CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the research, statement of the research problems, objective of the research, significance of the research, scope and limitation of the research, and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Research

Pragmatics is the study of how people communicate with one another through words. It is concerned with the options and limitations that apply in social interaction, as well as the choices made by speakers. Based on Yule (1996) the analysis of meaning as expressed by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener is called pragmatics (or reader). It includes deciphering what people mean in a specific context and deciding how the context affects what is said. Then, Levinson (1983) states that pragmatics is the analysis of the grammaticalized or encoded relationships between language and meaning in the structure of a language. The study of deixis, including honorifics and the like, as well as the study of presupposition and speech acts, will be included in such a scope of pragmatics. Moreover, Mey (2001) states that pragmatics is the study of how humans use language in communication, it is based on an examination of the premises and determiners that influence and impact human language use. Hence, pragmatics is the study of how language is used in human communication as a function of culture. Depending on all theories, it concerns the meaning of the language that is possessed by the human groups.

Dealing with pragmatics in a language at a more concrete level than grammar, Leech (1983) defines pragmatics as verbal actions or performances that occur in specific circumstances and at specific times. In pragmatics, the expression "utterance" may also refer to the consequence of a verbal act rather than the verbal act itself. Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most simple things we do with utterances (Yule, 1996). It literally means "pointing" in a linguistic context. Besides, deixis is merely a mode of reference connected to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic phrases being "next to the speaker" and "away from the speaker". Then Grundy (2008) states that deictic is a closed class; there are only a few words in it that we can (easily) use. Indeed, Hurford; Heasley & Smith (2007) describe a deictic or deixis word is one that derives some of its meaning from the sense or circumstance of the utterance in which it is used (i.e. the speaker, the addressee, the time, and the place). Moreover, Levinson (1983) states that deixis is concerned with the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the meaning of utterance or speech occurrence, and thus also with the ways in which utterance perception is based on the analysis of that context of utterance.

In understanding utterances, it is important to see the relationship between the language used and the context in which the utterances occur, people can understand the meaning of a particular utterance when they are communicating with each others. Language is a collection of sounds and words that allows people to communicate their feelings, emotions, and ideas as well as exchange knowledge in everyday social situations. Then, Keraf (1991) language serves to

convey feelings, to communicate, as a tool for social integration and adaptation in a specific environment and circumstance, and as a tool for social regulation. Indeed, Grundy (2008) language is sufficiently under-described to enable us to infer how an utterance should be interpreted in the sense in which it occurs. Language is the most important means of communication of human beings. By using language, people are able to communicate and to cooperate with others. People use language as the medium of expressing ideas, feeling, and thoughts. Language is used not only as a means of communicating but is also often used in other areas, such as language as an art form. It can be seen in society's advertisements and cultures, such as magazines, novels, poetry, and movies.

One of the examples which reflects the relationship between language and context is through the phenomenon of deixis. The traditional categories of deixis are person, place, and time. According to Yule (1996) three forms of deixis which are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Still in line, Verhaar (1996) defines three types of deixis, they are personal deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Indeed, Anderson & Keenan (2007) also states three main types of deixis, they are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Differently, Levinson (1983) adds two categories of deixis. He defines there are five types of deixis which are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

Deixis is not only found in daily life but also in literary works, for example in movies. Technology has advanced significantly in recent years. Literacy opportunities can be found not only through reading habits, but also

through a variety of other senses such as visual, auditory, and a mixture of both visual and audio. A movie is a film that tells a story with narration that is seen in a theater. Movie can be characterized as a tale full of artistic elements. The plot, attractions, characters, theme, pace, dialogues, cinematography, editing, and effect, as well as sound and music, were all present. The most critical thing that had to be done was the storyline. It tells you what occurs. That is the easiest way to describe it to someone else. The film was sometimes called a movie or a photoplay. According to Noves (2005) in Tempo argued that studying science should be interesting, and that film is the way to make it possible. This kind of learning style has been extended to the student university in Brazil, where they research science by pointing to such scientific films as Star Wars, A Space Odyssey, Star Trek, and others. This tells us that the existence of a film is now becoming an alternate means of educating students and, to a large extent, individuals.

For many people, especially adolescents, watching movies is not only a hobby but also a favorite pastime. A film can be classified into one of many categories, including westerns, mysteries, romantic melodramas, science fiction films, horror films, and apocalyptic films, to name a few. According to the World Book Encyclopedia (1973), film or movement is a worldwide work of art containing literature and plays, stage arrangements, music, natural beauty and most importantly the use of light and color. Almost all movies include love because the writer knows if a movie contains love, it will make us feel more sensitive. It could make us cry, upset, or laugh as we understand their meaning.

When watching a film, the actor or speaker's utterances may be confusing. It is possible to get a better understanding of the context of a film from reading the script. In making a film, the artist will be given a film script to be learned and practiced before they perform on stage. According to Collins' dictionary website, a movie script in British means a script that includes dialogs and instructions for the movie itself. It also gives you another name to call, which is a screenplay. As a result, the aim of writing a movie script is for it to be played or performed rather than for it to be read like other literature. Since it has its job, a movie script is not written in paragraphs like a book.

Among the researchers who investigated the person deixis, the writer found that only a few studies analyzed person deixis used film transcripts in detailed and they did not show the reasons how was the person deixis uttered. So, the researcher conducts research on person deixis in Frozen II Movie script which analyzing the types of person deixis and how is person deixis often uttered in the utterances by the main character "Elsa" of Frozen II movie. Moreover, there are many studies on the types of deixis and what the most dominant deixis found and in depth research is not carried out such as examining the types of person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Indeed, Latupeirissa, D. S. (2016) analyzes about person deixis entitled "A Study on the Personal Deixis of Korbafo Dialect on Rote Language". Her reseach focuses on analyzing personal deixis in Korbafo dialect. Based on this study, there are three kinds of personal deixis in Korbafo dialect; comprising both singular and plural forms of first person deixis, second deixis, and third deixis. Then, Siregar., A. M. P. (2020) investigated "Person

Deixis in Frozen Movie Script by Sorrow". It focused on how many types of person deixis in Frozen movie script by Sorrow. Then, Putri, Nanda. A. & Kurniawan, Eri. (2015) examined person deixis in USA Presidential Campaign Speeches. It inspected the use of person deixis in presidential campaign speeches. The result of this study is to show the presidential candidates make the best use of pronouns as a way to promote themselves and to attack their opponents.

Furthermore, based on previous researchs, there are some studies that analyze deixis. Such as, Sasmita, Raty; Hardich, Mei & Elfrida (2017) in their study entitled "An Analysis of Deixis and Its Reference Used By Main Character In "A Thousand Words" Movie Script By Steve Koren". It aims to find out the types of personal, time, place, discourse, and social deixis and its reference by main character in "A Thousand Words" movie script based on the theory that proposed by Levinson. In the other hand, Setiakawanti, R. N., & Susanti, E (2019) that are identify the deixis forms and meanings used in Jakarta Post article. They used the deixis theory of Dylgjeri and Kazazi which stated there are three types of deixis they are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Besides, A deixis analysis also conducted by Fauziah, Aulia (2015), she looks at the type of deixis in "A Thousand Words" movie script by Steve Koren based on Yule theory (1996). Furthermore, there is Nurjanah (2018) that analyzed deixis in her study entitled "A deixis analysis in Moana movie script. In her study is same as other which is she analyzed based on Yule's theory about the types of deixis. Still in line, Elisa Fadlilah and Rika Septyanu also analyzed about deixis in their research entitled " An analysis of deixis using "Beauty And The Beast" movie script". The

objectve of this study are to analyze type of deixis and to find out the frequency of each deixis on the movie of Beauty And The Beast".

The writer observed a transcript of a movie entitled "Frozen II", some of the characters in the movie are Elsa, Anna, Olaf, Kristoff, Sven, Agnarr, Iduna and others. The researcher's reason chooses Frozen II movie is because this movie tells the struggle and togetherness between two sisters, Queen Elsa and Princess Anna who saved their kingdom form their ancetors mistakes who destroyed the nature. Also, this movie has a lot of moral value for the audience and it is very interesting to watch. The writers' only focuses on the utterances of main character "Elsa" in Frozen II movie. Main character is the character who always appears many times in the movie. Because of her appearance many times in the movie, the main character certainly speaks to other characters more than the minor character. It means that the main character produces utterances in conversation more than the other characters. The researcher assumes that it can be find many deixis in the conversation. This is the reason why the researcher is interested to analyze deixis used by the main character "Elsa".

Using movie script in finding the deixis by listening to the conversation of the main character is easier than finding the deixis by listening the conversation of the main character in the movie that is being played. This is the reason why the researcher uses movie script to analyze the person deixis in Elsa's coversation. Also, the reason of the researcher uses a transcript of a movie because the movie is interesting therefore the researcher is interested in analyzing and examining the film and the language used in dialogue easier to understand (non-formal language)

by the reader or viewer of the movie. Another reason why the use of deixis because to find out what kinds of person deixis are used in the Frozen II movie. The materials are deixis which focuses on the type of person deixis and how it is uttered. For over viewing the phenomena, this kind of research is hopefully can give some lights about the person deixis that used by the main character "Elsa" of Frozen II movie with his power to save her kingdom.

In this study, the researcher is used multiple person deixis theory that proposed by Levinson (1983), Yule (1996), and Dylgjeri & Kazazi (2013). Based on Levinson's theory of deixis, there are five types of deixis, they are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Then, there are two usages of deixis terms, which are gestural and symbolic. Because of the theory that is proposed by Levinson (1983) Yule (1996), and Dylgjeri & Kazazi (2013), the writer could examine how is the usages of person deixis accompanying the main character "Elsa" in Frozen II movie in detailed. So, this is the reason why the researcher uses those theory to analyze the categories of person deixis and the usages of person deixis in Frozen II movie script.

B. Statement of the Research Problems

Based on the background above, the researcher only analyzed the scope of pragmatic that focus on person deixis in the movie entitled "Frozen II" directed by Chris Buck, Jennifer Lee. This movie is an English movie that possibily to be analyzed the language used for communicating in the movie. Thus, the study of this paper will focus to analyze of the research question as follow:

1. What are types of person deixis found in Frozen II movie?

2. How are the usages of person deixis accompanying the character in Frozen II movie?

C. Objectives of the Research

According to the formulation of research question, the purposes of this study are:

1. To know the types of person deixis found in Frozen II movie.

2. To know the types of person deixis usages accompanying the character in Frozen II movie.

D. Significance of the Research

Significance of this research is to enrich the understanding about pragmatics, especially about person deixis through literary work such as movie. Hopefully, this study is expected to be useful in literary work and could be applied in our daily life appropriately.

Moreover, the finding of this research can provide theoretical and hopes that gives contribution for people in education field and give contribution for:

1. The Lecturers

The researcher hopes that this study can give contribution in the theory of pragmatics and the theoritical of the body of knowledge, especially person deixis. The contribution that the researcher means is idea that teaching deixis can use movie script to make the students enthusiastic in teaching learning process of deixis, especially movie script of the movie that is popular or ever known by the lecturer and the students (e.g. movie script of "Frozen II") and the researcher's thesis than can be used as further reference for teaching deixis if it is needed.

2. The Students

The researcher hopes that this study can increase English Department students' knowledge about person deixis categories. Hopefully, this study can help the students which are interested in learning person deixis by using movie. The researcher also hopes that this study can increase the students' understanding of person deixis types.

3. The Future Researchers

The study result is hopefully used as reference by future researchers who want to conduct study dealing with person deixis. After reading this research, the furture researchers get a lot of knowledge about person deixis that is found in movie script and it can be the media to teach pragmatics especially deixis. This study also can be source in conducting similar research. Besides, it can be comparison which as consideration in conducting another research. So, this study is helpful and useful for the next study.

4. The Readers

The study result can help the readers in increasing their knowledge about the person deixis in movie script. Also, they can know the benefits of creating joyful learning activities by using movie script. Therefore, this study can help them understand well about appropiate strategy to teach pragmatics.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

This research has the scope on the analysis of person deixis like had been stated in the last paragraph of background of the research. The analysis itself has the limitation only on the utterances that uttered by main character "Elsa" in

Frozen II movie. The dialogue is served in the script form and focuses on the types of person deixis and the usages deixis term theory proposed by Levinson.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

In order to give clear definition and as guidance for the readers to understand the whole study, the definition of the key terms are given here to avoid misunderstanding. These words taken from the title that might lead misunderstand by the reader. The researcher defines some terms as follows:

1. Person Deixis

Based on Levinson (1983) person deixis is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person, it argued that we need to develop an indipendent pragmatic framework of possible participant-roles, so we can then see how, and to what extent, these roles are grammaticalized in different languages. According to Yule (1996) person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns for the first person (I), second person (You), and third person (He, She, or It). Still in line with Yule, Levinson defines three categories of person deixis, they are first person, second person and, third person. Also the theory of the different usages of deictic term, they are gestural and symbolic.

2. Frozen II Movie

Frozen II is a 2019 American 3D computer animated musical fantasy film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios. The 58th animated-film produced by the studio, and the sequel to the 2013 film Frozen, it features the return of directors Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee, producer Peter Del Vecho,

songwriters Kristen Anderson-Lopez and Robert Lopez, and composer Christophe

Beck.