

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter was deal with relevant theories to this research. In details, this chapter would explain about previous studies and theoretical foundation which involves pragmatics, definition of deixis, types of deixis, definition of reference, definition of short story, and the story of *The Red Shoes*.

2.1. Previous Studies

There are many researchers that conduct a research about deixis. The first research has been conducted by Hasanah (2016), entitled “A Pragmatic Study On Deixis In The Song Lyrics Of Harris J’s Album”. The researcher concludes that all of types in deixis are found in the song lyrics of Harris J’s album. In this research the dominant types is person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis.

The second research has been done by Aulia Fauziah (2015) entitled “An Analysis of deixis In *A Thousand Word* movie script by Steve Koren”. From this research the researcher found that there were 385 person deixis, 52 spatial deixis, and 64 temporal deixis. The function of person deixis is referring to a person, spatial deixis function is referring the location, and temporal deixis referring to the time.

Another research is about deixis analysis conducted by Ferya Dinata Rahmat Tulah (2016). This research was focused on the type of deixis on *Sponge Bob* movie script from Levinson theory. The research finding

showed that: (1) there were five kinds of deixis, namely person deixis (first person, second person, and third person), place deixis (proximal and distal), time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Person deixis was the most fragment found in the Sponge Bob movie season. Person deixis concerned the grammatical categories of person such as; me, you, them, us, and so on.

Overall, the current and previous research have quite similar, they discussed about type of deixis used in movie script and song lyrics by using pragmatics approach. Here also have different thing, the previous research uses Levinson's theory but the present study uses Yule's theory and the writer uses short story. Based on those previous studies above, the researcher realizes if there are many other writers who conduct the research with the same topic and theory but being analyzed is different object, and also here the researcher uses Yule's theory in *The Red Shoes* Short story.

2.2. Theoretical Review

2.2.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic that is related to meaning. The meaning that is studied in the pragmatics is about the context. The context here includes what the speaker said like who, where, and when the utterance happens. Levinson (1983: 58) states that contexts will be a set of pragmatic indices, coordinates or reference points (as they variously called) for speakers, addresses, and times of utterances, indicated objects, and whatever else is needed.

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) (Yule, 1996:3). According to Levinson (1983: 9), pragmatics is the study of those relations between Language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language.

An analytic approach in linguistic which involves contextual consideration necessarily belongs to that area of language study called pragmatics (Brown and Yule, 1983: 26). In pragmatics, the context is the important thing of the utterance because from the context we can know the meaning of the utterance. The word in pragmatics can have different definition from the authentic meaning and the meaning is based on the context of utterance (Joodi and Shamary, 2015: 3).

Furthermore, according to Yule (1996: 4), studying language via pragmatics also have an advantage, it is that we can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example, request) that they are performing when they speak. From pragmatics we can know the speaker's meaning just from their gesture and how they speak with their intonation, when we know about the context of the speaker does utterance we can easily know the meaning about that utterance.

2.2.2. Definition of Deixis

According to Yule (1996: 9), deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' via

language. The word in deixis can change by the context of the speaker's utterance. It means that the meaning of deixis word is based on the speaker's context.

Levinson (1983: 54) states that deixis is the obvious way in which the relationship between language and context that is reflected in the structures in the language themselves. Deixis context is related with the situation where the speaker speaks the utterance and the meaning in deixis is not constant based on the context of the utterance.

The word *I, You, here, there, this, now, tomorrow* is commonly used in our daily activities, we often speak them in any situations, but when we speak to other people they may be not understand with the meaning of the word especially when they don't know with the context. The word that explained above is a word that can involve in the deictic expression, that word can explain person, place and time. The word can be analyzed as the deixis word based on the context of the utterance.

2.2.3. Types of Deixis

According to Yule (1996: 9), there are three types of deixis. The first is person deixis, the second is spatial deixis and the third is temporal deixis.

2.2.3.1. Person Deixis

The first type of deixis is person deixis that pointing about the person that appears in the utterances. According to Cruse (2000: 319), the function is to indicate a person who utters the utterances. Moreover, it designates the basic rules in a speech event, the speaker

(first person), addressee or the person (s) spoken to (second person), and the person or persons who are neither speaker nor addressee (third person).

As well as Finegan (2004: 202) states that person deixis is commonly conveyed through personal pronoun. The pronoun *I, you,* and *we* along with *she, he, it* and *they* (and alternative forms) are markers of personal deixis. When we use these pronouns, we orient our utterances with respect to ourselves, our interlocutors, and third parties.

In addition, person deixis concerns with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered (Levinson 1983: 62). Person deixis is divided into three categories: first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis.

a. First person deixis

The first person category is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself (Levinson 1983: 62). It means that the first person is the speaker who speaks the utterance. First person includes singular person (*I, me, my, myself,* and *mine*) and plural person (*we, us, our, ours, ourselves*).

According to Sargeant in (Putri, 2014: 15), in grammar the person who is speaking is called as the first person. The one speaks to other people is called second person and the one speaks about is the

third person. Here is the table to remember which the pronouns to use (Putri, 2014: 17):

Table 2.1 : Pronouns

	Subject	Object
First person singular	I	Me
Second person singular	You	You
Third person singular	He She It	Him Her It
First person plural	We	Us
Second person plural	You	You
Third person plural	They	Them

This table is to remember which possessive pronoun to use with which personal pronouns (Putri, 2014: 21):

Table 2. 2 : Possesive Pronouns

Singular personal pronoun	Possesive pronoun	Plural personal pronoun	Possesive pronoun
I, Me You	Mine Yours	We Us You	Ours Yours
He, him She, Her	His, hers	They Them	Theirs

This table is to remember which reflexive pronoun to use with which personal pronoun (Putri, 2014: 22):

Table 2. 3: Reflexive Pronoun

Singular personal pronoun	Reflexive pronoun	Plural personal pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
I (subject pronoun)	Myself	We (subject pronoun)	Ourselves
Me (object pronoun)	Myself	Us (object pronoun)	Ourselves
You (subject/object pronoun)	Yourself	You (object/subject pronoun)	Yourselves
He (subject pronoun)	Himself	They (subject pronoun)	Themselves
Him (object pronoun)	Himself	Them (object pronoun)	Themselves
She	Herself		
Her	Herself		
It	Itself		

1) First singular person

Look at the example below:

I read a book

The word “I” in the utterance refers to the speaker who utters the utterance. It shows that the speaker tells to a friend that he/she reads a book. The word “I” also includes as the first singular person and becomes the subject of the personal pronoun.

2) First plural person

Study the example below:

We will go to the library after lunch with you

The word “we” include in the first plural person. It refers to the speaker that speaks the utterance that is constitutes between the first and second person. Yule (1996: 11) states that there is an exclusive-

we (speaker plus other(s), excluding addressee.) and inclusive-we (speaker and addressee included.)

b. Second person deixis

According to Levinson (1983: 62), second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. Second person deixis is the utterance reference is refers to a person or persons that identified as addressees. Renkema (1993: 73) states in Fauziah (2015: 28) the manner in which the second person is addressed can, in some language, also provide an insight into the relationship between the first and second person.

The second person pronouns is *you, your, yours, yourself, and yourselves*. For example:

Are you afraid?

The word "you" is the second person pronoun that identified as a person. The deictic expression "you" identified as the subject personal pronoun.

c. Third person deixis

Third person deixis is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance (Levinson 1983: 62). Third person deixis includes singular third person (*he, she, his, her and him*) and plural third person (*they, their, and them*). For example:

He is trying to drive a car

“He” is the deictic word that includes singular third person. The word “He” refers to the other person or someone who wants to try to drive a car.

2.2.3.2. Spatial deixis

According to Cruse (2006:166), spatial deixis is also known as place deixis. Spatial deictic word indicates location in space relative to the speaker. The most basic spatial deictic words are adverbs, here and there.

In considering spatial deixis, however, it is important that location from the speaker’s perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically (Yule, 1996: 12). The place of deixis concerns with the encoding of spatial deixis relative to the location of the participant in the speech event. There are proximal term (close to speaker) and distal term (away from speaker). There are, though, some pure place-deictic words, notably in English the adverbs *here* and *there*, and the demonstrative pronouns *this* and *that* (Levinson, 1983: 79). For example:

I put my shoes here, Shawn

The deixis word “here” is used to give the other people that have a conversation with him know that the place where he put his shoes is “here” close to his friends and when they are speak they are in a proximal term (close with the speaker).

2.2.3.3. Temporal Deixis

Levinson (1983: 73) points out that time deixis makes ultimate reference to participant-role. It can be glossed as the time at which the speaker is producing the utterance containing now. Moreover, the use of the proximal form “now” as indicating both the time that coinciding with the speaker’s utterance and the time of the speaker’s voice being heard (Yule, 1996:14). There are two basics forms in English that are;

- a. The present tense is the proximal form that is the time is present or the utterance happens in that time. For example, “I read a book now” the word “now” explains that the speaker reads a book in a present time and on that time the speaker still reads a book.
- b. The past tense is the distal form that is the utterance telling about the past and the situation is not happening in that time. For example, “I bought some vegetables yesterday” the utterance is telling about “yesterday” and it is a past time.

2.2.4. Definition of Reference

Deixis refers to a person, place, and time. So, this research will discuss about reference. Brown and Yule (1983: 28) states that reference is word refer to things. The thing is the relationship between a language and the word in the absence of language-users.

Reference is an act in which a speaker, or writer, use a linguistics forms to enable a listener or reader, to identify something. Those linguistics forms are referring expressions, which can be proper nouns (for

example 'Shakespeare', Cathy Revuelto', 'Hawaii'), noun phrase which are definite (for example, 'the author', 'the singer', 'the island'), or indefinite (for example, 'a man', 'a woman', 'a beautiful place'), and pronouns (for example, 'he', 'her', 'it', 'them'). Reference is clearly tied with the speaker's goal (Yule, 1996: 17). According to Cruse (2006:3), reference is the general term for identifying the things in the world and deixis is the mechanism to achieve the reference.

2.2.5. Definition of Short Story

Short story is brief fictional prose narrative that is shorter than a novel and that usually deals with only a few characters. The short story is usually concerned with a single effect conveyed in only one or a few significant episodes or scenes. The form encourages economy of setting, concise narrative, and the omission of a complex plot; character is disclosed in action and dramatic encounter but is seldom fully developed. Despite its relatively limited scope, though, a short story is often judged by its ability to provide a "complete" or satisfying treatment of its characters and subject (Arlen, 2019)

American Literary Classic (2004) explains five elements of short story. Those are :

a. Character

A character is a person, or sometimes even an animal, who takes part in the action of a short story or other literary work

b. Setting

The setting of a short story is the time and place in which it happens. Author often use descriptions of landscape, scenery, buildings, seasons or weather to provide a strong sense of setting

c. Plot

A plot is a series of events and character actions that relate to the central conflict

d. Conflict

The conflict is a struggle between two people or thing in a short story. The main character is usually on one side of the central conflict. On the other side, the main character may struggle against another important character, against the forces of nature, against society, or even against something inside himself or herself (feeling, emotions, illness)

e. Theme

The theme is the central idea of belief in a short story.

2.2.6. The Story of *The Red Shoes*

The Red Shoes is a story about an orphan girl named Karen who intensely in love to a pair of red shoes. An old lady took adopted her. Karen grows up arrogant and spoiled; she tricks her adopted mother to buy her red shoes. Karen wears the shoes continually even in her confirmation day. She is just busy admiring her red shoes so that she ignores the service and prays during the confirmation. The old lady gets angry but Karen pays

no attention to her. The old lady is ill but Karen neglects her and preferring to attend a party wearing the red shoes. A strange man appears and pays an admiration what a beautiful dancing shoes that Karen wears. All of a sudden, the red shoes make Karen dance repeatedly. The red shoes do not stop and take over Karen's feet; she dances all day and night. The old lady then passed away but Karen cannot attend the funeral because of the shoes. Until then she meets an executioner and begs him to cut off her feet, the executioner does so. The red shoes still dances with Karen's amputated feet. Karen is given with a wooden feet and tries to go to church. She is then died in peace and her soul flies to heaven.

By depicting a young girl character, the story is addressed for the young reader (children). From the story we can see that the author sets down some moral values in the plots and characters. The main character described as having such a selfish characteristic by disregarding the rules and the roles of the supervisor character in the story (the old lady). This is one of ways in which the society tries to depict a good and bad value in children literature. They tend to depicting them as being who "always" insist on "the innocence and incapability" of children and who create a literature to inculcate this state of subjectivity into young minds (Nodelman 45). Karen was told as a child who is spoiled and dependent on those around. Her dependent is for the fulfillment of her needs both material and mental.