# CHAPTER I

# INRODUCTION

This first chapter provides several aspects underlying the topic of the study. Those aspects are; background of the study, research problems, objective of the study, significance of the research, scope and limitation of the research, and the definition of the key term.

## A. Background of the Study

As living creature, especially human, we need language to communicate to each other. Language is used by people not only to communicate, but also to express ideas, feelings, desires, or emotions. There are many languages in the world, and the global language or international language used by people to be connected to people from other countries is English. According to Cristal (2013: 3) English acts as a global or world language because English is studied and used as communication advice in various countries both as a first language, second language, and as a foreign language.

Language is primary important thing, whether for daily conversation, education, advertisement, even entertainments such as novel, magazine, music, and movie. Sometimes for the English listener, it is hard to understand about what the speakers are saying. This situation can cause the problem of communication. The most problem in language is the speakers and the addressees get misunderstanding about the meaning of the sentence or even word related to the context of the situation. When the addressee understands

the context, then the language can be properly interpreted. People need to well-understand about the whole context, every paragraph, every sentence, even every word in the language in order to avoid misunderstanding of something conveyed by the authors of the speakers. Hence, the study of linguistics does exist in language education. Linguistics has some branches of studies which include Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics and also some other sciences that are related to linguistics like Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, and Comparative Linguistics.

Pragmatics is the study of the connections between language and context that are built into the way a language is put together. When we study pragmatics, we learn how to figure out who is the main speaker in spoken or written language. "Pragmatics is the study of deixis, implicative, presupposition, speech acts, and parts of the discourse structure," says Levinson (1985:27). Pragmatics looks at things like deixis, presupposition, reference, entailment, and speech acts, among other things. The main focus of this research is deixis. Yule (1996:9) says that deixis is a clear way of referring to something that is related to the context of the speaker. The most basic difference between deictic expressions is "near speaker" and "away from speaker." Levinson said that there are five types of deixis: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, discourse deixis.

The first is person deixis, which has three parts. Person deixis is concerned with encoding the role of a participant in a speech situation that gives information in utterance produce. The first person deixis is "I," the second is "you," and the third is "we" (He, She, or It). Second, place deixis is the word

that tells where a speech event happened. It has pronouns that show what they mean, like (This and That), and words that show where they are, like (Here and There). The third is time deixis, which is about what is happening at the time of speech. It has in it (Now, Then, Yesterday, Tomorrow, Today, Tonight, Next week, Last Week, This Week). Discourse dixis is the fourth. The speaker's words in the speech event are found in the discourse deixis. Discourse deixis is the use of deixis expressions within an utterance as a way to get a sense of where an utterance is in the discourse and how it is developing. Also, the words thus and that are examples of discourse deixis. Fillmore said, that the last social deixis is about sentences that reflect, establish, or are determined by certain facts of the social situation in which the speech-act takes place (1975:76). Social deixis is also the encoding of social differences that depend on the role of the participant, such as Mr. Raige and Raige. With the above categories, it's easier to figure out what a speaker means when they say something that isn't always clear.

Deixis is a very important part of communication and must be mastered, for example in the dialogue of a movie script. By using deixis, communication can go well because both the speaker and the person being talked to will understand what is being said. Deixis is also important to students' learning because it helps them figure out what people are talking about.

Deixis is not only used in everyday life, but it is also used in movies, books, and magazines. Based on what was said above, the writer wants to figure out how deixis works in the movie. Steward (1983:352-353) says that a movie is a work of art that has been influenced by literature, theater, music, the

beauty of nature, and, most of all, the way light and color are used. A movie is a piece of art that tells a story, which is usually played out by more than one person. Movies also have functions like informing, teaching, and persuading.

Because most of a movie is made up of what the characters say, the writer decided to look at deixis and its referents. It is because when the characters say something, the reader needs to know what the speaker means and what the speaker is referring to. Also, at first glance, the writer could see that there are a lot of deictic words, which shows that the movie is composed of deixis. Here's a script example of the use of deixis:

Cypher Raige : And the more I can tell, **it** can't find me.

The sentence above was spoken by Cypher Raige. Cypher Raiger was talking face-to-face with his son, Kitai Raige. If we don"t know the context of the dialogue spoken by the characters, we will not know who the speaker refers to. So, we need to know the context of the dialogue spoken by the characters whether it is person, time, or place. The deictic word which is used in the sentence of dialogue above is "it". That deictic word encode of referent to person that is neither speakers nor addresses of the utterance, so those deictic words include into third person deixis. After knowing the context of the dialogue that Cypher Raige was talking about is Ursa. Well, the referent of deictic word "it" is Ursa, the alien species that inhabits Nova Prime.

Most of the time, when you read or watch a movie, you don't understand what or who is being said. Going back to what I said before, the reader can understand the meaning better if they know what is going on. In this study, the

researcher looked at how the "After Earth" movie script uses deixis. "After Earth" is an American action movie from 2013 that is set after the end of the world. Will Smith came up with the story idea. The movie is set in the 31st century, when humans have left Earth for a long time and are at odds with a mysterious alien race. It tells the story of a high-ranking Ranger Corps general and his son, who, after something goes wrong during a space trip, find themselves fighting for survival on a dangerous planet. This movie is a great story because it has a moral about overcoming fear.

Researchers have looked into the analysis deixis in the past. The first study was by Fauziah (2015) and was called "An Analysis of Deixis in Steve Koren's "A Thousand Words" Movie Script." The research shows that there are three kinds of deixis in Steve Koren's "A Thousand Words" movie script. These are person, space, and time deixis. "A Deixis Analysis of the Moana Movie Script" was the title of the second study from Nurjanah (2018). The goal is to find out and analyze the three types of deixis found in the Moana movie script using George Yule's (1996) theory of deixis. The results of this study showed that the Moana movie script uses all three types of deixis from George Yule's (1996) theory. These are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The third study was from Ainul Yufa Niami (2020) with the title "*Deixis Analysis Used By Main Characters in Movie Script of "Hotel Transylvania 3: Summer Vacation""*". She found three types of deixis and concluded that the dominant deixis used by main characters in Hotel Transylvania 3: Summer Vacation is person deixis.

There are some similarities and some differences between the study that the writer did and the studies that other writers did. In this study, too, they looked at the different kinds of deixis that were in the movie. In their research, they also use a method called qualitative design. In this study, the writer used Levinson's (1983) theory, which is broken up into five groups (person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis), while the previous studie used theory proposed by Yule, which is broken up into three types (person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis). The writer also found out the referents of each deictic word that had been found, while the previous studies only found the types of deixis and the dominat deixis.

Based on the studies mentioned above, the researcher wants to do a study on deixis. The researcher wants to write a thesis called "An Analysis of Deixis Used in the "After Earth" Movie Script."

**B. Formulation of Research Problem**

Based on the background above, the research problem is formulated as the following:

1. What are the types of deixis used in movie script entitled "After Earth"?
2. What are the referents of deixis used in the movie script entitled "After Earth"?

**C. Objective of the Research**

Concerning with the research problem of this study, there will be some objectives of the study than can be formulated as follows:

1. To find out the types of the deixis used in movie script entitled "After Earth".

2. To find out the referents of deixis used in the movie script entitled "After Earth".

## D. Significance of the Research

The writer hope that the results of this research will help the lecturer, the students, and other researchers in the future.

1. The lecturer

   The writer who did the study hopes that it can help teach pragmatics, especially deixis. The researcher thinks that the idea of using movies to teach deixis, especially movie scripts, will get students interested in the learning process.

2. The students

   The writer doing this study hopes that it will help English Department students learn more about the different kinds of deixis. Students who want to learn by watching movies might find this study helpful. The writer also hopes that students will learn more about the different kinds of deixis because of this study.

## E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

The goal of this research is to study deixis in order to get a better understanding of how they are used in literature. This study only looked at how deixis was used in the "After Earth" movie script.

**F. Definiton of Key Terms**

In this part, there are some explanations that will help you figure out what's going on. Here are some key terms and what they mean:

1. **Deixis**

    Levinson (1983:54) says that context analysis is what defines the language encoding properties and how to interpret a speech event. Yule (1996:9) says that deixis is a clear form of referring that is tied to the context of the speaker. The most basic difference between deixis expressions is whether they are near or far from the speaker. Deixis is the use of words or phrases whose meaning changes depending on the situation (who is talking, whom they are talking to, where they are, etc.). Levinson divided the different types of deixis into five groups: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

2. **Movie Script**

    Based on the third edition of the Oxford Learner's Dictionary, a script is a written text for a play, movie, broadcast, or talk. A movie script is a list of lines and instructions for making a movie. A movie is a type of visual communication that uses moving pictures and sound to tell a story or send a message.

3. **Referent**

    A referent is a person or thing that a word or other symbol, like a name, refers to. For example, in the sentence "Harry talks to me," "Harry"

refers to the person named Harry who is being talked about, and "me" refers to the person who is saying the sentence.