



## Pragmatic Analysis of Deixis

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**Abstract:** In this article, deixis are found that the forms of deixis are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Person deixis consist of first person, second person, and third person, which is distinguished into singular and plural person. It is also distinguished based on its function in the sentence, as subjective and objective personal pronoun, as subject in possessive personal pronoun, as object in possessive personal pronoun, as object in possessive personal pronoun, and as reflexive personal pronoun.

**Key words:** Place deixis, time deixis, deixis and social deixis, first person, second person, and third person deixis, its function in the sentence, subjective and objective personal pronoun, subject in possessive personal pronoun, object in possessive personal pronoun, object in possessive personal pronoun, and as reflexive personal pronoun.

**Date of Submission:** 10-10-2021

**Date of Acceptance:** 24-11-2021

Levinson identified five major types of deictic markers: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

1. Person deixis. Person deixis is a word that has functions as personal pronoun. Person deixis related with personal pronoun, if its reference which is used appropriate with the context is being used. Levinson (1983:62) states: "Personal deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participant in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivering. The category of personal divided into three: the category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference himself, second person the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. Third persons encode of reference to person and entities that are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question". Personal deixis is deictic reference to the participant role of reference, such as: the speaker the addressee, and referent that are neither speaker nor addressee (www.sil.org.2003) Nababan in Ali Barokah (2004:10) states that criteria of personal deixis are the actor in the event, such as first person, second person, and third person. In this case, the first person refer to the speaker, and second person refer to the audience or addressee and the third person refer to someone or thing which is not the speaker and not the audience.

### 2. Place deixis

According to Levinson (1983:62), place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech. Place or location can be deixis if that place or location is being seen from the location of the people who are doing communication in language use in speech event. Place deixis can be seen from the use of demonstrative pronouns such as; 'this' and 'that', and also can be seen from demonstrative adverbs of place such as; 'here' and 'there'. The spatial location is relative to speaker's location. It can be proximal (close to the speaker) or distal (away from the speaker). Adverbs of place 'here' means proximal or close to the speaker's location.

And 'there' means distal or away from the speaker's location. The word 'there' also can be proximal to addressee of speech act. While, demonstrative pronoun 'this' can mean an object close to the speaker's location. Then, 'that' means the object is far away to the speaker's location of speech event. The forms 'these' and 'those' are plural forms of 'this' and 'that' that have the same concept. Meanwhile, Givon in BambangKaswanti (1984:4) states that verb 'go' and 'come' is also categorized as place deixis. Verb 'come' as movement close to the location of speaker and verb 'go' as movement away to the location of speaker.

Based on the definition above, place deixis is the words refer to the location of speech events, and deal with the distance either proximal or distal of speaker's location.

### 3. Time deixis

According to Levinson, (1983:217) time deixis refers to the time which relative to the time of speaking or an utterance spoken. While, Hatch (1992:217) states that time deixis refers to time relative to time of speaking. In English for example the use of "now Vs then", "yesterday", "today" and "tomorrow". Here, the word *morning, afternoon and night* can not be categorized as time lexeme. It is caused by the planet position in the earth toward with the position of sun. Time lexeme can be deixis if the speaker is a standard of utterance Bambang also states that the words "yesterday", "tomorrow" and "today" are measuring calenderically. In contrast, to know distal expression 'then' can be used both past and future, for example:

a) Last Saturday nights? I was at home with a friend then.

b) After 7 p.m. on Saturday? OK, I'll meet you there then.

To interpret this expression, the time of the utterance should be known. If it does not happen such in the example above, the speaker or even hearer will not know if it is a short or a long utterance a head. Example:

a) I will be back in an hour

b) Free beer tomorrow

Verb tense indicates a type of temporal deixis in English, example:

a) I live in Santa Maria present

b) I lived in Cruz Alta in the past

Present tense considered the proximal form and past tense is distal form. Something that place in the past or that extremely unlike from the speakers' current situation is marked with the distal. From the definition above, time deixis is adverbial of time that its reference always changes or moves where it refers to the time of speaking.

### 4. Discourse deixis

A word can be said as discourse deixis if that word refers to certain part of that text. According to Levinson (1983:85) discourse deixis use of expression with some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance including the use of the utterance itself. It is where reference is being made to the current discourse.

Example:

a) That's a rhinoceros

b) Spell *it* for me

*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. It is an example of token reflexivity discourse deixis, in which a word in utterance refers to the utterance itself.

## 5. Social deixis

Social deixis is used to code social distinctions that are relative to the participant role in social relationship between speaker and addressee or speaker and some reference (Levinson, 1983:63). While, Fillmore in Levinson (1983:89) states that deixis is concerned with the aspect of sentence, reflect, establish or determined by certain realities of the social situation on which the speech act occurs. Further, Hatch (1992:220) states that social deixis is code to know social relationship between speaker and addressee or audience. The categories are honorifics, title of address, vocative and pronoun. She also states that there are two types of social deixis.

Absolute deictic are forms uniformly attached to a social role example "Your Honor" or "Mr. President". Absolute deictic may involve more than just little title.

Relational deictic term after absolute term is to locate person in relation to the speaker rather than their roles in society as a whole. In English, relational deictic may be lexical term my husband, cousin, and teacher, pronoun you and her or particles.

### Types of personal deixis

According to Yule (1996:10) personal deixis clearly operates part division; there are first person, second person, and third person.

#### 1. First person

The category of first person consists of singular first person and plural

first person. In English, the form of singular first person includes, I, my, myself,

mine and me. Then, the form of plural first person consists of: we, us, our, ours

and ourselves. In personal deixis, the utterances that have higher-level status of person are showed descriptively. It is called honorifics.

Example: *I will put this here*

The word 'I' is referring to the speaker who utters this utterance. The word 'I' as singular first person and the function is subject personal pronoun. The form of plural first person pronoun is divided into two categories "We-inclusive" and "We-exclusive". We-inclusive first person deixis that refer to a group includes the addressee(s). It constitutes combination between first and second person. We-exclusive first person deixis is referring to a group in which not including addressee(s). It constitutes combination between first and third person. Yule (1996:18) states that inclusive-exclusive distinction may also be noted in the difference between saying "let's go" to some friend and let's go to some one who has captured the speaker and friends. The action of going is inclusive in the first but exclusive in the second. Example:

a) We will support you

b) We know your position

#### 2. Second Person

The personal pronoun 'you' has the type of second personal deixis. It refers to the addressee. The word 'you' is used in both singular and plural. The category of second person consists of singular second person such as; you, your, and yourself. Example:

I order *you* not to obey the headmaster rules

The word 'you' refers to the addressee(s) that belongs to the second personal pronoun. Moreover, the function is as objective personal pronoun.

### 3. Third Person

The category of third person consists of singular third person and plural third person. The form of singular person consists of: 'he, she, his, him, her',

and the form of plural third person includes, 'they, their, and them'.

In the film, a man and a woman were trying to wash a cat. The man was holding the cat while the woman poured water on it. He said something to her and *they* started laughing. The word "they" refer to the man and woman who are playing in the film. "They" has function as plural third person, so that "they" belongs to third person deixis. It can be concluded that, personal deixis is personal pronoun that its reference always move or change depending on the participant role. The term of person deixis is personal pronoun such as first person, second person, and third personal pronouns.

#### Instrument to find personal deixis

To analyze the use of personal deixis and find the reference in Jane Austen's Novel *Pride and Prejudice*, reported speech, anaphora and cataphora is used by the writer as an instruments

Reported Speech Hurford and Brendan (1994:65-66) state that reported speech is used to keep the original referent where the terms of all deixis in original utterance can be translated to other or non-deictic. It means that reported speech is used to avoid misinterpretation to the hearer or addressee(s) about what the speaker meant. Example: John: "I'll meet you here tomorrow."

Margaret reporting John's utterance some time later: "John said he would meet me there the next day." In the example above, five adjustments are made in the reported speech, namely: I he, will would, you me, here there, tomorrow the next day In short, the reported speech is "He would meet me there the next day" Meanwhile, Downing and Philip (2003: 300) state that reported speech or indirect speech characterized by a series of formal features that distinguished it from quoted speech. It has effect of shifting all deictic elements away from direct reference to the speech situation. Example: 'I want you to drink this juice' She said she wanted him/me to drink that juice. 'Can you leave it here?' She asked if I could leave it there. 'Must you go tomorrow?' He asked whether I/he had to go the next day. 'Do it yourselves!' He told us/them to do it ourselves/themselves.

From the explanation and example above it can be seen that the shifts in reported speech involves the following: first personal pronoun, which refers to the speaker, is shifted to third. The second personal pronoun, which refers to the listener, is shifted to first or third according to the identifying of listener or reader. Demonstrative and deictic adverbs which refer to *here* and *now*. *This, these, here, now* are replaced by *that, those, there, then*. Verb tense are 'back-shifted', that is present forms are replaced by past forms. For example, *will not* and *can* are replaced by *wouldn't* and *could*. In reported speech, representation of an utterance, the speaker or writer may keep close to the original wording, except for the necessary temporal, spatial, and pronominal shifts. For example: 'It's raining,' Peter said. Peter said that it was raining.

#### Anaphora and Cataphora

According to Yule (1996:37) anaphora is a process to introduce the real same entities that turned by antecedent. Therefore, anaphora is referent of personal pronoun that has been introduced before. In language technical term, the second utterance or the next utterance is called anaphor, and then the first utterance is called antecedent. Anaphora is used to keep the first referent that has been introduced from several entities. Here, the speaker will use variation utterances. For example: "Martin, would you look at the sun above us. It looks like going down quickly". *Sun* as the antecedent and *it* as an anaphor. Cataphora is the opposite of anaphora. Yule (1996:38) states that

cataphora is referent of personal pronoun which has not introduced before. For example: “It looks like going down quickly, Martin. Just look at the sun above us”. *It* as the cataphor and *the sun* as antecedent.

### **Used Literature**

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