The (a) above is an example of discourse deixis. There, the word ‘it’ is not functioned to refer or replace the entity, i.e. a rhinoceros, but it is used to mention the rhinoceros itself. It is different from the concept of anaphora in (b) where ‘he’ is functioned to refer the referent ‘John’.

Reference is a part of a discourse which can be interpreted by knowing where the current coding or receiving point is it. The demonstrative adjectives this and that are employed indefinite noun phrase. As we have known, the English demonstratives this and that, used as deictics.

It can be understood as instructing or inviting the hearer to direct his attention to a part region of the environment in order to find out the individual or a group that is being referred to something.

2.2.5. 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 rankings and the participants of communication utter relationships within society via language. Briefly, it is rather to refer to the level of relationship between people than to information.

Levinson (1983) stated that 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. He adds that there are two basic kinds of social deixis information that seems to be encoded in language around the world. For examples: your highness, Mr. President, your majesty, etc. Briefly, social deixis is a deictic expression used to distinct social status.
2.3. PLAY

A play is a form of literature written by a playwright, usually consisting of dialogue between characters, intended for theatrical performance rather than just reading. The term "play" can refer to both the written works of playwrights and to their complete theatrical performance. Plays are performed at a variety of levels from Broadway, Off-Broadway, regional theater, to Community theatre, as well as University or school productions. There are rare dramatists, notably George Bernard Shaw, who have had little preference whether their plays were performed or read.

Plays more closely resemble poetry than they do most prose fiction, because poetry is a compact language, a heightened and accelerated form of communication. Envision a play dramatically by seeing the characters enter this emptiness, as they would a stage in a theater; as much "background" is provided as the playwright has given to you in his notes and asides. Your imagination is actively engaged. The silent reading of a play can be a "staging" that may in truth be more rewarding, and closer to the playwright's intentions, than one or another actual production.

A Streetcar Named Desire is a 1947 play written by American playwright Tennessee Williams which received the Pulitzer Prize for Drama in 1948. The play opened on Broadway on December 3, 1947, and closed on December 17, 1949, in the Ethel Barrymore Theatre. The Broadway production was directed by Elia Kazan and starred Marlon Brando, Jessica Tandy, Kim Hunter, and Karl Malden. The London production opened in 1949 with Bonar Colleano, Vivien Leigh, and Renee Asherson and was directed by Laurence Olivier. The drama A Streetcar Named Desire is often regarded among the finest of American plays of the 20th century, alongside Long Day's Journey into Night and Death of a Salesman.
2.4. Previous Study

There are a literary work that almost conduct the same topic that will be researched by the writer. It is taken by Dwi Setyawati, 2013 from graduating paper from STAIN Salatiga. The title is “The Analysis of Deixis of The Novel “Emma” By Jane Austen.” The research problems of this study are the analyzing to be focused on four kinds of deixis used in novel “Emma” and the contexts of that.

The differences between my paper with the thesis above is my research is focused on five deixis there are; person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social and discourse deixis. I use a play as my object research while another graduating paper above; Dwi Setyawati was taken from a novel Emma by Jane Austen.