CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL

FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatic Approach

Pragmatic is a branch of linguistic to examines how a speech act's context affects its meaning. According to (Levinson, 1983) pragmatic is the relationship between language and context, which is fundamental to a theory of language interpretation. In addition, Yule (1996) also explain pragmatic is "a study of the relationship between spoken language and how it is heard by the listener" . It means Pragmatics is the study of context- sensitive meaning, which can be further characterized as the study of context-sensitive meaning that is present in speech and has a specific context. It is clear that pragmatics is the study of the language, meaning, and context present in a speech or other utterance that a speaker makes and that a listener interprets.

The researcher used theory deixis by Levinson (1983) and also the Pragmatic theory, because deixis and pragmatic by Levinson both explain about the language spoken and the meaning of the context intended by someone in addition, The study of pragmatics is the relationship between language and context and is the basis of language interpretation theory.

2.1.1   Deixis
Deixis are aspects of language that deal with words and phrases whose meaning can be interpreted in a given context. Therefore, the demonstrative language should be understood in the required pragmatic context. Deixis focuses

on the analysis of words, phrases and utterances of people, things, places and times as speakers address listeners. According to Levinson (1983), deixis comes from the Greek meaning to show or indicate, and there is a standard example or centre of demonstrative use: pronouns such as first and second person, tense, definite tense, spatial adverbs such as 'here and now', and various other grammatical features are all directly related. According to Levinson, 1983 There are 5 types of deixis: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

2.1.1.1   Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), Person deixis is immediately mirrored in the grammatical categories of person, allowing us to examine how, and to what extent, these functions are grammaticalized in various languages. The categories of first, second, and third person are the most important grammatical distinctions here. First person is a person who mentions himself when it is his turn to perform an action or when he wants to speak first and answer a question from both the speaker and the listener. Second person is the person mentioned by the first person, when in the case the first person talks to the addressee. Third person is the person mentioned by the first person or the second person, when either the first person or the second person brings someone unknown or unidentified who will be used an object.

Ex:

Mother   :   "Bima, you have to tell everything to me. Are you on drugs? Yes,right?"

Bima   :   No, mom. (Sartika Icha & Ambalegin, 2022)

2.1.1.2 Spatial Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), Spatial deixis is Deixis that is used to indicate a distance or place in a speech act, when the speaker asks a question in a certain context to the hearer.

Ex:

Marketer : "For those who want to come to our store, you can really do it. Our store is on Wates Street KM 2. Number 80, Kadipiro, Yogyakarta (Sartika Icha & Ambalegin, 2022)

2.1.1.3 Temporal Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), Deixis that's continuously related to time, when the issue emerges from somebody, when the case of the speaker inquiring around time to the hearer..

Ex:

Speaker : "Before prayer tomorrow night, those who still bring kitchen spices are not allowed to come." (Sartika Icha & Ambalegin, 2022)

2.1.1.4 Discourse Deixis

According to (Levinson, 1983) discourse deixis is discourse deixis is deixis that expresses or shows context in the previous part or the next part (depending on what the speaker is saying).

Ex:

Crew 1 : Video uploaded

Crew 2 : The views are off the charts

Nom n:om   :   Did you hear that, Andy? Everyone sees you for the scaredy baby

you are (Wasdili & Santoso, 2021)

2.1.1.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis is the type of deixis used by speakers and listeners to show the identity or differences in characteristics possessed by a person. According to Levinson, 1983 Social deixis is deixis used to express the social identity of participants or the social relationships between interlocutors or between one of them and the people or organizations mentioned and the referenced entity.

Ex:

Grizzly   :   Dude, no worries. We'll teach you, man.

Nom nom   :   Really? Well... What do we do first?

Bodyguard   :   Wait, Mr. Nom Nom, Andy Bangs is in there. (Wasdili & Santoso, 2021)

2.2   Function of Deixis

2.2.1   Reference

In the pragmatic field, reference is used as the act of a speaker or author using a linguistic form to enable the listener or reader to identify something. This act of reference depends on the speaker's intentions and beliefs, and the listener's ability to decipher the practical meaning of the utterance. Successful reference also involves a process of inference in which the listener deciphers the practical meaning of the utterance to identify the speaker's intention. as explained by Yule (1996),

reference is an activity performed by someone (both the speaker and the hearer) that is used to distinguish what someone means.

2.2.2 Inference

In the field of pragmatic science, inference studies the process of drawing conclusions from known facts or evidence. It involves prior knowledge and additional information used by the listener to connect what is said with what is expected to be said. When a speaker's message goes beyond the literal or logical meaning of the sentence used, pragmatic inference is necessary to fully understand the meaning of an utterance and is important because it represents the process of decoding meaning pragmatic of a saying. As explained by Yule, (1996), Inference is additional information that a hearer or speaker uses to establish a relationship between what is said and what is intended.

2.3 Previous Study

Furthermore, the researcher also found the article to support this analysis, the first article by (Hidayah, 2019) to identify the many types of deixis that are employed in the song Back To You's lyrics and to determine which ones are more prevalent, second article by (Ajikoso, et al., 2020) to describe the different deixis in the Aladdin (2019) film, the third article by (Nisa et al., 2020) to identify the different types of deixis and explain how they are used in speaker utterances, the fourth article by (Fitria, 2020) to examine the kind and deixis instances found in the movie subtitle "First Kiss.", The fifth article by (Setyani et al., 2022) to examine type and examples of The purpose of this study was to describe the different genres,

themes, and purposes of the movie Catatan Hati Seorang Istri (A Wife's Heart Note), The sixth article by (Herman & Pardede, 2020) to identify the several types of deixis that are present in Hans Christian Andersen's 1930 story "What the Old Man Does Is Always Right" and to identify which type is more frequently employed, and the seventh article by (Simatupang Ervina & Fadhilah Najmah, 2021) to examine the different kinds of deixis, their intentions, and their contributing elements in the book Fangirl.

In the first article, The purpose of this study is to identify the many types of dexi used in the lyrics of Back To You and determine which are more common. The results of this study show that the lyrics of "Back To You" use a variety of expressions. Almost every song in "Back To You" contains personal deixis. There are a total of 45 person data including first person, second person, and third person. In addition, other categories such as time deixis (two dates) and place deixis (one date) are also used in the songs of Back To You. This speaker is most often mentioned in personal terms in the song "Back To You". (Hidayah, 2019)

In the second article, the specific goal of this research is to describe the different deixis in the Aladdin (2019) film. The conversation from the 2019 film Aladdin served as the sole source of the data utilized in this study. The data were taken in the form of dialogues, sentences, and words, and they underwent rigorous analysis in accordance with the purpose and classification of each deixis. The four categories of deixis used in the Aladdin (2019) movie are person deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and temporal deixis, according to the researcher's analysis of the data. Each deixis has a specific purpose and frequency of appearance. Four

appearances frequencies have been identified from this research, according to the data after analysis: the first is person deixis, which accounts for 76.56 percent (1.366), followed by spatial deixis, which accounts for 12.21 percent (218), social deixis, which accounts for 9.24 percent (165), and temporal deixis. (Ajikoso, et.al., 2020)

In the third article, the aim of this study is to identify different types of deixis and explain how they are used in speakers' utterances. The results of the analysis show that the two texts contain five different types of deixis: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The function showed that Deixis provided data and pointed to the word Deixis (Nisa et al., 2020)

In the fourth article, the purpose of this study is to examine the mode and deixis that appear in the subtitle of the movie "First Kiss". As a result of this study, it was found that there are three different deixis in the subtitle of the movie "First Kiss": person, time, and place. The predicative expressions of personal deixis are "I" as a singular subject pronoun, "me" as a singular object pronoun, "my" as a possessive pronoun, "we" as a plural subject pronoun, and "us" as an object. "Our" as a pronoun and possessive pronoun. They are "you" as a subject and object pronoun, and "your" as a second person object pronoun. In the third person, "he" is the subject pronoun, "he" is the object pronoun, and "he" is the possessive pronoun (Fitria, 2020)

In the fifth, the purpose of this study is to examine the nature and examples of the study's objective of describing the various genres, themes and purposes of the film "Katatan Hati Solan Istri (Notes from a Wife's Heart)". Three types of

deixis were identified in this study: person, space/place and time. Person includes first person singular, first-person plural, second person singular, second person plural, third person singular and third person plural. Each deixis found is unique and may be altered or replaced under the specific circumstances in which it is found (Setyani et al., 2022)

In the sixth, the purpose of this study is to identify the several types of deixis that are present in Hans Christian Andersen's 1930 story "What the Old Man Does Is Always Right" and to identify which type is more frequently employed. The short story is the data's source, and the words pointing to different sorts of deixis are the data. For categorizing the various types of deixis, this study applied the Levinson theory. Deixis can be classified into person, location, time, discourse, and social categories. according to Levinson's theory. Short stories employed five different varieties of deixis, with person deixis being the most prevalent variety (77.95 percent). The other categories of deixis include time deixis (4.41%), place deixis (4.04%), discourse deixis (9.99%), and social deixis (3.68 percent) (Niswa, 2021).

In the seventh article, the goals of this study are to examine the different kinds of deixis, their intentions, and their contributing elements in the book Fangirl. The author employed the pragmatics theories from Mey (1993), Leech (1983), and Yule to analyze the data (1996). Additionally, the author referenced the deixis theories of Cruse (2000), Levinson (1983), and Kreidler (1998). The findings indicate that (1) there are 30 deixis data across five types in the novel Fangirl, including 6 deixis data (20%) for people, 4 deixis data (13,3%) for places, 7 deixis data (23,3%) for times, 7 deixis data (23,3%) for discourse, and 6 deixis data (20%)

for social deixis. And also in every deixis have a different function. They are to explain the speaker's role as a participant in speech acts (person deixis), the speaker's location in relation to the addressee's location (spatial deixis), the time the speech occurs (time deixis), references present in the speech acts' discourse (discourse deixis), and aspects of the speaker and addressee's social relationship (social deixis) (Simatupang Ervina, Fadhilah Najmah, 2021).

In this research have a same similarity to analyze deixis in pragmatic. Dissimilarity of the previous research is in first, fourth, and sixth article to find out types of deixis and example of each deixis meanwhile in second, third, fifth, and seventh article to identify types of deixis and function of each deixis. Therefore, this research wants to analyze types and function of each deixis in big hero six movie and the reason why the researcher take from big hero six movie, because in that movie many of people to watch. Furthermore, this research will be entitled "The Analysis of Deixis in Movie: "Pragmatic Approach."

2.4 Theoritical Framework

This study begins with a definition of pragmatics. This study was undertaken to explore the different types and functions of deixis. There are five types of deixis explained by Levinson's theory, 1983: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal dexis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The function of each deixis is explained based on the theory of Yule (1996); reference and inference

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┌─────────────────────┐
│   Lightyear Movie   │
└─────────────────────┘
          │
┌─────────────────────┐
│     Pragmatic       │
│  (levinson, 1983)   │
└─────────────────────┘
          │
┌─────────────────────┐
│ Deixis (Levinson,1983) │
└─────────────────────┘
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Types of Deixis

Function of Deixis (Yule, 1996)

Personal Deixis

Spatial deixis
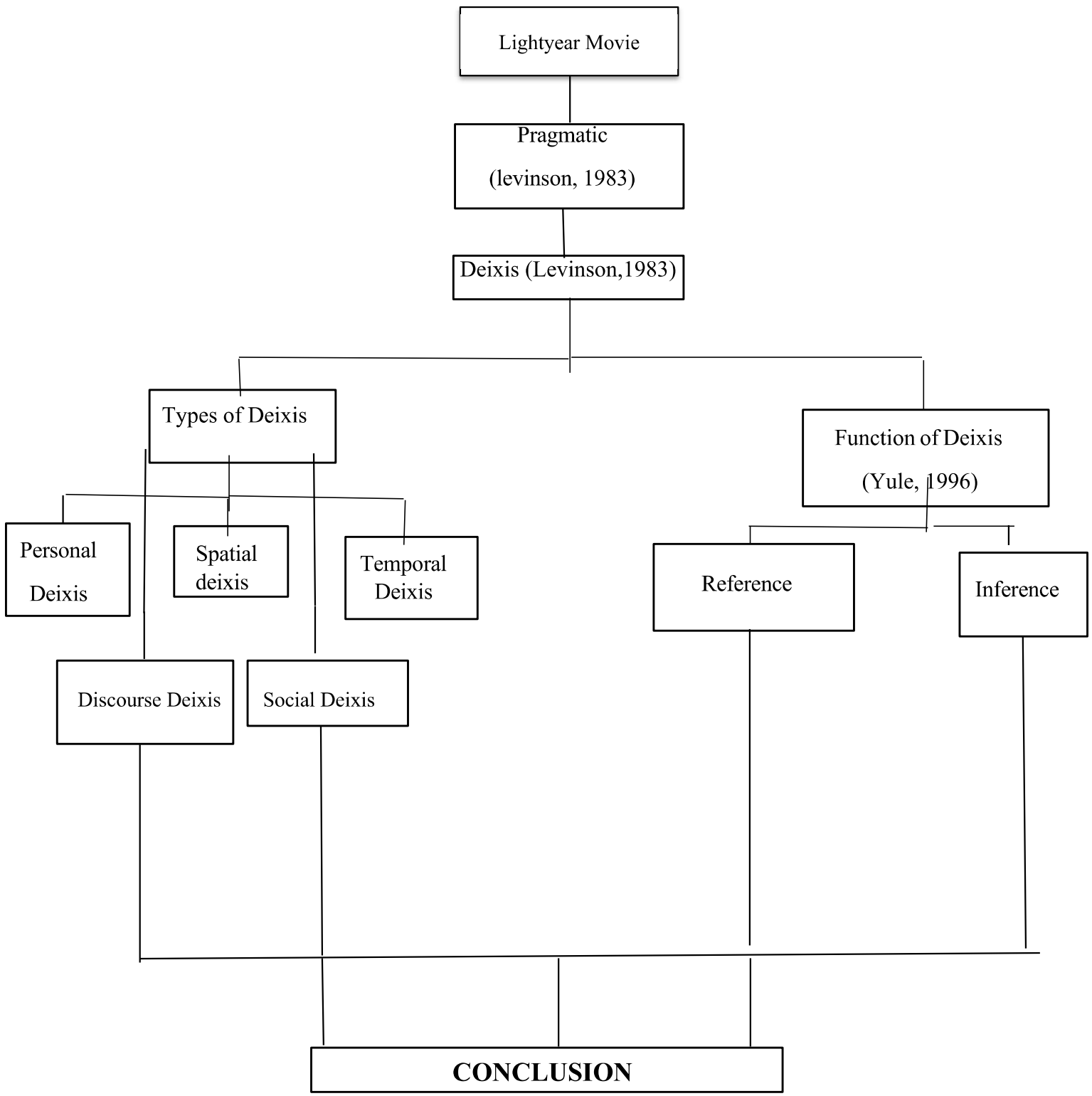
Temporal Deixis

Reference

Inference

Discourse Deixis

Social Deixis

CONCLUSION

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework