CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer provides the theories that underlying this research. There are many different perspectives of the experts but those are dealing with this topic. The theories will help the readers to understand the research foundation so that these are the basic theories of the research.

2.1. Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is telling about the utterance with a context in it, (Bardovi-Harlig et al., 2010, p.v) said that “pragmatics deals with meaning-in-context, which for analytical purposes can be viewed from different perspectives (the speaker’s, recipient’s, analyst’s, etc.)”. That means a context that the speaker, the recipient, and the analyst, for example, can have a different point of view.

A little different concept was conveyed by (Chovanec, 2014, p.16), “the broad conception of pragmatics is more of a shared general outlook on language in use that seeks to understand the relationship between speakers, language form, discourse structure and the variety of contexts in which interactions are embedded (social, cultural, historical, personal).” There is an interaction with general perception or general comprehension, but it still needs to understand the context of the discussion.

In general communication, it is necessary for people to understand the context, as (Bublitz & Norrick, 2011, p.4) stated that “pragmatic is fundamentally concerned with communicative action in any kind of context.” Then “in the
pragmatic perspective, language use and language users in interactions are primary”, it can be noted that the pragmatic is in peoples’ general communication with the related context in interaction.

From three definitions above, it can be summarized that pragmatic considers human communication with dealing and understanding a context between the speaker and the recipient. It means dealing with a different perspective or context but it still related or it can be said that pragmatic is concerned with communicative utterance in any kind of context that intended to the speaker means.

2.2 Definition of Deixis

As claimed by (Yule, 2010, p.130), “These are words such as here and there, this or that, now and then, yesterday, today or tomorrow, as well as pronouns such as you, me, she, him, it, them.” Those words above called deixis by Yule. Continued “They are technically known as deictic (/dɛktɪk/) expressions, from the Greek word deixis, which means “pointing” via language.”

Then (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013, p. 88) added that “Deixis does not only have the function of a grammatical constituent, but it has the duty to point out the different meaning the words have even in cases they are used in the same way in different situations.” Deixis has a different meaning depends on the situation that the speaker said.

Pursuant to (Wibowo & Naulfar, 2018, p.75), “Deixis refers to some another words or something else to understand the meaning of specific words and phrase in an utterance based on the context. The words or phrases that need the context to
convey the meaning are deictic.” Deixis is a word that has a current context. The context of deixis called deictic.

Those mean deixis is a pointing word that not only has a function in grammatical constituent but also have a meaning or a context depend on the situation and the deictic function. Every deixis has a different point of view which have to be understood by the reader about its meaning or its function. For example, there are he, they, today, tomorrow, there, this, that, those, rainy day, and so on.

2.2.1. Types of Deixis

Deixis has reference categories according to their needs in the sentence or the utterance. There are 5 types of deixis conveyed by Alan Cruse in (Nasution, Setiadi, & Ilza, 2018).

1. Person deixis: indicates the person or people in communication.

   Table II.1. Example of person deixis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronouns</th>
<th>Possessive adjective</th>
<th>Verb inflection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st person</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, mine, myself</td>
<td>My</td>
<td>I like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We, us, ourselves</td>
<td>Our</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd person</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, yours</td>
<td>Your</td>
<td>You like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd person</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They, themselves</td>
<td>Their</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She, herself, hers</td>
<td>Her</td>
<td>She likes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, himself, him</td>
<td>His</td>
<td>He likes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It, itself</td>
<td>Its</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Spatial deixis: pointing the location in space between the listener and the speaker, but it is relative to the speaker. Spacial deictic words are adverb like here, there, these, those, that, this.
3. Temporal deixis: temporal deictic word indicates the timing of an event relative to the time of the speaker said. It’s used to locate points or intervals on the time axis, using the moment of utterance point such as *now, tomorrow, today, yesterday, then, tonight.*

4. Social deixis: social deictic words is pointing the referent from the social status and the intimacy relative to the speaker. Deictic words such as Mr. Moon, Prince Charming, Husband, Children.

5. Discourse deixis: discourse deixis is pointing the referent in discourse future time or indicates the relation to the utterance before. Based on Cornish in (Nurmalia, 2018) Discourse deixis involves contextual pointing to a part of the re-ently constructed discourse representation, and building it into a discourse entity which may subsequently be retrieved via an anaphor, such as following, bellow, that is.

These are four categories of deixis from (Culpeper & Haugh, 2014, p. 23). Personal deixis which divided by two: participants and social relationship; spatial deixis; temporal deixis; and discourse deixis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deixis types</th>
<th>Examples of English deictic expressions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>I, you, we, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Relationships</td>
<td>Geoff, Mr. Leech, Sir, Madam, Prof. Leech, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spatial</strong></td>
<td>This, that, here, there, come, go, opposite, away, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporal</strong></td>
<td>Now, then, today, next week, soon, recently, [tense], etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discourse</strong></td>
<td>That chapter, this means that, in the next chapter, etc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The writer found five types in (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013) there are from Buhler, Lyons, and Levinson. From Buhler, there are three types of deixis, which there is a deictic center consists of I, here and now. There are person deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis.

![Diagram of Deixis](image)

**Figure II.1. Types of deixis**

1. **Person deixis**: deals with the correct identification of the grammatical persons used to refer to the speaker and the addressee. Person deixis divided by two, personal pronouns (the first person is used by the speaker as a means of referring to him/herself and the second-person is used to refer to the addressee or the audience) and vocatives (noun phrases used to address someone).

2. **Spatial deixis**: space deixis. There is always a division of space around the speaker and of course relative to the utterance. Spatial deixis also implies some proximal (near to the utterance) or distal (far from the utterance) interpretations.

3. **Temporal deixis**: expressed by adverbs of time and tense markers on the verb. It have ability to be present, past or future time.

4. **Regarding to Lyons in (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013) there is discourse deixis.** Discourse deixis refers to the expressions used in a discourse include the utterance itself.
5. Levinson also mentioned one in (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013) that there is social deixis, related to the social information encoded within an utterance.

So that there are five types of deixis, person deixis (pointing person), spatial/place deixis (pointing place both of proximal and distal place), temporal/time deixis (pointing time in the past, present or future), discourse deixis (both the placement is after the deixis word and before the deixis word), and social deixis (someone’s social information related to the speaker).

2.3. Definition of Context

Quoted from (Dijk, 2009, p. viii), “Context models explain how and why language use is socially, personally and situationally variable”. It means context deals with the use of a language itself. Continued by (Dijk, 2009, p. 4) “In that more restricted sense, context is a selection of the discursively relevant properties of the communicative situation”.

As claimed by (Richard, 2013, p. 22), “In context, a speaker may intend to use her words to represent particular representations, or sorts of representations, of the person to whom she’s ascribing belief”. So in context, the utterance says a word that will represent the meaning of what she/he wants to say to the interlocutor and the interlocutor also understand what the meaning is.

A context deals with the information that the speaker and listener understand each other. The information is also related to the environment conditions against the speaker and the listener.

As quoted in (Kridalaksana, 2009, p.134), context is:
“1. aspek-aspek lingkungan fisik atau sosial yang kait-mengait dengan ujaran tertentu; 2. pengetahuan yang sama-sama dimiliki pembicara dan pendengar sehingga pendengar paham akan apa yang dimaksud pembicara.”
(“1. aspects of the physical or social environment that are interrelated with certain utterances; 2. Knowledge shared by the speaker and listener so that the listener understands what the speaker means.”)

From the three definitions above, it can be concluded that context deals with the use of a word that represents a certain meaning in a particular situation which is between the speaker and the listener understand about it. The context also can be called as the intended information from the communicator. That intended information is a knowledge that both of the speaker and the listener shared each other, depending on the function at a certain situation.

### 2.4. Definition of Lyric

Cited in (Yastanti & Setiawati, 2018), “Lyric is a deliver words or sentences which is composed by rhythm and rhyme to expresses the feeling or thought by means of lyric and has a meaning to describe the daily of people such as love, life, dead, respect and other feelings.” It means there is a thought, feelings, or expression poured into a series of words that are called lyric.

There is also equating lyric with poetry, as described in (Sharma, 2014), “A lyric is a fairly short poem which is the expression of strong feelings of thoughts or perceptions of a single speaker in a meditative manner.” The meditative manner here is along the lines of how the speaker conveys the short poem or lyric, for example in a song. Sharma denotes it as lines of a song.

Then, as taken from Sheila M. Maulida:

*Lirik merupakan sebuah karya sastra tertulis yang menggunakan bahasa yang terstruktur dan dapat diterima, serta memiliki makna yang biasanya tertuang tidak secara eksplisit melainkan lebih secara implisit, walaupun ada juga yang secara eksplisit.*  
(The lyric is the written literary works that use structured and acceptable language and has a meaning that is not usually contained explicitly but more implicitly, although some are explicit.) (Maulida, 2015)
In the journal of (Nurdiansyah, 2018, p. 162), delivered that:
“lirik merupakan reaksi simbolik dari manusia yang merupakan respon dari segala sesuatu yang terjadi dan dirasakan oleh lingkungan fisiknya (yang dipengaruhi oleh akal sehat dan rasionalitas)”.
(“lyric is a symbolic reactions from human who is a response to everything that happens and perceived by their physical environment (which is influenced by common sense and rationality)”).

Therefore the lyrics convey something that can be felt by many people, the lyrics can be used as fillers or supporters of a movie to build every scene or issues raised in it.

Then, the listeners listen to the music and make the movie easier to be understood and what the movie wants to convey is delivered.

From those theories, the writer assumed that a lyric is one of the literary works which is a group of words that contained with a meaning from the author’s thought and feeling implicitly then combined it with rhythm and rhyme. The lyric has a structured language that is acceptable by means of the listeners. The words in a lyric are arranged not only to look for the meaning or content of the song, but also in order to show the aesthetic of a language in the lyric of a song.