CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things done with utterance. The deixis means "pointing" or "indicating" via language (Yule, 1996, p. 9). It deals with connections among situation, the speaker, place, and time the word is uttered.

Deixis concerns with the ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of the context of utterance (Levinson, 1983, p. 54). It means that, deixis is a form of referring that is related to the context of the speaker. It can be interpreted based on the context that has been indicated by the speaker.

Based on Levinson (1983), there are five kinds of deixis. They are person, time, place, social and discourse deixis. Person deixis is reflected directly in grammatical categories of person, such as first person, second person, and third person. Place deixis is related to the spatial location relative to the location of participant in speech event. Time deixis is related to the time when the utterance was spoken. Social deixis concerns with encoding the social distinctions that are relative to participant roles. Discourse deixis is any expression used to refer the earlier or forthcoming segments of the discourse.

In this research, the writer chooses person deixis as his study because it is an interesting topic to analyze. The reason why person deixis is interesting to be analyzed is because the references of person deixis may

create many references depending on the situational context in speech event. According to Yule (1996), a person who speaks gets a role as the first person. If he or she does not speak again, then to be a listener, he or she changes into the second person. A person who is not present in speech event or close with the place of conversation is called third person.

Deixis appears frequently in daily life, whether in spoken or written language, one of them is in movie. Movie is the pictures in the frame, where the frame-by-frame projected through the projector lens is mechanically so that the screen looks like the image is a live (Arsyad, 2004, p. 49).

In a movie, there are a lot of characters. Sometimes, they use deixis that can make the audience confused and misunderstanding. Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing one of movies entitled "The Amazing Spiderman". The Amazing Spiderman is a superhero movie based on Marvel Comic and directed by Marc Webb. The story discusses about Peter Parker. He is a high school student who was abandoned by his parents, leaving him to be raised by his Uncle and Aunt. Like most teenagers, Peter is trying to figure out who he is and how he got to be the person he is today. In an accident happened in a science workshop at Oscorp, Peter is bitten by a chemical infected spider, giving him the sense of a spider and the strength superior to normal human. After his uncle Ben is murdered by a street thief, he decides to do a night hunting to search for his father's murderer. As Peter discovers a mysterious briefcase that belonged to his father, he begins a quest to understand his parents'

disappearance. It leads him directly to Oscorp and the lab of Dr. Curt Connors, his father's former partner. As Spiderman is set on a collision course with Connors' alter-ego, The Lizard, Peter will make life-altering choices to use his powers and shape his destiny to become a hero. The writer chooses this movie because many utterances produced by the characters in the movie contain person deixis. For example is as follows

> BEN: **He** asked **us** to keep it safe. **He** saw it in the window of that leather shop over on 9th Avenue. **He** was 19. What does a 19-year old kid need with a briefcase? And guess who sold it to **him**.
>
> PETER: **I** don't know.

The dialogue above occurred between Ben and Peter Parker. Ben tries to explain to Peter about his father's bag that had been stored in the shed. As seen in the dialogue, '*He*' and '*him*' refer to Peter Parker's dad (Richard Parker). '*He*' functions as subject personal pronoun, '*him*' functions as object personal pronoun, and both of them also can be categorized into singular third person pronoun. '*Us*' refers to Ben Parker and his wife May. It functions as object plural pronoun and is categorized into plural first person. '*I*' refers to Peter Parker as the speaker who has a function as subject in the sentence. The word '*I*' can be categorized into singular first person.

The example above shows that to determine the reference of the use of person deixis in movie is not easy. It depends on the context of situation. Some audience will get confused, and not possibly may be lead to misinterpretation. For that reason the writer is interested to analyze

the person deixis and find out the reference that is used in The Amazing Spiderman movie.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the research background, the writer decides some problem statements, as they are stated in the following research questions:

1. What are the types of person deixis used by the main character in The Amazing Spiderman movie?

2. What are the references of person deixis used by the main character in The Amazing Spiderman movie?

1.3 Objective of the Research

Based on the problem above, this research has some aims. They are:

1. To classify the types of person deixis used by the main character in The Amazing Spiderman movie.

2. To find out the references of person deixis used by the main character in The Amazing Spiderman movie.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The writer only focuses on person deixis in The Amazing Spiderman movie. The writer applies theory proposed by Levinson (1983) to analyze the types of person deixis and to find out the reference in the movies.

1.5 Method of the Research

In conducting this research, the writer uses some steps proposed by Sudaryanto. They are collecting the data (Sudaryanto, 1988, p.2-9), analyzing the data, and presenting the result of analysis (Sudaryanto, 1993).

The data were taken from The Amazing Spiderman movie. The writer got this movie on November 28, 2012 by downloading on Ganool site. In this movie there are many characters. The use of deictic words in this movie make audience had difficulty in finding the referent of the deictic word which can lead misunderstanding. The movie also takes place from many different places which create many variation of person deixis usage by the main character.

In collecting the data, the writer applies observational method (Sudaryanto, 1988). Observational method is the researcher does scrutinization or observation toward language usage phenomenon. The techniques used are non- participatory observational and note taking. The first technique, non-participatory observational technique is that the researcher acts only as a listener or observer to take the data. The researcher cannot be active in conversation and dialog (Sudaryanto, 1988, p.3). The second technique is note taking namely by using a note to get the data (Sudaryanto, 1988, p.5). Furthermore the writer also watches and observes the movie repeatedly. Finally, the writer notes every phenomenon of person deixis found in the movie and classifies them based on the type.

In analyzing the data, the writer uses referential identity method. Referential identity method is used to analyze the data by identifying the

outside elements of the language, such as reference, other language, context and the elements of context. The procedures in analyzing the data are: first, watches and observes the movies. Second, finds the data and underlines the person deixis based on their types. Third, the writer identifies and classifies types of person deixis in the movies by applying the person deixis theory by Levinson (1983). Fourth, determine the reference of each type of person deixis by applying theory from Levinson (1983).

The last step is presenting the result of analysis. Sudaryanto (1993, p.145) states that there are two methods in presenting the result of analysis. They are informal and formal methods. Informal method is a technique of presenting the result of the analysis by using common language. Formal method is a technique of presenting the result of analysis by using sign and symbol. In this research, the writer uses both of those methods.