

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, I am going to discuss the experts' theories as basic knowledges which are used to do an analysis in order to solve the problems regarding deixis and references in "Black Widow" (2021) movie script outlined in the formulation of the problem section in chapter 1. The experts' theories to discuss are the definition of pragmatics, deixis and references, including the types of deixis and references, and the deictic and reference words. And, I am also going to discuss the previous related studies which are used to compare the previous related studies with this research in order to show the novelty of this research.

2.1. Pragmatics

One of the most fun and fastest developing field in the studies of linguistics and language philosophy is pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of language usage which pays attention of the language usage context, according to (Huang, 2017, p. 1). It can be said that pragmatics studies the statements' meaning which is based on the oral or written language that appears in advance of and following a particular part of text and it helps to define the meaning of the statements. Pragmatics pays attention of the statements' meaning when conversation takes place and the way the participants in the conversation discuss the information a lot more than their words usage, according to (Cutting, 2002, p. 2). It means that pragmatics is the study of meaning of the words uttered in a conversation in which the meaning is known through paying attention of the contexts of the language used in which through the context called background knowledge context. And, there are two other contexts which will be used in this research, that are context of situation and co-textual context. Context of situation is a state of interacting occurs when saying something. Meanwhile, co-textual context is the text or speech that comes immediately before and after a particular phrase or piece of text and it helps to explain the meaning of the text, according to (Cutting, 2002, p. 4 and 8). Furthermore, there are two different points of view which state two different definitions of pragmatics. One of them which will be examined in this research paper is the concept of linguistics and

language philosophy Anglo-American. According to this concept, pragmatics is the study of organized meaning to be understood easily which depends on the language usage. The main topics of question of the study of pragmatics consist of *speech acts, implicature, presupposition, deixis, references, and context*, et cetera, according to (Huang, 2017, p. 2). In this research, there are two scopes of the main topics of question in the study of pragmatics to discuss, they are deixis and references.

2.2. Context

The two types of context to be observed in particular are context of situation and context of co-text. Context of situation is the presence of physical immediately, the state of when speaking, the communication is occurring. There is an example which takes place in a class. A man who is a lecturer from London is giving an explanation regarding a problem in Mathematics to a student named *Berkam* who comes from London too. Below is the example of the conversation between the lecturer and the student, as stated by (Cutting, 2002, p. 4):

Lecturer Forty-nine? Why do you say forty-nine?

Pupil Cos there's another one here.

Lecturer Right, we've got forty-nine there, haven't we? But here there's two, okay?

Now, what is it that we've got two of? Well, let me give you a clue. Erm, this here is forty, that's four tens, four tens are forty.

(BNC: jjs Bacons College lesson, date unknown)

The context of situation is exactly the class, and the student and lecturer probably refer to both *an exercise book* and *a blackboard*, as stated by (Cutting, 2002, p. 4). The words '*there*' and '*here*' are indicative adverbs which indicate numerical in an equalization, and the words '*this here*' is an indicative *pronoun and adverb* empathetically indicates something that is thought carefully as an effort to solve or understand about, as stated by (Cutting, 2002, p. 4). Meanwhile, context of co-text manages document context, paying attention to the source in the document or text. (Cutting, 2002, p. 8-9) states that going back to the hill walking as quotation is an example of context of co-text which is as follows:

DM // I went with Francesca (0.5) and David.

AF Uhuh?

DM Francesca's room-mate. (2) And Alice's – a friend of Alice's from London (1).

There were six of us. Yeah we did a lot of hill walking.
/.../ AF Uhm.

It can be seen that *the personal pronouns 'we' and 'us'* point to previous words: *Francesca, David, the room-mate and the friend*, which are found in the document above, as stated by (Cutting, 2002, p. 9). The people who are involved in the dialogue above presume that all the people in the dialogue have fair insight about their statement where they can conclude the meaning of 'we' and 'us', as stated by (Cutting, 2002, p. 9).

2.3. Deixis and Its Types

Deixis is originally from the Greek word to point or indicate. Deixis makes the participants in a conversation able to point to existences *in context* therefore, it lets the people to recognize people and things that are related to the place where they are conducting during the time when they are talking, as written by (O'Keeffe et al., 2020, p. 72). *Person, place, and time deixis* are included in the conventional area of deixis, correlating with *the 'deictic triad' of "here, now, and I"*. Lately, there are three identified areas of deixis, that are *social, discourse, and empathetic deixis*, as stated by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 61). The explanations of the areas of deixis mentioned above are as follows:

2.3.1. Person Deixis

Person deixis is regarding the participants' identities in a conversation, as written by (O'Keeffe et al., 2020, p. 78). According to (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 61), person deixis organizes the division of three sections which is demonstrated by personal pronouns, that are *'I' as first person, 'you' as second person, and 'he', 'she', and 'it' as third person*. Person deixis expresses the thought of the speaker towards the duty of the speaker and recipient and third person in talking circumstances. Below is the conversation between Barry and Peter who are students, arguing about boats have corners or not:

(3.27)

- 1 Barry: Just ask your Mum that.
- 2 Peter: Yeah.
- 3 Barry: ()
- 4 Peter: I bet she'll probably side with you.
- 5 But, I, I know for a fact there [ain't].

6 Barry: [You] don't know.
(BNC: KSP 14-18)

In the first line, the reference of “*your Mum*” that *Barry* refers to is complicated, which is seen from during the time when the person whom *Barry* refers to, that is *Mum* who is third person (a non-participant), the possessive adjective “*your*” bonds *Mum*, and *Barry* as one of the participant in the talking circumstances; accordingly, “*your*” is a deictic word in person deixis. Meanwhile, in the fourth line, *Peter* refers to himself mentioned with “*I*”, “*she*” anaphorically refers to *Barry’s mum* mentioned before in the first line in the reference of “*your Mum*”, and “*you*” refers to *Barry* in which the three deictic words are third person (non-participants). The references of personal pronouns “*you*” and “*I*” are just able to be determined by the help from the talking circumstances: “*you*” refers to the direct recipient and “*I*” refers to the present speaker.

2.3.2. Place Deixis

Place deixis points out a list of the relations of the speaker and recipients regarding place. Adverbs of place ‘*here*’ and ‘*there*’ and demonstrative pronouns ‘*this*’ and ‘*that*’ are the most vivid deictic words and they are often used, indicating location in English, as written by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 61). And others, such as ‘*these*’ and ‘*those*’ also indicate location in English, as written by (O’Keeffe et al., 2020, p. 80). Deixis which indicates location has a subtype, that is action deixis as enciphered by action words ‘*go*’, ‘*come*’, and et cetera, as stated by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 62). *Locations* can also be determined by place prepositions as follows: ‘*above*’, ‘*below*’, ‘*left*’, ‘*right*’, ‘*behind*’ or ‘*from*’, as stated by (O’Keeffe et al., 2020, p. 80). (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 62) states that below is the quotation of illustration of deixis which indicates location, deictic word ‘*come*’ is included:

1 Ivy: I hear them ()
2 Linda: yeah!
3 Tracey: probably **coming that end**
4 Linda: probably got stuck **down there**
(BNC: KD2 372-375; corrected transcription)

Tracey and Linda wait for their friends to arrive. They don’t see them yet but they are already able to hear them, which is seen from the first line, not seeing

them yet indicates the long distance that their friends have from them, *Tracey and Linda*. They are not sure of the exact way that their friends will choose. *Tracey* makes an assumption that they are “*probably coming that end*” so representing their friends’ move towards them and finding “*that end*” where *Tracey* is hoping for the appearance of the friends at particular radius from her. The direction of where the friends are at particular radius is the same as the reference words “*down there*”, as stated by *Linda*.

2.3.3. Time Deixis

Time deixis organizes much broader scope of speaker’s potency connection with the time flow. (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 62) states that therefore, deictic words of time are very complete, such as adverbs of time ‘*today*’, ‘*yesterday*’, and ‘*tomorrow*’, and also adverbs such as ‘*last Wednesday*’/ ‘*Tuesday*’/ ‘*Thursday*’/ *et cetera*, ‘*this afternoon*’/ ‘*this morning*’/ *et cetera*, ‘*next month*’/ ‘*week*’/ ‘*year*’/ *et cetera*, and others. While the deictic words that mentioned before are probably not used, the other deictic words are used, such as tenses: “tenses are parts of major element, assuring that almost every sentence during the time when being expressed are attached to a discourse context”, as stated by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 62). Moreover, time deixis is regarding the enciphering of the temporary dots and ranges which is connected with the time in which the words are resulted in, which means that for interpreting deictic words of time correctly, differentiating between *coding time (CT)*, the utterance moments and *receiving time (RT)*, the receiving moments is needed. Coding time is commonly near the speaker meanwhile, receiving time is near the recipient, as written by (O’Keeffe et al., 2020, p. 82).

2.3.4. Discourse Deixis

(Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 62-63) states that the next aspect of deixis is discourse deixis. Discourse deixis relates to the usage of statements uttered to indicate several parts of discourse that consist of the statements uttered. In contrast with place, person, and time deixis that obviously supply exophoric reference, referring to the present recipient who is known from the context of situation, discourse deixis refers to the speaker’s connection with a text. (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 63-64) gives an

example regarding discourse deixis, that is *Joy, Connie, and Norman* have a conversation regarding a cricket player who has a bad reputation:

(3.31)

- 1 Connie: Yeah but I think all the things they said about him were true,
2 (1.4)
3 UNK: I hate [the man I do.]
4 Norman: [about what.]
5 Connie: takin' drugs and havin' other women and all that sort of thing I mean
6 Norman (well) they're [all the same]
7 Joy: [that's a lie.]

(BNC: KCP 938-942; corrected transcription)

In the first and fifth line, *Connie* gives statements regarding an amount of statements without prove against the cricket player. She seems to believe these statements meanwhile in the seventh line, *Joy* uses demonstrative pronoun “*that*” which dares them as “*a lie*” emphatically. “*That*” is much broader in range, not referring previously to the reference words, such as “*drugs*” or “*other women*” that have the person or thing that a word or a phrase: *drugs* or *other women* refer to the outer world of the discourse. (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 64) points to it as sustained reference – pointing to all the statements without prove. Furthermore, there is a difference between the usages of anaphoric reference and deictic words of discourse. (O’Keeffe et al., 2020, p. 84-85) states that the usage of anaphoric reference is for tracking a previous noun phrase. Meanwhile, the usage of deictic words of discourse is for focusing the attention of the listener towards the meaning aspects which are stated by a sentence, a clause, an entire idea or a paragraph.

2.3.5. Social Deixis

Social deixis “enciphers the participants’ social identities or social relations between the participants, or between one of the participants and the existences or people that are pointed to”, as stated by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 66). The relationships of the speaker towards the recipient are also represented in how the participants point at each other with calling words. For example, relying on the speaker, a broad scope of forms of distinct calling is able to be used as the result of the relations between the speaker and the university professor. (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 66) states that the faculty dean is more possibly to call him or her ‘*Professor X*’ meanwhile,

a companion, or an outsider in the street may call him or her *'Mr. or Mrs. X'*. His or her friend will most possibly just call *'Steph' or 'Barbara'* and husband and wife may use a word of affection, such as *'darling'*. The kids of the professor use terms of kinship, such as *'dad'/'mom' or 'daddy'/'mommy'*, not using titles or names. Choosing the recipient enciphers a distinct social relations to the speaker *'him' or 'her'*.

2.3.6. Empathy Deixis

The last aspect of deixis is empathy deixis, as stated by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 66). Empathy deixis is indicated to as *'emotional deixis'*, as stated by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 66), indicating the way the speaker “in person has involvement with the existence, circumstances or space in which he refers or identifies himself with the recipient’s behavior or point of view”. (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 67) states that empathy deixis frequent entangles options between pair words in which “*'this'* is chosen more than *'that'*, *'here'* more than *'there'*, and *'now'* more than *'then'*”. For example, “*Janet is coming. I hope she doesn't bring that husband of hers*”, in which the usage of *'that'* is “defining dislike or disapproval”.

2.4. Reference and Its Types

Deixis has a role in reference system, as stated by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 49). Reference study is regarding the way of connecting the meaning to the personal pronouns such as *'I', 'it', 'this', 'that', 'here', 'there' or 'then'* via the usage of an environment shared, as written by (O’Keeffe et al., 2020, p. 69). There are two types of references, that are exophoric and endophoric references. Both of the references represent an important information which is used to find out the meaning of the parts in a sentence. The explanations of the two types of references mentioned above are as follows:

2.4.1. Exophoric Reference

Exophoric reference represents facts or details which are only gotten from the situational context, as written by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 49), referring to a thing in outer part of *the text or discourse*, as written by (O’Keeffe et al., 2020, p. 72).

(Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 49) states that the explanation regarding the exophoric reference involves deixis. As a description, below is the example of exophoric reference in which the phrase “*this morning*” means the morning time of the day when the subject “*Mum*” had a perm. It means that the time that *Mum* had a perm, which is “*this morning*” shows exophoric reference, referring to the situational context of an action “*Mum had a perm*” in the sentence as follows, as stated by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 49): (3.3) *Mum had a perm this morning.*

2.4.2. Endophoric Reference

Endophoric reference is generally embodied in anaphoric reference which refers to the source in a text, which has different characteristics, that is *non-deictic*. So, it does not refer to the context of situation like exophoric reference. Anaphoric reference draws in two or more reference remarks which refer to the identical individual or item in outer part of the discourse, which are called *co-referential*. One of the reference remarks which is characteristically a third person pronoun – its explanation relies on the other remarks in inner part of the discourse, as stated by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 51). There are two identified types of endophoric reference, that are anaphoric and cataphoric references. The explanation of anaphoric reference is gotten from indicating to a previous noun phrase whereas, the explanation of cataphoric reference is gotten from indicating to a following thing, as shown in the examples below:

(3.5) (...) the picture that comes on is Newlands Park you know. At the moment **this** is a dreadful area.

In order to get the explanation of the reference remark “*this*”, we need to see the previous discourse in which there is an identified item of the reference remark as mentioned before, that is “*Newlands Park*”, as stated by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 51).

(Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 52) shows how a phrase is arranged at the end of a sentence which refers to a thing in inner part of the discourse draws in cataphoric reference as shown in the example below:

(3.7) Joy: I just give **it** all away didn't i Rudy **my knitting**.

(3.8) UNK: (...) but **he**'s eighty seven **he** is, **her brother**.

In the example of (3.7) above, the personal pronoun “*it*” which is stated by Joy points to the following phrase “*my knitting*” and in the example of (3.8) above,

both words “*he*” are *co-referential* with the phrase “*her brother*”, as stated by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 52). Pronouns are divided inequally over both types of references, that are exophoric and endophoric references. (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 52) states that ‘*this*’ as demonstrative pronoun is used in both types of references. While ‘*i*’, ‘*you*’, and ‘*we*’ as the first and second personal pronouns represent exophoric reference. In contrary, the usage of *third personal pronouns such as ‘he’, ‘she’, and ‘they’* mostly take position as reference remarks in the discourse, their reference is non-deictic and anaphoric, as stated by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 52). However, the third personal pronouns are also used in exophoric reference as shown in the example below:

(3.10) For he’s a jolly good fellow

And so say all of us

Halliday and Hasan give a commentation about the reference of pronoun ‘*he*’ which is not shown clearly in the text even though ‘*he*’ in this text undoubtedly refers to the present person, as stated by (Ruhlemann, 2018, p. 52). So, it is person deictic and it is used in exophoric reference. Therefore, it reminds us regarding any reference remark which can be used deictically for the reason that their explanation is based on the situational context.

2.5. Previous Related Studies

There are several facts about deixis found in the three researches which are revealed, that are as follows: the research which entitled “An Analysis of Deixis and Its Reference Used by Main Character in “A Thousand Words” Movie Script by Steve Koren”, that is conducted by Sasmita et al. (2018) reveals five types of deixis, that are person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis, with the numbers of event occurring in “A Thousand Words” movie script in which there is an analysis of deixis that is explained in general, such as the words “You and Your” here means a listener in a conversation, et cetera. There is also an analysis of deixis that is explained specifically, and the research also reveals a lot of references (no types of references are discussed in this research) from the five types of deixis with the numbers of utterances in the movie script, that are “I”, “Me”, “We”, “Us”, “My” (first person deixis), et cetera. The similarities between this research and my research are both of them reveal person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis,

explain the analysis of deixis specifically, reveal reference words from the five types of deixis with the numbers of utterances in the movie script, that are “I” and “we”. However, there are several differences between both of the researches, that are this research only reveals five types of deixis, has two kinds of explanations of the analysis of deixis, that are general and specific explanations, reveals reference words from only five types of deixis, that are “Me”, “Us”, “My”, et cetera, without the explanations of the types of references meanwhile my research reveals six types of deixis, including empathy deixis, has only one explanation of the analysis of deixis, that is specific explanation, and reveals reference words from the six types of deixis, that are “you”, “your”, “he”, “she”, “it”, “they”, et cetera. Meanwhile, the research which entitled “An Analysis of Deixis Using “Beauty and The Beast” Movie Script”, that is conducted by Fadlilah and Septyani (2018) only reveals three types of deixis, that are person, place, and time deixis which are found in the sentences of the conversations in “Beauty and The Beast” movie script in which the analysis of each type of deixis is explained specifically as in this speech, “The Beast: **He** stole a rose.”, the word “he” here means Belle’s father, et cetera. The research also reveals the frequency of each deixis usage in the events in the movie script in which the dominant deixis that is found is person deixis meanwhile, the result of the frequency of place and time deixis is same. The similarities between this research and my research are both of them reveal person, place, and time deixis, explain the analysis of each type of deixis specifically, and reveal reference words from the three types of deixis. However, there are several differences between both of the researches, that are this research only reveals three types of deixis, reveal reference words from only three types of deixis, and reveals the frequency of each deixis usage and the dominant deixis meanwhile my research reveals six types of deixis, including discourse, social, and empathy deixis, reveals reference words from the six types of deixis, and has no revelation of the frequency of each deixis usage and the dominant deixis.

Aside from the two researches, the research which entitled “An Analysis of Deixis in Avenger Infinity War Movie”, that is conducted by Sari and Zakrimal (2020) reveals five types of deixis, that are person, temporal, place, discourse, and social deixis which are found in the sentences of the conversations in “Avenger

Infinity War” movie script in which the analysis of each type of deixis is explained specifically and with the sentences of conversation in detail as in this speech, “[Echoing the familiarly defiant 2008 Tony Stark] I’m sorry, Earth is closed today. You better pack it up and get outta **here**.” means Earth (mentioned in the previous sentence) where the listener standing, et cetera but no types of references are discussed in this research. This research only focuses on finding out the types of deixis and the most dominant usage of type of deixis as shown in the movie script, that is person deixis. The similarities between this research and my research are both of them reveal person, temporal or time, place, discourse, and social deixis, and reveal reference words from the five types of deixis. However, there are several differences between both of the researches, that are this research only reveals five types of deixis, reveals reference words from only five types of deixis without the explanations of the types of references, and reveals the dominant usage of type of deixis meanwhile my research reveals six types of deixis, including empathy deixis, reveals reference words from the six types of deixis, reveals the types of references, and has no revelation of the dominant usage of type of deixis. Therefore, the novelty of my research is one more type of deixis found in “Black Widow” movie script, that is empathy deixis, there are the explanations of two types of references, that are exophoric, and endophoric references which consist of anaphoric and cataphoric references that are used to find the meaning of the deictic words, the usage of deictic words which are classified into the six types of deixis is to refer to a word, phrase, sentence or an entire idea which are called reference words, which are known from classifying them into the two types of references, and there are different deictic and reference words found in this movie script. Accordingly, my research has different focuses, finds more complete types of deixis, explains the types of references, deictic and reference words in contrast with the three researches explained above.