

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is the media of communication that is used by humans to interact. In addition to being a means of communication, language also reflects the culture, values and identity of a group or society. Language can also play a role in shaping our thoughts, perceptions, and the way we understand the world around us. Overall, language is the foundation of human communication and plays an important role in establishing social relations, exchanging information, conveying ideas, and broadening our understanding of the world around us. In language, people do not directly convey what they say, but there is a hidden meaning in what they say.

Language has several components, including sounds or phonemes, words, grammar, meaning, and context. Sounds or phonemes are small units in language that are used to form words. These words are then combined into a sentence using the appropriate grammar. In addition, languages also have regional variations and variations known as dialects. Each language community has variations in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar used.

Pragmatics is a dynamic process that involves between speakers and listeners as well as between the context of speech and the potential meaning that might be from an utterance.

According to Yunus. (2019: 2), pragmatics is the study of the meaning conveyed by speakers and interpreted by listeners. Pragmatics discusses how speakers use language to achieve their communicative goals. Factors such as social context, shared knowledge, cultural assumptions, and user expectations play an important role in understanding the meaning contained in an utterance. In addition, pragmatics also involves analyzing aspects such as cooperative maxims, implicatures, and speech attitudes. Levinson (1983:27) defines pragmatics as the study of deixis, implicature, speech acts, and aspects within discourse structure. Levinson (1983) suggests that the most tangible way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected is in the structures of the languages themselves, manifested in deixis. Levinson categorizes deixis into five categories: persona deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

According to Hurford & Heasley (1983:62-63), deixis refers to words that have highly systematic meanings based on the user, place, and time of use. Brown & Yule (1983:27) state that we need to know who the speaker is and to whom we are speaking, as well as the time and place the utterance is made.

In the use of deixis, these words or expressions refer to entities or events that are present in direct communication situations, such as places, times, or people. In other words, deixis allows speakers to point directly to

objects or events that are relevant in the context of communication at that time.

By using deixis, speakers can relate their use of language to specific situational contexts, thereby enabling more precise and effective communication. According to Nababan in Putrayasa (2014: 43) deixis is divided into five, namely persona deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

In this study, the researcher focuses the research on the film titled "Knives Out" by Rian Johnson. The researcher chose this film because it contains various types of deixis, and they aim to reveal another aspect of the film. Unlike many other films with seemingly ordinary stories or plots, this film stands out. It belongs to the mystery genre and has a plot twist in its ending.

The film "Knives Out" tells the story of the mystery surrounding the death of Harlan Thrombey (Christopher Plummer), a wealthy novelist. Harlan is found dead in his house by the housekeeper. The police conducted an investigation and confirmed that Harlan died by suicide.

A film, also known as a movie, is a live image. Film as a whole is frequently referred to as cinema. Kinematic or motion is the root word for cinema.

"Knives Out" is a mystery film directed by Rian Johnson. The film was released in 2019 and received critical acclaim as well as being a commercial

success. Knives Out tells the story of a private detective named Benoit Blanc, played by Daniel Craig, who investigates the death of a famous eccentric novelist, Harlan Thrombey. In his investigation, Blanc must solve the mystery behind the death and uncover various intrigues and secrets of the Thrombey family. Knives Out features a complicated storyline, a surprising twist, and a combination of mystery and comedy elements that make it a film that audiences really enjoy.

1.2 Statement Of The Problem

Based on the background that has been described above, two main problems will be focused on in this study. They are:

1. What types of deixis are found in the movie/film “Knives out Mystery script?”
2. What is the meaning of the deixis in the “Knives Out Mystery” movie?

1.3 Scope Of The study

First, this study reveals several theories about pragmatics, especially deixis forms. Therefore, the researchers decided to analyze the forms of Persona Deixis, Place Deixis, and Social Deixis by using Levinson's theory. The second focuses on the five deictic meanings depicted in the film “Knives

Out”. Knives Out is a comedy mystery film directed by Rian Johnson which is the subject of research.

1.4. Objective Of The Study

Based on the statement of the problems, the objective of the study are:

1. To identify and classify forms of deixis found in the “Knives Out Mystery”
2. To analyze the meaning of the deixis forms found in “Knives Out Mystery”

1.5. Significances Of Research

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

The research significances to help students, particularly those in the English department who study pragmatics. The researcher hope to help in understanding deixis. On the other hand, it will benefit English instruction, particularly pragmatic instruction.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

The significance of this study is to improve the researcher's comprehension of how to apply the theory in the analysis and the researcher's ability. This research provides readers with useful information

and explanations, particularly for those who are deeply interested in support their knowledge of pragmatics, particularly in deixis. Those who are interested in analyzing “knives out film” and comprehending the aspects that are relevant to the film using the same or different approaches will benefit from this study.

1.6. Review of Related Literature

There are many studies related to this study done by other researchers. First, the study by Silvia (2020) entitled **Deixis in the Cinderella Film: Pragmatic Analysis**. This study is an attempt to describe and analyze deixis which is found in film Cinderella. The aim of this research is to identify and classify the form and the meaning of deixis used in the film. The method used in this research is descriptive method. The data of deixis have been taken from the sentences in film Cinderella and analyzed using Levinson’s concept. The result of this study shows that deixis is classified into 5 forms, those are: person deixis (1st person deixis: I, my; 2nd person deixis: you, your; and 3rd person deixis: they, her, she, he him), place deixis: inside, away, behind, here, besides, there, here; time deixis: now, two weeks hence; discourse deixis: that, it; and social deixis: madam, miss, mister, Your Royal Highness, Your Majesty, prince.

The second study entitled **An Analysis of Deixis in “Yowis Ben 2” Film Bayu Skak And Fajar Nugros: a Pragmatics** by Tutik and Rivai (2020). This elements of local language becomes more value to elevate regional languages in the community environment. This research is in the form of a descriptive qualitative research with a pragmatic approach, namely deixis analysis. The purpose of this study is to describe deixis in the movie “Yowis Ben 2” by Fajar Nugros and Bayu Skak. The data source of this research is the conversations contained in the movie. Based on research, the “Yowis Ben 2” movie contains local languages that refer to an activity being discussed and has a relationship with the dimensions of space and time when spoken by the speaker or the person being spoken to. Deixis functions to clarify the contents in utterances that contain persona, time, place, discourse, and social. From the discussion of deixis analysis on the film "Yowis Ben 2" by Bayu Skak and Fajar Nugros, five deixis were found, namely, persona deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Persona deixis is contained in 19 data consisting of 10 first person persona deixis, 5 second person deixis, and 4 third person deixis. There are 7 data of place deixis, 7 data of time deixis, 2 data of discourse deixis, and 6 data of social deixis

Third study is by Listyarini and Arindita N (2020) entitled **Deixis analysis in conversations on Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast YouTube**

Channel with the Minister of Health Broadcast March 2020. This study aims to analyze the various types of deixis contained in a conversation on the youtube channel podcast Deddy Corbuzier with the Minister of Health showing March 2020. The conversation contains information relating to covid-19 or the virus that is pandemic in various parts of the world today. This study uses methods with a variety of techniques namely observation techniques, listening techniques and written or written techniques. Based on the result of the analysis that had been done five forms of deixis were found in the data that have been examined such deixis including, persona deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The most commonly used deixis is the persona deixis in the form of words “dia”. The use of persona deixis is most often used because both Deddy Corbuzier and Minister of Health more often refer to or tell others and replace it with persona pronouns so as not to beat around the bush. But each deixis has its own function according to the context. This research is interesting because previously there has never been a deixis study on youtube channel accounts.

Fourth study is by Jumaedah and Rudi (2020) entitled **The Effect of Teachers’ Use of Deixis On Students’ Understanding of Their Talk.** The aim of this study is to analyze the effect of teachers’ use of personal, spatial, temporal, discourse and social deixis on the students understanding. The phenomenon occurred when the English teacher explained the lessons in a

classroom during the teaching learning process in SMA Islam Sultan Agung 3 Semarang. In obtaining the data, the research design used in this study was a qualitative research (particularly, a classroom analysis) supported by a bit of quantitative data. The object of the study comprised two things, namely teachers' and students' use of deixis in their talk. The result of the research are first, 1st singular person deixis was 118 times and 1st plural person deixis was 26 times. Second, Proximal form place deixis was 16 times, distal form place deixis was 12 times. Third, Time deixis was realized past time was 11 times, present time was 11 time, and future time was 7 times. Fourth discourse deixis in the form of demonstrative this/that was 44 times and discourse marker was 41 times. Fifth, Social deixis through relational social deixis was 2 times and absolute social deixis was 124 times. The research found the reliability was 0.878 for two teachers. Then, for the students the reliability was 0.388. The last the research found the effect use of deixis used pre-test were 46.6. and post-test 81.0.

Fifth study is by Elsaria S and Herman (2019) entitled **A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Calum Scott " You Are The Reason"**. The aims of the mini research is to analyze the kinds of deixis and the dominant deixis in song lyrics "you are the reason" by Calum Scott. The discussion began by taking the lyric "you are the reason" as a most popular song in this time. Deixis comes from classical Greek *deiknunai*. It means to show or point

out which using to denote those elements in the utterance which for directly to the situation. The study in this paper concerns with the way in which the researcher explains he kinds of deixis and the dominant deixis which used in this lyric. Qualitative research was used as the method of the research.

The data used to complete this study is song lyrics. From the data analysis taken from this lyric song, the researcher found in this song, there are 67 words include of kinds of deixis. From the data analysis the researcher found there are three kinds of deixis, they are Person deixis is used to point to objects (it, these, those books), all pronouns (I, you, we), possessives (your, our, their), Spatial deixis used to point to a location (here, there, close to). Temporal in dexicals are expressed in time

adverbials like “now, soon, lately, recently, ago, today, tomorrow, yesterday” and the last is Temporal deixis used to point to a time (now, then, next week, last month). Finally, the researcher hopes this research will be useful to sharpen the reader in understanding about deixis.

Sixth study by Nusi H, Eli Diana (2020) entitled **An Analysis Of Social Deixis In The Dressmaker Movie**. This research aimed to investigate the role and the function of social deixis in “The Dressmaker” movie. This study is a qualitative descriptive study by collecting data from the conversations in “The Dressmaker” movie. The data were analyzed based on Levinson's

theory of the type of social deixis and Hollinghead's theory of the function of social deixis. Furthermore, the data were also analyzed by using Spradley's theory. There were three steps taken in using this theory, namely domain analysis, taxonomic analysis and component analysis. After analyzing, the researchers found 2 types of social deixis in the movie "The Dressmaker". Types of deixis found are 1) relational social deixis (97.26%) and 2) absolute social deixis (2.74%). It is also found 3 functions of social deixis in the movie, namely 1) kinship markers (95.37%), 2) indicates social status (3.79%), 3) implies empathy (0.84%). The types and social functions of deixis found in the movie describe the relationships and characters of the characters when interacting and socializing. Hopefully the results of this research will enrich the science of English literature, especially pragmatics about social deixis.

From some of these studies, there are similarities and differences with this research. Are you interested in researching this research? because the results of previous research have not studied gestures in persona deixis, place deixis, and social deixis in the film "Knives Out Mystery". It is hoped that this research can bring novelty and complement the results of pragmatic research, especially research on deixis.

1.7 Theoretical Base

From the discussion of the problem formulation that has been described, that the author needs theories to be able to conceptualize a detailed discussion of this proposal. The theoretical basis is very important because research will be easy to interpret something or symptoms social. The theory will serve as a comparison of the information obtained by the researcher. To support and strengthen this research, the following theories will be used.

1.7.1 Pragmatic

Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context which forms the basis for determining understanding (Levinson 1983:21). Levinson also adds that pragmatics includes discussion of presuppositions, speech acts, conversational implicatures, aspects of discourse structure and deixis. Interestingly, this pragmatics studies a language which in fact also has a meaning or meaning other than what someone says. When someone says something, it could be that that person has other intentions behind what he says. In other words, pragmatics can also examine the intentions of speakers and the aims of what speakers convey (Sebastian, et al 2019).

1.7.2 According to Levinson, (1983: 54,) Deixis is a pragmatics part that is related to the context in a sentence. The term deixis comes from the Greek

word which means "to point directly" or "to indicate". Basically, deixis is concerned with the way language encodes or describes the grammatical context of an utterance or utterance event, and thus also with the way in which the interpretation of an utterance depends on the interpretation of the utterance.

This shows that understanding the context makes it easier to know the meaning of the utterance because each speaker's expression refers to the meaning in a certain context.

According to Levinson, (1983: 9,) Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context that is grammatical or encoded in the structure of language. In this way, pragmatics creates meaning that can be known by considering the context that exists when the utterance takes place.

From the definition above, mostly of them point out "context" as a part in pragmatics. We can conclude that pragmatics is very closely related to context. Pragmatics can convey about people's intended meanings, their purposes or goal, and also any kind of actions. In the pragmatics component there is also the term deixis. The term deixis comes from the Greek language, namely deiktos which means "a matter of direct appointment, moving or changing" depending on the reference to the words (Aminuddin, 2016).

1.7.3 Deixis

Levinson defines deixis as the structure in language with the aim to indicate person, place, time, social distinctions and roles in discourse (1983, p. 54). Deixis focuses in analysing word, phrase and or utterance which directly relates to a person, time, place, social and discourse. It concerns with the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance and the relationship between the structure of language and context in which they are being used. According to Levinson (1983) there are five major types of deixis: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

Verhaar (2006: 397) states that deixis is semantics (in certain utterances) that is rooted in the identity of the speaker. A word is said to be deictic if the referent moves or alternates, depending on who is the speaker, when and where the word is spoken (Purwo 1984:1). Deixis is not only found in everyday life, but also in literary works, such as films. Film is a complex art form and cultural institution whose influence spans the 20th century and beyond (Pramaggiore 2005: 1). Steward (1983: 352-353) states that film is a work of art that is worldwide, containing literature and theatrics, stage setting, music, natural beauty and most importantly the use of light and color.

Deixis is good for explaining the meaning of a speech so that readers can better understand the meaning contained in the speech. This is a linguistic goal that all language users should strive to advance.

1.7.3.1 Classification of Deixis

Based on illocutionary force, According to Levinson (1983) there are five major types of deixis: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

1.7.3.2 Person Deixis

Persona deixis is determined according to the role of participants in language events. Yule (2014: 15) states that persona deixis clearly applies three basic divisions, the first person pronoun I, the second person you, and the third person he is male, she is female, or "he is something/something".

The role of the first person is the speaker's reference category to himself or the group he is involved in, for example I, we, and us. The second is the second person, namely the speaker's reference category to one or more listeners who are present with the first person, for example you, you guys, and relatives. The third is the third person, namely the category of reference to a person who is not the speaker or hearer of the utterance, whether present or not, for example he and they.

Example: imagine the lights go out and Harry says: listen, "I" don't agree with you but with you, and not about this but about this"

The word 'I' in the utterance above refers to 2 different persons, and the word 'this' in the utterance above refers to 2 different things.

The deixis persona is the subject, object, which expresses the characteristics in a discourse, while the elements that fill the meaning indicate the perpetrator, victim, experiencer and recipient.

1.7.3.3 Place Deixis

Place deixis is also described as spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated (Levinson, 1983, 62). Usually expressed in this, these, there, here, that, and those. The adverbs of place "here" mean close to the speaker location and "that" means the object is far away to the speaker location of the speech event. The usage of demonstrative pronouns like "this" and "that" also exist in the discourse deixis. To differentiate which one the demonstrative pronouns for place and one for discourse is by seeing its purpose. The demonstrative pronouns for place deixis are intended to show the exact location or position of the object in the utterance, like for instance that car near the green house is used to be mine

Place deixis means forming a place according to the participants in a linguistic event. The deictic meaning of place can lead to cognitive meaning.

1.7.3.4 Social Deixis

Levinson (1983) states that “social deixis should set the limits to those aspects of language structure that encode the social identities of participants, or the social relationship between them, or between one of them and persons and entities referred. means to refer to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between the participants or referents in a speech event. There are two basic social deixis, relational and absolute. Relational concerns around the honorific’s usage between speaker and its referent, addressee, bystander, and/or setting (Levinson, 1983, p. 90). While absolute focuses on the authorized speaker and authorized recipients in a discourse (Levinson, 1983, 91).

Social deixis is an expression used to express social differences that occur between participants in a speech event.

1.7.3.5 Time Deixis

Time deixis is also called as temporal deixis. Levinson (1983, 62) defines time deixis as reference to the time, mostly towards the adverbs of time, when an utterance is spoken. Furthermore, Renkema (2004, p. 123) states that time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point and it is typically the moment of utterance.

Time deixis is based on calendar units, earth rotation, and hour units. The function of time deixis is as an indicator that explains the time of speech and the time mentioned in the speech.

1.7.3.6 Discourse Deixis

Based on Levinson (1983, p. 85) discourse deixis concerns on the use of deictic expressions refer to some portion of discourse in an utterance that are still speaking on the same discourse. The deictic terms used here are the demonstratives this and that. 'This' can be used to refer to a portion of the discourse and 'that' to a preceding portion. In discourse deixis, the demonstrative pronouns of 'this' and 'that' are often used and called as anaphora and cataphora.

Characteristics of discourse deixis include anaphora and cataphora. Anaphora is something that has been mentioned in speech by repetition or substitution. Cataphora is an allusion to something mentioned later.

The Use Of Deixis

In this research, the author uses Levinson's theory regarding the use of deixis. Levinson (1983) said that its use in deixis differentiates between gestural and symbolic.

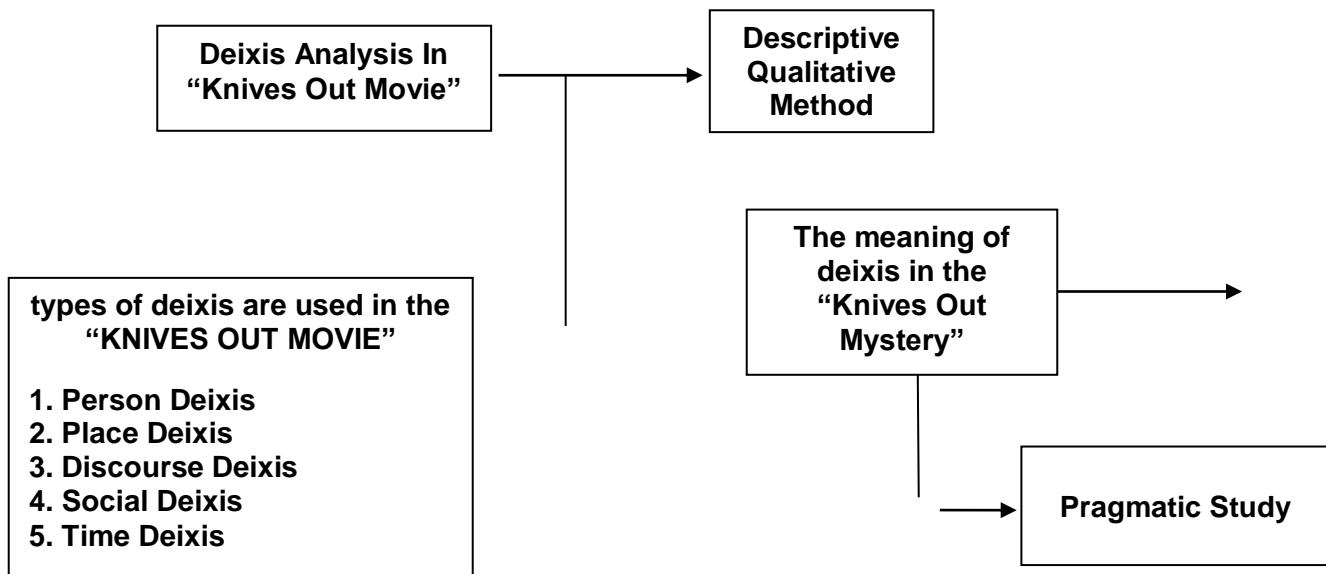
Deictic Usage with Intent (gestural)

When using deixis in a gestural manner, that is, when the speaker makes body movements or provides information or audio visuals that can help understand the meaning of using deixis.

Metaphorical Deictic Usage (symbolic)

In the use of deixis symbolically, that is, interpretation in analyzing aspects of the situation and pointing is not accompanied by body movements. In all these cases, words such as “now,” “he,” “here,” “this,” and the like are used to indicate something specific in the context of the conversation, without requiring gestures to provide additional clues.

1.8 Conceptual framework



This study investigates the form of deixis used in the film Knives Out using a qualitative descriptive method to carry out the analysis. This research is to identify types deixis, How to analyze of deixis used in the film and based on the context of the situation when the speech act is used.