CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some discussion related to the study such as definition of pragmatics, definition of context, definition of deixis, type of deixis, and the description of The Croods movie.

A. Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatic is a study that explains the speaker's meaning based on context. Pragmatics has four areas that pragmatics is concerned with (Yules, 1996). The first area of pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. The mean in pragmatics has discussed the meaning of the speaker (or writer) and how the listener (or reader) interprets that meaning. It's more referring to what the speaker means with their saying. The second area of pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It's referred to how the speaker can manage about what they want to say, with whom they spoke, where, when, and under what circumstances utterance is spoken. Then it includes what the people mean in a particular context or how their context can give the effect of what is said.

The third area of pragmatics is the study of how to communicate with each other more than is said. It explores how the things that not said by the speaker can be recognized as part of communication, it's about how the listeners make their conclusion about what the speakers say, it that arrive at an interpretation meaning or not. This definition can call with the investigation of invisible meaning. The fourth area of pragmatics is the study of the expression

of relative distance. This definition is an assumption about how close or far the listeners so the speakers can determine how much needs to said. Pragmatics is the study that can analyze what people mean by their utterances rather than what the word or phrase in the utterance itself means (Igaratu Noerrofi'a, 2019). After reading the four definitions above, the researcher can conclude that pragmatics is the study that discusses the relations between language and context on understanding language, that discusses how the speaker manages their utterance to deliver what they want to say and how the listener interprets the meaning of the context.

B. Definition of Context

Context is in the form of phrases or sentences or statements in several conditions that are interrelated with one another that occurs in an event of language use. According to the Oxford dictionary context is the situation in which something happens and that helps you to understand something. Cruise (2006:35) states that that the interpretation of utterances and expressions in an essential factor is called context. According to Cruse (2006:35) context is an important factor of the utterances and expressions interpretation. Inside the context, it can be found like the background, environment, setting, framework, or surroundings of events or occurrences inside the story to help the connoisseurs of the literary works understand the meaning. Sometimes the literary connoisseurs do not understand literary work because in many cases they do not get the context that is related to the meaning of a literary work. Context can give the connoisseurs of literary work like the required information,

then they can develop it with their thought and make them to have their own concept about a literary work that they read or listen it.

Further details of context are categorized into three kinds namely the context of the situation, the context of background knowledge, and the context of co-textual. Context of situation is a physical condition that comes along with the interaction during the conversation. The context of background knowledge belongs into two kinds such as cultural general knowledge and interpersonal knowledge. General knowledge of culture is knowledge of general life that is understood and stored in the minds of people in society. Interpersonal knowledge is knowledge gained from previous interactions between speakers and listeners. The last is co-textual, it is the context within the text itself, which is usually called the verbal context. Therefore, it's can conclude that context is phrases or sentences that appear in certain situations when the event occurs to make literary connoisseurs understand a literary work.

C. Definition of Deixis

There are many words that can be found inside the speaker's or writer's utterances that cannot be interpreted meaning if we as the listeners or the readers do not understand about the context of utterances. Many experts has their own definition and explanation about deixis. Deixis is a term from Greek, that has meant is 'pointing' via language (Yule, 1996). Here the 'pointing' via language used to indicate the elements in a language which refer directly to the situation. Then the linguistic form in pragmatics that is used for 'pointing' language is called a deictic expression (Yule, 1996). The 'pointing' here can be interpreted

as 'indicating' the use of demonstrations such as first and second-person pronouns, possessive adjective, reflective pronoun, possessive pronoun, specific time and place adverbs, and a variety of other grammatical features that directly related to the situation of utterance. According to Levinson (1983:64), the deictic center is being the point of reference in relation to the deictic expression to be interpreted.

Deixis refers to the phenomenon when understanding the meaning of the form of words and phrases inside an utterance that needs contextual information. In the other words, the words or phrases inside an utterance that need contextual information to convey meaning are deictic. Deixis is part of the language that is present in daily conversation. Deixis in the daily conversation has the function to refer to who or what object is being talked about.

For example:

A: *I* bring the cup *here*.

B: Okay.

The word I and here is deixis. I refer to the speaker or "A" and here it refers to the place that already knows by the listener through the context of the utterance itself. The implication of deixis is not only the characteristic functions of the demonstrative pronouns but also tense, person, and other syntactically that are relevant with features of the context of utterance. Deixis is the study that deals with connections between discourse and the situation when the discourse is used. Based on the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that deixis is a study about interpret and analyzing the utterances between the

structure of language, and the context. Deixis is a phenomenon that has the obvious way to find the relationship between language and context.

D. Types of Deixis

In pragmatics, a study has some definitions of deixis because some linguists have different views also different opinions about the types of deixis. According to Yule's (1996) point of view, deixis has three types such as person deixis, spatial or place deixis, and temporal or time deixis. While Levison (1983) divided that deixis has five types such as the personal, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse deixis. The researcher in this study conduct the deixis analysis by using three types of deixis based on Yule's theory that are person deixis, spatial or place deixis, and temporal or time deixis:

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis is a reflection of the grammatical categories of a person, so the function of person deixis is to indicate person. Person deixis operates and is concerned with pointing the person via pronouns such us the first person (I), second person (you), and third person (he, she, or it). The first person is referred to as the speaker himself, the second person refers to the addressee and the third person refers to the other participant except for the speaker and the addressee.

a. First Person Deixis

First person in deixis is mean the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself. Therefore the first-person deixis is the deictic reference that refers to the speaker and a reference group with

the speaker then it's expressed with a singular pronoun and a plural pronoun. The first person deixis is realized using a personal pronoun:

- Singular pronoun: I, me, myself, my, mine.

- Plural pronoun: we, us, ourselves, our, ours

The example is when Eep said, "And this is my family, the Croods" at 00:01:07 → 00:01:09. The word "my" indicates person deixis in first person analysis because refers to the speaker herself which is Eep by expressed using a singular pronoun. She wants to introduce her family to the listener. Simply, the researcher can conclude that the first person deixis refers to the speaker or the writer himself.

b. Second Person Deixis

Second person deixis is the deictic reference of one or more addresses. Addressing the second person can give the relationship information between the first person and the second person. In addition, Grundy (2000:24) state that the pronoun 'you' has a much more general reference. It means the word 'you' is can be used both deictically when the context is necessary to define the reference and does not exist deictically and when the reference is general and not to specific identifiable persons.

- Singular: you, yourself, your, yours.

- Plural: you, yourselves, your, yours.

The example is when Grug said "What were you doing up there, Eep?" at 00:11:25 → 00:11:28. The word "you" indicates of person

deixis in second person analysis because in here refers to the addressee in the utterance that is Eep. The word "you" is the possessive adjective, which means Grug was worried and asked her daughter about her reason why go upstairs and don't want to go into the cave. Second person deixis is can be used in a wider range of social content than represented by a single second reference term in most other languages. In addition, sometimes the word 'you' is picked by the addressee(s) and identified him/her/them as the referent. For example, when there are teachers and students who are having a conversation, the teacher told students:

 'You' must work hard to get a good score.

The word 'you' in the utterance above not only refers to the special person (addressee) but also, refers to all of the students in the class and it can be girl and boy. The researcher can conclude that the second person deixis refers to a person who does direct contact or talks with the speaker.

c. Third Person Deixis

Third person deixis is a deictic reference from another person that is concerned with the utterance except for the speakers or addresses. Finegan (2008:194) states that some languages have lack separate third-person pronouns that reflect the fact in the third person is less important more than the first and second person in personal deixis. In the fact, the third person can be defined as an entity other than the first person and

other than the second person because the third person can describe two other person's terms.

- Plural: they, them, their.

- Singular: he, him, his, she, her, it.

An example is when Eep said "Watch. I'm going to call him" at 00:22:38 → 00:22:40. The word "him" indicates person deixis in third person analysis. The word "him" refers to the other participant except for the speaker and listener. Here, the mean of the word "him" by Eep is Guy. Here means Eep wants to call someone named is Guy. The researcher can conclude that the third person deixis is refers to the person that neither the first person (the speaker) nor the second person (the addressee).

2. Spatial Deixis (Place Deixis)

Spatial deixis or place deixis is a deictic reference to indicate where speech events occur. Spatial deixis or place deixis is a type of deixis that focuses on the place event. Place or spatial deixis is the relative location of indicated people (Yule, 1996). This deixis indicates the place related to the speaker or somethings is being indicated. Place deixis can help the listeners to understand the meaning of what the speaker saying about place. Contemporary English usually uses two adverbs, "here" and "there" for the basic distinction and the demonstrations "this, that, these, and those" to mark the movement towards the speaker, such as that is my house, I lived there then, come here Raya, to this city and to that city. It can be indicated as the

proximal terms or near from the speaker and distal terms or far away from the speaker. It depends on the people's or thing's location from the speaker as a deictic center.

There are several deixis expressions can be found in older texts and in some dialects such as the archaic hither, yonder, hence, thither, thence, whither, whence. Some verbs of motion can include deictic expressions, such as "come" and "go", which retain a deictic sense when they are used to mark movement towards the speaker (come to daddy!) and away from the speaker (go to daddy!). Yule (1996:12) states that to consider spatial deixis, it is important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically.

The truly pragmatic basis of spatial deixis is actually psychological distance. Physically close objects with the speaker are more treated as psychologically close and vice versa such as that girl over here, your book over there. However, a speaker also marks something that is physically close but as psychologically distant and vice versa such as I don't like that (a perfume that is sniffed by the speaker), I don't eat this (coffee given by a friend of the speaker) and the analysis like that include semantic because a word like 'that' does not have a fixed meaning. Simply, a similar psychological process works like the proximal and distal terms.In addition, Mayer (2009: 186) states that the type of deixis also uses several prepositions such as "in", and "on" (eg in the room, on the table).

An example is when Grug said "No, Sandy, come back here" at 00:03:21 → 00: 03:24. The word "here" indicates place deixis and refers to the Grug location. The function of the word "here" is an adverb of place. Grug as the speaker wants to tell the listener or Sandy to come back in before the location with the Grug. From the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that spatial deixis is the indicate location of the speaker's said.

3. **Temporal Deixis (Time Deixis)**

   Temporal or time deixis is a deictic reference to indicate when speech events occur concerns with time in the speech event. Temporal deixis is the time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's (Yule, 1996). According to Cruse (2000), temporal deixis functions to locate points or intervals on the time axis, using (ultimately) the moment of utterance as a reference point. This deitic word can be indicated into some categories. According to Cruse's theory, there are three categories of time deixis as before of the utterance (past), at the time of utterance (present), after the time of utterance (future). Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken or written message inscribed.

   The temporal deixis such as now, then, today, tomorrow, yesterday, tonight, next week, last week, this week, soon, ago, later. All these expressions depend on the interpretation of knowing the relevant utterance time. However, all the expressions depend on the interpretation for knowing the relevant utterance. Temporal Deixis or Time Deixis. An example is

when Eep said "How about now?" at 00:39:11 → 00:39:12. The word "now" is included in time deixis that refers to the time of speakers' utterances or Eep as the speaker. The function of the word is to explain the condition at this time. Word "now" here means for the time, Eep asks her father or Grug to carry Guy. After the explanation, the researcher concludes that temporal deixis is the reference to state the time when the utterance is uttered.

E. The Croods Movie

The description and synopsis of The Croods movie can be seen below:

a. Description

The Croods is a computer-animated movie from America in 2013 that has the adventure comedy genre. The Croods movie script was written by Kirk DeMicco & Chris Sanders. This movie was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Animated Feature and a Golden Globe Award for Best Animated Feature Film. For more information about this movie was presented as follow:

Directed : Kirk DeMicco, Chris Sanders

Screenplay : Kirk DeMicco, Chris Sanders

Story : John Cleese, Kirk DeMicco, Chris Sanders

Produced : Kristine Belson, Jane Hartwell

Starring : Nicolas Cage, Emma Stone, Ryan Reynold, Catherine Keene, Cloris

Leachman, Clark Duke

Edited : Eric Dapkewicz, Darren T. Holmes

Music : Alan Silvestri

Production company : DreamWorks Animation

Distributed : 20th Century Fox

Release date : February 15, 2013 (Berlin)

March 22, 2013 (United States)

Running time : 98 minutes

Country : United States

Language : English

Budget : $135–175 million

Box office : $587.2 million

b. Synopsis

A family lives in the cave named is the Croods. The Croods members consist of Grug as a father, Ugga as a mother, Eep as a big sister, Thunk as a middle brother, Sandy as a little sister, and Gran as a grandma. Drug as ahead of the family was obsessed live in the cave because he thinks the cave is the save place to avoid disaster. However, Eep was a curious and rebellious girl. Therefore, one night Eep sneaks out of the cave to follow the light and meet the boy named is Guy. Guy has warned her that the apocalypse would come and offer her to escape. However, Eep rejects it and stays with her family.

The next day the earthquake came before the doomsday. The Croods cave was collapse then Guy was saved the Croods family from disaster. They want to follow Guy to the new world with new hope for life namely tomorrow. However, Grug is a stubborn person, he doesn't like broke the rules and doesn't want a change. Because he thinks the safe place is inside the cave not on our side. However, because Guy always safe them from disaster also he can show something new or interesting this for them so the Croods family agree to follow him do journey together. Along their journey, they find the new world with the new experience and it's beginning to change their point of view about the outside.

F. Correlation between Deixis and Movie

The use of deixis is not only found on daily conversation but it can found on literary work. Klarer (2004:1) says that in most cases, literature work is called the written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature work. Then Greil Marcus and Werner Sollor (2009) stated that literary work is not only what is written but what is voiced, what is expressed, and what is invented, in whatever form such as movie, poetry, magazine, novel, song lyrics, and others. Movie has a written work by screenwriters that call movie script. In this study, the researcher analyzed the deixis in the movie script.

Movie can be described as the moving pictures that combine with the sound and tells some story line for entertainment everyone. According to (Sapp,

1986) movie is a motion picture of the source of entertainment or an art form. The function of a movie is to entertain, educate, and inspire the moviegoers' international language. A movie can give new knowledge to moviegoers such as teach them about history, science, and human behavior. Therefore the process of learning a language is more enjoyable by using movies. Sometimes, moviegoers misunderstand the movie's storyline because they don't understand the context of the speaker. This problem can be minimized by studying a branch of linguistics called pragmatics, especially deixis.

Deixis is an important part of utterances. By understanding deixis, it can provide information to the listener about the speaker's intuition. The information inside the utterance refers to different things such as the meaning points to people, place, and time. By understanding the speakers' intuition, the listener can understand the context of the conversation. It can be concluded that by understanding deixis, the listener can avoid misunderstandings about the speaker's means and they can interpret the movie's storyline.

G. Previous Study

A previous study on deixis analysis has been conducted by previous researchers. A previous study on deixis analysis in the movie has been conducted by previous researchers. The first previous study was conducted by Wahyu Eka Agustina Maharani (2018) Entitled An Analysis of Spatial and Temporal Deixis Used by Grant as the Main Character in Jurrasic Park Movie Script. This previous study was taken from thesis. The researcher in this study and the first previous studies use the same topic which is deixis. The

differences between the researcher in this study and the first previous study are the different movies as the object of the study also types of the deixis analysis. The deixis of types of analysis in the first previous study is spatial deixis and temporal deixis while this study analyzes person, spatial, temporal deixis. In addition, the researcher analyzed the two main characters namely Grug and Eep while the first previous study analyzed the one main characters namely Grant.

The second previous study was conducted by Elsaria Sitorus and Herman (2019) with the title A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Calum Scott "You Are The Reason". This previous study was taken from International Journal of Science and Qualitative Analysis. The researcher in this study and the second previous study use the same topic namely deixis. The differences between the researcher in this study and the second previous study are the different object and data source. The object in the first previous study is song while in this study is movie. The data source in the first previous study is from the song lyrics entitled "You Are The Reason" while the data source in this study is taken from the movie script entitled The Croods.

The third previous study was done by Kholifatul Ainiyah, Surya Sili, Setya Ariani (2019) with the title Analysis of Deixis in Pitch Perfect 2 Movie. This previous study was taken from Jurnal Ilmu Budaya. The researcher in this study and the third previous study use the same topic. Then, the difference between this study with the third previous study are the different movies as the object of the study and the types of deixis. The third previous study was

analyzed five types of deixis by Levison's theories namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis while the researcher only focused on three types of deixis by Yule's theories namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis. In addition, the researcher analyzed the two main characters namely Grug and Eep while the third previous study analyzed the one main characters namely Beca Mitchell.

The fourth previous study was conducted by Evi Viahapsari and Aseptiana Parmawati (2020) entitle Analysis The Type Of Deixis In The Main Character On The Movie I Leave My Heart In Lebanon. This previous study is from Project (Professional Journal of English Education). The researcher in this study and the fourth previous study use the same topic namely deixis. The difference between this study with the fourth previous study is used different movies as the object of the study. The fourth previous study uses one main character while this study uses two main character. Then, the fourth previous study focused on five types of deixis by Levison's theories namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis while the researcher only focused on three types of deixis by Yule's theories namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis.