

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Basic Consideration

When people perform a conversation or say something, the question which would appear is which one more important between the form of the utterance and the meaning of the utterance to the addressee. To answer to this question, there is an example given by Golinkoff (1983) which is used by Clark (2005: 1) to explain the relation between pragmatics and language acquisition. Golinkoff's example is a preverbal conversation performed by a baby aged one year two months named Jordan and the mother. In this conversation, Jordan only vocalized to attract his mother attention in order to inform to his mother that there was something he wanted. It is obvious that Jordan did not talk at all, but his mother understood what he wanted. Based on this example, Clark explained that form is not really important when it comes to a conversation. Conversely, the meaning implied in the utterance is more important than the form since it builds a good conversation. When the addressee understands what the speaker intended to say, they will perform a compatible conversation. However, to interpret the meaning in utterances spoken by a speaker, the addressee needs to consider the context as well.

Related to the illustration above, it can be concluded that meaning is more important than the form in which the addressee can understand the message that is being informed by the speaker. What I mean by agreeing meaning is more important than the form does not mean that we do not need to consider the form of

the sentence or utterance when we speak, but people usually unconsciously pay attention to the information or message contained in the utterance rather than to concern about the form of utterance. I surely think that it is better to have a good form of utterance in order to interpret the meaning easily, but sometimes I cannot prevent the situation when I have to speak not in a good form or to face another person who talk not in a complete and good form of utterance. Baby's bubbling is an example given by Golinskoff, but I will give two more examples that are half complete form of utterance and a complete form of utterance.

a) *"That."*

b) *"Can you take that for me, please?"*

Those utterances are taken from my conversation with my friend when we ate meatball together. Compared to the baby's bubbling, those utterances are more likely to be understood easily. However, utterance a) is not a complete form of utterance. Nevertheless, utterance b) is more complete and easier to be understood than utterance a). People who do not know my friend's habit and what has happened during our dinner time will probably become confused. However, as her friend and the addressee of those utterances, I could understand what she meant by saying a) or b). The message or information or meaning of those utterances is basically the same, that is she needs something, usually tissue. a) is a little bit difficult to interpret whether she was just pointing out the tissue or she needed the tissue. However, because I shared the same context as her, I concluded that she needed the tissue. Thus, I took the tissue and gave it to her though she did not mention it that she needed me to take it for her. The utterance b) is easier to

interpret because it is clearly an utterance that asking for help. The only thing to interpret is the thing that is replaced by the word '*that*' which can only be indicated by considering the context of the utterance.

The point of those illustrations and the explanations above that people usually pay more attention to the meaning of an utterance than to the form of the utterance itself. Eventhough Clark said that meaning is more important than the form, in my opinion, a good and complete form of utterance can lead to the best interpretation. In addition, the interpretation can only be analyzed through pragmatics study in which pragmatics deals with the study of meaning of the speaker's utterance and the listener's interpretation with context covers the utterance (Yule, 1996: 3). In other words, this study analyzes the interpretation of utterance spoken by the speaker to the hearer or the addressee by considering the context of the utterance.

In pragmatics, there are several sub-topics which become the major field of study of pragmatics. One of them is the analysis of deixis. Deixis is the typical things people do with utterance which means 'pointing' via language. The word 'pointing' usually refers to the gesture people made when they point to something. However, pointing does not mean only to the gesture, but also the words which also point to something. The term used to this pointing is called deixis and the words that refer to this 'pointing' are known as deictic expression (Yule, 1996: 19).

Concerning to deixis, there are three main types of deixis which are used by people in conversation, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal

deixis. However, in this research, I focused on analyzing the spatial deixis because it is an interesting topic to analyze in which it appears almost in all people utterances. People use spatial deixis in almost their life, for example when they talk about specific location such as *in the bedroom* and *on the table*. The deictic expression used in utterances may be the same, but the reference can be different for some utterances. It depends on the context which covers the utterances. For example is the word ‘come’ in *I will come later* and *come here!* has different references. The difference can only be analyzed by using spatial deixis theory.

Spatial deixis is also divided into three types, namely proximal deixis, distal deixis, and projected deixis. These three types of spatial deixis are always used by people in conversation, yet they do not realize it. For example is the utterance “*I’ll put **this here***” which included in proximal deixis. The words in bold letter are the deictic expression which indicates the location and the distance of a location and an object. In this example, the speaker (Jim) is telling to the addressee (Anne) that he is about to put an extra house key in one kitchen drawer (Yule, 1996: 9). Moreover, based on the speaker’s location which is interpreted as the center of the speaker’s utterance or deictic center, both of these deictic expressions also indicates to the speaker that the key and the kitchen drawer are near to the speaker.

Furthermore, for analysis of deixis, in this case is spatial deixis, I chose a movie as my research object. I chose movie because it is easier to decide the utterance and the context by watching the scenes of a movie. Despite of the genre of the movie, I also assume that movie is a self reflection of human life. In this

case, I chose *The Lord of The Rings: The Return of The King*. This movie was released in 2003 as the final story of the trilogy of *The Lord of The Rings*. The trilogy itself was adapted from novels with the same title, written by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien or known as J. R. R. Tolkien, and directed by Peter Jackson.

The Return of The King is the climax of *The Lord of The Rings*. This movie tells about the return of the King of Gondor to his throne after being known only as a mere ranger from the North for years. It is also about the last battle of Men race against Sauron and the destruction of Sauron after his ring is thrown into the fire of Mount Doom by Frodo and Sam. Their journey to defend Middle Earth from the darkness of Sauron ends in this movie.

I chose this movie because it contains utterances of spatial deictic expression which will be my data to analyze. Eventhough it is a fantasy-adventure-action movie, it also contains of politeness to the older one or to the person who has higher status, for example is the way of speaking to the King. This movie also got good critics from several top magazines and newspapers such as *Rolling Stone*, *New Yorker*, and *Toronto Star* (Adapted from box office movie' site: rottentomatoes).

1.2. Problem Statements

Based on the basic consideration and the scope of study, I propose the problem statements that will be used in this study such as follows:

1. What are the types of spatial deictic expression found in “*The Lord of The Rings: The Return of The King*”?

2. What are the references of deictic expression found in “The Lord of The Rings: The Return of The King”?
3. What type of spatial deixis that mostly occur in “The Lord of The Rings: The Return of The King”?

1.3. Objectives of Research

The objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the types of spatial deixis found in “The Lord of The Rings: The Return of The King.”
2. To analyze the references of the spatial deictic expression found in “The Lord of The Rings: The Return of The King.”
3. To find out what type of spatial deixis that mostly occur in the movie “The Lord of The Rings: The Return of The King.”

1.4. The Scope of Study

In this research, I focused on the types of spatial deixis in the movie “The Lord of The Rings: The Return of The King”, namely proximal deixis, distal deixis, and projected deixis.

1.5. The Significances of Study

The significances of this study are:

1. To enrich reference that may support the readers’ or students’ knowledge about deixis as a study of meaning pragmatics, especially in spatial deictic expression.
2. To develop readers’ comprehension about the appliance of deixis theory into analyzing utterances, such as in movie.

3. To enhance students' interests in analyzing meaning in Pragmatics, especially in deixis.
4. To give information about deixis, especially spatial deixis.