CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains three points: theoretical description, previous studies, and conceptual framework.

2.1 Theoretical Description
2.1.1 Pragmatics

In a branch of linguistics, the study that is concerned with meaning of language named as pragmatic. The meaning that studied in pragmatics related to the context. It means that how the context can influence what the speaker said. In other words, pragmatic is a study of the meaning based on the context. There are some definitions from linguists and experts who proposed their views related to pragmatics.

According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It is concerned with the study of speaker meaning as communicated as by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). In other words, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. In other definition, Levinson (1983:9) states that pragmatics is study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. In other words, pragmatic is the study of those aspect of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to writing of grammar.

Whereas according to Mey (2009:6) defines pragmatics as the study of the use of language in human communication, as determined by the conditions of society. In other words, pragmatics is concerned with the user’s role in the societal production and consumption of texts.

Thus, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of that depends on the context. It can be convey about people’s intended meaning, their purposes and goal, and any kind of actions.
2.1.2 Context

Context is the meaning of words in different situation, statement, or ideas. Context is a branch of pragmatics. According to Yule (2010: 129-130) states that there are two kinds of context, they are linguistic context and physical context. Linguistics context is surround the lexical item whereas physical context is location of a given word. Considering the example: the word ‘fine’, we identify the word as a homonym, that have the same spelling or pronunciation with another word, but they share different meaning. The meanings of word ‘fine’ can be condition of someone or punishment due.

If the word fine is used in a sentence with different meaning below:

a. You should pay the fine or go to the court.
b. She looked fine yesterday.

From the sentence (a) we can decide from linguistic context what word the fine means punishment due, and from the sentence (b) we know from the linguistics context that the word fine that is meant is someone’s condition.

In addition, we can interpret words on the basis of physical context. If we see the word bank in a building in a city, the physical location will influence the interpretation. From the descriptions, context means that certain meaning of utterances has some implied meaning in the conversation.

2.1.3 Definition of Deixis

Deixis is a word used to indicate something in many referents whether in space, time, or social context. According to Levinson (1983:54) deixis is a word borrowed from the Greek word for pointing or indicating, and has as prototypical or focal exemplars the use of demonstratives, first and second person pronouns, tense, specific time and place adverbs like now and here, and a variety of other grammatical features tied directly to the circumstances of utterance.

Furthermore, Levinson (1983:54) proposed the essentially deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. As the stated by Levinson theory above there are five kinds of deixis, first person deixis is contain
(I), second person deixis (You), and the third person deixis (He, She, or It). The spatial or place deixis is the word that where location of speech event. It contains demonstrative pronouns such as (This and That) and the demonstrative of adverb of place such as (Here and There). For the time or temporal deixis, it concern in time of speech event. It contains (now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, nextweek, last week, this week).

Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker’s context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being ‘near speaker’ versus ‘away from speaker’. In English, the ‘near speaker’, or proximal terms, are ‘this’, ‘here’, ‘now’. The ‘away from the speaker’, or distal terms, are ‘that’, ‘there’ ‘then’.” (Yule, 1996:9).

The referent of deixis will be easily known if the speaker and hearer know the context. In addition, context gives a comprehensive explanation about the participants, setting (time or place) and the end of conversation. It is believed that there are no languages without deixis because language is full of such deictic terms. To give a clear picture about deixis, here is example of deixis:

Setting: Sisca and I play badminton at the yard yesterday. Dina uses earrings but she lost one of it.

a. I found earring at the yard
b. I found this thing at the yard

In the first utterance (a), the word “I” is used to refer to the speaker who utters it, but it is used to refer to another speaker when someone else utters it. Thus, it can be seen that even the word “I” in (a) does not change but the referent enable to changes depending on who utters it. In example (b) the word “this” refer to a certain thing that has found by the speaker who utters it. Thus, in this utterance the speaker and the thing be able to change depend on the context.

2.1.4 Conversation

Conversation is a spoken behavior between two peoples or more. It also called as a behavior to exchange the information to other people. For example, a teacher talking to the students in a classroom is one kind of interaction; a doctor talking to the patient in a clinic, or a dozen of other different experiences peoples
have in which there is interpersonal exchange of talk. The kind of talk is likely to
differ according to the different context of interaction. According to Yule
(1996:71) conversation is the structure of people talk which consists of speaker
talk, hearer talk. In a conversation, there are two approaches which discuss about
conversation structure. It is what we have been assuming as familiar throughout
much of the preceding discussion.

Some individuals expect that participation in a conversation will be very
active, that speaking rate will be relatively fast, with almost no pausing between
turns, and with some overlap or even completion of the other’s turn. This is one
conversation style. It has been called a high involvement style. While a high
consideration style is which which speaker uses a slower rate, expect longer
pauses between turns, do not overlap, and avoid interruption or completion of
other’s turns. Despite differences in style, most speakers seem to find a way to
cope with the everyday business of social interaction.

Some clear examples are the greeting and goodbye:

3. Anna: see ya!                Bill: Bye.

These automatic sequences called adjacency pairs. They always consists of
a first and second a part, produced by different speakers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Part</th>
<th>Second Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: How it’s goin’?</td>
<td>B: Jus’ hangin’ in there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: How are things?</td>
<td>B: The usual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: How ya doin?</td>
<td>B: Can’t complain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other adjacency pairs are illustrated below, including a question-answer
sequences (a), a thinking-response (b), and a request-accept (c).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Part</th>
<th>Second Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
c. Anna: Could you help me
Bill: Sure
With this?

2.1.5 Types of Deixis

There are five types of deixis. They are: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis (Levinson, 1983:62). This is the explanation of deixis:

2.1.5.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis is a word that refers to someone in certain context of the utterance. Person Deixis concerns with encoding of the role of participants in the speech even in which the utterance in question is delivered Levinson (1983:62). First person deixis is contain (I), second person deixis (You), and the third person deixis (He, She, or It).

According to Yule (1996:10) describe that person deixis involves the speaker and the addressee and operates in basic three-part divisions such as first person singular (I, my, myself, mine), plural (we, us, ourselves, our, ours). Second person (you). It is a deictic reference to a person or people identified as addressee, such as: you, yourself, yourselves, your, yours. The third person singular (He, She, It). It is a deictic reference to a referent not identified as the speaker or the addressee and usually imply the gender that the utterance refers to. eg. he, she, they, him, himself, her, herself.

In other words, Person deixis is described as expression in which it refers to a person who the speaker intends to refer. It can be conclude that person deixis the speaker currently speaks in utterance, represent the speaker and the relevance.

Example:
In the frozen movie told that Anna helped by krisstof when she will bring Elsa going to back home.

a. **He** helps Anna along of the journey to Arendelle
As we said something above related to “person deixis”, He indicates a person in the story that is the character at “Frozen”. He refers the gender of the character too, he is a man.

2.1.5.2 Place Deixis

Place deixis is also described as spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. It considering spatial deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker’s perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. Speakers temporarily away from their home location will often continue to use ‘here to mean the (physical distant) home location (Yule, 1996:12).

According to Levinson (1983:73) place deixis concerns the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the speech event. We can know spatial deixis from the use of demonstrative pronouns such as “this” and “that”. And also from demonstrative adverb of place such as “here” and “there”. Spatial deixis is relative to the speaker’s location. Those are proximal term (near the speakers) and distal term (away from speaker). Demonstrative pronoun “this” can means that the object close from the speaker’s location. Place Deixis is an expression used to show the location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event. For example:

Emma tells to her papa and her brother in law that her friend miss Taylor, she has married. She lives not far from Emma’s house.

Her obligations are there now

The utterance above, the word there is refers to the location or a house of miss Taylor. It is clearly that she lives not far from Emma’s house.

2.1.5.3 Time Deixis

Time Deixis is also called as temporal deixis. Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed) (Levinson, 1983:62). Temporal deixis is deixis which shows the unit of time in the speech. In other words, time deixis is reference to time relative to a temporal point; typically, this point is the
moment of utterance. It distinguishes between the moment of the utterance (coding/time) and the moment of reception (receiving time). The markers of time in deixis of time are now, tomorrow, today, yesterday.

According to Yule (1996:14-15) says that the basic time of temporal deixis in English language is in the choice of verb tense. According to him, English has only two basic forms, the present and the past:

a. I live here now.
b. I live there then.

The present tense is the proximal form as in (a) and the past tense form as in (b). Here, is a list referring some deictic items of Time Deixis whose reference can only be determined in relation to the time of the utterance in which they occur.

In order to understand many English constructions, we have to recognize that, in temporal deixis, the remote or distal can be used to communicate not only distance from current time but also distance from reality or fact. So, time Deixis is an expression in relation to the certain point of time when the utterance is produced by the speaker.

2.1.5.4 Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis has to do 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, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself) (Levinson, 1983:85-88). Since discourse unfolds in time, it seems natural that time-deictic words can be used to refer to portions of the discourse; thus analogously to last week and next Thursday, we have in the last paragraph and in the next Chapter. But we also have place-deictic terms re-used here, and especially the demonstratives this and that. Instances of discourse deixis are the use of that and this in the following:

a. I bet you haven't heard this story
b. That was the funniest story I've ever heard
Thus *this* in the example(a) can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse, and *that* in the example (b) to a preceding portion. Another example,

a. That's a rhinoceros
b. Spell *it* for me

From the example above, *it* refers not to the referent, the beast itself, but to the word *rhinoceros*. Here, *it* is not doing duty for a use of *rhinoceros* but rather for a mention of it.

### 2.1.5.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent (Levinson, 1983:63). Social deixis concerns "that aspect of sentences which reflect or establish or are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs" (Fillmore, 1975: 76).

There are two basic kinds of socially deictic information that seem to be encoded in languages around the world: relational and absolute. The relational variety is the most important, and the relations that typically get expressed are those between: first, speaker and referent (e.g. referent honorifics). Second, speaker and addressee (e.g. addressee honorifics). Third, speaker and bystander (e.g. bystander or audience honorifics). Fourth, speaker and setting (e.g. formality levels).

### 2.1.6 Reference

According to Yule (1996:17), reference as an act in which a speaker, or writer uses linguistic forms to enable a listener or reader to identify something. It is used to identify something such as what a speaker said in a conversation, or a writer when writing an utterance to make listener understand about a speaker or writer mean. While referring expression is any expression used in utterance to refer to something or someone. Those linguistic forms are referring expression can be proper nouns (for example, ‘Raja Ampat’, ‘Isti’), definite noun phrases (for
example, ‘the author’, ‘the singer’, ‘the island’), or indefinite (for example, ‘a man’, ‘a woman’, ‘a place’), and pronouns (for example, ‘he’, ‘she’, ‘it’). The choice of expression depends on what the speaker assumes the listener already knows. Then reference is clearly tied to the speaker’s goals (for example, to identify something) and speaker’s beliefs in the use of language. In other hand, reference is the words we use to identify things are in some direct relationship to those things. For example word “Mr. Kawasaki”, it used to refer to a man who always node loud and fast in his motorcycle, or a brand name is used to refer to a person.

2.2 Previous Studies

In this previous study, there are three researchers which the thesis is relevant to this research. The first researcher is Aulia Fauziah (2015) from State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Tulungagung with her research entitled *An Analysis of Deixis in “A Thousand Words” Movie Script By Steve Koren*. From her research she focuses on deixis in the movie script "A Thousand Words" by Steve Koren, because in this film, there are the types of deixis. The forms are personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

The second researcher is Novie Ima Fatkhunurohmah (2013) from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta with her research entitled *A Pragmatics Analysis of Personal Deixis In Iron Lady Movie Manuscript*. From her research she focuses on personal deixis used in movie. Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns for first person („I”), second person („you”) and third person („he, she, and it”).

The third is Riki Sunjani (2013) from English Education Study Program Language and Arts Department Siliwangi Bandung (STKIP) with her research entitled *An Analysis of Deixis Used In “The King’s Speech” Film’s Dialogue*. From her research she focused on the used of deixis found in the King’s Speech Film dialogue. The researcher choose the population and sample from the script of film, that is some dialogue of the film’s script or all dialogue of main character in The King’s Speech film.
Reading some researches above, it is clear that this study is different with other studies. Previously, three researchers analyzed deixis found in the movies scripts. However, this research, the researcher focuses on deixis found in conversation based on the Emma Movie. In this study, the researcher analyzed deixis found in the movie using levinson’s theory. According to levinson (1983:62) there are five types of deixis: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

This study concerned on levinson’s types of deixis: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. These theory used to analyze deixis used in emma movie. The concept of this research can be seen in figure 2.1 below.

![Diagram](image_url)

Figure 2.1 Conceptual of Research

The figure 2.1 above shows that the research is a Pragmatics study, there are 3 concepts of pragmatics which are used in this research, context, deixis, and conversation. The concern of the research is deixis from Emma movie using
Levinson’s theory. There are 5 types of deixis, person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

2.4 Movie Review

*Emma* is a 1996 period film based on the novel of the same name by Jane Austen. Scripted and directed by Douglas McGrath, the film stars Gwyneth Paltrow, Alan Cumming, Toni Collette, Ewan McGregor, and Jeremy Northam.

The film describes about Emma Woodhouse who thinks of herself as a romantic matchmaker in her small community. She wants matchmaker her neighbour (Harriet) with her friend (Mr. Elton) so she invites them come to the party in her house. But Harriet did not know that Mr. Elton loves Emma. Emma knows that Mr. Elton loves her but she refuses her feeling for Mr. Elton. Because in her deep heart she loves Mr. Knightley which he is brother of Emma sister’s husband. He loves Emma too, but they hidden their feeling. One day, Mr. Knightley can not hide his feeling to Emma along time. To proof his true loves, he wants Emma to be his wife. Emma accepts it with her much loves too. She is very happy. Then they are married and happy together. This is more information about Emma movie: ([https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0116191/fullcredits?ref_=tt_ql_1](https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0116191/fullcredits?ref_=tt_ql_1))

**Directed by**  
Douglas McGrath

**Produced by**  
Patrick Cassavetti  
Steven Haft

**Screenplay by**  
Douglas McGrath

**Based on**  
*Emma*  
by Jane Austen

- Gwyneth Paltrow  
- Toni Collette  
- Alan Cumming  
- Ewan McGregor  
- Greta Scacchi  
- Juliet Stevenson  
- Polly Walker

**Starring**  

**Music by**  
Rachel Portman

**Cinematography**  
Ian Wilson
Edited by: Lesley Walker
Production company: Matchmaker Films, Haft Entertainment
Distributed by: Miramax Films
Release date: August 2, 1996
Running time: 120 minutes
Country: United Kingdom, United States
Language: English

Cast

- Gwyneth Paltrow - Emma Woodhouse
- Toni Collette - Harriet Smith
- Alan Cumming - Mr. Elton
- Ewan McGregor - Frank Churchill
- Jeremy Northam - George Knightley
- Greta Scacchi - Mrs. Weston (née Taylor)
- Juliet Stevenson - Mrs. Elton
- Polly Walker - Jane Fairfax
- Sophie Thompson - Miss Bates
- James Cosmo - Mr. Weston
- Denys Hawthorne - Mr. Woodhouse
- Phyllida Law - Mrs. Bates
- Kathleen Byron - Mrs. Goddard
- Karen Westwood - Isabella Woodhouse
- Edward Woodall - Mr. Martin
- Brian Capron - John Knightley
- Angela Down - Mrs. Cole
- John Franklyn-Robbins - Mr. Cole
- Ruth Jones - Bates' maid
2.5 Synopsis of the Movie

Emma Woodhouse has just attended the wedding of Miss Taylor, her friend and former governess, to Mr. Weston. Having introduced them, Emma takes credit for their marriage and decides that she likes matchmaking. After she returns home to Hartfield with her father, Emma forges ahead with her new interest against the advice of her sister's brother-in-law, Mr. Knightley, and tries to match her new friend Harriet Smith to Mr. Elton, the local vicar. First, Emma must persuade Harriet to refuse the marriage proposal from Robert Martin, a respectable, educated, and well-spoken young farmer, which Harriet does against her wishes. However, Mr. Elton, a social climber, thinks Emma is in love with him and proposes to her. When Emma tells him that she had thought him attached to Harriet, he is outraged. After Emma rejects him, Mr. Elton leaves for a stay at Bath and returns with a pretentious, nouveau-riche wife, as Mr. Knightley expected. Harriet is heartbroken, and Emma feels ashamed about misleading her.

Frank Churchill, Mr. Weston's son, arrives for a two-week visit to his father and makes many friends. Frank was adopted by his wealthy and domineering aunt, and he has had very few opportunities to visit before. Mr. Knightley suggests to Emma that, while Frank is intelligent and engaging, he is also a shallow character. Jane Fairfax also comes home to see her aunt, Miss Bates, and grandmother, Mrs. Bates, for a few months, before she must go out on her own as a governess due to her family's financial situation. She is the same age as Emma and has been given an excellent education by her father's friend, Colonel Campbell. Emma has not been as friendly with her as she might because she envies Jane's talent and is annoyed to find all, including Mrs. Weston and Mr. Knightley, praising her. The patronizing Mrs. Elton takes Jane under her wing and announces that she will find her the ideal governess post before it is wanted. Emma begins to feel some sympathy for Jane's predicament.

When Mr. Knightley scolds Emma for the insult to Miss Bates, she is ashamed and tries to atone with a morning visit to Miss Bates, which impresses Mr. Knightley. On the visit, Emma learns that Jane had accepted the position of governess from one of Mrs. Elton's friends after the outing. Jane now becomes ill and refuses to see Emma or receive her gifts. Meanwhile, Frank was visiting his
aunt, who dies soon after he arrives. Now he and Jane reveal to the Westons that they have been secretly engaged since the autumn, but Frank knew that his aunt would disapprove. The strain of the secrecy on the conscientious Jane had caused the two to quarrel, and Jane ended the engagement. Frank's easygoing uncle readily gives his blessing to the match, and the engagement becomes public, leaving Emma chagrined to discover that she had been so wrong.

Emma is confident that Frank's engagement will devastate Harriet, but instead, Harriet tells her that she loves Mr. Knightley, although she knows the match is too unequal, Emma's encouragement and Mr. Knightley's kindness have given her hope. Emma is startled and realizes that she is the one who wants to marry Mr. Knightley. Mr. Knightley returns to console Emma from Frank and Jane's engagement thinking her heartbroken. When she admits her foolishness, he proposes, and she accepts. Now Harriet accepts Robert Martin's second proposal, and they are the first couple to marry. Jane and Emma reconcile, and Frank and Jane visit the Westons. Once the period of deep mourning ends, they will marry. Before the end of November, Emma and Mr. Knightley are married with the prospect of "perfect happiness."