

## CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### B.1.Theoretical framework

#### B.1.1 Language

A language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols that permit all people in a given culture, or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact (Finocchiaro,1984). According to Devitt and Hanley (2006:1), Language is a message that is sent through expression as a mode of communication in a variety of settings and activities. We can discuss about language using language. In addition, according to Richards and Platt (1992, p. 196), language is a system of human communication that consists of the systematic organization of sounds (or their written representation) into bigger units. Then there's language, which is any system of human communication. We can use language to talk about how we asked a question and whether wording it differently would have resulted in a more specific question as well as a more informative answer. There are six qualities of language, which are dependent on the meanings. They are as follows:

1. Language is a system.
2. A language is said to be arbitrary
3. Language is social.
4. A language is spoken.
5. Language is productive or creative.

6. A complete language for native speakers.

Based on the definition of languages, we can know that language is a communication tool because humans are social creatures who socialize with other people, on the other hand, the meaning of language can be broader when language itself is analyzed according to linguistics. Language is used to transfer information and message. In addition, language also has 4 main functions according to Keraf (2004:3) :

1. Language used for self-expression for users.
2. Communication tools.
3. Social integration and adaptation
4. Social control

Language is a part of linguistics, according to The New Oxford Dictionary of English (2003): Grammar, syntax, and phonetics are all studied in the scientific study of language and its structure. Sociolinguistics, dialectology, psycholinguistics, computational linguistics, comparative linguistics, and structural linguistics are all areas of linguistics. "Linguistics" can be defined as "the scientific study of languages," according to Lyons (1968: 1). The categories of linguistics are divided into six parts by Crystal (1987:82) in his work "The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language."

1. Morphology : Branch of grammar that analyzes word structure.
2. Phonetics : The physical facts of pronunciation as determined by articulation, acoustic transmission, and audition processes.

3. Phonology : The way sounds are organized in different languages to express different meanings.
4. Syntax : The arrangement of words within (and occasionally between) sentences to indicate the relationship of meaning.
5. Semantics : The study of linguistic meaning.
6. Pragmatics : Investigates the elements that influence our language choices in social interactions, as well as the consequences of those choices.

### **B.1.3 Pragmatic**

Pragmatics is a discipline of linguistics that looks at the structure of meaning language from the outside, namely how the linguistic unit is employed in communication. This is in line with Rahardi (2005:49) explains pragmatics is the study of relationships between linguistic forms and their users, and pragmatics is the only one that allows humans to be included in the analysis because pragmatics allows one to discuss people's intended meanings, assumptions, and purposes, as well as the types of actions they take when they speak, such as requests and apologizes. According to Tarigan (2009:30), "Pragmatics examines special utterances" in specific situations and focuses on a variety of ways which is a container for various social contexts." based on the understanding of pragmatics from several experts, in conclusions pragmatics is a field of linguistics that explores and investigates the meaning of a text., in this case, the researcher uses the Forest Gump movie script as reference data.

Levinson (1983:9) explains *"Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of language"*

The statement above explains that pragmatics is a science that learn the use of language and the meaning the speaker wants to convey by looking at the context of the situation at the time the speech takes place.

#### **B.1.4 Deixis**

Deixis is a linguistic term that refers to words and phrases that cannot be fully comprehended without extra contextual information, such as "me" or "here." Deixis is a technical term (derived from Greek) that refers to the act of pointing with language. The term deixis is concerned with how language encodes or grammatically features the context of the utterance or speech event, and it also concerns on ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance, Levinson (1983:54). Yule (1996:9) states that deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. Pointing is referred to as a deictic expression, they are also known as indexical expressions. The speaker's context is always related to Deixis form. Based on the aforementioned definitions, the researcher came to the conclusion that deixis is a word that refers to something that is always moving or changing depending on the speaker, place, and time studied in context. Based on Levinson (1983: 54): "Deixis essentially concerned with how language encodes or grammatically feature of the context of utterance or speech event and this also

concerns with ways in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the analysis of that context of utterance“

According to Levinson (1983:54) five major types of deixis :

**a. Persona Deixis**

Persona deixis pays attention to the role of participants in an utterance (Levinson, 1983). It has its role, such as who is the speaker, listener, target recipient, and from what or who is the source of the speech. This grouping helps in differentiating the types of There are three types of personal deixis used in an utterance: first person, second person, and third-person through the pronominal system, which has the function of showing the first person: speaker inclusion (+S), second-person: recipient inclusion (+A), and third-person: speaker and recipient exclusion (-S, -A) (Levinson, 1983, p. 69). Moreover, Yule (1996, p. 10) explains that there are three types of persona deixis: first person (me), second person (you), and third person (he, she, it).

**b. Time Deixis**

Time deixis is known as temporal deixis. According to Levinson (1983) time deixis or temporal deixis is time reference, which denotes an adverb of time. In time deixis there is a reference to the role of participants which is divided into two; during speech or coding time (CT) and reception time or acceptance (RT) (Levinson, 1983). CT focuses on the speaker or transmitter of information while RT is one of the recipients of information. The use of CT refers

to three tenses of time: past - events completed before CT, present - events whose timing includes CT, and future - events after CT.

### **c. Place Deixis**

Place deixis is known as spatial deixis, which indicates the relative location of a person and things on an utterance (Levinson, 1983). which are expressed this, there, here, that, and that. The adverb of place 'here' means close to the speaker's location (proximal), and 'there' means far from the speaker's location (distal). Meanwhile, the demonstrative pronoun 'this' means an object that is close to the speaker's location, and 'that' means that the object is far from the location of the speaker's speech event. The use of demonstrative pronouns such as 'this' and 'that' is also present in discourse deixis. Therefore, the way to tell which pronouns are placemarks and which are pronouns is to look at their purpose. The demonstrative pronouns of place deixis are intended to indicate the exact location or position of an object in speech.

### **d. Discourse Deixis**

Levinson (1983) explains discourse deixis refers to the use of deictic expressions that found in several parts of the discourse in an utterance that is still speaking in the same discourse. The deictic terms used are demonstrative 'this' and 'that'. 'This' can be used to refer to the part of the sermon and 'that' to the previous part. In discourse deixis, the demonstrative pronouns 'this' and 'that' are referred to as anaphora and cataphora.

In English, there are two types of references used: situational (exophores) and textual (endophores). According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), exophores are references based on the context of the situation, in contrast to exophores, endophores contain two types: anaphora refers to the previous text and cataphora refers to the next text. The demonstrative pronoun 'it' becomes anaphora, while 'this' can be anaphora or cataphora depending on the context of the sentence being referred to. anaphora refers to what has been said in the previous text and cataphora tries to predict what will happen next as a continuation of the text.

#### **e. Social Deixis**

Levinson (1983) states that "social deixis should set limits on those aspects of language structure that encode the social identities of the participants, or the social relations between them, or between one of them and the people and entities referred to". It means referring to social characteristics, or differences between participants or referents in a speech event. There is two basic social deixis, relational and absolute. relational describes the use of honorifics between the speaker and the referent, receiver, observer, and/or setting (Levinson, 1983). While absolute focus on authorized speakers and authorized recipients in a discourse (Levinson, 1983). Futhermore Hornby (1995) explains three aspects that influence social deixis: distance, power, and social. Distance means a lack of friendly feelings in personal relationships. Power is used for people, groups, or countries with great power or influence. Social

status concerns rank and position in society. In other words, social deixis refers to the interpersonal relationship between speaker and receiver.

According to Kridalaksana (1997: 35), deixis is the semantic phenomenon that happened in the word or word construction that is interpreted to references that are figured on the context of speech. Bohnermeyer (2009) explains deixis is a type of reference that is formed using a linguistic method in which the sign is used to refer to words that cannot be fully applied without additional contextual information. Words are deictic if their semantic meaning does not change but their denotation differs depending on the time and/or place.

The important point is wherever pragmatic or semantic boundaries are pulled. Deixis pays attention to the encoding of many different aspects of circumstances surrounding the utterance, within the utterance itself. Natural language speech is thus 'anchored' directly into the context aspect (Levinson, 1983: 55). In general, deixis serves to assist readers in understanding the contents of reading or discourse. In particular, deixis also has different functions according to its type and context in it.

Deixis is not only found in everyday life but also literature, because for example film. Steward (1983: 352-353) states that film is a work of art that has become a worldwide literary and theatrical performance, setting stage, music, natural beauty, and most importantly the use of light and color. In this study the researcher used film as a data source and focus on findings deixis analysis of Forest Gump Movie because sometimes the readers found the words confusing

it means. Returning to the previous explanation, the reader can understand the meaning is easier if the reader knows the context.

#### **f. Movie**

The film, also known as a movie, is a one-way communication medium, which is also the most popular literary work of this century. A movie is a moving image that emits a sound with a sequence of stories that conveys a moral value to the audience. Nowadays, movies are becoming most popular because movies come with various genres and all other technological sophistication.

#### **B.2.2 Review of Related Researchers**

In this study, the researcher focused on the pragmatic deixis analysis based on Levinson's (1983) theory. This research refers to several articles.

The first previous research related to the translation of subtitles had been conducted by Elisa and Rika (2018) entitled "*An Analysis of Deixis Using 'Beauty and The Beast' Movie Script*". This study aims to identify the types of deixis and to find out the frequency of each deixis in the film entitled *Beauty and The Beast*. This study was conducted using descriptive qualitative research, and the data taken from the *Beauty and the Beast* movie script. This study found that the data used three types of deixis and there are nine frequencies of deixis, namely person deixis in greater occurrences than another. Type of person deixis is used 128 times or (84.21%), which consists of first-person used 53 times or (34.86%), second person used 52 times or (34.2 %), and the third person used 23 times or (15.13 %). The next, spatial (place) deixis is used 12 times or (7.89 %) and the

last, temporal (time) deixis is used 12 times or (7.89 %) which consists of present used 5 times or (3,28 %), past used 5 times or (3,28 %), future used 2 times or (1,31%). The least frequently used by the Beast in Beauty and the Beast Speech film`s dialogue was first person deixis used 53 times or (34.86%).

The second journal was conducted by Khofiatul, Surya, and Setya (2019). In this study, researchers at the time to find out the types of deixis and contexts used by Beca Mitchell characters in Pitch Perfect 2 movie. This study uses qualitative methods and analyzes as an approach, and uses words, dialogues, or narrations spoken by the character beca mitchel in the movie pitch-perfect. according to this paper, the results of this study showed there were five types of deixis used by Beca Mitchell's character: person deixis (40% in first-person, 23% in second person, and 6% of third person), time deixis usage as 12%, place deixis usage as 6% shown in both types: proximal and distal, discourse deixis usage as 6%, and social deixis usage as 7% shown only in the relational type that considered the closeness of the relationship between Beca and her listeners.

The third is the journal that was completed by I Wayan, and Rahmat (2021). This study uses the Zootopia movie script as research data and analyzes the types of deixis in it. The results showed that the type of personal deixis 83%, discourse deixis 8%, time deixis 7%, spatial deixis 2% while the other types 8%. In conclusion, there are all kinds of deixis found in the Zootopia film script, especially the types of time deixis found in various types of temporal categories as many as 29 expressions such as next time, tomorrow, today, before noon,

later, then, soon, once a month, since , three hundred days, sixty-five days, five years, six years and a thousand years.

The fourth one is entitled "An Analysis of Deixis in Black Swan Movie Script" which was done by Kurnia Saputri (2016) . in this study then the problem is to determine the type of deixis contained in the black swan movie script, and then determine the most dominant deixis in the film. This research uses the descriptive qualitative method. the results of the analysis found four types; personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and discourse deixis and the most dominant deixis used in the Black Swan Film Manuscript is personal.

In this study, the researchers examine the deixis used by the main characters of the film based on Levinson's theory, almost the same as 5 journals that examine the type of deixis used, which deixis is used most often and their reference. In this study, besides examining the type of deixis used by the main character. The researcher will also examine the function of deixis used in the film, as well as how the deixis contributes to the successfulness of communication in the 'Forest Gump movie.