CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of research, research questions, research objectives, research significances, scope and limitation of research, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Research

Deixis is often consciously or unconsciously used by humans in communication. Deixis functions as a reference word to designate something depending on who the speaker is and what it means, something that refers to a person, place, time, and thing. Because deixis is a branch of pragmatics, deixis is also a science that studies communication, especially in the reference and meaning of utterances related to the context. The term deixis comes from the Greek word *deiktikos* which means pointing or indicating. According to Levinson:

> *Deixis concerns the ways in which language encodes or grammatically features of the context of utterance or speech events, and thus also concerns the way in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of the context of the utterance.* (1983, p. 54)

This opinion indicates that deixis is closely related to how to grammaticalize the characteristics of utterance contexts or speech events that are related to utterance interpretation which is very dependent on the context of the speech itself. By understanding the context will make it easier for the listener to know the meaning of utterances because each speaker's utterance refers to the meaning in a particular context.

Meanwhile, according to Chaer (2010, p. 57) deixis is a word or words whose references are not fixed, can move from one entity to another. These deixis words are words that express time, state places, and which are pronouns. A word is said to be a deixis if its meaning or reference depends on the accompanying context. In interacting, speakers cannot avoid using deixis words. The use of these words has its own meaning and purpose that the speaker wants to achieve. The meaning of these words can only be interpreted based on the context contained in a speech. So, it can be said that context is needed so that communication between speakers and interlocutors runs smoothly. The following is an example of a speech containing the word deixis quoted from the Downton Abbey movie:

Mrs. Patmore   : What have **you** got **there**?

Andy   : Wouldn't **you** like to know?

The utterance in the sentence above occurred when Andy was carrying a letter in his hand and bumped into Mrs. Patmore. In the dialogue above, there is a lexicon **your** which is person deixis and lexicon **there** which is discourse deixis. When Mrs. Patmore speaking, the lexicon **you** refer to Andy and the lexicon **there** refers to something he carried. However, when Andy is speaking the lexicon **you** refer to Mrs. Patmore. To know the reference of the lexicon, an understanding of the context that accompanies it is required. Examples of utterance uttered by Mrs. Patmore and Andy have the same lexicon (**you**), but the references will always change according to the context (who is the speaker and the interlocutor).

The determination of references from deixis word is subjective. The determinant of the referent truth is the speaker. This is supported by Yule (1996, p. 9) who states that deixis is a form of appointment that is tied to the context of the speaker. In addition, the choice of words by the speaker also determines what will be captured by the interlocutor. The skills of the interlocutor are also required to be able to understand the references conveyed by the speaker. Therefore, it is important to study deixis so that the process of determining referents can be done.

Levinson (1983, pp. 62–85) divides deixis into five categories, namely: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The use of deixis can be found in two kinds of languages, namely spoken and written language. Oral or direct conversation can be described pragmatically with the situation of the speaker and the interlocutor, while written or indirect language is seen through the description of the author. It means that that deixis can also be found as well as in literature, drama and movie.

Movie are very important communication media to convey messages to the audience because they contain realities that occur in everyday life. In general, a movie contains various messages, education, entertainment and other information. Apart from being entertainment for the audience, movies will be very useful if the audience can understand every meaning of the words in them.

Same as in the Downton Abbey movie by Julian Fellowes. This movie is adapted from original serial film and continues the storyline from the series, this series is included in the Masterpiece Classic Anthology. This movie tells the story of the Crawley's family and also the servants who have high dedication who work for the Crawley's family. The movie set in 1927, depicts a visit by the King and

Queen to the Crawley family's English country house in the Yorkshire countryside. As the Royal staff descend on Downton, an Assassin has also arrived and attempts to kill the monarch. The family and servants are pitted against the royal entourage, including the Queen's lady-in-waiting, who has fallen out with the Crawleys, especially the Dowager Countess, over an inheritance issue. In the Downton Abbey movie, there are dialogues conveyed by the characters or players, and these dialogues are related to each other to produce an epic story, according to the scenario that has been made by the author.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in analyzing this movie. In addition to finding for various types of deixis and their meanings, the writer will also gain deeper knowledge about deixis in the movie. In this research, the researcher will focus on five types of deixis taken from Levinson's theory and use the data obtained from the dialogue in The Downton Abbey movie to be used as research material to find each type of deixis and its meaning and to find the most dominant deixis.

There are several previous studies that support this research. To avoid corpus data and similar explanations, there must be a review of previous research. The following are other related studies that have been read by researchers. The first previous research was done by Diah Utami (2017) entitled "An Analysis of Deixis in Lois Lowry's Novel the Giver". This previous research is to analyze and describe the type of deixis, to understand the reference of deictic expressions, and to discover the most dominant deictic expression and the most dominant reference in the deictic expressions used by Jonas in Lois Lowry's novel The Giver. The research uses a qualitative descriptive method for analysis method. Research data

taken from an English novel entitled The Giver written by Lois Lowry. In the research, the most dominant type of deixis in The Giver Novel is singular person deixis and the most dominant reference in the deictic expressions used by Jonas is the speaker himself (Jonas) which happens in 328 occurrences.

The second previous research entitled "An Analysis of Deixis Found in SpongeBob Movie Script" by Ferya Dinata Tulah (2015). This previous research is to analyze the types of deixis and analysis the frequency of each deixis found in SpongeBob movie script. The research uses a quantitative descriptive method for analysis method. Research data taken from sentences in movie script that containing deixis elements then classifying into types of deixis according to criteria. In the research, the most dominant type of deixis in SpongeBob movie script is person deixis.

The third previous research entitled "Social Deixis in Harrison's The Silent Wife" by Mahabad Izaddin M. Amin (2019). The research takes the object of a Novel. Only one type of deixis was analyzed, namely social deixis. Using the Yan Huang's theory. The research method used is a quantitative method. While the data collection technique uses the document analysis. The result of this study shows that using first names as a form of address has the greatest occurrence in this novel, because most characters have the same social status.

Based on the three previous studies above, the difference between the first research and this research is the type of research object. Previous research used novels as objects, but this research used movie as objects. Furthermore, the difference between the second research and this research is the genre of the

research object. The second research previously used animated films, while this research used historical drama movie. And the difference from the third research is that the research uses Yan Huang theory, but this research uses Levinson's theory and the research questions only focus on one type of deixis, namely social deixis, while this research analyzes five forms of deixis (person, time, place, discourse, and social). From the three previous researchs above, the author decided to make a research entitled *The Types and Meaning of Deixis in Downton Abbey Movie*.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background above, a problem formula can be drawn, namely:

1. What types of deixis are used in Downton Abbey movie?

2. What is the meaning of each deixis in Downton Abbey movie?

3. What the dominant types of deixis in Downton Abbey movie?

1.3 Research Objectives

Refers to the research question above, the researcher has three purposes of this research:

1. To find out types of deixis are used in Downton Abbey movie.

2. To analyse the meaning of each deixis in Downton Abbey movie.

3. To find out the dominant types of deixis in Downton Abbey movie.

1.4 Research Significances

Significance of study is the measurement of how research linked to the two parameters deal into theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, this research is expected to give the additional study and contribution to the linguistic study. This research is a reference for those who are interested in enriching the knowledge about pragmatics, especially in the term about deixis used in Downton Abbey movie. This research is also commonly directed to the readers and especially to the students for further analysis.

Practically, this research is directed at helping learners understand the types of deixis in order to better understand the movies they watch and also can be used in improving the analytical skills of English learners.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of Research

To avoid misunderstanding upon what the writer explained, the writer limits the scope of the research in order to make it more detail and focus. The scope of this research is the deixis used by Levinson's theory, namely person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis. Here, deixis theory is used to categorize the types of deixis and identify the use of deixis in Downton Abbey movie to determine the frequency and percentage of different deictic expressions that function as deixis and to determine the most dominant deictic expression used in the movie.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To better understand this research study, definitions of key terms have been provided.

1. Types, A person or thing that symbolizes or exemplifies the ideals or defining characteristics of something.

2. Meaning is the entire meaning of a word, action, or concept—its purpose, meaning, or definition.

3. Deixis refers to the forms in which language is used. Encode or grammaticalize the utterance or speech meaning characteristics. Case, and thus also concerns the ways in which utterance is perceived It relies on the analysis of the sense of utterance. This implies relation their importance is not constant. Deixis applies to a phenomenon in which understanding in an utterance the meaning of such words and sentences contextual information is needed.

4. Downton Abbey, produced and co-written by Julian Fellowes, is a British-American historical drama television series set in the early 20th century. On 26 September 2010, the series first aired on ITV in the United Kingdom and on 9 January 2011 in the United States on PBS, which funded the production of the series as part of its Masterpiece Classic anthology.

5. Movie is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, watched at a movie theatre or on a television or other device.