

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Pragmatics is the study of meaning through utterances spoken by speaker to listener. It is a study about the relation between the language and the context on which to determine the understanding (Levinson, 1983). One of the topics of Pragmatics is deixis. The term deixis comes from the Greek “deiktikos” which means ‘to point directly’ and ‘to show’ or ‘to designate’ (Huang, 2007). Quirk et al. (1985) stated that deixis as the pointer matter. A deictic word is one which takes some element of its meaning from the context or situation (i.e. the speaker, the addressee, the time and the place) of the utterance in which it is used (Hurford et al., 2007). They classified deixis into 3 parts. They are; person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. Meanwhile, Levinson (1983) classified deixis into 5 parts; person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

All reference of deixis involves directing the attention of some other person to something. The something to which attention is directed may or may not be present in the immediate context of interaction. Whether the referent is a hilltop in plain view, a bird’s singing, Gottlob Frege, sorrow, the ideas of Augustine, or the concept of liberty, making reference requires bringing the recipient’s attention in line with that of the speaker. If human cognition is fundamentally intentional in the sense of being about or directed towards something, reference is a form of shared intentionality in which the cognitive focus of two or more persons is aligned and jointly focused. (Huang, 2007)

Natalia & Santoso (2020) studied person deixis in Rhoma Irama's songs. They found 81 occurrences of the most common person deixis, and they are 'Aku', 'Daku', 'Ku', 'Kamu', 'Mu', and 'Nya', dominate all songs. These pronouns were the most common pronouns in his songs. In another study, Sitorus & Herman (2019) investigated there is person deixis that used to point to objects ('it', 'these', 'those books'), all pronouns ('I', 'you', 'we'), possessives ('your', 'our', 'their'). While Miftah (2016) analyzed the person deixis on the selected article of Jakarta Post and she found are 'it' (the third person singular personal pronoun), 'I', 'me', 'we' (the first person singular personal pronoun), 'your' (possessive form of pronoun you), and 'his' (possessive form of pronoun he). Noerrofi'a & Bahri (2019) as the writers found 68 styles of social deixis in the movie Beauty and the Beast, 34 styles of social deixis were categorized as kinds of social deixis and 34 styles of social deixis were categorized as the aims of social deixis. The writer also found two kinds of social deixis, they were 18 styles of social deixis in relational social deixis and 16 styles of social deixis in absolute social deixis. Nuryusticia & Nurrachman (2021) investigated that there are relational which manifested by the speaker and referent, the speaker and addressee, the speaker and bystander, and the speaker and setting. There is also absolute social deixis which is manifested by the authorized speaker, and the authorized recipient absolute social deixis. Viahapsari & Parmawati (2020) analysed that there is one social deixis found in the movie, which is the use of 'Commandant'.

The objective of this research means to analyze and find the use of person deixis and social deixis in *The Duchess*. In the life of the 18th-century Duchess of Devonshire,

Georgiana, and a kind, yet popular aristocrat who is trapped in a failed marriage and has to face personal conflicts - including living with her husband's mistress who happens to be her best friend, and falling passionately in love with a young politician.

The writer decided to choose *The Duchess* as her data source because *The Duchess* has a lot of points that can be used as a way to help the other researcher, or studies that use social deixis to be analyzed. The writer also noticed that there is a big gap of social strata that can be used as data collection in the conversations that happen in *The Duchess*, hence the writer chose social deixis as one of the topics. The writer chose person deixis because there is pronoun tu/vous in social deixis, and it is related to one another, hence the writer feels the need to use person deixis as the other topic.

1.2 Field of the Study

This study investigates person and social deixis in a movie, thus this study is related to linguistics in general, and pragmatics in particular.

1.3 Scope of the Study

The objective of this study is to identify the use of person deixis and social deixis in the film, as this film is filmed with more of Georgiana's perspective and about the drama and political life of The Duchess named Georgiana. The film itself is more about Georgiana's life, trying to find her freedom in the midst of her marriage life with the Duke of Devonshire.

1.4 Problem Formulation

The research questions are

1. What kind of person deixis are used in *The Duchess*?

2. What kind of social deixis are used in *The Duchess*?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are

1. To identify and classify the kinds of person deixis in *The Duchess*.
2. To identify and classify the kinds of social deixis in *The Duchess*.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The objective is to identify person deixis and social deixis in *The Duchess*. Theoretically, this research can help to contribute to the pragmatics, precisely about deixis, person deixis, and social deixis in the novel or film. This research can help many other students in the Faculty of Language and Arts who are interested in pragmatics.

Practically, this research is expected to give more additional information to the other writers to learn and practice their knowledge about the purpose of every deixis and to identify it.

1.7 Definition of Term

1. Deixis

A word or phrase that points to the objective of time, place, or situation in which a speaker is speaking. For example, “have you been in this town long?” the words *this town* and *you* are the deictic expressions in deixis.

2. Person

A form to indicate the speaker first person, the addressee second person, or a third party.

3. Social

The constellation of traits that linguistic forms convey about the social identity of their users—for example, their demographics, personality, and ideological orientation.

4. Movie

A sequence of consecutive still images recorded in a series to be viewed on a screen in such rapid succession as to give the illusion of natural movement; motion picture.

A story, event, or the like, presented in this form.

