CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL BASES

In conducting this study, I need some theories which are related to the kind of the research. The theories will support the analysis of data. So, this chapter explains about definition of pragmatic, and the definition of a short story.

Some concepts of pragmatic according to the some experts, they are Follows:

2.1 The Theory of pragmatics

Pragmatics is a linguistics branch which focused to discuss about the meaning. In linguistics there are two kinds of linguistics branch that study about meaning, they are semantics and pragmatics both of semantics and pragmatics have distinction function to determine the meaning. According to Griffths (2006: 6) semantics is a study which concern to evaluate the meaning of utterance. Base on the griffiths explanation, utterance and word determine the concept of meaning itself.

Furthermore, Yule (2006:3) stated that pragmatic is the study of utterance meaning. He adds pragmatics is the study of the relationships among linguistics, forms and the uses of those forms. So, Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. The communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in utterance, but also recognizing what speakers mean or the writers mean by their utterance.
According to Verhaar in Pateda (1996:14) “Pragmatic is a branch of linguistic that study about structure of language as a tool of communication between speakers, and as a reference sign language in terms of extra lingual in question”. It refers to pragmatics which relates on language structure in the linguistics field. Therefore, it represents meaning in each utterance between speaker and listeners.

According to Levinson (In Tarigan 1983: 33) pragmatics is discussed about the relationship between a language and context which is as the base of language understanding. In other hand, pragmatics is concern to study about the capability of language user to concept the utterance and context.

Moreover. Leech (1993: 1) said that pragmatics is talking about how language is use in communication.

Based on the definition above, I conclude that pragmatic is a general study of how the context influences the speaker in interpreting the meaning of a sentence or study in connection with situations of speech in system of communication. Pragmatic also is the study of relationship between language and context.

2.2 Deixis

There are some experts who have formulated the meaning of deixis itself. The researcher would like to provide some definitions of deixis which one taken from some books related to this case.

Yule (1996:9) stated that deixis derived from the ancient Greek word that means “showing or pointing”. In other words, lexical and contextual information grammatically refers to a particular case whether the object, place, or time it is
called with deixis, such as him, here, now. The three phrases that give the order to designate a specific context for the meaning of utterance can be understood explicitly. So, the deixis is the signifier in which it refers to a particular case whether object, place, or time. Deixis is defined an expression that is bound by its context. For example it is in the context of utterance. The expressions are only known from the context of utterance in which it is called as deixis.

Another definition about deixis proposed by Djajasudarma in (2010:51) who explains that deixis is the location and identification of people, objects, events, processes or activities that are being discussed or referenced in relation to the dimensions of space and time, when spoken by the speaker or the addressee. So, the deixis can also be interpreted as the identification of person, object, event, process activities and have relation to the space and time.

Furthermore, Purwo (1984:1) a word is said as deixis if the reference is moving or changing, depending on who becomes the speaker, time and place where the words are spoken. Nababan (1987:40) said in the field of linguistics there is also a term often called referral or reference, that word or phrase that refer to word, phrases or expression that will be given. Additionally, deixis is words that have a referendum changing or moving that depends on the speaker by observing. In addition to having meaning, words also have a pointing function commonly referred to as deixis.

Based on the definition above, I conclude that deixis is the most obvious way to describe the relationship between language and context in the structure of language itself. Word is like me, here, now are word deixis. The referent of my
word, here, now is just to know its meaning where it can also determine who, in a place where, and time when the words are spoken so, which is the central orientation is deixis speakers.

2.3 Three parts of Deixis

According to Yule (2006:13-18) Deixis consist of three as follows: deixis time, deixis place, and deixis persona. Here is the deixis explanation as below:

a. Time deixis

Time deixis is reference to time relative to a temporal point; typically, this point is the moment of utterance. “Now” indicates both the times coinciding with the speaker utterance and the time of the addressee hearing these words. Then, it may refer to past or future actions relative to the moment where it is uttered deictic center.

Deixis expressions are like yesterday, tomorrow, today, and next week have to be separated from none deictically temporal references such as local time. Showing similarities to the nation of spatial deixis, the remote from in temporal deixis can be used to communicate not only distance from current time, but also distance from current reality or facts.

According to Lyons (1983:73) to understand this aspect of deixis in depth, it is first necessary to have a good understanding of the semantic organization of space and time in general. In addition, Leech and Grundy (2000:32) assert that another important time deictic is the tense system. In fact, almost every sentence
makes the reference to an event time. This event time can only be determined in the relation to the time of the utterance.

b. Personal deixis

Person deixis is deixis reference to the participant role of referent, such as the speaker or addressee. Person deixis are commonly expressed by the following kinds of constituent:

Pronouns, possessive affixes of noun, and agreement affixes of verbs. As Levinson in Pateda (1983:68) says that person deixis reflected directly in the grammatical categories person. It may be argued that we need to develop an independent pragmatic framework of participant roles, so we can see how and to what extent these roles are grammatical in different languages.

Renkema (1993:77) says that person deixis is realized with personal pronoun. The speaker as the first person “I” direct the utterance to the listener as the second person “you” and could be talking about the third person “he” or “she”. In addition, Yule (1996:10) states that person deixis clearly operates on basic three part division exemplifed by the pronouns for the first pronoun (I), second person (you) and third person (he, she, or it). The first person deixis is deixis reference that refers to the speaker or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker and it is expressed in singular pronoun (I, me, myself, mine) and plural pronoun (we, our, ourselves, and ours). The second person deixis is deixis reference to a person identified as addressee (you, yourself and yourselves). The last, the third person deixis is deixis reference to a referent (s)
not identified as the speaker or addressee (he, she, and they, the third person singular verb suffix).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Saya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We</td>
<td>Kami, Kita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>Engkau, Kamu, Anda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>She, He, It</td>
<td>Dia, Ia, Beliau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They</td>
<td>Mereka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Place or spatial deixis

Spatial deixis terms indicate the relative location of people and things (here, there). The use is the aspect of deixis projection: speakers often refer to physically distant locations like “Home” using “Here”, as if they were still in that location. For example, as “here” or “there” have to be understood relative to the place of the story takes place. Yule (1996:12) states that in considering spatial deixis, it is important to remember that location from the speaker’s perspective can

Lyons (1983:79) also states that place or spatial deixis concerns with the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the speech events. The important of location specification in general can be gauged from the fact that three seem to be basic ways of referring to objects by describing or naming them, on the one hand, and by locating them on the other.
Yule (1986:51) who suggests that there might, in principle, be such standard procedures: every actual utterance is spatial-temporally unique, being spoken or written at particular place and time. There is some standard system for identifying points in space time; we can, in principle, specify the actual spatiotemporal situation of any utterance act. So, there clearly are standard systems or locating points in time and place.

2.4 Definition of Short Story

Regina Bernadette, (2006: 1) stated that the short story is defined as short reading, which can be read at one sitting, one half to two hours.

Regina Bernadette (2006:1) said that, short story literary narrative form, which displays a reflection of an episode in the life of a character. So, more broadly it can be said that the author of short stories featuring limited number of characters, no character development and the characters have no background as to what is contained in the novel.

There are two types of short stories by Naning Pranoto in her book “Creative Writing”, which were written with the perfect short story called well-made and a short-story written short stories called incomplete short slice of life-story. The first type is a short story he had written in focus, namely: a theme with a very clear plot and the ending is easy to understand. The short story in general is conventional and based on reality or facts. Then this type of short story is usually
easy to read and easy to understand. Lay reader can read the short stories of this type are less than an hour.

From the explanation above, can conclude if the short story is one of simple and interesting literary work.

2.5 Previous Study

There are some researchers who have investigated about this. Each of them has different subject and use different perspective and theories in presenting the topic. So the researcher will provide the previous study dealing with this topic. Sri Ariyanti Sabiku (2012) discussed about Deixis in F. Scott Fitzgerald’s Novel “The Great Gatsby”. The objectives of this researcher are to find types of person deixis and clarify the reference of person deixis used in novel, then to find out the functions of person deixis and also the types of person deixis that mostly occur in the Novel of F. Scott Fitzgerald. The researcher uses the novel as the source of data and clarifies the types of person deixis based on pragmatic meaning. The results of this study are the types of person deixis that used in novel of F. Scott Fitzgerald are first personal, second personal, and third personal deixis. The certain reference of personal deixis such Major, Mr, Mrs, Ladies, Gentlemen, Sir, Madame, Miss, Women, and another kind of references which related to the context of utterance. The function of person deixis types that appeared is as subjective, objective and possessive. The last is person deixis that mostly occur in that novel are first person with percentage 49 percent followed by second person with percentage 28 percent, and the last in third person with total 23 percent.
On the other hand, Yulan Ali (2012) discussed about “Person deixis in song lyric of Maher Zain’s album” the researcher has the aims to find deixis devices especially deixis in every single lyric of Maher Zain’s Song and and clarify the referent of every person deixis is used. She analyzes about the meaning of person deixis in song of Maher Zain album.

Although, there are some researcher who have conducted the research on the some field, such as on Novel, Song lyric. The researcher conducted the research in a Short Story entitled Analysis of Deixis in Short Story “The Little Mermaid” By Hans Christian Andersen as the research subject. The researcher analyzed about the meaning of deixis in the short story The Little Mermaid. The Data Source is the short story “The little Mermaid”.