

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter, presents six topics related to the study. Those topics including background of the research, formulation of research problems, purpose of the research, significance of the research, scope and Limitation of the research, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Research

Language is the way of human communicate to each others that differ the assortment of society in every part of world. Human language is known has been used thousand years ago while there is no specific evidence of when is the exact language are first used in human realm. For the speculation of first human language, is found and developed between 100.000 or 500.000 years ago and written language is found in 5000 years ago. Also, there is no found any artifacts from our long time ago to tell when is the exactly first language founded. Because of this matter, not many researcher were be able to make a speculation of the time when first language is created.¹

Most of the country has it own language, moreover there are many languages in one region. Some of the country are sharing the same language, the example are English, Spanish, and Arabic. These languages are used in dozens country, sometimes there are difference in dialect. For another

¹ George Yule, *The Study of Language* (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2006), 1.

classification. Similarity of language in different country named language family, it means that group of language that related genetically.² Language family creates classification in linguistics. Language classification is divided into two, there are *typological* and *genetic* or *genealogical*. Typological is the classification that grouping languages based on the features difference and classified into explained types of language phenomena. Genealogical/genetical is connection of different language by righteousness of ancestry and relationships. This method could be used for the historical connection of two languages in one family.³

As mentioned in first paragraph, language is used for communication. Any types of communication either it is verbal, written, mass communication, or gesture and any other kinds is can be stated as successful if the receiver/recipients are understand the meaning of the word. A discipline that learn about contextual meaning is pragmatics. Furthermore, pragmatics is a branch of linguistic study that examine about information structures ⁴ Pragmatics is more focused on the relation between utterance and context meaning rather than relationship between word meaning and sentence meaning.⁵ Pragmatics domain divided into 6 types, there are implicature,

² Steven Roger Fischer, *A History of Language* (London : Reaktion Books Ltd, 1999), 60.

³ Ibid., 60–61.

⁴ Edward Finegan, *Language Its Structure and Use*, (Boston : Thomson Higher Education, 2008), 250.

⁵ Ibid., 179.

presupposition, speech acts, reference, deixis, and (in)definiteness.⁶ The one will be discussing here is deixis.

In defining deixis, Finegan has opinion, etymologically, deixis is comes from Greek adjective *deiktikos* that means ‘pointing’ that has indicative function. Deixis show the position, orientation, and place of some entities with regard of certain points of reference.⁷ Deixis is a name of a category of lexical and grammatical that are controlled by certain details of interactional situation which the expression made.⁸ These certain details including the participants identity who are communicating, their location and orientation of area, whatsoever ongoing significative action that will be performed, and what time of expression which contains item are being produced.⁹

In communication, simplest way of showing something is pointing it. He explains that pointing can be achieved in the situation where people and existing things in nearby surroundings.¹⁰ In less simple way, every language uses deictic words which the function is to point to things that are within social physical context of speaker and recipient and only decided by the context they are used in the text.¹¹ Deictic is the adjective form of noun “deixis”, so deixis as circumstance and deictic as explanator. Thus, deixis is part of indexical expression.¹² In addition, besides of deixis, anaphoric pronoun and tenses also

⁶ Laurence R. Horn & Gregory Ward, *The Handbook of Pragmatics*, (Oxford : Blackwell Publishing, 2006), xii.

⁷ Finegan, *Language Its Structure and Use*, 193.

⁸ Gunter Senft, *Understanding Pragmatics*, (Oxfordshire : Routledge, 2014), 43.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, (London : Routledge, 1998), 144.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Betty J. Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, (West Sussex, UK : Wiley-Blackwell, 2013), 74.

being part of indexical expression.¹³ All of that mechanism in English language to recognize the desiderate meaning of expression through the context.

There are many aspects of deixis that could effluent to the language nature, and then hardly grammaticalized, so it is hard for not to think as essential part of semantic.¹⁴ Moreover, if we bring the most of conventional meaning aspect, the most of deictic phenomena are considered semantic.¹⁵ However, as mentioned in paragraph 3, deixis is a part of pragmatics because it is discussed about the relation between the meaning and language structure.

Deictic expression is produced by speaker to refer or describe any entities in non-linguistic or linguistic situation.¹⁶ In non-linguistic situation is easier to refer, the example when the speakers and recipient meet face-to-face say I, it means that it refers to the speaker itself, and when speaker say yesterday it means the day before they met at that time.¹⁷ In such settings, it means that deixis gets its meanings by the situation and this situation called deictic. Thus, the speaker is a deictic center or the ruler.¹⁸

Deixis is divided into 5 kinds, the first is person deixis, person deixis is divided into 3 categories, they are first person, second person, and third person. The first person consists of “I, me”. The second person consists of “you”. Third person consists of “he, she, it”. The second is place/spatial deixis, the

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*, (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1983), 55.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Laimutis Valeika & Daiva Verikaitė, *An Introductory Course in Linguistic Pragmatics*, (Vilnius, Lithuania Vilnius pedagoginis universitetas, 2010), 10.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid, 11.

example are *here, there, over there*. Most likely, every language has distinction in pointing location, the example in English there are proximal (close to speaker) and distal (close to recipient). The third is time deixis, the example are (*now, yesterday, tomorrow, this morning*, etc). These 3 kinds above are identified as traditional categories, the 2 more addition according to Lyons as cited in Levinson, there are discourse and social deixis. Discourse deixis, usually it is using *this* and *that*,¹⁹ the example : *This is how the story begin*. Finally, social deixis refers to the social distinction of recipient status, or how is the relationship between speaker and recipient.²⁰ The social deixis can use honorifics as *Sir, Ma'am, Your Majesty, Dear*, etc.

Deixis could found easily on daily life or on the artwork. The people in conversation only comprehend the speaker talked about if the recipient knowing the thing that pointed such people, time, and place. There's also deixis in literature and artworks such novel, comic books, song, and movie. In this research, the choosen movie is "The Help". This is a movie about the equality of people race betwee white people and black people. The story took in 1960s in Jackson, Mississippi. Most of young mom in this story are recruiting maids for home cleaning, cooking, and raise their children. Almost all of young woman in their 20s are in marriage, except one person, she is Eugenia Skeeter who is prioritize her education until college. She was graduated from major of Journalism and English at Ole Miss University. She get her job at Jackson

¹⁹ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*, 62.

²⁰ Ibid, 63.

Journal Writing. When sheback to her town, she relize that white people are disrespectful towards black people and look down on them including her own mother. Skeeter make her own decision to bring around Jackson's citizen to respect black people presence by making a book about black people maid/helper.

This movie is an adaptation from the bestseller novel "The Help" by Kathryn Stockett". Both author of this film and novel are grown up in Jackson Mississippi in 1970s and both of them are taken care by maid or co mother as their mother go for working. This movie won Academy awards on the best supporting actress and the Best Screenplay on Black Film Critic Circle, also won othe 34 awards. The researcher choose this film because it contains deixis. The big number of deixis 'I' is on the Aibilene narration, especially on the first section of the movie script. Researcher also found social deixia such Miss, Ma'am or Mister, time deixis such night, morning, last year, and space deixis such beside, behind, here, and there.

Researcher choosing this movie as a research object due to watching movie is one of the good choice of media that could easily comprehend deixis reference from looking by screen. In the movie, audience could understand more about language connection with context, learning structure of narrative aspects, also flow or style of human communication. As example, deixis Miss in this movie does not only mean to young girls or unmarried woman, however it is universal because regardless of marital status. Therefore, learning deixis through movies could gain more vision to language style among regions.

This movie is being chosen because after watching this, researcher found about meanings of life altogether without differentiate social status among people. Also the hatred towards colored people actually massive as shown in the movie. Even though the story and characters are fictional, the difference of social strata actually experienced by the writer of the novel who also taken care by colored maid in same time period as in the movie back in 1960.

By investigate this movie, researcher has confidence in finding many data of deixis. It is caused by the long duration of movie The Help that is 2 hour and 26 minutes also big numbers of movie script that is 144 pages. In a big numbers of movie script pages, researcher finds a lot of person deixis and social deixis during brief reading. From the reason above, researcher was interested to analyze types of deixis on the movie “The Help” by wrote a thesis entitled **“AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN “THE HELP” MOVIE SCRIPT BY TATE TAYLOR”** .

B. Formulation of the Research Question

1. What are the types of deixis found in “The Help” movie script by Tate Taylor?
2. What is the function of each deixis type found in “The Help” Movie script by Tate Taylor?

C. Purpose of the Research

Based on the research question above, the purpose of this research are as The following:

1. To discover the types of deixis in “The Help ” movie script by Tate Taylor
2. To discover the function of each deixis types in “The Help” movie script by Tate Taylor.

D. Significance of the Research

The findings of this research are expected to give contribution for the English teachers, English learners and the reader.

1. English teachers

The finding is expected to teachers to know the deixis from the movie “The Help” by Tate Taylor and utilize this research as a learning to distinguish deixis types and show it example.

2. English learners as foreign language learners

Foreign learner could enhanced more about English deixis by using the movie as media to comprehend more effectively.

3. The reader

The reader is expected to enrich their knowledge in deixis. Also knowing the story and context of the reference from learning deixis.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study is focused on finding deixis on “The Help” movie script that consists of five kinds. The researcher will try to find what are deixis that be found in the movie script, either it is person deixis, time deixis, space deixis, social deixis, or discourse deixis. Researcher will selecting data of deixis utterances randomly and limited on one or two example of each deixis types.

F. Definition of Key Terms

a. Deixis

Deixis is comes from Greek adjective deiktikos that means ‘pointing’ that has indicative function. Deixis show the position, orientation, and place of some entities with regard of certain points of reference. ²¹

b. Person Deixis

Person deixis is encoding the participants role who are involved on the conversation. ²²

c. Time Deixis

Time deixis refers to the the information of time that speaker intended.

d. Place/Spatial Deixis

It is refers to the spatial location of the participants location at the time speech occurred.²³

e. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis encode the text reffering expression within utterance to refer some portion of discourse concluding the utterance itself.²⁴

f. Social Deixis

Social deixis refers to the social distinction of recipient status, or how is the relationship between speaker and recipient.²⁵

g. Movie

Movie is one of a creation that has visual and audio to watch.

²¹ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*, 54.

²² Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*, 68.

²³ Ibid, 79.

²⁴ Ibid, 85.

²⁵ Ibid, 89. L

h. Script

Script is the prepared narration for a movie or tv series including actors directed dialogue.

i. The Help Movie

The Help is a 2011 movie starred by Emma Stone, and Directed by Tate Taylor. It was released on August 10, 2011 and the movie duration is 146 minutes.