CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter presents the theoretical framework, which contains explanations of pragmatics, context, definition and types of deixis, the concentrated topic of this research, namely types and functions of social and discourse deixis.

2.1   Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a linguistic science that studies the use of language in relation to the context in which it is used. understand the meaning of a word when you know the context. Practical limitations are the rules for using language forms and their meanings relative to the speaker's intent, Background and Situation Parera (2001:126) explains that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication, sentence relationships, context, situations, and the time in which it is spoken.

Linguistic understanding refer to the fact that understanding spoken language also requires knowledge of the meaning of words and their grammatical relationships, i.e. their relationship to the context during which they're used. The role of context in linguistics, as defined by some scholars, is very important. However, contrary to the opinion of some experts, "Yule describes pragmatics as a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning desired by speakers" (via Cahyono, 2002:213). The explanation is the aspect of its meaning, namely:It is communicated by the speaker through the presence of context. This means that pragmatics tries to describe the speaker or speaker's speech by knowing its meaning. Then, by paying attention to the context surrounding the speech event, we can find the meaning that the speaker wants.

Nababan (1987:20) further defines pragmatics as the rules of language use, namely the choice of speech form and the determination of meaning in relation to the speaker's intention in context and situation. Pragmatics describes the meaning of language, namely the form of language used in context and circumstances in enforcing rules.Kahardi (2005:49) explains that pragmatics is a linguistic science that studies the conditions of use of human language, basically determined by the context and

appropriate language background. Verhaar (2008:14) Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that describes what is included in the structure of language as a means of communication between speakers and listeners and as an indicator of linguistic symbols that are relevant to the extralinguistic issues being discussed.

Huang (2014: 2) argued that Pragmatics is the systemic study of meaning by virtue of, or dependent on language use. Pragmatics is about how the meaning is interpreted, not only from what is said but also from how they are talking, such as gesture, tone, the context of the sentence, etc., with the result that people could understand the meaning of the conversations. In addition, Kempson (1986) defined pragmatics as the study of the general principles necessary for retrieving information from a specific utility based on the context (Sankaravelayuthan, 2018: 201).

Moreover, Yule (1996:3) stated pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Yule provides four important definitions of pragmatics (1996: 3).

    a. Pragmatics is the study of the speaker's intent. The study of meaning conveyed by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the listener (or reader).

    b. Pragmatics is the study of context. This type of study is necessary and involves interpreting what people mean inside a particular context and how that context affects what was said.

    c. Pragmatics is the study of how to get more delivered than is said. This type of study explores how a lot of things that are not said turn out to be parts that are being delivered.

Pragmatics is the study of expressions from a distance relationship. This view then raises the question of what makes a choice between what is spoken and what is not spoken.

In pragmatics there are several aspects, including deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech act,reference,definiteness and indefiniteness.

Horn and Ward (2006:119) said that implicature is a component of speaker meaning that constitutes an aspect of what is meant in a speaker's utterance without being part of what is said. Implicature is a component of a speaker's meaning which is an aspect of the speaker's intention without being part of what is said. As an aspect of the meaning conveyed by the speaker, implicatures are different from the illogical conclusions drawn by the listener. This aspect examines how implied meaning is found in communication, namely meaning that is not expressed directly, but can be inferred from the context and use of language.

Presupposition can simply be interpreted as a conclusion. In this case, Huang (2007:65) explains that assumptions that are of the nature of trust are taken for granted in the pronunciation of a sentence. The main function is to act as a prerequisite for achieving this sentence. Furthermore, he argued that presuppositions usually occurproduced by the use of certain lexical and/or linguistic elements construction. Presuppositions are generally thought of as "a heterogeneous collection of very different phenomena."

Speech acts are the use of language to achieve something. Saying something – whether orally or in writing – means doing something. Action speaking, first and foremost, is an action. This is the core insight behind this theory speech act, and although this seems relatively straightforward, it raises important questions about how interlocutors can determine what type of action to perform speakers who wish to appear

Meanwhile, Yule (1996: 25) states that presupposition is something that is assumed by the speaker before uttering a statement. Additionally, he adds that presuppositions are treated as relations between two propositions.

Alan Cruse (2000: 303) say that in the frame of reference, we encounter one of the most fundamental and vital aspects of language and language use, namely, the relationship between language, as a medium of communication between humans, and the world, about which we communicate. One of the most basic things we do when we communicate through language is select entities in the world and assign properties to them, or indicate relationships between them. Reference is concerned with designating entities in the world by linguistic means. There are many different types and methods

of reference. We will focus on three: definite reference, indefinite reference, and generic reference. There is no doubt that accurate reference is very important for the functioning of language. (In philosophical literature, we often speak of definite reference in singular form; however, for our purposes, there are no specific issues in transitioning from singular to plural forms.)

Furthermore, pragmatics according to Leech (1983: -3) talks about how language is used in communication. This implies that pragmatics looks at language and its usage in relation to the purpose of speech, such as greetings, apologies, requests, etc. More than a simple consequence, the pragmatic analysis can vary depending on the situation.

After seeing the explanation above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is an important field because it helps us understand how language functions in real-world interactions and how people deal with the complexities of communication beyond the literal meaning of words and grammatical rules. This is especially relevant in cross-cultural communication and in deciphering meaning in ambiguous or context-dependent situations.

2.2   Context

Context is the set of circumstances or facts that surround a particular event, situation, or piece of information. It provides the background or environment in which something exists or occurs and helps to clarify its meaning. Context can be a crucial factor in understanding and interpreting various forms of communication, including language. Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics that deals with how language is used in context to convey meaning. It involves understanding the implied meaning, indirect speech acts, and how language is adapted to different situations.

When discussing pragmatics, we are actually talking about a close relationship with context. Pragmatics is a field of study that focuses on aspects of meaning that are highly dependent on situations and environments (Cruse, 2006). Therefore, in understanding pragmatics, we must also understand its context. This is because within this context, there are elements such as reference, utterance, and deictic expressions. Whether as a speaker or writer, or as a listener or reader, both must have a good understanding of the

context. In this context, it refers to everything that surrounds a focal event, often a communicative event in various situations. Linguistic experts employ various definitions to characterize a context, which are constructed based on their understanding of the ideas and theories within their field of study. According to Yule (1996), context refers to the physical environment in which a term is used. Regardless of different perspectives and reasons, all definitions share a common element: the environment (also known as the situation or elements) where discourse takes place. "Place" is one of the most vital features of context.

According to Cruse (2000), there are three important aspects of context; (1) that precedes and follows a speech or expression in a speech event. It has a huge influence on what people say and means in every word the speaker thinks; (2) immediate physical situation. This means that the influence of people in the interpretation of speech events has social relations and power relations, and (3) knowledge about speech events that can occur between speakers and listeners in communication. This means that the speaker and listener have the same knowledge to understand the same context.. According to Cruse (2006: 35), the importance of context as a factor in the interpretation of utterances and expressions cannot be underestimated. Furthermore, context is also highly needed to resolve the problem of ambiguity that often arises in both spoken and written language.

According to the earlier explanation, context is present in any information essential for elucidating a spoken or written statement, encompassing individuals, locations, or objects. It serves as a crucial component in fully conveying the meaning of a statement or sentence.

2.3 Deixis

2.3.1 Definition Of Deixis

The most apparent manner in which the connection between language and context is manifested within language structures is by means of deixis. This term is derived from the Greek word related to pointing or indicating and primarily involves the usage of demonstratives, first and second person pronouns, verb tenses, specific temporal and spatial adverbs such as "now" and "here," and a range of other grammatical elements directly associated with the conditions of expression.

According to Purwo (1984:1) deixis is a meaningful word deixis when taking turns depending on who the speaker is And depending on when and where the word is spoken Lyons(1995: 270) Convey an understanding of where the deixis comes from The Greek word for "show" to be Terminology in Grammar Theory to show the character and place of speech.

Cummings (2007:31) Add that the deixis contains expressions of the same type of grammatical category.the meaning of words or phrases that use deixisContext means that the meaning changes when the context changes. related Some of the limitations of Deixis above are that Deixis have references or references that change or change depends and is influenced by the speaker in producing utterances With the context and circumstances that arise when the speech is given. In other words,able to interpret words in light of their references to situations conversation.

Deixis is one of the parts of pragmatics that study about utterances or context that exist in sentences or speech. Deixis is a way refers to something that is closely related to the speaker's context. Lyons (1977; 589) suggests that deixis serves as an ongoing cue for theoretical linguists, underscoring a straightforward yet highly significant truth: natural languages are essentially crafted, in a manner of speaking, with a focus on face-to-face communication. Consequently, there are constraints on how deeply they can be examined without recognizing this fundamental aspect.

Deixis is a term derived from the Greek custom structure deiktikos, means "pointing" across the language. Lyons to Levinson (1983: 54) argues that the most obvious way is the relationship between language and context reflected in the structure of the language itself and through the embodiment of deixis. Any form of language used to achieve this "pointing" is called transient expression. When we look at an object

and ask "What is it?" we will use the second expression "that" to denote something in a direct context (Yule 1996:9).The specialty of deixis in pragmatics is its ability to provide precise and relevant meanings in communication based on the context of the conversation. This feature of deixis helps language to become an efficient and flexible communication tool because it allows the speaker to adjust the meaning of words according to the situation and context of the conversation. Without deixis, communication would be much more complicated and would require much more additional information to convey messages clearly and precisely.

According to Buhler (1934), any expression that specifies the location of a referent in space or time is considered a deictic expression. Therefore, for Buhler, a sentence like "The cat sat on the mat" contains a deictic locative expression, specifically "on the mat" (the sentence also includes a tense marker, which is typically viewed as deictic). Subsequent scholars have predominantly confined the term deixis to situations in which the referent is determined based on the ongoing speech event or one or more of its participants as points of reference. In the sentence "The cat sat on the mat," the cat's location is defined in relation to the mat, making the mat the reference point, and the speech event has no role in this determination. However, in the sentence "That cat sat on the mat," the cat's location is associated not only with the mat but also with the speaker, suggesting (probably) that the cat was relatively distant from the speaker. A point of contention revolves around whether the definite article is considered deictic. Some scholars argue that it is deictic because it involves the current situational context in identifying the referent, while others exclude the definite article as it does not specify the referent's location on any specific parameter. Initially, we will include only expressions that genuinely establish a referent's location in relation to some aspect of the current speech situation.

Deixis, based on Levinson (2004) is classified into five; person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

2.3.2 Types Of Deixis

The concept used in this study was taken from the book Levinson Pragmatics (1983). He said that deixis is a very easy way to research, the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structure of language itself.According to Levinson (1983), deixis is divided into five types, namely; person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

a. Person Deixis

Person deixis is a type of deixis that refers to the speaker or addressee in a conversation. Person deixis is the term of deixis to point to people. Person deixis is deixis with the role of participants in the conversation, such as speaker, spoken. and addresses. (Levinson, 1983: 68) highlighted that person deixis is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person. Person deixis applies to three basic roles in a speech, which are exemplified by 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). The simplicity of these forms hides the complexity of the wearer (Yule, 2006:15).

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I/Me	We/us
2nd Person	You	You
3rd Person	He/him, She/Her, it	They/Them

Nevertheless, the form of plural and singular is used to analyze the deictic expressions of person deixis. For instance, the first-person plural we is normally produced by a single speaker who represents a group Cruse (2006: 127). Therefore, grouping the pronouns and possessive adjectives in singular or plural forms is crucial before deciding on the referent.

First-person (I): The first person deixis refers to the speaker's own first person, along with groups that include the speaker, such as'me,' 'us,' and 'we'.The first person category is the category of the speaker's reference to himself or the group he is involved in.

Example: When Ben said, *" I've lost my wallet"* (The word *I* refers to Ben.)

> The underlined deictic word of the example above (I) is the first person and is the person who utters the sentence. In short, the deictic word I to point to the speaker himself in the sentence.

Second-person (You):, the addressee, known as the second person, and other significant participants in the speech situation, namely giving a form of speaker reference to someone or more who are involved. such as 'you,' 'yourself,' 'yourselves,' 'your,' 'yourselves,' 'your,' 'yourselves,' 'your,' 'yourselves,' 'your,' 'yourselves,' 'your,' 'yourselves,' The second person deixis interacts with the first person directly and acts as a listener.

Example: *You* are beautiful. Said Mario to Lulu (*You* refer to Lulu)

> The word "you" refers to the second person with whom the speaker is conversing at the time of the statement. In other terms, the individual who is immediately interacting with the first person and is a listener is referred to as the second person.

Third-person (She, He, It, and They) namely giving a form of reference to people who are not speakers or listeners of the speech. It frequently denotes the gender of the person to whom the speech refers. The pronouns 'he','she', 'they', 'him', 'himself', 'her', 'herself', 'it', and 'their' are used to denote it. In other words, the third person is the one to whom the speaker and the addressee are speaking (first and second person).

Example:Mary fell in love with *him.* (The word *him* refers to the person the speaker is pointing at.)

Him refers to the third person, which indicates a male gender, and used by both the speaker and the addressee (first and second person).

b. Place Deixis

Spatial or place deixis is giving form to the location of space (place) in terms of the location of the person/actors in the language event.According to Levinson (1983:in Lyons) Place or regional deixis refer to place designations related to fixation within speech events. The general importance of place can be careful from the fact that he seems to have two basic ways of touching an object through description or description.

Cruse (2000: 320) "Direct words of space or place appear mainly in the form of place particles such as 'here' and 'there'. The English language contains a relatively poor system of spatial denotation using just two terms sometimes called "proximal" and "distal". Proximal in the other hand means "relatively getting ready to the speaker" or "relatively distant to the speaker." Spatial or direct is additionally wherever the kind of space is seen from the context of the audio participation theme.. In English, the adverbs about area units are ``here'' and ``there'', and the demonstrative pronoun units are ``this'' and ``that''. Words that describe objects or people near the handset:"This" and "here" while the person or thing is away from the receiving entity:"that" and "there".

In addition, Cumming (2007: 37) stated that place deixis can be described based on absolute references to places where objects or people are at a specific length or area, while relative references place people and places in relation to each other and in relation to speakers. Place deixis is where there is a close relationship between people and things shown. Such as near or affordable distance by the speaker and the distance is far; inaccessible to the speaker.

Example : *Here* is avery nice room.(*Here* is refer to the room)

In this case, the deictic expression of here refers to a referent object that is close to the speaker. As a consequence, the word is included in the proximal location deixis, which is used when the speaker is close to the object.

c. Time Deixis

Time deixis concentrates on the time lexeme when an utterance is made. Refers to the unit of tempo in speech. this is where the difference is made

Encryption time (talk time) and receive time (time to receive information by the audience). Timestamp (today, tomorrow, next year)fall into this category. Controversially, other types of dictation can also occur In pragmatics, when a temporal lexeme is added, it becomes deixic when the lexeme is added. The time is calculated from the print time. According to Nababan (1987), temporal representation is a representation at the time the representation occurs, that is, the temporal distance or point in time from now. Compare this time, yesterday, this month, etc. Its form is grammatically classified as "adverb tense".

Cahyono (2002:218) explains that deixis is a gift Forms are provided from time to time by event speakers language. The time specification also refers to the point in time when an event occurs. Then and after.

Time deixis also can be known as as temporal deixis. in step with cruse (2000:321) "time deixis works to find points or else term on the timeline, using the time of utterance just as a idea point. " Next he has three main divisions in the timeline.(1) before utterance, (2) during utterance, and (3) during utterance. The most important basic tenses in English are 'now' and 'then'." In other words, the temporal direct contains adverbs that are closely related to your time. It's a form of reading your time that supports the language activity that happens and is created. In English, people can recognize some examples of temporal denotations.Now, soon, recently, and yesterday, this year. It can also be seen in the use of tenses.

Similar time units are categorized into various categories and described in various forms, which are referent adjectives (next, last) and demonstrative (this, that) when used to express time deixis. Meanwhile, timing words can be deictic or not deictic. Timing words such as morning, afternoon, evening, and night are not deictic because the difference between each word is determined based on the reference position of the planet earth against the sun.

> **Example :** *Yesterday* I was live in Bandung because I have studied there,but *Now* I live in Majalengka because have finished my study. And *every month* I have to go to Bandung to visit my sister. (Yesterday refer to the time in the past, Now refer to the present time, and while the phrase every month refers

to the time in the future).*Yesterday* I was live in Bandung because I have studied there,but *Now* I live in Majalengka because have finished my study. And *every month* I have to go to Bandung to visit my sister.

Yesterday refer to the time in the past, Now refer to the present time, and while the phrase every month refers to the time in the future.

Based on the description above, time deixis is the expression of the time when an utterance takes place.

d. Discourse Deixis

Linguistic expression used in discourse deixis refers to a small part of a broad discourse which is the location where the expression occurs. Discourse deixis functions as the cohesion of a text and are divided into cataphor and anaphora (Cummings 2007: 40). Anaphora is the designation of something that has been previously mentioned in discourse with repetition or substitution. A cataphor is a designation for something that is called later.

Discourse deixis is related to certain parts in the form of language that refers to a certain discourse. The discussion of broader discourse deixis is also because it involves aspects of people, space, and time.

e. Social Deixis

Social deixis is a reference expressed based on social differences that affect the role of the speaker and listeners. That difference can be shown in the word choice. In several languages, the difference in social level between the speaker and the listeners is embodied in word selection and/or morphological systems of certain words (Nababan, 1987: 24).

Moreover, Yule (2006:15) in his book pragmatics explained that in several languages, speaker deixis category, opposite speech deixis category, and other deixis categories are described at length with social status signs kinship (for example, the interlocutor with a higher social status than the interlocutor with a lower social status). Expressions indicating higher status are described as

honorifics (the form used to express respect). This choice of form is described as social deixis.

2.4 Discourse Deixis

"Discourse or text, Deixis states that the use about a saying under some styling of that expression refers to the part of the discussion that involve this utterance (including the utterance itself)," Levinson (2000:85). Discourse deixis intends to show various ways in which utterances show their relationship to the surrounding text . In discourse denotations, people will find themselves using temporal denotations such as next and last to refer to parts of discourse. But in wandering indicia there is again the term spatial or spatial-indicative that is used, and above all demonstrative this is used.

Discourse or text, deixis, concerns the use of expressions in other words, to refer to that part of the discourse contains a statement (including the statement itself).Levinson (1983:85) . Discourse deixis consists of anaphora and cataphora. Both include deixis in speech. According to Nababan (1987:42) Anaphora refers to what has been mentioned while cataphora refers to what is to be mentioned.

A distinction can be made between discourse deixis and anaphora, although the two are obviously related. Anaphora picks up a previous reference to an extralinguistic entity and repeats it. In John entered the room. He looked tired, he refers to the same person that John refers to, but it does not strictly refer to the word John itself.It must be admitted that in reference to a case like therefore the distinction between discourse deixis and anaphora becomes somewhat blurred.Alan Cruse (2000:323).

Discourse deixis is concerned with the use of a linguistic expression within some utterance to point to the current, preceding or following utterances in the same spoken or written discourse.Yan Yuang (2007:172). Discourse deixis is by far the least common of the four types of deixis, and it is not even universally acknowledged as a type of deixis. In discourse deixis, the deictic term is used in reference not to a part of the context of utterance (such as its time, place, or

speaker), but rather to a part of the utterance itself, or a proposition evoked by the utterance itself. Betty J Birner (2013:119).

There are any expression in English that make the relationship among an utterance and the previous communication. It is usually accepted that there is at least one part of such statements that is untruthful. Although they seem to allude to it, the utterances they contain may be answers or continuations of some of the earlier discourses,like as: however, therefore, lastly, to the contrary, still,But anyway, well, besides, actually, as a whole, well, anyway, and so on.

Example :

a. **A:** There is 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.

In linguistics, discourse deixis refers to the use of linguistic expressions to refer to elements in the ongoing discourse (conversation or text) rather than to elements in the immediate physical context. This concept was extensively studied by linguist Stephen C. Levinson. Discourse deixis can be categorized into different types based on its functions in communication.

2.4.1 Types Of discourse Deixis

Below are some common types of discourse deixis and their functions:

1. Anaphoric Deixis:

Function: Anaphoric deixis refers to expressions that refer back to previously mentioned entities or concepts in the discourse. These expressions help establish cohesion and coherence in the conversation or text.

Example: "John went to the store. He bought some groceries." In this example, "He" is an anaphoric expression that refers back to "John."

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2. Cataphoric Deixis:

Function: Cataphoric deixis refers to expressions that anticipate or point forward to something mentioned later in the discourse. They create expectations for the upcoming information.

Example: "Before he arrived, the party was already in full swing." Here, "Before he arrived" is cataphoric, as it points forward to the event "the party."

3. Exophoric Deixis:

Function: Exophoric deixis refers to expressions that refer to elements outside the discourse context, often relying on shared knowledge or pointing gestures.

Example: "Look at that building!" The expression "that building" is exophoric, requiring the listener to look at a specific external referent.

4. Endophoric Deixis:

Function: Endophoric deixis refers to expressions that refer to elements within the immediate text or conversation. These references help establish local coherence.

Example: "The answer lies in the previous paragraph. It is quite clear." In this case, "the previous paragraph" is an endophoric expression.

5. Discourse Particles:

Function: Discourse particles are linguistic elements that contribute to the management of the conversation, indicating the speaker's attitude, intentions, or the structure of the discourse.

Example: In Mandarin Chinese, the discourse particle "ne" can be used to indicate a question or seek confirmation.

6. Frame-setting Deixis:

Function: Frame-setting deixis involves expressions that establish a particular frame of reference or context for the ongoing discourse.

Example: "In today's meeting, I want to discuss the budget." The phrase "today's meeting" sets the frame for the upcoming discussion.

It's important to note that these categories are not always mutually exclusive, and the functions of deixis can sometimes overlap. Levinson's work on discourse deixis has provided valuable insights into how language users employ linguistic expressions to navigate and structure conversations or texts effectively.

2.4.2 Function Of Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis can be divided into two, namely anaphora deixis and cataphor. Purwo (1984: 104)reveals that anaphora is a designation that refers to a constituent on his left. This means anaphora deixis pointing back to something that is has been mentioned previously in a speech. Deictic form of anaphoric discourse used the word, bound form –his, their, concerned, that,the first, the second, the other,the one behind, the one behind that, (the) last, that, earlier,thus, as follows, as in below, following, and so on.

Cataphoric discourse deixis is a designation that refers to a constituent on his right. It means appointment something that will be mentioned in speech or speech. Forms of discourse deixis Form cataphoric discourse deixis is marked with the words this, this, that is, namely, thus,as follows, as below,the following, and so on.

2.5 Social Deixis

Levinson (1983: 90) in the Pragmatics book defined social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speakers and addresses or speakers, and

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some referent. Social deixis is an expression that shows there are social differences in the language events between participants. This deixis is related to the social aspect culture of a society and causes politeness or language etiquette. All of that is adjusted to the socio-cultural aspects that exist in participants who are involved in language events. Social identities mean social class, ethnicity, sex, age, kin relationship, and profession. Obvious examples of social deixis are titles of address, kinship terms, polite pronouns, names, and honorifics.

In some languages, social differences between speakers and listeners are manifested in word choice, the morphological system of certain words. Social dixis refers to social relationships or social differences. Deixis is defined as a contextual expression.According to Levinson (1983:89 in Fillmore) "social deixis issues that thing of sentences which mirror or set up or are decided with the aid of using sure realities of the social scenario wherein the speech act occurs". Social deixis encode the social identities of members (properly, incumbents of members roles), or the social dating among them, or among one in all them and humans and entities referred to. The utilization of social deixis brings the usage of well mannered pronouns and name of address. In Fillmore's phrase the social deixis encodes the social relation ships at the port of the members withinside the communication that decided, for example, the selection of honorific or well mannered or intimate or insulting speech degree further to honorifics, examples consist of nicknames, casual names, and name of respect.Social deixis indicates the variations of individuality in every members roles mainly the social repute among the addressee.

Social deixis has to do with the marking of social dating in linguistics expression, with direct or indirect connection with the social repute or position of members withinside the speech event.Social deixis additionally issues with the thing of sentences that mirror with the aid of using sure realities of the social scenario wherein the utterances occurs.

Horn and Ward (2006:119) Social deixis involves the marking of social relationships in linguistic expressions, with direct or oblique reference to the social status or role of participants in the speech event. Special expressions exist in many

languages, including the honorifics well known in the languages of Southeast Asia, such as Thai, Japanese, Korean, and Javanese.

Social deixis is concerned with the codification of the social status of the speaker, the addressee, or a third person or entity referred to, as well as the social relationships holding between them (see, e.g., Levinson 1983: 63, Anderson and Keenan 1985, Fillmore 1997: 111–12, Manning 2001). The information encoded in social deixis may include social class, kin relationship, age, sex, profession, and ethnic group. Defined thus, social deixis is particularly closely associated with person deixis. In fact, there are scholars that person deixis cannot be studied independently of social deixis.

Huang (2007: 163) argues that social deixis is concerned with the codification of the social status of the speaker, the addressee, or a third person or entity referred to, as well as the social relationship holding between them. The information encoded in social deixis may include social class, kin relationship, age, sex, profession, and ethnic group. Further, he explains social deixis in these some subtopics as below:

a. Absolute versus relational social deixis. Comrie, Levinson, and Brown and Levinson in Huang (2007: 163) state the two main types of socially deictic information can be identified absolute and relational. Absolute information in social deixis can be illustrated by forms that are reserved for authorized speakers or authorized recipients. For example, in imperial China there was a form zhen that was specially reserved for the emperor to refer to himself. Going next to forms that are reserved for authorized recipients, restrictions are placed on most titles of addresses such as your majesty, Mr. Presidents, and professor in English.

b. Four axes of relational social deixis. Relational information in social deixis can be represented between

    a) Speaker and referent (e.g. referent honorifics);

    b) Speaker and addresses (e.g. addressee honorifics);

    c) Speaker and bystander (bystander honorifics);

    d) Speaker and setting (level of formality).

Referent honorifics are forms that are employed by the speaker to show respect towards the referent. Addresses honorifics are forms that are used by the speaker to show deference towards the addressee. Bystander honorifics are form that used by the speaker to signify respect to a bystander, including participant in the role of audience and non-participant overhearers. Speaker-setting axis has to do with the relationship between the speaker (and perhaps other participations) and the speech setting or event.

c. The expression of social deixis. Social deixis can be accomplished by a wide range of linguistic devices including personal pronouns, forms of address, affixes, clitics and particles, and the choice of vocabulary.

d. Personal pronoun. Personal pronouns can be used to achieve a number of socially deictic effects.

e. Forms of address. Forms of address are another common way of realizing social deixis. They include different types of name such as first name (e.g. James), last name (e.g. Bond), and a combination of first and last name (e.g. James Bond).

f. Affixes, clitics, and particles. Socially deictic information can also be encoded by affixes, clitics, and particles. Verb forms in Korean, for example, may select one of the following suffixes attached.

g. Choice of vocabulary. Socially deictic information can also be reflected in the choice of the vocabulary used.

On the other hand, Cahyono (2002:219) Dixis Social is a given criterion based on social differences that affect the roles of speaker and listener. These differences are reflected in the choice of words.After Nababan (2001:92) social ostentation show or Shows aspects of the social differences that exist between the roles of participants, especially between speakers and listeners and between participants Speakers with references or other topics.Social Dixis aims to improve manners contains expressions that are meant or intended to be offensive, uplifting, rude, neutral, polite, polite, exaggerated, insinuating, abusive, or otherwise.

Summarizing some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that social deixis basically refers to differences in social status held by someone during a conversation.

differences in social level between speakers and listeners are manifested in the choice of words or the morphological system of certain words, so that deep politeness appears which implicitly respects the speaker or the interlocutor.

However, languages differ in the complexity of the language politeness system each person has and is generally expressed by personal pronouns, greeting systems and the use of titles. Special words are also often used to show respect and/or respect for the person referred to or concerned. Linguistic features based on social attitudes or politeness towards people or events are called euphemisms. Euphemism refers to the relationship between linguistic politeness systems (Nababan, 1987:43). In general, the description above explains that the function of using social deix is (1) maintaining oral politeness, (2) as a distinguishing feature of a person's social level between the speaker and the interlocutor and between writers and readers, (3) cultivate social attitudes.
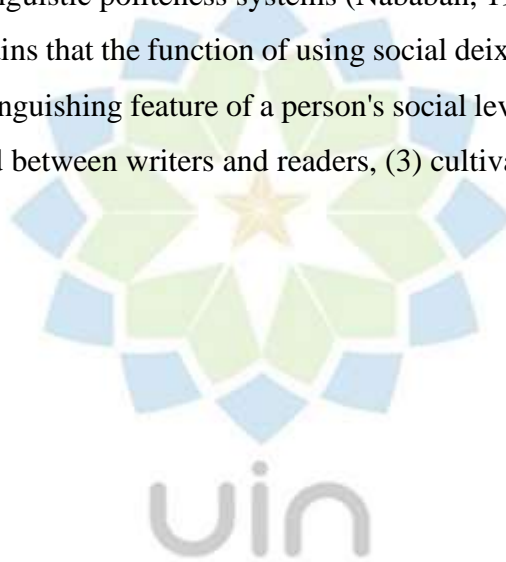
2.5.1 The Typse Of Social Deixis

According to Levinson (1983: 90), social deixis explains the relationship level between a person and the information with the two basic kinds of social deixis in the information that can occur in language. They are relational social deixis and absolute social deixis.

a. Relational Social Deixis.

Relational deixis refers to the deictic referent to some social referent characteristics apart from relative levels or deictic referent to the social relationship between speaker and addressee, for example, my wife, teacher, brother, father, etc. Relational social deixis has four axes, they are:

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1) Speaker and Referent (Referent Honorifics) Referent honorific concerns point out the speaker's appreciation of the referent. It concerns giving honor to someone that is being talked about only by referring to the target of respect it can be expressed. According to Comrie (1976), this axes concern that respect or honor can only be conveyed by referring to the target of respect (Huang, 2007: 164).

2) Speaker and Addressee (Addressee Honorifics) This form of social deixis is formed to be used to refer to the differences between the addressee by the speaker. It can be conveyed without any direct references. It is used to give honor or respect to the addressee. It is directly conveyed without having to be referenced. According to Comrie (1976), this axe can be conveyed without such a direct referent being necessary (Huang, 2007: 164). For example, the use of Mr., Mrs., Brother, and You have also shown a sense of respect to the spokesperson despite the respect without referring to the name of the person (Levinson, 1983: 90).

3) Speaker and Bystander (Bystander of Audience Honorifics) The speaker and bystander form refers to the unaddressed participants. It is the form that is used by the speaker to show respect to the audience, including the participant who has a role as an audience and non-participant over hearers. It implies that although not involved directly in any speech event, someone or any certain group is greeted by the speaker. For example, it is the use of a certain language called "mother-in-law" or "brother-inlaw" in the Australian Aboriginal language. It is a special 'avoidance' language register that is used in the presence of someone, especially a relative. It causes the culture in Aboriginal to argue that social contact is taboo. Nearly all vocabulary has to be replaced by a "special 'avoidance' lexical item" when speaking in represent of, even if not directly (Huang, 2007: 164).

4) Speaker and Setting (Formality Levels or Social Activity) This kind of form is about a relation between the speaker and the speech event. In other words, the speaker uses more formal language or adapts to the situation to

create honorifics and respect for the addressee. The difference between social level and politeness in using language is the function of this form. Many European languages have distinct registers of informal occasions, for example, eat become dine, etc.

b. Absolute Social Deixis Absolute social deixis describes the deixis reference, which is usually expressed in a certain form of address, which does not include any ranking comparison between the speaker and the addressee. Absolute deixis is a deixis form that is not related to the relationship but more absolute, such as "Your Majesty," "Mr. President," and "Your Honour."

This kind of social deixis is divided into two forms, as follows:

1) Authorized Speaker According to Levinson, this kind of absolute social deixis is a form of honorific which is limited to the authorized speaker (Levinson, 1983: 91). For example, as a form of honorific, which is reserved for a particular speaker where we are able to speak as an authorized speaker.

2) Authorized Recipient This form is an honorific form to authorize the recipient by the speaker. Usually, this form used the title or honorary degree addressed to the authorized recipient. A degree can also show occupation, position, or profession. For an example of this form, many languages are reserved for the authorized recipient, including restrictions on most titles addressee, such as Your Honor, Mr. President, and so on.

2.5.2 The Function OfSocial Deixis

According to Levinson (Levinson, 1983: 91-92), social deixis shows manners and social status, which relate to social culture; it is used differently in a formal setting in most languages. Levinson added that formality can best be seen when viewed as involving relations between participants' roles and situations. In a language with honorifics, honorific concord cannot always be used formally without referring to socially deictic values of particular morphemes. For this form of deixis, each selected morpheme would be associated with the social culture of the person participating in the speech event. Therefore, the social deixis is the usage of language relevant to

politeness, cultural ethic, and the norms prevailing in the society. The type of language chosen is by some aspect of the participant's socio-cultural part involved in the speech event.

In addition, Chaniago (Chaniago, 2007: 228) stated some functions of using social deixis. They are (1) the effectiveness of sentences or language; (2) the differentiator of a person's social level; (3) to maintain politeness in language; (4) to clarify the closeness of the social relations, and (5) to maintain social attitude.

Furthermore, based on the explanation above, the functions of social deixis are as follows:

1. Social status differentiation

    Social deixis as a status differentiation is to distinguish the social status of a participant. Formal language is usually used to encode a social status differentiation between people with different social ranks in a speech event. For example, when a student calls the teacher by the deictic expression Prof, it encodes that the teacher has higher education by knowing the title Prof is usually used to people who have higher education.

2. Politeness

    The politeness function is usually used to respect participants. For instance, the teacher in a school is called Mr. or Miss to show respect and manners as politeness.

3. Social identity

    Social deixis, as a social identity, encodes the identification of the speaker or addressee. For example, when a speaker is addressing the phrase young boy, it indicates that the deictic expression refers to the younger person than the speaker.

4. Closeness relationships.

    The function of social deixis clarifies the closeness of social relations is a function used to provide a dividing line between those who are relatives or non-relatives and determine the extent of kinship relationships of others more

precisely. For instance, my best friend, it indicated that the deictic expression refers to the best person that speaker has.