

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer presents the background of research, statement of problems, research purpose, significance of research, definition of key terms, and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is very important and can not be separated from human life because it is a tool of communication between human beings, whether spoken or written. According to Ronald Wardhaugh (1972:3), language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol used for human to communicate. Communication is simply defined as delivering the message, transfer the information from one to the other.

In a good communication, the addressee or the hearer have to understand what the speaker says with the relevant context. The communication will be understood clearly when the the addressee obtain to understand about what the speaker means. Thus, the most important thing of communication is the addressee apprehend the messages about the speaker says.

Communication in social life has norms and politeness. It is always related with the society involving the speaker with the addressee and the situation. People will not only remember about what the topic of discussion but also remember how the speaker speaks, whether they respect others or not. This means that the target language needs to be considered, to whom the language is conveyed. Therefore, the elements of age, education, religion, social status, social environment, and targets should not be ignored. Those aspects become the special encoding which uttered to certain person as a respect and it shows how the relationship between the speaker and the addressee.

To appreciate and respect others in communicating, the one way is use a honorifics. In pragmatic study, the terms about honorific is in social deixis.

Social deixis is the aspects of language structure that define social identity and it is used as the language ethic which affects the social status between the speaker, the addressee, and the hearer.

Pragmatics learn about how to understand what is the meaning that spoken or written by the speaker. According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the addressee. Based on that statement, in communication there are possibilities of misunderstanding, miscommunication, and misperception among the speakers and the addressee between their conversation. Basically, the addressee could be in trouble to understand what the speaker say about whom, when, and where. Therefore, when the speaker says and deliver something, the addressee must have understand what the speaker actually says to get the topic and the meaning. Without context, the addressee or the hearer will be difficult to understand what the speaker saying. If the hearer comprehend about the context, the utterances may be understood clearly. Levinson (1983:8) stated pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized or encoded in the structure language. Such a scope for pragmatics, there are include the study of deixis.

The scope of pragmatics includes the study of deixis, deixis always and can be found in daily conversation both spoken and written. Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. Deixis concern about who is the speaker and the context of speech depends on the time and place when the word uttered. For example, according to Purwo (1984:1) my word, here, now. Knows that deixis is a Greek word with the meaning “to point”, “to show”, or “pointing” it is called a deictic expression and it has become a term in grammatical theory. As quoted by (1983:54), deixis learn the ways in which language encodes or grammaticalize features of the context of speech, it also concerns the ways in which the interpretation of speech depends on analyzing the context of the utterances. Deixis can provide interpretations in the context of utterances, such as who is speaking, which is time or location of speech, gestures of the speaker, and where is the location. Yule (1996:9) said that deixis is clearly referring that is tied to the speaker’s

context with basic distinction between deictic expression being “near speaker” and “away from speaker”. Deixis need the context to determine.

According to Levinson, traditionally the deictic expressions divided into five, there are, person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The expression to point a person deixis there are *me, you, him, her, them*. The place deixis is used to point the location such as *here, there, this*. Deictic expression to points locating time are *today, tomorrow, now, soon*. And then there is discourse deixis, it contains the speaker’s utterances in the speech event. Discourse deixis referes to some portions like *this* and *that*. The last one is social deixis, social deixis concerns to aspects of sentences which determined by certain realities of the social situations which is in the speech act occur. In addition, social deixis is used to encoding social distinctions that are relate to the participant. The use of addressing as a distinction of social status and honored there is also the use of word selection that can show the distinction of social status, politeness, and the manner in communication to shown the attitude of the speaker. For example stated by Levinson (1983:92),

Residence → home

Dine → eating

Lady → a woman

Steed → horse

Those example above explains about the speech level diversity in the speaker and setting variety of social deixis. The word *residence* that uses for home, *dine* uses for eating, *lady* uses for a woman, and *steed* for horse. Addressing and speech levels can be analysed as a term in Pragmatic study. It is discussed in deixis, specifically in social deixis. As stated by Levinson (1984:63) social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that relative to the participant roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship between the speaker and addressee or the speaker and some referent. Thus, addressing is important because it used in daily life in order to build a good relation between someone and someone else.

Social deixis also can be found in the movie. Movie is one of artwork that many people loved to watch it. Because in the movie the things that make it interesting are the storyline, the action, and the point messages that conveyed through conversations between each characters. But in contrast, the movie and movie script is different. Movie script is a script that outlining the sequence of scenes, places, situations, and dialogues, which are arranged in the context of a dramatic structure to become a reference in the movie production. The script writer mostly share the ideas written in the script and then the actors deliver it as a verbal or non verbal communication to share the message and information.

In a movie script or generally known as subtitle if it is on the movie screen, people need to think a lot more to get understand the messages, such as the meaning of the speaker says, the speaker attitude, the speaker's gesture and many more. By reading the movie script, the reader may not understand clearly about the speech. It cannot be guessed or interpreted without knowing the relevant information.

Based on the description above, in this research the researcher only focused on social deixis and interested to analyze about social deixis based on pragmatic study with the object *The King* (2019) movie script written by Joel Edgerton. Before reading the movie script, the researcher watched the movie to understand more about the context and meaning, that there are many utterances in the movie has a lot of data containing social deixis.

The similar research has been undertaken by some researchers about social deixis as topic of research but with different object. There are, first, Jamjuri (2015) with thesis entitled *Social Deixis in Elizabeth The Golden Age Movie Script*. The research purposed to find out about the kinds of social deixis and the referent and interpretations of each kind of social deixis in that movie script. The author uses theory from Stephen C. Levinson with qualitative method, and collecting the data uses document analysis. The result of the research shows two kinds of social deixis in that movie script. Those are speaker and referent of relational social deixis and authorized recipient of absolute social deixis.

The second is Nurjanah (2018) with thesis entitled *A Deixis Analysis of Moana Movie Script*. The research purposed to find out and analyze the three types of deixis and the dominant deixis used in that movie script. In that research, the author uses theory from George Yule. For her research, the author uses descriptive qualitative method. The result of the research showed that the three types of deixis are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis that used in her object. The dominant deixis is personal deixis which consisted of 1.041 deictic expressions.

The third is a research from Aulia Fauziah (2015) with thesis entitled *An Analysis of Deixis in "A Thousand Words" Movie Script by Steven Koren*. The purpose of that research are to find out the types of deixis and the function of each deixis types in that movie script. In the research, the author uses qualitative descriptive analysis and uses the theory from George Yule. The result of the research shows that there are three types of deixis, they are person, spatial and temporal deixis. The function of three kinds deictic expression found in that movie script, such as the person deixis is to pointing or referring something or person, the spatial deixis is to pointing the location of an utterance, and the temporal deixis is to pointing the time of an utrerance.

The fourth is a research from Eka Gita Dewanti (2014) with thesis *Fillmore's Social Deixis Found in Dee's Perahu Kertas Novel*. The study was conducted to find out the forms of social deixis, the mostly found category of social deixis, and the meaning of each social deictic expression. The author used a qualitative method, the data were taken from a novel. The result of that study, the author found 59 social deixis expressions that were categorized into 6 categories because the data were taken from different utterances that were spoken in 6 different languages. The mostly found category was honorific category in which 21 expressions, other types of social deixis found in the novel were person marking consisting of 20 words, speech level consisting of 4 words, social acts consisting of 10 words, and also 4 words of linguistic performance.

The fifth is a research from Fitriyani Jamiah (2018) with thesis entitled *Social Deixis in The Rogue Lawyer Grisham's Novel: Pragmatic Analysis*. The

research focused on the classification of social deixis and explanation of the referring expressions of deixis based on Cruse's pragmatic theory and Levinson's social deixis theory. The data used descriptive qualitative method. The results of the research revealed that Sebastian Rudd as the main character used all types of social deixis, those are 51 relational social deixis, and 24 absolute social deixis. The author concluded that Sebastian Rudd in his utterances dominantly used two kinds of social deixis, which were calculated about 75 times during talk to the other person in that novel.

The sixth is a thesis from Vialita Poerwalangendaru (2013) entitled *The Translation of Deixis in Stephenie Meyer's Novel The Twilight Saga "Eclipse" Into Monica's "Gerhana"*. The research focused on deixis based on Levinson's theory. The research method is a qualitative descriptive. The result of the research shows there are 107 words or out of 130 words deixis data such a person deixis.

The seventh is a thesis from Uswatun Hasanah (2016) entitled *A Pragmatic Study on Deixis in the Song Lyrics of harris J's "Salam" Album*. The research focused on the type of deixis, reference meaning, dominant types of deixis, and why the deixis types are dominantly used. Using theory of Alan Cruse with qualitative description method. The data taken from 12 songs from the album *Salam*. The dominant type of this research are person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis.

From the previous studies above, the researcher realize that there are some similarities and differences with this research. The similarity is that the research focus on type of deixis, specifically social deixis. The differentiate between this research and those previous studies is in the research object, the research questions, and the way to analyze the research questions about the types of social deixis and the functions of social deixis in *The King* movie script. At this point, the writer would like to entitle this research "An Analysis of Social Deixis in *The King's* Movie Script".

1.2 Statement of Problems

In accordance with the research background above, it can be concluded that social deixis is worth to be discussed since it learned about the utterances in society. There are many deictic expression in movie script that can be analyzed. When people read a text that containing deictic expressions, they will wondering and be difficult to understand about the meaning and context. Thus, social deixis is necessary in communication so that the utterances will be understand clearly. This research analyzes what are the social deixis, what types of social deixis and the functions of social deixis found in *The King* movie script. The problem is formulated into the following questions:

1. What social deixis are found in *The King* movie script?
2. What types of social deixis are found in *The King* movie script?
3. What functions of social deixis are found in *The King* movie script?

1.3 Research Purposes

In accordance with the problem of the study, the purposes of this research are:

1. To analyze about the social deixis that are found in *The King* movie script.
2. To analyze the types of social deixis that are found in *The King* movie script.
3. To investigate the the functions of social deixis can be found in *The King* movie script.

1.4 Significance of Research

The researcher is a student who is studying linguistic and feel in accordance with the study because the researcher can applied the linguistic theory that has been studied previously. There are several benefits that can be obtained from the result of this study. The researcher can gain experience to analyse social deixis based on Pragmatic study. With this study, the writer hopes that this research can give significance for the readers and future researcher who are interested in studying this topic.

1. Theoretically, the result of this research is expected can provide benefits for the development of linguistics, spesifically in pragmatic study. Hopefully the result of this research can be useful to improve the knowledge about the term of deixis in a movie script and give the contribution to other researcher and for people who are interested to learn about deixis, especially in social deixis.
2. Practically, this research purposed to give more information to the next researcher who interested to analyze about social deixis. Hence, it is expected to be an alternative reference and reading source for the English student as linguistic reference which will help to understand more about linguistics, especially about pragmatic approach on deixis and can understanding two types and the meaning of social deixis.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding upon several words, the writer would like to describe the definition of key terms that repeatedly used in this research.

1. Pragmatic

The term Pragmatic used in this the study refers to the meaning, and it is concerns on utterances. (Griffiths, 2006:6)

2. Deixis

This study used the term Deixis to show that a technical term (Greek) for one of the most basic things in utterances. It means “pointing” is called a deictic expression (Yule, 1996:9)

3. Social Deixis

In this study, the term of Social Deixis refers to an expression used to distinct social ranks and status between the speaker and the addressee. (Levinson, 1983:63)

4. The King

The term of *The King* (2019) in this study refers to epic historical war film based on several plays from William Shakespeare’s Henriad, directed by David Michod, written by Joel Edgerton. The film focused

on the rise of Henry V as king after his father dies, he must also navigate politics, the war his father left behind, and the emotional of his past life.

5. Movie script

Movie script in this study, refers to a written text that outlining the sequence of scenes, places, situations, and dialogues, which are arranged in the context of a dramatic structure to become a reference in the movie production.

