

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the basic consideration, objective of research, problem statements, scope and delimitation of the research, and significance of the research. Beside that, this chapter also describes the reason that drive me to do the research.

#### **Basic consideration**

Since people is classified as social creature, they have to interact with other by performing communication. Communication will happen if there is a language which is understandable by those who act as speakers and also hearer. However, communication will be effective just if people use language based on the context between the speaker and hearer.

In some case of communication, sometimes the speaker/writer fail to deliver their ideas clearly, that so the hearer or the reader will misapprehend those ideas. The study which assist people to understand the utterances which are produced with their meaning based on context is called pragmatics. Yule (1996, p. 3) stated that pragmatics is the study of speaker's intended meaning, contextual meaning, study of how more gets communicated than is said (hearer's interpretation of speaker intended meaning), and study of the expression of relative distance. This statement describes that the meaning of a language does not only depend on the language structure, but

also some other factors; such as context, speaker's intended meaning, and the hearer's interpretation.

Based on the explanation above, beside the speaker's intended meaning and the hearer's interpretation, there is also context which can influence the meaning of a language. Context is an essential factor in the interpretation of utterances and expressions (Cruse, 2006, p. 35). There are four most important aspects of context according to Cruse, they are: (1) preceding and following utterances and/or expressions ('co-text'), (2) the immediate physical situation, (3) the wider situation, including social and power relations, and (4) knowledge presumed shared between speaker and hearer. One of the study in pragmatics which is the most obvious way to reflect the relationship between language and context is through deixis.

Deixis is one scope of pragmatic studies, Yule (1996, p. 113-115) stated that the coverage of pragmatics includes presupposition, implicature, entailment, speech act, and deixis. Deixis is the study in pragmatics that discuss about some words (or phrase) which have uncertain reference. The words refer uncertain or changeable things are called deictic expressions. The reference of those words (or phrase) can be determined by identifying the context which being used. The deictic expressions who indicate the people or things in utterance is called personal deixis, to indicate place or location is spatial deixis and time is temporal deixis.

First is personal deixis. Personal deixis indicates people or things that had any certain role in the speech event as the speaker, addressee or persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addresses of the utterance (Levinson, 1983, p. 62).

However, this personal deixis and personal pronoun are two different things. If personal deixis refers to any uncertain people or things depend to the context, personal pronouns refer to any certain people or things and do not depend to the context. For example when someone named Kara said, “*I* saved the day,” the personal deixis is *I* as the speaker and it refers to Kara. However, in some case it could refer to anybody else who uttered the personal deixis *I* based on the context.

Second is spatial deixis. Spatial deixis indicates spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech event (Levinson, 1983, p. 62). For example when someone was in the café said, “I have been waiting for you *here*,” the spatial deixis is *here* and it refers to the café that the speaker was included in. However, if the speaker was not included in the place that is intended the deixis *here* could change to spatial deixis *there*.

The last is temporal deixis. Temporal deixis indicates time on co-ordinates anchored to the time of utterances. Time deixis is commonly grammaticalized in deictic adverb of time (Levinson, 1983, p. 62). For example someone said, “*I* will come to your party *tomorrow*,” the temporal deixis is tomorrow and it refers to the day after *I* told that he/she will come.

Based on the experts’ theories and the researcher’s statements above, the researcher is interested to conduct research about the analysis of deixis. Deixis becomes an interesting topic to be discussed because there are some words which are same but their meaning are different from one another, and the referent is changeable or moveable according to the context of the utterances. However in some cases there

is also any other consideration that we can use in identifying the deictical expression while the context is not really enough to determine it.

Identifying the deictic expressions in the movie is easier than identifying them in the novel. However, the context in the novel is not really enough to be used in interpreting the reference of deixis. As the result, sometimes we could make some mistake in identifying reference of the deictic expressions. In other hand when identifying the deixis in movie, we could see clearly the context of the conversations among characters in movie. Based on that consideration, the writer use movie as the subject of this research. In finding the data regarding the deictic expressions, this research uses the transcript of conversations in movie as the data.

Accordingly, this research focuses on the deictic expressions in a movie entitled *Transcendence*. This movie was chosen because the deictic expressions that found in one conversation in this movie could have three or more referent changing. However in other movie, the researcher found that the most referent changing of the deictic expressions in one conversation could happened twice or less. Besides, some of the deixis in this movie need some deep analysis to understand the referent. The reseacher found that some deixis in this movie seems to be referring something at first. However when we focus to the context and watched the movie repeatedly, we will find that it is referring to anything different. These kinds of deixis could not also found in other movie. Based on the considerations above, the researcher chose this movie as the object of the research.

The illustration of the deictic expression in the movie can be presented in the conversation below:

Personal Deixis

00:14:43 --> 00:14:54

Buchanan : **We**'ve heard a lot about the PINN Project, Dr. Caster. Is there any way **we** could have a look?

Will : Do **I** have a choice?

Buchanan : Yes, of course **you** do.

In this situation there is a small conversation between Buchanan and Will (Dr. Will Caster). In this conversation, we find three kinds of personal deixis they are “**we**”, “**I**” and “**You**”. The word “**we**” is mentioned twice by Buchanan. The word “**we**” in the first sentence indicates Buchanan and all of his team (in the movie Buchanan is a police who want to investigate the PINN project). In other hand, although the word “**we**” in the second sentence still means the same with the first “**we**” but this second “**we**” indicates Dr. Buchanan as the speaker and Will, Evelyn and Joseph as the addressee. The second personal deixis is the word “**I**” which indicate Dr. Will as the speaker. And the last personal deixis is the word “**you**” which indicate Dr. Will as the person that Buchanan speak to.

Based on explanations above, the research conducted the research about deixis that is founded in the movie entitled “Transcendence”. Therefore, the researcher

entitled this research as “An Analysis Of Deixis In Movie Entitled “Transcendence” (a film by Wally J. Pfister)”.

In addition, the writer expects that this research could be useful for the readers who want to know about deixis and how to identify the reference of some deictical expressions.

### **Research Questions**

The main problem of this research is about the deixis in movie entitled *Transcendence*. In order to explain this deixis in this movie successfully, here are the questions of this research:

1. What types of deixis are dominant in the movie entitled “Transcendence”?
2. What are the reference of each deixis found in the movie entitled “Transcendence”?

### **Objective of Research**

The objective of this research is to describe the reader about the deixis in movie entitled “Transcendence”. In detail, the researcher would like to describe:

1. The types of deixis which are dominantly found in the movie entitled “Transcendence”
2. The reference of each deixis found in the movie entitled “Transcendence”.

### **Scope and Limitation of the Research**

This research focuses on finding and analyzing three kinds of deixis proposed by Yule (1996) and Levinson (1983), they are; personal deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis in the transcript of the movie entitled “Transcendence”.The

researcher will focus on three kinds of deixis because these kinds of deixis is the major types of deixis. In this research, the researcher did not use all deixis that can be found in the movie. The deixis which is used as data to be analyzed by the researcher are deixis which is appeared in the conversation between characters in the movie. It means that the deixis in the illustration of this movie is excluded.

### **Significance of the Research**

The significance of this research are:

Theoretically:

1. This research is conducted in order to enrich the study of pragmatics
2. This research can contribute for linguistics teaching especially in pragmatics subject as a reference to understand about deixis.
3. This research can be used as a reference for the students who want to conduct research that discuss the similar topic.

Practically:

1. The researcher expects that this research can assist reader to identify the reference of the deixis.
2. This research can assist reader to use logical way of thinking to interpret the meaning of utterances.