

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter discusses some points including the background of the research, statement of the research problem, objectives of the research, significance of the research, scope and limitation of the research, and definition of key terms.

### **A. Background of Research**

Language plays an essential role in human life. Language and human life could not be separated from each other. Language has a role that is used to communicate. In communication, language is used to transfer information and message. For the human in daily use, language is a media to express their thought and idea with each other. Crystal (1997:400) defines language as the self-expression of human culture in the form of a tone, sign, or written mark conventionally and systematically.

Human uses language to communicate and creates meaningful meaning among human beings in daily (Nurhayati & Fitriana, 2018:33). Although the language is used to communicate with the human in daily life, most of the time utterance that is delivered by the speaker to the hearer or the addressee can be ambiguous. It is common that misunderstand happens when the hearer or the addressee is not able to catch the speaker's intention. This condition can cause miscommunication in society. Here, why context is needed in communication. The context in communication can help the hearer or the addressee to be able

to understand the speaker's meaning. Without context in communication, the interaction between humans can lead to miscommunication.

The use of context in communication can help the hearer or the addressee to comprehend the speaker's meaning. However, most of the problems that appeared in communication happened because the hearer or the addressee gets into miscommunication about the meaning of the word related to the context of the situation. If both parties understand the context, the miscommunication could be avoided. For this case, the urge to understand the contextual meaning in the communication is needed and it is called pragmatics. According to Levinson (1983:9), pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context that are grammaticalized, or embedded in the form of language. In line with Nurhayati and Yuwartatik (2016:67), pragmatics deals with the transmission of meaning which includes context and linguistics knowledge between the speaker and the hearer. Or in another way, pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to each other. One study of pragmatic that includes the context in it is a study of deixis.

Deixis directly deals with the relationship between language structure and context which is contained in human communication (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013:88), which is why deixis is always found in our daily communication and written media without our realization. According to Yule (1996:9), deixis is a technical term (from Greek) that means 'pointing' via language. Deixis is related to the term of referring context with the most basic distinction "near

speaker” and “away from the speaker” (Yule, 1996:9). Levinson (1983:54) also state that deixis is concerned with the encoding and grammaticalizing of language, as well as the interpretation based on the context analysis. In other words, deixis is the term of how context determines the referral.

According to Levinson (1983:62), deixis can be grouped into five types, there are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. First, person deixis consists of three parts, there is first person which speaker’s reference to himself/herself (*I*), second person is used when the speaker’s reference to one or more addressee (*You*), and third person references to person and entities which are neither the speakers nor addressees (*They, He, She, or It*). Second, place deixis or spatial deixis concern the location of the participants in the speech events. Place deixis contains demonstrative pronouns (*This and That*) and adverbs of place (*Here and There*). Third, time deixis or temporal deixis concerns temporal points and spans of the time at which an utterance happened. It contains *now, then, soon, recently, yesterday, today, tomorrow, tonight, last week, this week, next week*, and so on. Next, discourse deixis is used to unfold the discourse expression within the utterance (including the utterance itself). Time deictic (*last week, next week, today*, and also *in the last paragraph, in the next chapter*) and place deictic are re-used in discourse deixis. Lastly, social deixis is concerned with some aspect in the sentence which determines the social character of the entities in the social situation.

Deixis is not only found in daily communication, but also in the form of a movie script in a movie. A movie can be in a genre of fiction or non-fiction.

Movie script in the movie contains the conversation in the whole movie, sometimes it also contains the situation description of some scenes. Since the movie script contains the conversation in the movie, it can be ascertained that it also contains deixis in it. However, sometimes the viewers found the words that make them confused about the meaning. To be able to understand words based on their meaning, an understanding of context is needed. The context in the movie here means the relevant aspect of the physical or social setting of communication, or in other words, context is background knowledge that contributes to the hearer or addressee's interpretation of utterances.

According to Lyons in Levinson (1983), there is much structure of language that can only be interpreted by developing the same understanding among the participants in order to be able to build face-to-face communication. Furthermore, Meyer (2009:151) stated, for language to have meaning, the words in it must have "pointing" function. From preceding statements, the researcher found that are some important reason why the viewers have to learn about deixis. Firstly, the viewers will find it easier to understand the character's intuition and the information that the characters want to express will be delivered to the viewers precisely. Secondly, the viewers are able to get the implied information that only can be understood by understanding the "point" of the utterance. The final reason is, to familiarize the viewers with the term "deixis" when they are happened to hear this word. Furthermore, understanding the deixis also avoids the misinterpretation of the information delivered by the speaker.

Since the urge of understanding the deixis is necessary, in this study, the researcher focused the research on deixis types used in the “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” movie. This film was adapted from Jenny Han’s novel with the same title as the movie. The plot of this movie depicts the daily life of a teenager who happened to fall in love with some boys. Moreover, since this movie is also adapted from a teenager’s life, it makes the movie built with not-so-heavy topic. The script of this movie also depicts how humans use language to express and share their ideas and thoughts through their daily communication so this movie is one of the appropriate objects for analyzing deixis since the script is applied to spoken language.

This research was inspired by some previous studies, namely “*An Analysis of Deixis in “A Thousand Words” Movie Script by Steve Koren*” written by Aulia Fauziah (2015), “*An Analysis of Spatial and Temporal Deixis Used by Grant as The Main Character in Jurassic Park Movie Script*” written by Eka Agustina Maharani (2018), and “*Deixis Types Used by The Main Character (Elsa) In Movie Script of Frozen*” written by Arieek Wahyuni Astutiningtyas (2012). Aulia, Eka, and Arieek have analyzed types of deixis from the casts’ utterances that contain deictic expressions in the movie. Three of them defined deixis as a term to refer to something based on its context (person, place, and time). Although they analyzed deixis, three of them used different types of deixis and method in analyzing deictic expression in the movie script. Fauziah (2015) used qualitative research to analyze person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis that appeared in “A Thousand

Words” movie script. Maharani (2018) used quantitative research to analyze spatial deixis and temporal deixis used by Grant as the main character in Jurassic Park movie, meanwhile, Astutiningtyas (2016) used library research to analyze person deixis, place deixis, and temporal deixis to analyze Elsa’s utterances in “Frozen” movie. Though they used different methods, the researcher thinks all the writers had the same definition of person deixis, place deixis, and temporal deixis. Three of them agreed that person deixis is the term to indicate the role of the person in conversation, place deixis is a term to indicate the role of place in the conversation, and temporal deixis is a term to indicate the role of time in conversation. However, types of deixis are not only person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis, there are also discourse deixis and social deixis. Accordingly, the researcher takes this opportunity to analyze the movie script of “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” by its person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and temporal deixis types including the function and the dominant deixis usage in the utterances that are spoken by the main character of the movie using qualitative method.

From the explanations, the researcher interested to conduct research related to deixis. The researcher carries out the research entitled **A DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF “TO ALL THE BOYS: P.S. I STILL LOVE YOU” BY SOFIA ALVAREZ AND J. MILLS GOODLOE**, which analyze the person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis found in the movie script.

**B. Statements of Research Problem**

1. What are the types of deixis found in the “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” movie script?
2. What are the functions of deixis found in the “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” movie script?

**C. Objectives of the Research**

Based on the research question above, the research is expected to answer:

1. To find out the types of deixis in “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” movie script.
2. To find out the functions of each deixis type in “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” movie script.

**D. Significance of the Research**

The outcome of this research was expected to give useful contributions both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the researcher expects this research can give a contribution as a source of information about deixis. Practically, the output of this research is expected could be used as a reference to study deixis and may take this study as an example of deixis. Moreover, the researcher hopes the findings of this study can give a contribution to:

**1. Linguistic**

Pragmatics is a study that involves the interpretation of what people’s intention in a particular context and how context influence what

people's intended to say. The researcher conducts this research to enrich the finding of deixis by analyzing the movie script of *To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You*. This movie depicts the love life of a teenager with its problem in love and friendship, so it will be easier for linguistics learners especially in deixis.

## **2. English Teacher**

The teacher is one of the main agents in learning English. When the teacher can arrange the learning materials properly, then the essence of learning English can be delivered well. Moreover, this research is expected to be a resource for the English teacher to arrange the materials about kinds of deixis types and their context. Besides, hopefully by using this study as a resource, it's expected the teacher is able to create various learning materials related to deixis and context.

## **3. English Learner**

The more learners put effort on studying English, the more they could improve their skills (Nurhayati, 2019:14). So, by understanding kinds of deixis and their context, English learners are expected to be able to improve their ability related to writing skills. This study leads the English learners to understand who is speaker and listener, and the context where the speech event occurs. In other words, In other words, by learning deixis, it is expected the English learners can build a deep understanding in interpreting utterances based on their context.



#### **4. The reader and movie viewer**

The result of this study is expected to increase their awareness about various types of the deixis showed by the characters in the movie so that it will help them to deeply understand the implicit message in the movie.

#### **E. Scope and Limitation of the Research**

This research is focusing on the types and functions of each deixis contained in “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” movie script. Based on Levinson’s theory, there are five types of deixis, they are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Moreover, the researcher limited the deixis analysis by only focuses on Lara Jean as the main character. The main character was chosen to be analyzed is because the main character expressed various deictic expressions within the movie.

#### **F. Definition of Key Terms**

To provide clear information about the terms used in this research, the researcher defines the main terms in this research as follows:

##### **1. Deixis**

According to Levinson (1983:54), deixis defines the language encoding properties and the interpretation of the speech event based on the context analysis. Yule (1996:9) also state deixis is related to the term of referring to context with the most basic distinction between ‘near speakers’

and 'away from speaker'. It can be concluded, deixis is the use of words or phrases whose meaning depends on the context (who is talking, whom they are talking to, where they are, etc.). Deixis types could be divided into five categories, they are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

## **2. Movie**

A movie is a set of moving pictures that have a plot that can be seen on a screen or television. The movie is also a type of visual communication that uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or convey a message about something. The movie can be fiction or non-fiction. It can be based on experiences, true stories, imagination which inspiring the movie maker to make it into a movie. Commonly, a movie is a good solution to relieve stress and some small escape from the trouble we get. English videos as in audio and visual works could be a help to the enhancement of English skills (Nurhayati, 2018:80). The movie as audio and visual works also can be an alternative media in teaching and learning English. In teaching and learning activities, it's very common to use the movie as a learning medium.

## **3. Movie Script**

The movie is a type of visual communication that uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or convey a message about something. The movie script is a script containing dialogue and directions for a movie.

#### **4. To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You**

“To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” is an American teen movie that was released on February 12, 2020, as the sequel of “To All the Boys I’ve Loved Before”. This movie was based on one of the most popular Jenny Han’s novels entitled “P.S. I Still Love You”. The second movie of To All the Boys was directed by Michael Fimognari and written by Sofia Alvarez and J. Mills Goodloe.

Nick Allen of RogerEbert.com gave this movie 2 ½ stars out of 4, he also added that the privilege of this movie will rely on whether you want Peter to be the main boy that Lara Jean loves or not. The review collection website Rotten Tomatoes give a rating of 75% based on 71 reviews, with an average rating of 6.70/10 with critics “even this movie is worth watching, “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” was expected to be a bit more enjoyable than the previous movie “To All the Boys I’ve Loved Before””. Not much different from Rotten Tomatoes, imdb.com gave this movie 6.0 out of 10 based on 21,759 reviews.