

## AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN BLACK SWAN MOVIE SCRIPT

Kurnia Saputri<sup>1)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University  
Jl. Jenderal Ahmad Yani No.13 Ulu, 13 Ulu, Palembang, Sumatera Selatan  
Email : [saputri.kurnia@yahoo.co.id](mailto:saputri.kurnia@yahoo.co.id)<sup>1)</sup>

### ABSTRACT

*This study was entitled "An Analysis of Deixis in Black Swan Movie Script". The problems of this study were what types of deixis are used in Black Swan Movie Script? and what is the dominant deixis used in Black Swan Movie Script? The objectives of this study were to find the types of deixis and to find the dominant of deixis in Black Swan Movie Script. This study only focused on movie script. This study was purposed to find out the types and the dominant of deixis are used in Black Swan Movie Script. This script got from internet. The study applied descriptive qualitative method. The following steps, it applied was the first, this study looked for the movie, the second, this study watched the movie, then, looked for the movie script of the movie "Black Swan", the fourth, this study identified the sentence of the movie script based on four types of deixis. From the analysis, it is found that there are four types; personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and discourse deixis and the most dominant deixis used in Black Swan Movie Script is personal deixis*

**Keyword :** *deixis, Black Swan, and Movie Script*

### 1. Introduction

Human beings are social creatures, who always need a company in their life. They have to cooperate with one another, which can be carried out in a community. As a result, they need a means of communication. According to Lunenburg (2010) the study of communication is important, because every administrative function and activity involves some form of direct or indirect communication. Whether planning and organizing or leading and monitoring, school administrators communicate with and through other people.(p.1).

However language has two types such as written and spoken language. Spoken language from speak, which is we can interact with another people and written language from our writing that can we can write own language by our style. Language is a part of literature and literature has semantic field. As we know that if learn about semantic we can know about pragmatics, deixis ,presupositionreferens, speech act and others.

As Horn and Ward (2006) underlined that Pragmatics is the study of the context-dependent aspects of meaning which are systematically abstracted away from in the construction of logical form(p.xi). It means that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on using of language and its meaning from the expressions and utterances through deixis, speech act, sense, reference and its meaning itself. By pragmatics, we can understand what they speak and write. Here, the researcher analyzed the deixis in its pragmatics. Deixis in pragmatics is a technical term of demonstrative like participants, place, time and discourse analysis.

In this research, there are so many expressions from their minor and major actors or actresses but the researcher only focused on using deixis (personal deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, and discourse deixis) in Black Swan movie script. So that, the objectives of this

study are to find out the kinds of deixis in Black Swan movie Script and which the most dominant of kinds of deixis is used in Black Swan movie script.

#### A. Literature Review

##### a) Pragmatics

As Marmaridou (2000) linguistic pragmatics is defined as the science of language use, and "in the same way as human actions change existing reality, linguistic actions also change the world" (p.22). Linguistic pragmatics and general pragmatics share almost identical goals: general pragmatics examines pragmatic principles, mechanisms and universals in the context of action theory, rationality and intentionality, while linguistic pragmatics focuses on their instantiation in language and language use.

Nature of deixis (personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis and discourse deixis) According to Marmaridou (2000) deixis is conceptualised in terms of an idealised cognitive model and a deictic expression is one that builds up a mental space in which the speaker and the addressee are co-present at a given moment in time, the mental space evoked by a deictic expression involves the conceptualisation of the deictic centre.(p.100). It means that deixis is the most important for the representative in the pragmatics. The kinds of deixis are person, place, and time deixis.

##### b) Personal deixis

According to Horn (2006) the grammatical category of person directly reflects the different roles that individuals play in the speech event: speaker, addressee, and other. (p.112). Personal deixis consists of speaker (person does the action or speak in the conversation), addressee (the person hears or reply the conversation), and other person in the conversation. So when people

speak in the utterances, they are some position as speaker, addressee and others (third person).

Person deixis is typically expressed by first and second person pronouns in the singular and in the plural in many, but not all languages. (p.70). By using first person pronouns the speaker refers to himself as a participant, by using the second person pronouns to one or more addressees and by using a third person pronoun he refers to a person or an object that is neither the speaker nor the addressee. In some languages, person deixis also encodes other participant roles, such as a source who is not the hearer or a hearer who is not the addressee.

First person deixis is deictic that refers to the speaker or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. Second person deixis is deictic to a person or persons identified as addressee. The person spoken to, called the second person. Third person deixis is deictic to a referent not identified as the speaker or addressee. The person or things being spoken to, called the third person. The basic grammatical distinctions here are the categories of the first, the second and the third person. The researcher concludes that person deixis has first, second and third person on singular and plural in the person deixis.

#### c) *Place deixis*

According to Yule (1996) place deixis or spatial deixis is the relative location of people and things is being indicated. (p.12). It means that it is the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of participants in the speech event.

#### d) *Time deixis*

Time or temporal deixis concerns with the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance is spoken. According to Yule (1996) one basic type of temporal deixis in English is in the choice of verb tense. Whereas other languages have many different forms of the verb as different tenses, English has only two basic forms the present (a) and past tense (b).

- I live here now
- I lived there then

The present tense is the proximal form and the past tense is the distal form. (p.14-15). So when somebody uttered (a), it means that the deictic center is close to him or is considered proximal because he is still involved in a current situation at which he uttered the utterance or situation is still in a progress, while (b) is considered distal as the situation does not exist anymore. The forms of proximal and distal are based on the interpretation of participants on knowing the relevant utterance time.

#### e) *Discourse deixis*

According to Marmaridou (2000) discourse deixis expressed with terms that are primarily used in encoding space or time deixis (p.93). References to parts of a discourse that can only be interpreted by knowing where

the current coding point or current reading/recording point is are quint essentially deictic in character.

#### f) *Black Swan Movie*

Black Swan is a 2010 American psychological thriller-horror film directed by Darren Aronofsky and starring Natalie Portman, Vincent Cassel, Mila Kunis and Winona Ryder. The plot revolves around a production of Tchaikovsky's Swan Lake ballet by a prestigious New York City company. The production requires a ballerina to play the innocent and fragile White Swan, for which the committed dancer Nina (Portman) is a perfect fit, as well as the dark and sensual Black Swan, which are qualities better embodied by the new arrival Lily (Kunis). Nina is overwhelmed by a feeling of immense pressure when she finds herself competing for the part, causing her to lose her tenuous grip on reality and descend into a living nightmare.

#### g) *The Script*

The Script is a written work by screenwriters for a film, video games, or television program. These scripts can be original works or adaptations from existing piece of writing. In them the movement, actions, expressions, and dialogues of the characters are also narrated. A play for television is also known as a teleplay. One of the literary works that have structural similarity with drama. It means that the script is a movie script also has a background, plot, characterization, and themes.

#### h) *Sources of the Data*

The sources of data of this research are the first, the researcher watched the Black Swan movie. The second, the researcher looked for the movie script and it was from the internet.

#### B. *Method of Research*

This research used descriptive qualitative method. It means that data are explained in words, sentence, and table, then interprets the meaning by using interpretative analysis.

#### a) *Techniques for Collecting the Data*

There were four techniques in verifying the data in qualitative research including credibility, transfer ability, dependability, and confirmability.

Techniques for analyzing the data

1. Organizing The Data
2. Summarizing The Data

#### b) *Interpreting The Data*

Interpreting the data is the last step in analyzing qualitative data.

#### c) *Synopsis of Movie Script*

Black Swan is a 2010 American psychological thriller-horror film directed by Darren Aronofsky and starring Natalie Portman, Vincent Cassel, Mila Kunis and Winona Ryder. The plot revolves around a production of Tchaikovsky's Swan Lake ballet by a prestigious New

York City company. The production requires a ballerina to play the innocent and fragile White Swan, for which the committed dancer Nina (Portman) is a perfect fit, as well as the dark and sensual Black Swan, which are qualities better embodied by the new arrival Lily (Kunis). Nina is overwhelmed by a feeling of immense pressure when she finds herself competing for the part, causing her to lose her tenuous grip on reality and descend into a living nightmare.

Nina Sayers (Natalie Portman), is a professional dancer in a New York ballet company. Nina lives in New York City with her overprotective mother, Erica (Barbara Hershey). The company is preparing to open the season with *Swan Lake*. The director, Thomas Leroy (Vincent Cassel), is looking for a new principal dancer after forcing Beth Macintyre (Winona Ryder) into retirement. Thomas wants the same ballerina to portray the innocent, fragile White Swan as well as her mysterious, sensual twin, the Black Swan. Upset, Nina approaches Thomas and asks him to reconsider her as the lead role. Thomas forcibly kisses Nina, sprouting feathers, her arms become black wings as she finally loses herself and is transformed into a black swan. At the end of the act, she receives a standing ovation. Offstage, Thomas and the rest of the cast congratulate her on her stunning performance. Nina takes Thomas by surprise and kisses him. Back in her dressing room before the final act, Nina is congratulated by Lily, revealing that their fight was, again, imaginary. The mirror, however, is still shattered. Nina removes a small shard from her own body and realizes she stabbed herself. Dancing the last scene, in which the White Swan throws herself off a cliff, Nina spots her mother weeping in the audience. As Nina falls backward onto a hidden mattress, the theater erupts in thunderous applause. Thomas and the cast gather to congratulate her—only to find that she is and she displays a change of character and bites him, convincing him that she has the ferocity to play the Black Swan. Nina begins to witness strange happenings, and her mother finds scratches on her back.

Thomas tells Nina she needs to give herself to the sensuality of the Black Swan. He tells her to go home and masturbate, which she does.

Thomas tells Nina to watch Lily (Mila Kunis), another dancer in the company, whom he describes as lacking Nina's flawless technique but possessing an uninhibited quality that Nina has not shown. The relationship between Nina and Lily grows tense. During rehearsal, Thomas kisses Nina passionately, but leaves abruptly and tells her she must seduce him with her dancing. Nina finds unexplained scratches and blood on her body. Nina and her mother have an argument, interrupted by Lily's unexpected arrival at their apartment. Lily and Nina go for a night out.

At a restaurant that evening, Lily offers Nina a capsule of ecstasy to help her relax. Initially, Nina turns it down, but later accepts a drink with ecstasy powder in it. Nina returns home late with Lily, fights with her mother, barricades herself in her room, and has sex with Lily until the latter seemingly smothers her with a

pillow. The next morning, Nina wakes up alone and late for the dress rehearsal. When she arrives at the studio, she finds Lily dancing the Black Swan. After she confronts her, Lily admits she spent the night with a man she met at the club, and Nina realizes the encounter didn't really happen. Nina's hallucinations become stronger and more graphically sexual and violent. Sprouting feathers, her arms become black wings as she finally loses herself and is transformed into a black swan. As Nina falls backward onto a hidden mattress, the theater erupts in thunderous applause. Thomas and the cast gather to congratulate her—only to find that she is and she displays a change of character and bites him, convincing him that she has the ferocity to play the Black Swan. Nina begins to witness strange happenings, and her mother finds scratches on her back. Nina trashes the apartment and slams her bedroom door on her mother's hands, and has hallucinations of becoming freakishly swanlike. Concerned about Nina's behavior, her mother tries to prevent her from performing on opening night in an effort to keep her daughter safe. An enraged Nina forces her way out of the apartment. Thomas had assigned understudy Lily to take over, but is impressed at Nina's confidence, and lets her play the Swan Queen. The first act goes well, until Nina is distracted by a hallucination during a lift, causing her partner to drop her. Distraught, she returns to her dressing room and finds Lily there. Nina hides the body and returns to the stage, bleeding profusely. As the white ceiling lights envelop her, she whispers, "I felt it. Perfect. It was perfect."

### C. Personal Deixis

Personal deixis deals with the predetermination of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is uttered and it is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person. The basic grammatical distinctions here are the categories of the first, the second and the third person. The researcher concludes that person deixis has first, second and third person on singular and plural in the person deixis. So, personal deixis is 1825 consists of first person deixis (276), second person (250), and third person (1299).

#### a) First Person

First person deixis is deictic that refers to the speaker or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. Subject "I" is the singular pronoun while "we" are the plural. "Me" and "us" are included here as the object. The words "my" and "our" are without exception too. The utterances "I had the most amazing dream last night and I was dancing the White Swan" are two of the examples of first person deixis. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among the variants occurs. Those were the data that consist of first person deixis.

#### Excerpt 1 (Page 2)

Nina : "I'm just excited to get back"

The utterance was said by Nina. There was a first person deixis, I. It referred to the speaker herself, Nina. Word "I" in this conversation showed as the singular pronoun. So, the function of deixis "I" is the subject. She wanted the listener to know at that moment Nina really enthusiastic.

**Excerpt 2 (Page 4)**

Galina : "So's **my** grand-mother".

The utterance was said by Galina. There was a first person deixis, my. It referred to the speaker herself, Galina. Word "my" in this conversation as person deixis. She talked that she has grand mother and her grand mother could dance too.

**Excerpt 3 (Page 5)**

Leroy : "**We** all know the story: virginal girl, pure and sweet, trapped in the body of a swan. She desires freedom, but only true love can break the spell".

The utterance was said by Leroy. There was a first person deixis, we. It referred to the speaker himself, Leroy, ballerinas, and people. Word "we" in this conversation showed as the plural pronoun. So, the function of deixis "we" is the subject.

**Excerpt 4 (Page 7)**

Leroy : "Show **me** your Black Swan, Nina".

The utterance was said by Leroy. There was a first person deixis, me. It referred to the speaker himself, Leroy. It able to include in person deixis because the word me is included as the object in singular pronoun. He wants Nina to show the ability of her dancing.

**Excerpt 5 (Page 8)**

Leroy : "Good of you to join us".

The utterance was said by Leroy. There was a first person deixis, us. It referred to the speaker himself, Leroy, and ballerians. It able to include in person deixis because the word us is included as the object in plural pronoun.

**Excerpt 6 (Page 16)**

Erica : "It's **our** favorite, vanilla with strawberry filling".

The utterance was said by Erica. There was a first person deixis, our. It referred to the speaker herself, Erica, and Nina. Word "our" in this conversation as person deixis. She talked that she and Nina like vanilla with strawberry filling cake.

*b) Second Person*

Second person deixis is deictic to a person or persons identified as addressee. The person spoken to, called the second person. Second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addresses. In second person deixis, included words are: "you" and "your". The utterance "" is one of the examples of second person deixis.

**Excerpt 7 (Page 16)**

Erica : "I'm just so proud of you".

The utterance was said by Erica. There was a second person deixis "you". It refers to Nina. It means that Erica is proud to Nina because she is honest for her cake.

**Excerpt 8 (Page 26)**

Leroy : "It's not **your** problem. This has nothing to do with you. She looks away, not so sure".

The utterance was said by Leroy. There was a second person deixis "your". The function of word "your" referred to Nina. Leroy said that Nina did not anything with Leroy. She only danced

**Excerpt 9 (Page 26)**

Leroy : "Nina, don't let **yourself** be distracted. Dance is not immortalized like music, poetry or art. It lives for now. For this moment only. And this is your moment".

The utterance was said by Leroy. There was a second person deixis "yourself". The function of word "yourself" referred to Nina. Leroy did not want to see Nina is like confused about her dancing and it was her time.

**Third Person**

Third person deixis is deictic to a referent not identified as the speaker or addressee. The person or things being spoken to, called the third person.

Those were the data that consist of third person deixis.

**Excerpt 10 (Page 26)**

Nina : "**It**'s okay".

The utterance was said by Nina. There was a third person deixis "It". It referred to her. The function of word "it" is object of the singular pronoun. Nina felt no problem if older nurse said went to her.

**Excerpt 11 (Page 31)**

Nina : "You don't know **him**. Lily smirks with a realization".

The utterance was said by Nina. There was a third person deixis "him". It referred to Leroy. The function of word "him" is the object of singular pronoun. Nina thought that Leroy was brilliant but Lily did not realize it.

**Excerpt 12 (Page 31)**

Nina : "**He**'s brilliant".

The utterance was said by Nina. There was a third person deixis "he". It referred to Leroy. The function of word "he" is the subject of singular pronoun. Nina thought that Leroy was brilliant person.

**Excerpt 13 (Page 31)**

Lily : "Someone's hot for teacher. Nina gives **her** a withering glance".

The utterance was said by Lily. There was a third person deixis "her". It referred to the teacher. The function of word "her" is the object of singular pronoun. Lily thought that Nina had given her teacher a whitering glance.

**Excerpt 14 (Page 32)**

Leroy : "**She** said you were upset and I should take it easy on you".

The utterance was said by Leroy. There was a third person deixis "she". She referred to Lily. The function of word "she" is the subject of singular pronoun. Lily talked that Nina felt upset and Leroy knew it from Lily.

**Excerpt 15 (Page 40)**

Nina : "Yeah, but her prince falls for the wrong girl and she kills **herself**".

The utterance was said by Nina. There was a third person deixis "herself". Herself referred to princess. The function of word "herself" is singular pronoun. Nina talked to Andrew that his princess killed herself.

**Excerpt 16 (Page 42)**

Nina : “You want to know **their** names?”

The utterance was said by Erica. There was a spatial deixis. It referred to the location of shoulder. The function of word “there” is adverb of place. The word “There” means distal terms because when Erica said “There”, Nina asked to Erica where Nina felt stretch mark and Erica points to Nina’s shoulder.

**Excerpt 18 (Page 16)**

David : “Yes. **Here** we go, huh?”

The utterance was said by David. Here was a spatial deixis. It referred to the location of David’s place. The function of word “here” is adverb of place. The word “here” means proximal terms because when David said “here”, David asked to Nina to go together his place.

c) *Temporal deixis*

Two kinds of tenses are representatives in temporal deixis. It is can be the future tense as specifying that the relevant span succeeds coding time, the pluperfect (as in *He had gone*) as specifying that the event happened at a time before an event described in the past tense, and so on. Temporal deixis has 26 in Black Swan movie script. Those were the data that consist of temporal deixis.

**Excerpt 19 (Page 19)**

Leroy : “Soon you will have the pleasure of seeing her perform, **tonight** we

raise a glass. To all of you, to Nina, to Beth, to beauty!” The utterance was said by Leroy. There was a temporal deixis “tonight”. It referred to the time that ballerians and he raise their glasses. The function of word “tonight” is to explain the activity that will be done in the night.

**Excerpt 20 (Page 17)**

Leroy : I saw a flash of her **yesterday**. Get ready to show me more of that bite.

The utterance was said by Leroy. There was a temporal deixis “yesterday”. It referred to the time that it was a previous day that Leroy saw Nina’s flash is good.

d) *Discourse Deixis*

Discourse deixis expressed with terms that are primarily used in encoding space or time deixis. Like the personal, spatial, and temporal deixis, discourse deixis has its character in the text. When functioning as discourse deictics, *that* typically refers to a previously occurring item, and *this* to something which is still to come: *That was the best story I’ve heard for a long time, Wait till you hear this...* Expressions such as *therefore, however, on the other hand*, which relate portions of earlier discourse to portions of later discourse, are sometimes included under discourse deictics.

A distinction is often made between textual deixis and general anaphora along the following lines. Whereas textual deixis refers to portions of the text itself (as in See the discussion above or The pewit sounds like this: pee-r-weet), anaphoric expressions refer outside the discourse to other entities by connecting to a prior referring expression (anaphora) or a later one (cataphora,

as in In front of him, Pilate saw a beaten man). In so far as the distinction between anaphoric and cataphoric expressions is conventionalized, such expressions have a clear conventional deictic component, since reference is relative to the point in the discourse. Discourse deixis has 70 in Black Swan movie script. Those were the data that consist of discourse deixis.

**Excerpt 21 (Page 24)**

Nina : **That’s** not why.

The utterance was said by Nina. There was a discourse deixis “that”. It means Nina talked to Erica that she wish has good evening like Nina’s opinion.

**Excerpt 22 (Page 26)**

Leroy : It’s not your problem. **This** has nothing to do with you

The utterance was said by Leroy. There was a discourse deixis “this”. It means Leroy said that Nina has not her business to see Beth in the hospital. Leroy just asked her to exercise her dancing.

**Excerpt 23 (Page 37)**

Lily : Not like you need more attention **these** days. How is he?

The utterance was said by Lily. There was a discourse deixis “these”. It means Lily said that Nina should not get more attentions from Leroy lately days.

e) *The Most Dominant of Kinds of Deixis*

From the explanations above, the researcher got that personal deixis has 1825 personal deixis. They were first person deixis (276), second person (250), and third person (1299). Then, in temporal deixis has 26, spatial deixis got 673 and 70 discourse deixis in Black Swan Movie Script. So, the total of kinds of deixis were 2594 and the most dominant from all deixis was personal deixis in third person deixis.

**3. Conclusions**

The types of deixis that used in “Black Swan” movie script were personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis and discourse deixis. In Black Swan Movie Script, there were 1825 personal deixis. They are first person deixis (276), second person deixis (250), and third person deixis (1299). Personal deixis is a deixis that used in who spoke in the utterances. Also, there were 26 temporal deixis. It is used in when the speaker or addressee spoke in the utterances. Then, in Black Swan Movie Script, there were 673 spatial deixis. It is used in where speaker or addressee spoke in the utterances, and there were 70 discourse deixis. It is used in to know how far the speaker or addressee spoke in the utterances in Black Swan movie script. From the explanation of deixis above, we know personal deixis especially third deixis is the most dominant in “Black Swan” movie script.

**Suggestions**

1. For the students

The students of pragmatics may use this study as a reference to understand the relevance of pragmatics

and how it is applied in the daily life especially about deictic expression.

2. For the teacher

The teacher can employ this study as the authentic material in their teaching.

3. For the next researcher

This study is still needed improvement in some parts of analysis. The future researcher who wants to conduct the research in the same discipline can take the information of this research to get the better research.

## References

- [1] Amberg, J. S. & Deborah J. V. (2010). *American English : History, Structure and Usage*. Cambridge University Press.
- [2] Collier, J. (2005). *Pragmatist Pragmatics: The functional context of utterance*. School of Philosophy and Ethics. University of KwaZulu-Natal
- [3] Cummings, L. (2010). *The Pragmatics Encyclopedia*. New York.
- [4] Cruse, A. (2006). *A Glossary of Semantic and Pragmatic*. Edinburgh University Press.
- [5] Denzin, N. (1970). *An Introduction to Triangulation*. Unaided Monitoring and Evaluation Fundamentals.
- [6] Donald, Ary et al. (2010). *Introduction to Research in Education Eighth Edition*. Canada. Wadsworth. Cengage Learning.
- [7] Fillmore, C. J. (1971). *Santa Cruz Lectures on Deixis*. University of California.
- [8] Grundy, P. (2000). *Doing Pragmatics*. New York. Cambridge University Press.
- [9] Horn, L. R. and Gregory W. (2006). *The Handbook of Pragmatic*. Blackwell
- [10] Hurford, J. R. Brendan H. & Michael B. S. (2007). *Semantics A Coursebook*. Cambridge University Press.
- [11] Lunenburg, F. C. (2010). *Communication: The Process, Barriers, And Improving Effectiveness: VI, No.1*. Sam Houston State University
- [12] Marmaridou, S. S. A. (2000). *Pragmatic Meaning and Cognition*. University of Athens.
- [13] Oktavia, E. A. (2015). *The Analysis of Deixis of the Novel the Great of Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald*. Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis. Muhammadiyah University Palembang.
- [14] Pasaribu, T. Dkk. (2015). *International Journal of English Linguistics. Deixis Used on Business Brochures Text: A Pragmatics Study*. Vol. 5, No. 5. Canadian Center of Science and Education.
- [15] Purwitasari, E. (2014). *Deixis in Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince by J.K. Rowling and Its Translation Into Indonesian*. Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis. Universitas Negeri Semarang.
- [16] Shenton, A. K. (2004). *Strategies for Ensuring Trustworthiness in Qualitative Research Projects*. Northumbria University.
- [17] Wermter, S. & James A. M. (2006). *Review of Pragmatics: A Multidisciplinary Perspective*. Edinburgh University Press.
- [18] Yulan, A. (2012). *A Person Deixis Analysis in Song Lyric in Maher Zain Album*. Other Thesis, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo.
- [19] Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford : Oxford University Press.