

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the research. It consists of background, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, definition of key term, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of the Study

Human being have to communicate and interact to other people to get information and knowledge. Basically, information requires sufficient knowledge, so that people who are invited to communicate can understand the message appropriately. There are many languages in this world that has specific language use in daily activity. Beside that, language can become a tool to deliver message. According to Lyons (1981:4), “Language is the institution where by humans communicate and interact with each other by mean of habitually used oral-auditory arbitrary symbols”. It means that language can be understood easily by people who are interacting each other. Human can get information with interaction and communication. This causes mutual and social existence and discourse in the conversation. That is natural phenomenon can be used written and spoken by human.

Semantics and Pragmatics are both related to the study of meaning. Semantics studies the relation between word meanings. In the other hand, pragmatics studies the way in which the context shapes meaning. Pragmatics show s that the interpretation of utterances not only depends on linguistic knowledge. But also depends on knowledge about the context of the utterance, knowledge about the status of those involved. Such as the social information that is encoded with various expressions regarding the relative social status and familiarity. The intent of the speaker, the place and time of the utterance.

Pragmatic awareness is regarded as one of the most challenging aspects of language learning, and it often comes through experience.

Deictic expressions fall into the following categories. A language is a system of communication which consist of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used people of a particular country or region for talking or writing to communication. That language can be tool for deliver massage, country has language. Problems will arise the information only be understood from the context

One of the branches of linguistics learns about how is used in particular occasion language, that can help human to understand what the other human said, written and spoken it is called pragmatics. Horn (2006) stated that “Pragmatics is the study of those context dependent aspects of meaning which are systematically abstracted away from the construction of content or logical form. In the other words, pragmatics can be defined as the study of contextual meaning.

Thus, there must be a relationship between language and the context”. Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that studies the use and meaning of language in real life situation. Beside that pragmatics discusses aspects of meaning and language use that are dependent on the speaker the addressee and other features of the context of utterance. The most noticeable technique to manifest the relationship between language and context is through deixis.

A deictic expression is a word or phrase that points out the different meaning the words have in various situations. Without a pragmatic approach, the interpretation of an utterance would be impossible to understand. Therefore deictic expressions are crucial and it involves the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used. A word that depends on deictic indicators is called a deictic word, and is bound to a context. The words that are deictic hold a denotational meaning which varies depending on time and/or place, and a fixed semantic meaning.

Deixis is inevitability of the presence of this reference in information. Interestingly, although this Deixis is closely related to the language context. It is not included in pragmatic studies because it is important in understanding semantic meanings. In other word deixis is a pragmatic effort to understanding semantic meaning.

There are many university students that have conducted research on deixis. First, the paper is written by Lilik Nur Hamidah from State Islam University Malang 2007 entitled “Deixis Used In “This Odd World” of “The Jakarta Post”. She observed the This Odd World based on deixis used in the Jakarta post. In her research, she uses descriptive qualitative method. The object of her research is deixis, and the subject is this odd world of Jakarta post in 2007. Furthermore, she uses deixis theory stated by Buhler to analyze her paper. She raises one problem statement that is what types of deixis are used in “This Odd World” column of The Jakarta Post daily newspaper? In her research, she finds three kinds of deixis namely person, time, and place deixis. In the result, from those three kinds of deixis, the person deixis is most dominance in her research. It's because the person deixis in the This Odd World of Jakarta post is become center deixis of the utterance.

Second, Anies Sholihah from State Islam University Malang in 2008 focuses on “A Discourse Analysis on The Deixis Used In ‘Indonesia This Morning’ News Program of Metro TV Website”. She observed the deixis used in Indonesia this Morning’s news program of Metro TV website based on the discourse deixis. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The object of her research is discourse deixis on deixis used, and the subject is Indonesia this morning news program on Metro TV website. She uses deixis theory that is stated by Anderson and Keenan for analyzing her research. The problem statements of this research are (1) what types of deixis are used in “Indonesia This morning” news program on Metro TV website? (2) Which type of deixis is mainly used in “Indonesia This Morning” news program on Metro TV website? From her research, she finds three kinds of deixis in her paper namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. In the result, the mainly deixis used in her analysis are the temporal deixis

which is found in 116 words and phrases. It is followed by person deixis which has 43 data of words and phrases. The last is spatial deixis that is found in 23 words and phrases. The intention of her paper is to comprehend deixis in a more detailed way covering all types of deixis by using deixis theory that is stated by Anderson and Keenan.

Third, Anely Faizah from State Islam University Malang in 2008 focuses her study on “Analyzing the Deixis Found in Surah Al-Dukhan”. Her observation in this research is surah Al-Dukhan based on the deixis analyzing used in it. The object of her research is deixis analyzing, and the subject is Surah Al-Dukhan. In this research, Anely Faizah uses deixis theory that is stated by Levinson. She raises two problem statements. they are (1) what types of deixis are found in surah Al-Dukhan? (2) How are the deixis used in surah Al-Dukhan? The deixis used in surah Al-Dukhan that is analyzed by her is classified into three types of deixis, namely person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. In the summary, the frequencies of those three types of deixis which often appear are person deixis and time deixis. It happens because person deixis in this research becomes deictic center of the utterances. It shows also a certain time or temporal in surah Al- Dukhan translation.

The fourth research is paper by Iksan Uddin from State Islam University Maulana Malik Ibrahim in 2009 entitled “A Deixis in the Writing Form of Advertisement in Time Magazine”. He observed the time Magazine based on the deixis in the writing form of advertisement used in it. In his research, he uses qualitative method. The object of this research is deixis, and the subject is writing form of advertisement in Time Magazine. Furthermore, he uses deixis theory that stated by Rengkema, and Advertisement theory in his thesis. In his paper, he raises three problems, they are (1) what kinds of the written form of advertisement? (2) What is the deixis in each type of written form of advertisement? (3) What are the interpretations of the deixis in each type the writing form of advertisement? According to him, he finds three kinds of the written form in his research. They are Reason Why Form, Testimonial Form, and Sense Appealed Form. The Reason-Why Form is best adapted to advertising such as articles as machinery, office

equipment, fuel, and new products entirely unknown to the public. Sense-appealed form is an advertisement that makes an appeal to one or more of the five senses. The Testimonial form is an advertisement that uses famous figure to attract the readers' attention. Furthermore, he finds two kinds of deixis only namely person deixis and place deixis in his research.

Based on four previous researches, the researcher of this research concludes that four previous researches have the same object that is deixis. Most of their researches, first, third, and fourth researcher, focus on three kinds of deixis that are person, place, and time deixis. But the second researcher is rather different with others. She uses discourse deixis in her research, but in general she also uses three kinds of deixis like the three others. So from all the previous researches, this research will be different with the previous. The researcher of this research has strong reason to conduct his research because he uses social deixis theory that is rarely conducted by people for their paper. The social deixis theory that is used by researcher in this research is stated by Stephen C. Levinson to analyze the Elizabeth the Golden Age movie script written by William Nicholson & Michael Hirst.

Sometimes the reader confused with the word of the actor of movie when they are watching the movie, with deixis we can know the true meaning of the word in the context or speech, so we can know that there is other meaning in the word, beside the reader can understand the word. The important thing about deixis information. This message has not contextual background, deixis expressions only have meaning when interpreted by the reader. In all languages, references to words and expressions.

In deixis there is a person deixis, time deixis and place deixis which the functions to complement the meaning of the word in the conversation and determine its reference in determine the context. Deixis can change a meaning, depending the reader interprets the word itself. Generally, we can say the deixis expression is a part that refers to context of situation, previous discourse. According to Suyono (1990) states that "A word is said to be deixis if the reference is moving or changing

depending on who is the speaker and depends on the time or place where the word is spoken Deixis is defined as an expression that is bound to the context.

Deixis depends entirely on the context of the state from test itself, and can only be clearly understand from the state. Deixis are actions which the speaker or writer uses a form of linguistics called referring expression to enable speech partners or the reader identifies a thing. Referring expression consist of proper nouns, noun phrases and pronouns. To achieve the right reference also includes visual contexts and pronouns that have functions as expressions deictic expressions. In addition, it must pay attention to the role of conclusions (inference), because it is not directly related between objects and word.

Word deixis as a way of pointing through language, and also refers to deixis as technical word that comes from Greek. Yule (1996) also admits that deictic expressions have their most basic uses in face to face spoken utterances. Deixis meant the location and identification of persons, objects, events, processes and activities talking about, or referred to, in relation to the spatio-temporal context.

The writer takes two type of deixis to research social and discourse deixis, and focus to them. Social deixis concerns with the aspects of sentence which reflect or establish or determine by certain realities of participants or the social situation in which the speech event occurs. Levinson adds that there are two basic kinds of social deixis information that seems to be encoded in language around the world. They are: Relational social deixis and Absolute social deixis.

Relational social deixis is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. Discourse deixis is deictic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to the speaker's current location in the discourse, such as: above, below, last, previous, proceeding, next or following (usually used in texts) and this, that, there, next, last (usually used in utterances). Discourse deixis refers to the use of expressions that follow the context of the previous discourse.

Levinson (1983:54) states that essentially deixis concerns the ways in which language encode or grammatical feature of the context of utterance or speech event. Thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

In addition, deixis refers something in current time, place, and context of speaker and listener via utterance. Hence, dietic expression is used to every person to point something in mind themselves (e.g. what's that?). In conclusion, dietic expression shows the variety of people, place, time, discourse, and social deixis. According to Levinson Deixis type is divided into aspects. That is person, place, time discourse and social deixis. Deixis can be found in many kinds of media. It can be from television, movie newspaper, magazines and even by browsing our knowledge, the movie "TROY" script is selected to be analyzed, because that movie is interesting to analysis.

The writer analyze deixis in a movie "TROY" movie are popular in 2014, especially among teenagers. That movie also popular in 2014, so the writer takes this movie from analysis and the author likes this movie, this movie attracts writers to analyzed with deixis which we can know and find there are other meaning in the movie exactly in social and discourse. Troy is a 2004 epic period war film written by David Benioff, directed by Wolfgang Petersen and co-produced by units in Malta, Mexico and Britain's Shepperton Studios. The film features an ensemble cast led by Brad Pitt, Eric Bana, and Orlando Bloom. It is loosely based on Homer's Iliad in its narration of the entire story of the decade-long Trojan War—condensed into little more than a couple of weeks, rather than just the quarrel between Achilles and Agamemnon in the ninth year.

This movie is interesting and several times been nominated, this movie won award "ASCAP Film and Television Music Awards" in 2008, "Teen Choice Awards and Irish Film" and "Television Awards" in 2004. This movie can support to analysis beside that movie contained social and discourse.

This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data which is used in TROY movie, and the writer download the script of the movie. Then are classified into the types of deixis based on their own criteria, the analysis will focus two type that is social deixis and discourse deixis in the movie. The research wants to know variation of Deixis in TROY movie. Knowing variations of deixis are important for this research aims to find western and to knowing social conditions and discourse of speaker and the interlocutor. Some of those words which are speaking. Most hearing is good for speaking and most reading is good for writing so that can improve your skill to be better than before. The writer use deixis to analyze and find social and discourse deixis and what the function of that type.

1.2 Statement of Problem

This study is about deixis, in other to knowing that there are other references of and the word, phrase or sentence. Thus, the audience or reader of the movie can find and know other references in the people or that being talked about, social and discourse can influence the speaker.

The author captures various references as interesting things to observe. Considering that, the writer is interested in discussing the type of social and discourse deixis in TROY movie. Deixis form words that cannot be fully understood without additional contextual information. Besides that, the research problem is;

1. What types of social deixis are there in TROY movie script?
2. How are types of discourse deixis described in TROY movie script?

1.3 Research Objective

The objectives of the research

1. To find the types of social deixis in TROY movie. The writer take the word what identifying are social deixis and classifying the word. The perpose of the point to find the type of social deixis in the movie script.
2. To find the types of discourse deixis in TROY movie. The researcher take the word what identifying are discourse deixis and classifying the word. The perpose of the point to find the type of discourse deixis in the movie script.

1.4 Research Significance

This study is purposed to give both theoretical and practical contribution. Theoretically, the results of the study can to give contribution to develop the study and analysis on linguistic study related to an analysis of person deixis in movie precisely in TROY movie script. The writer can give new knowledge and understanding about kinds of deixis which are used in TROY movie script.

Practically, this study is expected to give valuable information to further researchers, especially English Department in Letters and Humanities faculty and readers. For further researchers, this study is expected to provide the base in analyzing the deixis more deeply. For the students, this study is expected to give useful science in understanding deixis theory. It gives our mind knowledge about social deixis and discourse deixis. Therefore, this study is expected to give inspirations addition for the readers who are interested in this study and it will be the alternative reference for the readers who are interested in researching in this area. This result of the study is expected to be able to widen our knowledge about Deixis for reader, and can understanding two type of Deixis, especially, social deixis and discourse deixis. The writer hopes this research can be reference for other researcher about deixis for reader.

1.5 Definition of Key terms

This research has some key terms. They are:

1. Deixis: deixis is a word or phrase whose reference is not fixed that is depending on where, when, who the reference, it can be said depending on the context itself. Deixis is a reference through expressions whose interpretation is relative to the context usually extra linguistic utterance. To know the meaning of the language, we have to determine the speaker who produces the utterance, and the location of the utterance in space and time.
2. Social deixis : Social deixis refers to the relation between the speaker and the addressee and party referents. Social deixis concerns with the aspects of sentence which reflect or establish or determine by certain realities of participants or the social situation in which the speech event occurs. He adds that there are two basic kinds of social deixis information that seems to be encoded in language around the world. They are: Relational social deixis and Absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. Social deixis relates to social relations between participants, their status and their relationship to the topic of discourse. The tools used for this deixis include various forms of address, pronouns for politeness, terms of heredity and honor. Finally, there are also forms of deixis that are not related to relationships but are more absolute, such as 'her royal highness'.
3. Discourse deixis : Discourse deixis deals with the orientation in the text through the writer or the speaker, the relation of the text passages to the current utterance either as a head of time or past, forthcoming or simultaneous. It encodes reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located. In spoken or written discourse, there is frequently occasion to refer to earlier or forthcoming segments of the discourse. Since discourse unfolds in time, it is natural to use temporal deictic terms to indicate the relation of the referred to

the temporal location of the present utterance in the discourse. But spatial terms are also often employed. Reference to parts of a discourse which can only be interpreted by knowing where the current coding or receiving point is, are clearly deictic in character.

4. Movie script : The film script is one of the literary works that has a structural similarity to drama. A film script also has a setting, plot, characterization, and theme. It's just that the writing technique is slightly different from drama writing. In a film script, there are not too many monologues as in drama, and characterizations are depicted more with dialogues between characters in the script, because the result will be a visualization of the film script itself. Important elements related to the film visualization information in the script will greatly affect the preparation and overall process of film production. Usually before film production, the screenplay script will be given to the Producer, Production Manager and Staff, Director and Staff, Artistic and Staff Arrangement, Cameraman, Sound Designer, Actor and Actress, Music Director, and Editor to study. The more developed the world of entertainment, the greater the need for screenplay scripts. Including advertisements. Moreover, until now the supply of quality screenwriters in Indonesia is still very small. Knowing the definition and function of a screenplay script is only the first step, the next process is how a prospective writer dare to start writing a screenplay.