

CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter presents the experts theories that are relevant to solve the problem regarding an analysis of deixis in “Knives Out” movie script. The expert theories to discuss are the definition of pragmatics, deixis and types of deixis, reference and I am going to compile and discuss the previous related studies that are used to compare the previous related studies in this research.

2.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is an important branch of linguistics that focuses on the study of how context influences the meaning of language in communication. Levinson (1983:21) defines that pragmatics is the study of relations between language and context. It means that pragmatic explores how speakers use language in real-life situations to achieve their communicative goals and how meaning is shaped by factors such as the speaker's intentions, the listener's knowledge and expectations, and the social and cultural context in which communication takes place. Therefore, pragmatic is the way we can convey the meaning through the communication.

There are many benefits of studying pragmatics. One of the main benefits of studying pragmatics is that it helps overcome misunderstandings in communication. According to Yule (1996:4), Pragmatics help us to understand the actual meaning behind someone's utterances. Pragmatics can enhance our overall language skills. By understanding how language is used in real life situations, we can develop more effective speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills. Understanding pragmatics helps us recognize and interpret these variations more effectively.

According to Huang (2017:2) there are a few branches of pragmatics such as implicature, presupposition, deixis, speech acts, et cetera. In this research, I used deixis to analyze Knives Out movie script. Deixis commonly can be classified into three main categories, namely person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. These categories are employed for examining language usage, particularly in cases where

the listener may struggle to comprehend the speaker's intended meaning. Therefore, deixis plays a significant role in enhancing language comprehension. This theory has been applied to analyze the various forms of deixis that are found in films and their respective functions.

2.2 Context

According to Huang (2007:13) context is one of those notions which is used very widely, but it is difficult to give a precise definition. Mey (1993:38) stated context is important in sorting out ambiguities in spoken or written language. Meaning, context plays a big role in communication, because the utterances will be very difficult to be interpreted correctly without the role of context in communication. According to Cutting (2002:3) there are three types of context, such as: (1) situational context is the context of situation where the interaction taking place when the communication occurs, (2) background knowledge context what they know about each other and the world, (3) co-textual context is the context surrounding the text itself.

From the statements above, I can conclude that context refers to the surrounding information or circumstances that help give meaning to a particular word, phrase, sentence, or conversation. Context plays a crucial role in communication because the same words can have different meanings depending on the context in which they are used.

2.3 Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:54), the term deixis originally comes from the Ancient Greek word means *pointing* or *indicating*. Deixis is one of the branches in pragmatic that refers to the use of words or phrases that rely on situational or contextual factors to understand their meaning. In linguistic usage, deixis is a mechanism used by language to refer to location, time, or person that are relevant to the communicative situation. There are five types of deixis namely *person deixis*, *time deixis*, *place deixis*, *discourse deixis* and *social deixis*, as written by Levinson (1983:68). Down below, I am going to discuss each type of deixis as I mentioned before.

2.3.1 Person deixis

Levinson (1983:62) defines person deixis concern the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered. Person deixis is one of the types of deixis in linguistics that refers to the use of words or expressions that depend on the relationship between the speaker and other participants in the conversation. According to Yule (1996:10), person deixis is used to indicate the person involved in the conversation, namely first person (I), second person (you), and third person (he, she, it). There are several pronouns of person deixis given by Cruse (2006:127), such as “I”, “mine”, “myself”, “you”, “yours”, “yourself”, “him”, “hers”, “herself”, etc. Down below, I am going to explain each one of first-person deixis, second-person deixis, and third person deixis into several sub chapter.

From the following statements above, understanding person deixis is necessary in communication contexts as it helps provide clear and relevant information about the use of words or expressions that depend on the relationship between the speaker and other participants in the conversation. Person deixis also separated into three categories, namely first-person deixis (using “I” as a pronouns), second person deixis (using “you” as a pronouns), and third person deixis (using “he”, “they”, “it” as a pronouns). A proper understanding of person deixis enables more effective communication and minimizes confusion or misunderstanding between speakers and listeners.

a. First Person Deixis

First person deixis is a type of deixis refers to the use of words or expressions that indicate the speaker's perspective as the subject in a conversation. According to Yule (1996:10), person deixis divided into three categories, represented by the pronouns for the first person (*I*), second person (*you*), and third person (*he*, *she*, or *it*). Moreover, Levinson (1983:63) states first-person deixis refers to the use of the speaker himself. First-person deixis split into two categories such as singular and plural first-person. These are the example of singular first-person pronouns, namely “I”, “me”, “my”, “mine”, “myself”. And plural first-person pronouns: “we”, “us”, “our”, “ours”, “ourselves”. According to

Levinson (1983:69), plural first-person deixis also separated into two forms, namely inclusive “we” and exclusive “we” plural first-person pronouns. The different between those two forms is that in inclusive “we”, both the speaker and addressee are included in the utterance, in exclusive “we” the addressee are not included in the utterance.

I am going to put the example of singular and plural first-person deixis (using inclusive “we” and exclusive “we”) in the utterances below:

- a.) **I** am very happy to meet you
- b.) **We** should work together in this project
- c.) Speaker 1: Did you have any plan next week?

Speaker 2: "**We** are going on vacation next week."

In the first example, the word "I" can be identified as singular first-person deixis because the word “I” is used to refers to the speaker who is speaking to the person they are addressing. In the second example, the word "we" can be identified as inclusive “we” plural first-person pronoun because the word “we” is used to refer to the speaker and the addressee that are included in the utterance above. In the third example, the word "we" can be identified as exclusive “we” plural first-person pronoun, because the word “we” the addressee are not included in the utterance above.

b. Second Person Deixis

Second person deixis is a type of deixis used in language that indicates to the person being addressed or given commands. According to Levinson (1983:62) the function of second person deixis is to encode the speaker reference to one or more addressees. Yule (2006:10) also states that person deixis “you” as the interlocutor and we have to identify that each person in conversation shift from being “I” to being “you” to learn this deictic expression. These are the example of second person deixis pronounce, namely “you”, “your”, “yours”, “yourself”, “yourselves”. I am going to put the example of second person deixis in the utterance below:

a) Are **you** coming to the party tonight?

In this sentence, the word "you" is used to refer to the person being addressed or the interlocutor. The speaker in this sentence is asking whether the addressee will be attending the party tonight.

c. Third Person Deixis

Levinson (1983:62) defines that third person deixis is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speaker or nor addressees of the utterance. Levinson (1983:69) states that third person deixis differs significantly from first- or second-person deixis as it does not specifically relate to any particular participant-role in the speech event. Moreover, Grundy (2000:27) states that third person deixis "he", "it", "she", "they" are not usually used deictically but rather connect anaphorically to people or object that already cited in the discourse. I am going to put the example of third person deixis in the utterance below:

a) **He** went to the office.

In this sentence, the word "he" is an example of third person deixis. "He" refers to a person or object that is not present in the conversation. This sentence implies that someone who is not present went to the office.

2.3.2 Time Deixis

Time deixis refers to the linguistic ability to express time in relation to the context of communication. Huang (2007:144) stated time deixis focuses on how temporal points and spans relative are encoded in relation to the time when a statement is made. It means to accurately understand a time deictic, it must be taken into account in relation to the moment when the communication occurs. To do this correctly, we need to identify the difference between *coding time* (CT), which refers to the moment of utterance and *receiving time* (RT), which refers to the receiving moment needed. Coding time are normally located near the speaker, meanwhile the receiving time are located near the receiver, as written by O'Keeffe (2020:82). Yule (1996:14) states the form of temporal deixis such as "this week", "last week", "next week", "today", "yesterday", "tonight", "tomorrow", etc. Therefore, English has a temporal system that includes past, present, and future. In

the case of time deixis, words or expressions are used to refer to a specific time within the communicative context, whether it happened in the past, present or will occur in the future.

I am going to put the examples of time deixis usage given by Huang (2007:145) in the utterances below:

- a.) Start the engine *now*!
- b.) *Yesterday* was a public holiday.

In the first example, the word "now" is used as a time deixis using proximal form to indicate that the action of starting the engine should be done immediately at the present moment. In the second example, the word "yesterday" is used as a temporal deixis using distal form to refer to the day before the current day.

From the following statements above, understanding time deixis in communication is necessary as it can provide the clear information that are relative to the time of utterance occurs. Mistakes in temporal deixis usage can lead to confusion or misinterpretation. Therefore, a good understanding of the context and the correct use of temporal words or expressions is needed for effective communication.

2.3.3 Place Deixis

Place deixis refers to location where the communication occurs. Cruse (2006:166) define place deixis is words and phrases that are used to point to a location. Which means in place deixis, we use words or phrases that related to pointing at something such as "here", "there", "above", "below," and other similar expressions to indicate or refer to specific positions or locations in a conversation. According to Levinson (1983:62), place deixis divided into two forms, such as proximal forms (near the speaker) and distal forms (far from speaker). There are a few examples of proximal terms and distal terms that are given by Yule (1996:9), in proximal forms there are 'here', 'this'. In distal forms there are "there", "that". In the case of place deixis, words or expressions are used to refer to a location or position related to the speaker or other objects.

Down below I am going to put the example of place deixis usage given by Ruhlemann (2018:62):

(3.28)

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)

In this example that are given above, Linda and Tracey are waiting outside, waiting for their friends to arrive. They can already hear their friends but haven't seen them yet, indicating that their friends are still far away. The three of them are unsure about the exact path their friends will be taking. Tracey assumes that their friends are "probably coming that end," which implies that Tracey expects their friends to approach from a specific direction, at a distance from her own location. Linda also conveys a sense of distance to their friends' location by referring to it as "down there."

From the following statements above, understanding place deixis is necessary in communication contexts as it helps provide clear and relevant information about the location of objects being discussed. A proper understanding of spatial deixis enables more effective communication and minimizes confusion or misunderstanding between speakers and listeners.

2.3.4 Social deixis

Cruse (2006:166) defines social deixis are utterances that are used to indicate the position of the referent on the scales of social rank and intimacy in relative to the speaker. Levinson (1983:63) states social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinction that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relation holding between speaker and addressee or speaker and some referent. Social deixis can contain information about conversational

participants such as age, sex, kin relationship, social class or ethnic group, as written by O’Keeffe (2020:87).

Moreover, according to Levinson (1983:90), there are two basic kinds of social deixis namely relational and absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis is concerned with the use of language to describe the social relationship between the speaker and the listener. Absolute social deixis focuses on the social status or personal identity of the individuals being addressed.

Down below, I am going to put each example of relational or absolute social deixis:

- a) **My wife** went to the grocery store this morning
- b) Excuse me, **Doctor**, could you please take a look at this?

In the first sentence, the use of the phrase "my wife" refers to the social relationship between the speaker (who is the husband) and his wife. The word "my" indicates the personal relationship of the speaker to the person being talked about, which in this case is the speaker's wife. In the second sentence, the use of the word "Doctor" as an absolute social deixis refers to someone's status or identity as a doctor. The speaker uses "Doctor" to show respect and acknowledge the authority held by the individual in the medical field.

Based from the following statements above, social deixis only refers to the scales of social rank and intimacy in between the speaker and the addressee. Understanding social deixis is necessary in communication contexts as it helps provide relevant information and enables more effective communication and minimizes confusion or misunderstanding between speakers and listeners.

2.3.5 Discourse deixis

Discourse deixis a type of deixis that refers to the use of words or phrases that rely to the current context or situation of communication. Levinson (1983:85) specifically defines discourse deixis focuses on the use of expressions with utterance to refers to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance. Cummings (2005:28) also states in discourse deixis, linguistic expressions are used

to refer to a section of a larger discourse (either written text or an oral text) in which these expressions appear. That means, discourse deixis is used to refer to something being discussed in the context of a conversation or writing.

Moreover, Cruse (2000:323) stated that discourse deixis refers to the use of “this” to point to future discourse element, and “that” to point to past discourse elements. Levinson (1983:87) also gives another example of the words that are used in discourse deixis such as “but”, “therefore”, “in conclusion”, “still”, “however”, “anyway”, “well”, “besides”, “actually”, “so”, “after all”, etc. I am going to put two examples of discourse deixis below:

a.) I bet you haven't heard **this** story

b.) **That** was the funniest story I've ever heard

In the first sentence "I bet you haven't heard this story," there is the use of discourse deixis. In this sentence, the phrase "this" is used to refer to the story being discussed in the current conversation context. In the second sentence "That was the funniest story I've ever heard". In this sentence, the word "that" is used to refer to the story that was previously mentioned or heard.

2.4 Reference

According to Yule (2010:131) A reference is defined as the act by a speaker (or writer) of using words to enable a listener (or reader) to identify something. Cruse (2006:43) defines reference meaning as referring to one or more particular individual entities (persons, things, places, times, and so on).

Down below, I am going to put the example of reference given by Cruse (2006:43):

I saw **Pete** **here** **yesterday**.

My **husband** is in **London** **now**.

Someone has stolen **the** **vase**.

The words I, Pete, here, yesterday, my husband, London, now, and the vase all play a crucial role in indicating a specific individual or object mentioned in the

message. To comprehend the intended meaning, the listener must correctly identify the 'referent' being referred to. A definite referring expression is considered successful when it provides sufficient information to eliminate all possible referents except the correct one. The amount of information required in the expression's meaning varies depending on the context in which it is used.

From the following statements above, I can conclude that reference is used to referring to exact individual entities such as person, places, times, things, and so on.

2.5 Previous Related Studies

In this section, I will reveal three previous studies conducted by others which are similar and become the inspiration in conducting this research.

The first previous related studies conducted by Fauziah (2015) and titled "An Analysis of Deixis in 'A Thousand Words' Movie Script by Steve Koren" reveals three types of deixis: person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. There are two objectives of this research. The first one is to find out the types of deixis that are found in "A Thousand Words" movie script by Steve Koren, and the second one is to find out the function of each types of deixis in "A Thousand Words" movie script by Steve Koren. However, there are several significance differences between this research and my research. This research only reveals three types of deixis such as person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis using Yule's theory. Meanwhile, my research focuses on five types of deixis namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis, using Levinson's theory. The result of the study reveals that there are 385 person deixis, 52 place deixis, 64 time deixis that are used in "A Thousand Words" movie script by Steve Koren.

The second previous related studies conducted by Nurjanah (2018) and titled "A Deixis Analysis of Moana Movie Script" also reveals three types of deixis: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis using Yule's theory. This study has two objectives to conduct the whole research. The first one is to investigate the types of deixis that are found in "A Deixis Analysis of Moana Movie Script". The second one is to find out the most dominant types of deixis that are used in "A Deixis

Analysis of Moana Movie Script”. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data used is script of Moana movie (2016). The result of this study shows that the most dominant deixis that are used to conduct the research “A Deixis Analysis of Moana Movie Script” is personal deixis which counted of 1.041 deictic expressions, with first-person deixis used 519 times, second person deixis 311 times, and third person deixis used 211 times. In the second rank is place deixis with total used 105 times, and on the third rank is time deixis used 26 times. So, the total of research that are counted in this study uses 1.172 deictic expressions.

The third previous related studies conducted by Imelda (2022) and titled “Deixis and References in Black Widow (2019) Movie Script” reveals six types of deixis, such as person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, discourse deixis, and empathy deixis using Ruhlemann’s theory. This study also has two main objectives: (1) to describe the types of deixis and deictic words that are found in “Black Widow” movie script, (2) to describe the types of references and reference words that are found in “Black Widow” movie script. This study using qualitative approach and conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. However, there are significance differences and also similarities between this research and my research. This research reveals six types of deixis, such as person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, discourse deixis, and empathy deixis using Ruhlemann’s theory. This research also explains more complete information such as explaining the types of references words that are found in the utterances, namely exophoric reference and endophoric reference. Meanwhile, my research focuses on five types of deixis namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis, using Levinson’s theory. My research also describing the reference words that are appeared in utterances among several characters in movie script.