

CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses the experts' theories basic knowledge, explanation of pragmatics, context, types of deixis, and references, which are used to analyze "John Wick: Chapter 4" movie script outlined the formulation of the problem in Chapter 1. This chapter discusses the previous related studies which are used to compare the previous related studies with this research.

2.1. Pragmatics

There are some definition and statement about pragmatics. According to Yule (1996: 4), pragmatics examines the connection between linguistic structures and the individuals who utilize them. Yule provided a further explanation, stating that pragmatics is the study of how individuals communicate in social situations and how meaning is expressed when words are not taken literally. Yule also emphasizes that pragmatics is concerned with how language users comprehend and interpret messages in light of cultural norms, shared knowledge, and the environment of communication. Then, according to Cook (2003: 51), pragmatics is a field of study that examines the knowledge and procedures that facilitate human communication for mutual understanding in conversation. And according to Levinson (1983: 21), pragmatics is a discipline that studies the relationship between language and context and is the basis for a comprehensive understanding of language.

Another definition of pragmatics taken by Crystal (1987: 62), argues that pragmatics is a study that investigates the factors that govern individual language choices in social interaction as well as the impact of these choices on others. Pragmatic factors consistently influence the choice of phonological features, grammatical structures, and vocabulary to express meaning. Therefore, pragmatics is the study of how people understand words as they use them in real-life social contexts, or words in context.

Based on this statement, pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies language in the context of implied meaning. By understanding the context, the listener can interpret the meaning implied in the speaker's speech.

2.2. Context

According to Yule (1996: 21), context refers to the physical or situational environment that has a significant influence on the interpretation of the referring expression. Therefore, it is impossible to resolve many language instances without include context-dependent meaning components. Furthermore, Huang (2014: 16), The term “context” is frequently used in linguistic literature, however it might be challenging to provide a correct definition from a theoretically neutral standpoint. However, context can be explained in a more detailed manner. The term “definitive” is used to describe what is pertinent to a dynamic environment or environment in which linguistic elements are used in a systematic manner.

In addition, Cutting (2002: 3), context relates to information about the spoken or written word's location and time as well as the physical and social environment, as well as socio-psychological aspects that affect communication. Also, as stated by Cutting, classify three types of contexts in communications:

- a) The situational context, or what the speakers are aware of in their immediate surroundings.
- b) The context of background information, or what the speakers and listeners know about the world and each other.
- c) The co-textual context, or what they are aware of in relation to their statements.

2.3. Types of Deixis

A phenomenon known as of deixis takes place when we use words or pronouns to indicate or imply something. According to Levinson (1983: 54), the phenomenon of deixis is the clearest example of how the structure of language directly reflects the relationship between language and the situation in which language is used. Levinson (1983: 54) explain that deixis comes from a Greek word meaning to point or indicate. In his explanation, he uses examples such as

demonstrative pronouns, first and second person pronouns, adverbs of specific time and place (such as "now" and "here"), as well as some other grammatical features directly related to the context of the utterance as prototypical or focal examples.

In addition, Levinson (1983: 54), also defines deixis as primarily the study of the ways in which language encodes or pragmatizes aspects of the event or context of the utterance and its impact on the way the utterance is interpreted. According to Grundy (2000: 19), deixis is a linguistic phenomenon that refers to ambiguity that can only be understood by considering the context, specifically the identity of the speaker, the location of the sentence, and the time of pronunciation, as well as three other factors related to the situation in which the speaker is speaking.

There are various explanations for the types of deixis as stated by experts, in this study, I am going to discuss types of deixis. According to Levinson (1983: 9) there are five types of deixis namely: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

2.3.1. Person Deixis

Person deixis has a relationship to the person grammatical categories. Levinson (1983: 62), person deixis is concerned with how language encodes the roles of individuals in speech. Person deixis obviously functions using fundamental three-part categories by the pronouns for first person (I), second person (you), and third person (he, she, and it), as written by Yule (1996: 10).

In addition, according to Curse (2000: 319), in terms of personality traits, the most important people in a challenging situation are the speaker (also known as the first person), the address (also known as the second person), and other people. Individuals in the fourth generation are not used to describe the speaker or the listener.

Table 2.1. Person Deixis (Curse 2000: 320)

English	Singular	Plural
1 st person	I/me	We/us
2 nd person	You	You
3 rd person	He/him/, she/her, It	They/them

2.3.1.1 First Person Deixis

First person deixis is a types of deixis referred to the speakers himself or perspective as the subject. According to Yule (1996: 10) person deixis have three categories by the pronouns for first person (I), second person (you), and third person (he, she, it). Furthmore, according to Levinson (1983: 63) first person deixis refers of the speaker’s reference to himself. Moreover, first-person deixis have two categories such as singular and plural first deixis. The singular first-person pronouns, such as: “I”, “me”, “my”, “mine”, “myself”. And plural first-person pronouns such as: “we”, “us”, “our”, “ours”, “ourselves”. The example of first-person pronouns singular and plural can be found in the utterances below:

a) Speaker : “I will comeback next month”

In the first example above, the word “I” is the singular first-person deixis, and it refers to the speaker himself.

b) Speaker : “we both want to find a way out”

In the second example above, the word “we” there was plural first-person deixis, because the word “we” refers the speaker and addressees in conversation.

2.3.1.2 Second Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983: 63), The second person's deixis is a reference point for the learner to later on. Furthermore, Grundy (2000: 24), When the context calls for reference, the word "you" can be used in a deixis context. It can also be used in a more general context when the goal is to address the individual

in question, in which case the word "you" can be used in a non-deixis context.. The second-person deixis such as: “you”, “your”, “yours”, “yourself”, “yourselves”. The example of second-person pronouns can be found in example below:

Speaker: “You can mistake in your life, but don't give up”

In the example above, the word “you” can have two meanings. First, the utterance could be made by a motivator while giving a speech in an events attended by many people, in this case referring to more than one person. Second, the word “you” refers to a one person who interacts with the speaker.

2.3.1.3 Third Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983: 62), third-person is the process of using language to communicate with people or entities that do not include individuals or listeners who are expected to comply. Furthermore, Levinson (1983: 69), defines Individuals in the third-person significantly differ from the first or second-person due to the lack of specific participation in the study.

In addition, Grundy (2000: 27), states that third-person pronouns typically refers endophorically, either to antecedent person or objects already mentioned in the discourse in the case of anaphoric reference, or occasionally to person or objects about to be mentioned (cataphoric reference). Thrid-person deixis are: “he”, “she”, “it”, “they”. The example of the thrid-person pronouns can be found in utterance below:

Staff : “ What do you want me to do ?”

Owner : “ Hopefully, he won't stink up the joint”

In the example above, the conversation happens between the staff (speaker) and the owner (hearer). The word “he” refers to person or object that is not present in the conversation.

2.3.2. Time deixis

According to Yule (1996: 14), we are able to interpret temporal trends as either observable (visible) or hidden (not visible) from us. Then, Yule (1996: 15) with temporal deixis, distance from present reality or facts can be expressed as well as separation from current time by using a distant or distal form. Furthermore, present tense is the proximate type and the previous tense is the distal form when denoting temporal deixis in English. Furthermore, according to Levinson (1983: 62), Encoding spatial points and spans in relation to the date and time at which a message has been composed or an utterance is made is known as time deixis. Time deixis is commonly grammaticalized in deictic adverbs of time like: “now”, “then”, “yesterday”, and “this year”, but above all in tense.

In addition, Mayer (2009: 187), In the past, certain prepositions like "in" and "on" in English and other languages have lost their temporal connotations over time, reflecting the broader tendency of nations of space becoming nations of time. Thus, Propositions such as “in, on, at, and by” in phrases such as “in the morning,” “at the time,” “during the day,” and “toward evening” have evolved into temporal or time deixis markers in language. This use of language to associate the speaker or writer with a particular moment reflects the transition from an original meaning focused on the temporal dimension (time) to the spatial dimension (space). Linguistically, temporal deixis in English is characterized by the use of temporal adverbs such as “yesterday,” “tomorrow,” “in the morning,” and tense markers on verbs that indicate the difference between the present and the past. These changes show how language continues to evolve to convey temporal information in a more specific and contextual way.. The example of the time deixis can be found in utterance below:

Staff : “ I can take you to the table right now”

Inspector : “ Ok”

In the example above, the conversation happens between the staff (speaker) and the inspector (hearer). Also, the word “now” indicates the current time

as well as the specified time. And, the staff uses the word “now” in the speech, which is classified as time deixis.

2.3.3. Place Deixis

Place deixis (spatial deixis), according to Yule (1996: 12), The concept of distance that has been mentioned is very relevant in the context of spatial deixis, which refers to determining the relative location of people and objects. Spatial deixis allows speakers to indicate or refer to the position of entities in space, both physically and mentally. In this context, it is important to remember that the location specified in spatial deixis can be relative depending on the speaker's point of view. Mentally, speakers can describe location by using mental representations or cognitive mappings, whereas physically, spatial deixis often relies on concrete visual or spatial indications. Thus, spatial deixis not only concerns the designation of physical locations but also involves complex cognitive constructions in understanding position in space. Furthermore, Mayer (2009: 186), states that Spatial deixis is closely related to the use of adverbs such as "here and there" and some prepositions such as "at" or "on" in linguistic contexts. This concept encompasses the ways in which speakers or writers refer to or indicate the location of entities in physical or mental space. The use of adverbs such as "there" and "here" allows speakers to indicate the relative position of objects or places in relation to themselves or to other places mentioned in the context of the conversation or text.

In addition, Levinson (1983: 79), defines that Place or space deixis is a linguistic concept that refers to the way in which the location of an object is determined in relation to reference points in speech events. The importance of this location specification can be gauged from the fact that there are two basic approaches to referring to objects in language. The first approach is to describe or name the object, while the second approach is to place the object in a particular temporal or spatial context. Moreover, Cruse (2000:320) defines that spatial deixis manifests itself principally in the form of locative adverbs such as “here” and “there”, and “this” and “that”. The example of the place deixis can be found in utterance below:

Owner : “ Here is your menu”

Customer : “ Thank you”

In the example above, the conversation happens between the owner (speaker) and the customer (hearer). Then, the word “here” indicates the location of the menu and also, the word “here” is categorized as place deixis

2.3.4. Discourse Deixis

According to Levinson (1983: 62), discourse deixis is a concept in the study of linguistics that emphasizes the ways in which references in certain parts of discourse are encoded in the context of an ongoing conversation or text. It involves the use of language to indicate or refer to entities or information that have already been introduced or discussed in the context of ongoing communication. Also, Levinson (1983: 85) discourse deixis is the term used to describe how some utterances refer to parts of the discourse that contain those utterances (including the utterance itself), and sometimes even include the utterance in the conversation. utterance-initial anyway seems to imply that the utterance that contains it is not addressed to the discourse that comes immediately before it, but rather to one or more steps back. There are also different ways in which utterances signify their relationship to the surrounding text.

In addition, Curse (2000: 323), discourse deixis is the study of how certain phrases are used to indicate both past and future parts of discourse. The example of discourse deixis can be found in utterance below:

Anita : “Tommorow, I will do final test”

Fahri : “ Good luck with that”

In the example above, the conversation happens between Anita (speaker) and Fahri (hearer), then the word “that” is categorized as discourse deixis because the word “that” refers to the utterance that is spoken.

2.3.5. Social Deixis

According to Levinson (1983: 62), The encoding of social distinctions related to participant roles is the focus of social deixis, especially when it comes to the social relations between speakers and their addressees or between speakers and some referents. Fine gradations between speaker and addressee levels are regularly encoded in numerous languages. Moreover, Levinson (1983: 90), states that in many languages in different parts of the world, two types of social deictic information seem to be expressed: relational ones, which refer to the social relationship between the speaker, listener, or referring party in the context of communication; and absolute ones, which refer to the social status or role of each individual in the society in question. The most significant kind is relational; relationships between "speaker and referent," "speaker and addressee," "speaker and bystander," and "speaker and setting" are commonly articulated.

In addition, Cruse (2006: 166), defines that Social deictics refers to language use that indicates the relative position on a scale of social status and level of intimacy between the speaker and the referred party. A classic example of this phenomenon is the use of pronoun distinctions (T/V) to express different social relationships between speaker and listener or between speaker and referent in conversation. So, Based on Statement from expert, I conclude Social deixis, in the context of pragmatics and linguistics, refers to the way language is used to indicate social differences, status, or relationships between speakers, listeners, or people referred to in a conversation or communicative context. This can include language use that reflects the social, cultural, or political hierarchies that exist in a society. The example of social deixis can be found in utterance below:

Mother : “ My son, wake up breakfast is ready!”

Son : “ Alright.”

In the example above, the phrase “my son” that social deixis and refers to relationship between mother (speaker) and her son (hearer).

2.4. Reference

According to Cruse (2006: 43), references refer to one or more individual entities, which can be people, things, places, times, or other elements in the context being discussed. Furthermore, according to Yule (1996: 17), reference in a linguistic context refers to the relationship between a speaker's or writer's use of language and a specific purpose, such as identifying an entity or concept to the listener or reader. It also includes considerations made by the speaker about the knowledge that the listener has or can expect to have in relation to the information being conveyed. In other words, reference is not only a communicative act to facilitate understanding, but also reflects the speaker's assumptions and expectations about the listener's understanding of the context.

In addition, according to O'Keeffe et al. (2020: 69), reference addresses the challenges of recognizing individuals, locations, events, or concepts in a shared textual or non-textual/situational context. "I, it, this, that, here, there, or then" and other so-called "semantically empty" linguistic things are among the most commonly used linguistic items to facilitate referencing, at least in the English language. How humans give objects like these significance by utilizing a shared context is the focus of the study of reference. Moreover, Ruhlemann (2018: 49) states that deixis is part of the system of reference. Reference is mainly of two types: exophoric and endophoric reference.

a) Exophoric Reference

According to O'Keeffe et al. (2020: 72), exophoric reference refers to the phenomenon where an expression in a text or discourse refers to something that is not explicitly described in the text itself, but can be understood from the context or situation in which the text is used. This shows the importance of context in interpreting the meaning of a linguistic expression, where additional information from outside the text helps to support the correct interpretation of the expression.

b) Endophoric Reference

According to O’Keeffe et al. (2020: 72), Endophoric reference refers to the use of language to refer to entities such as people, places, times, or situations that have already been introduced in the text or discourse. In other words, endophoric reference allows readers or listeners to identify these entities based on the context conveyed earlier in the text or discourse. Furthermore, according to Ruhlemann (2018: 51), endophoric references most commonly realized through anaphoric reference; anaphora is typically non-deictic, as it does not require support from the context of situation but draws on resources provided in the text.

2.5. Previous Related Studies

This study is supported by a number of previous studies that both relate to and different from it. The evidence that research employs several ideas and methods with various objects and literature is provided by the following:

The first previous research is written by Rusmana and Syahrizal (2024) titled “An Analysis Of Deixis In Little Woman Movie Script”. This research purpose to analyzing types the use of deixis frequency, and to determine the types of dominant deixis used in “the little woman movie script”. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The result of this research shows that the most dominant deixis used was personal deixis with a total frequency of 1958 (78%), next discourse deixis with a frequency 365 (14,38%), then time deixis with a frequency 131 (5,16%), and the last is place deixis with a frequency 85 (3,35%). So, there were totally 2539 deixis data in “the little woman movie script”

The second previous research is written by Rebong and Handayani (2023) titled “Deixis Analysis Found In Bird Box Movie”. The objectives of the research are to find the types of deixis and to dominant type of deixis in “bird box movie”. The researchers use the theory from Yule (2017) to analyze deixis types that characters make. The result of this research shows that the most dominant deixis used was spatial deixis with a frequency 16, next person deixis

with a frequency 12, and the last is temporal deixis with a frequency 6, so there were totally 34 deixis data in “bird box movie”.

The third previous research is written by Sartika and Ambalegin (2022) titled “Deixis Types In Chef Kicks Out Homeless Customer Short Movie”. This research aimed to identifying and to find dominant types of deixis in “chef kicks out homeless customer short movie”. The researchers use the theory from Yule (1996). The result of this research shows that the most dominant deixis used was person deixis with a frequency 70, next spatial deixis with a frequency 10, and the last is temporal deixis with a frequency 3. So, there were totally 83 deixis data in “chef kicks out homeless customer short movie”.

Based on the previous studies above, the similarities between three previous studies and my research that we analyze types of deixis, then, we also explain reference of the deixis. The differences between three previous studies and my research are the object of my study, and the previous studies using Yule the theory, but I will analyze the data by using Levinson theory about the types of deixis.