

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

In this chapter, the researcher presents theory about deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and Frozen movie.

A. Deixis

There are many word that can be found in our utterance that cannot be interpreted if we do not know about the context. Especially the physical context of the speaker. Many linguists have own definition and explanation about deixis. Yule (1996:9) States that deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterance. It means 'pointing' via language. Deixis in daily communication has function to refer who or what object is being talked about. According to Levinson (1983:54) deixis is an important field studied in pragmatics, semantics and linguistic. Deixis refers to the phenomenon wherein understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. Words or phrases in an utterance that requires contextual information to convey meaning are deictic. Deixis is part of the language which always present in daily communication. Deixis in daily communication has function to refer who or what object is being talked about. According to Levinson (1983:64) deixis are organized by egocentric way, with the deictic center constituting the reference point in relation to which a deictic expression is to be interpreted.

Deixis is a one of a particular kind of reference which depends crucially upon the time and place of utterance and upon the speaker's and the addressee's roles in the utterance itself. According to Kreidler, every utterance has deixis words which 'point' to 'things' in the physical social context of the speaker and addressees and whose referents can only be determined by knowing the context in which they are used. The expressions are only known only from the context of the utterance that is called deixis. Deixis relate to disclosure of something which is used in the communication.

Deixis terms have been referring expression like you, I, here, today, and tomorrow or modifiers which can be used with referring expressions like the

demonstrative that and this. Such deixis terms help the hearer to identify the referent of a referring expression through its spatial or temporal relationship with the situation of utterance. Saeed divides deictic expression being 'near speaker versus away from speaker'. He distinguishes deictic expression between proximal and distal terms. Proximal terms are called near from the speaker. It is typically interpreted in terms of the speaker's location. The terms are this, here, now. Distal term can simply indicate 'away from speaker', but in some languages can be used to distinguish between 'near addressees' and 'away from both speaker and addressee'. It includes that, there, and then.

Deixis is a word that has a reference that can be identified through the speaker, time, and place that is spoken in the utterance. So the word or sentence has meaning of deixis if one of that word or sentence is changed due to the change of context. The meaning of word or sentence that is adapted to the context means that meaning of the word or sentence change when the context changes. Based on some definition of deixis above, it can be concluded that deixis is a word that has a referent or reference change depends on the speaker's when express that utterance and influenced by the context and the situation that occurs when the utterance take place. In other words, an utterance can be interpreted by the reference with give attention to the situation of talking.

Deixis consists of three categories; those are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Here is the deixis explanation:

a. Person Deixis

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 addressee. The category of person is clearly definable with reference to the notion of participant-roles. Anderson & Keenan said that person deixis usually localizes an entity in relation to the position of the speaker and/or hearer. First and second person pronouns typically refer to the speaking and hearing speech participants, whereas third person pronouns designated the non-speech or narrated participant.

Person deixis consists of three categories, they are:

1. First Person

According to Levinson (1983:62) First person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself. Therefore the first person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker or both the speakers and reference grouped with the speaker and it is expressed in a singular and plural pronoun. The singular pronouns are : I, Me, Myself, My, Mine and the plural pronouns are : We, US, Our, Ours, Ourselves.

For example;

Anthony : June, could you help me?

June : Sure.

The word "me" in this utterance is referring to the Anthony and it is expressed in a singular pronoun.

In addition, Yule (1996:25) states that there is, in English, a potential ambiguity in such uses which allows two different interpretations. There is an exclusive 'we' (speaker plus other(s), excluding addressee) and an inclusive 'we' (speaker and addressee included). According to Yule (1966: 10) cited in (Tullah, 2015) first person deixis can be marked with a pronoun (I/my, we/us).

2. Second Person

According to Levinson, (1983: 62) second person deixis is deictic reference to a person identified addressee (you, your, yours, yourselves). The word you, can be used both deictically, when the context is required to determine the reference and none deictically, when the reference is general rather than to particular identifiable persons.

For example:

A : [*pointing to someone*] I know you are the man.

The word "you" is referring to the addressee, it can be categorized into second person of deixis.

In addition Levinson (1983:63) second person deixis is deictic reference to a person identified addressee (you, your, yours, yourselves). According to Horn (1968) mentioned in R. Horn and

Ward (2006:112) that most languages directly encode the +S (first person) and +A (second person) roles in pronouns and/or verb agreement, and the majority explicitly mark third person, but there are clear exceptions to the alleged universality of first and second person marking; in Southeast Asian languages like Thai there are titles on the pattern of “servant” for first person, “master” for second person used in place of pronouns and there is no verb agreement.

3. Third Person

Third person deixis encodes of references to person and entities that are neither speaker nor addressee of the remark in question. According to Levinson (1986: 69) cited in (Tullah, 2015) third person deixis is identified into remark (he/his, she/her, and they/them) and the object like “him, her, it and them”. In addition, third person may also identify in pronoun and proper name.

According to Levinson (1983: 69) third person deixis is quite unlike first or second person, in that it does not correspond to any specific participant-role in the speech event. According to Levinson (1992: 62) third person deixis is the encoding of a reference to person and entities which is neither speaker nor addressee of utterance. Third person deixis identified addressee (he/his, she/her, and they/them).

For example:

A : What is Superman doing up there?

B : He is learning to fly.

The word “he” is refers to Superman, Superman is not the speaker or addressee in that conversation. So, it can be categorized into third person deixis.

In addition Finegan (2008:194) States that some languages lack separate third-person pronouns reflect the fact that the third person is less important than the first and second person in personal deixis. In fact, the third person can be defined as entity other than the first person and other than the second person. Because it can be

described in terms of the other two persons, it is a less basic distinction in language in general.

b. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis (Place deixis) focus on the place where the speech event occurs and deals with the distance. The utterance (“You gave her a bedroom?”) is one of example of place deixis. Place deixis can be marked of demonstrative pronouns such as; ‘this’ and ‘that’, and also can be marked of demonstrative adverbs of place such as; ‘here’ and ‘there’.

According to Levinson (1983:79) place deixis (spatial deixis) is the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. Yule (1996:12) states that in considering spatial deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker’s perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. In addition, Mayer (2009:186) states that the kind of deixis, known as spatial or space deixis, is also associated with the adverbs here and there and some uses of prepositions such as in or on (e.g. in the room, on the roof).

For example:

A : I am on the roof, now.

The prepositions “on” is referring to the specific place on that utterance. So, it can be categorized into place deixis.

In addition, Yule (1996:12) states that in considering spatial deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker’s perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. In addition, Finegan (2008:195) states that language differ in terms of the number and meaning of demonstratives and adverbs of place. The demonstrative system of English distinguishes only between this (proximate-close to the speaker) and that (remote-relatively distand from the speaker). It is one of the simplest system found.

Place deixis can has function as a clue that can help the listener or the other people who want to know and understand what the

speaker meant about a place that becomes a topic in a conversation or a place where the speaker and the listener are communicating by seeing the use of adverb of place in the utterances that is produced by the speaker in the conversation.

c. Temporal Deixis

Temporal or time deixis concerns with the encoding of temporal points in the speech event. According to Levinson (1983) cited in (Tullah, 2015) stated that deictic refers to points locating time, which the time axis used the moment of utterance “you” as a reference, is called time deixis. In addition, we can say the word (pointing time). At the time axis, we can identify several elements such as, before “you” e.g. yesterday and before, moment of utterance “you” e.g. now and today, and after “you” e.g. soon and tomorrow. Present time included now, today, etc. Past time included then, yesterday, last week, etc. According to Mayer temporal deixis is marked linguistically by both temporal adverbials (e.g. yesterday, tomorrow, in the morning) and tense markers (present and past) on verbs.

For example:

- I am ready for today.
- She’s always wakes up in the morning to do prayer.

The word “tomorrow” and “in” refers to the specific time. So, it can be categorized into time deixis.

In addition, Yule (1996:14) states that ‘now’ the distal expression ‘then’ applies to both past and future time relative to the speaker’s present time. The psychological basis of temporal deixis seems to be similar to that of spatial deixis. We can treat temporal events as objects that move toward us (into view) or away from us (out of view). However, these forms of temporal reference are learner a lot later than the deictic expressions like ‘yesterday’, ‘tomorrow’, ‘today’, ‘tonight’, ‘next week’, last week’, ‘this week’. All these

expressions depend for their interpretation on knowing the relevant utterance time.

Time deixis can have function as a clue that can help the listener or other people who want to know time when the speaker and the listener are communicating and the time as the topic of the conversation.

B. Frozen Movie

Film, also called movie, motion picture or moving picture is a visual art-form used to simulate experiences that communicate ideas, stories, perceptions, feeling, beauty, or atmosphere through the use of moving images. These images are generally accompanied by sound and more rarely, other sensory stimulation. Movie is one of the entertainment media which is interesting for all generations. It contains cultural elements, moral messages, education, lifestyles, politics, and history.

Movie is one of the literary works which have function to entertain and gain information. The information presented by movie provides new knowledge to society. There are many genres of the movie, for example action, romance, cartoon etc. Whatever the genre of the movie always leaves a moral message to the people that can be absorbed easily. Also understanding movie can be easier than reading text like a novel. According to Meriam Webster dictionary movie is a recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television. So, it doesn't matter which is animated or real picture as long as it has moving images it is called movie. Synonyms for movie: film, flick, flicker, motion picture, moving picture, picture.

Frozen is a 2013 American 3D computer-animated musical fantasy film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. The 53rd Disney animated feature film, it is inspired by Hans Christian Andersen's 1844 fairy tale "The Snow Queen". It tells the story of a fearless princess who sets off on a journey alongside a rugged iceman, his loyal reindeer, and a naive snowman to find her estranged sister, whose icy powers have inadvertently trapped their kingdom in eternal winter.

Frozen underwent several story treatments before being commissioned in 2011, with a screenplay written by Jennifer Lee, who also co-directed with Chris Buck. The film features the voices of Kristen Bell, Idina Menzel, Jonathan Groff, Josh Gad, and Santino Fontana. Christophe Beck was hired to compose the film's orchestral score, while Robert Lopez and Kristen Anderson-Lopez wrote the songs.

Frozen premiered at the El Capitan Theatre in Hollywood, California, on November 19, 2013, had a limited release on November 22 and went into general theatrical release on November 27. It was met with praise for its visuals, screenplay, themes, music, and voice acting; some film critics consider Frozen to be the best Disney animated feature film since the studio's renaissance era.

This is quotation of the article and the box office review. "Frozen was met with strongly positive reviews from critics and audiences, with some film critics considering Frozen to be the best Disney animated musical feature film since the studio's renaissance era. The film was also a massive commercial success; it accumulated nearly \$1.3 billion in worldwide box office revenue, \$400 million of which was earned in the United States and Canada and \$247 million of which was earned in Japan. It ranks as the highest-grossing animated film of all time, the third highest-grossing original film of all time, the sixth highest-grossing film of all time, the highest-grossing film of 2013, and the third highest-grossing film in Japan.

By January 2015, Frozen had become the best-selling Blu-ray Disc in the United States. Frozen won two Academy Awards for Best Animated Feature and Best Original Song ("Let It Go"), the Golden Globe Award for Best Animated Feature Film, the BAFTA Award for Best Animated Film, five Annie Awards (including Best Animated Feature), two Grammy Awards for Best Compilation Soundtrack for Visual Media and Best Song Written for Visual Media ("Let It Go"), and two Critics' Choice Movie Awards for Best Animated Feature and Best Original Song ("Let It Go").

C. Previous Studies

There are some previous studies written by Maharani (2018) entitled An Analysis of Spatial Deixis and Temporal Deixis Used by The Main Character

(Grant) Found in Jurassic Park Movie Script. Deixis is a part in pragmatic that studies about the position of person, place, and time in sentences or utterances. The researcher in this study analyzed two types of deixis, they were spatial deixis (place deixis) and temporal deixis (time deixis). These types of deixis were more complicated to be understood than person deixis. Deixis not only found in direct communication but also in written media, like as movie script, like as Jurassic Park. This movie was being a very popular movie, moreover this movie remark the Hollywood's industry transition effect from conventional effect became digital techno effect. Research method: 1) the research was conducted by using a quantitative descriptive while the data taken from the print media (Jurassic Park movie script). And the data analysis was done by using the theory of pragmatics, especially spatial deixis and temporal deixis from Yule theory.

The second had been done by Abidin (2019) entitled Analysis of Deixis in The SpongeBob SquarePants Movie: A Pragmatic Approach. This research aims to know the deixis found in the SpongeBob SquarePants Movie, there is so much linguistic expression in that movie, but the researcher only focuses to find the deictic expression in the movie. There are two objectives of the research: 1) To know what are the types of deixis found in the SpongeBob SquarePants Movie 2) To know what is the Dominant Deixis Found in the SpongeBob SquarePants Movie. The researcher used a documentation technique to find the data from the movie script, the researcher also used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the movie and little quantitative method to find the number and the dominant deixis in the movie.

The third had been done by Fadlilah dan Septyani (2018) entitled An Analysis Of Deixis Using "Beauty And The Beast" Movie Script. This study deals with the English deixis. The objectives of this study are to analyze type of deixis and to find out the frequency of each deixis in the movie entitled Beauty and The Beast. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The source of data was taken from the movie script of Beauty and The Beast. Documentary technique is used in collecting data.

The topic of research is deixis, but the studies of this research is different with the previous studies in term of the aspect that was analyzing and the data

source that used to collect the data. The some previous studies analyzed about all of section in deixis and also any just focus on the spatial and tenporal deixis only then this study inspired to analyzed the spatial and tenporal deixis only. The researcher in this case uses the movie of “Frozen” that produced by Disney.