

**DEIXIS IN THE MOVIE SCRIPT “THE LION KING 2019”**

**(A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS)**



**A THESIS**

**BY**

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*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University*

*In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Department*

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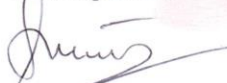
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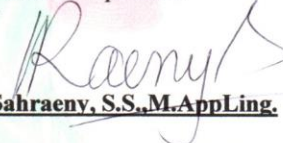
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(A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS)

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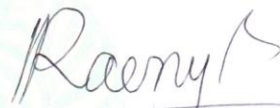
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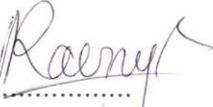

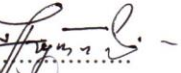
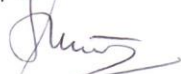
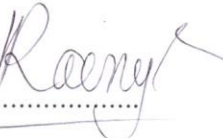
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Today, Monday, February 8<sup>th</sup> 2021 the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **LUBNA RUNDANGI K.ARAFAH** (Student No. F041171007) entitled, **DEIXIS IN THE MOVIE SCRIPT “THE LION KING 2019” (A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS)**, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, February, 8<sup>th</sup> 2021

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The thesis by **LUBNA RUNDANGI K. ARAFAH (No. F041171007)** entitled, **DEIXIS IN THE MOVIE SCRIPT “THE LION KING 2019” (A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS)** has been revised as advised during examination on February, 8<sup>th</sup> 2021 and approved by the board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by the writer herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite any other people's ideas except the quotations and references.

Makassar, 25 February 2021

The Writer



Lubna Rundangi K.Arafah

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## ABSTRACT

**LUBNA RUNDANGI K. ARAFAH. 2017.** *Deixis In The Movie Script “The Lion King 2019” (A Pragmatic Analysis)* (Supervised by **Simon Sitoto** and **Sitti Sahraeny**).

This research aims to find out the meanings of discourse deixis and social deixis in the movie script *The Lion King 2019*, and also to describe the role of context in determining the references of each deixis that is found in the movie.

In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. After finding and collecting data from the movie script, the writer analyzed the data based on Levinson’s Theory.

The result of this research shows that there are 54 data of discourse deixis and 17 data of social deixis. In this research, discourse deixis refers to other expressions which previously have been mentioned in several discourses, the discourse deixis contained in this movie script is *'this, that, it, well, and so'*. Meanwhile, social deixis which means discussing the speaker's social status depends on the context when the conversation happens. The social deixis that are contained in this movie script are *'Sire, The King, Madam, and Your Majesty'*. The reference of these two deixis (discourse deixis and social deixis) is determined by the context in where they are used.

**Keywords** : Pragmatics, Discourse Deixis, Social Deixis, Movie Script, The Lion King



## ABSTRAK

**LUBNA RUNDANGI K. ARAFAH. 2017.** *Deixis In The Movie Script “The Lion King 2019” (A Pragmatic Analysis)* (Supervised by **Simon Sitoto** and **Sitti Sahraeny**).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui makna dari deiksis wacana dan deiksis sosial dalam naskah film *The Lion King 2019*, serta mendeskripsikan peran konteks dalam menentukan referensi dari setiap deiksis yang terdapat dalam film tersebut.

Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Setelah mencari dan mengumpulkan data dari naskah film tersebut, penulis menganalisis data tersebut berdasarkan teori dari Levinson.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 54 data deiksis wacana dan 17 data deiksis sosial. Dalam penelitian ini deiksis wacana mengacu pada ungkapan-ungkapan lain yang sebelumnya telah disebutkan dalam beberapa wacana, deiksis wacana yang terdapat dalam naskah film ini adalah 'ini, itu, itu, baik, dan itu'. Sedangkan deiksis sosial yang artinya membahas status sosial penutur tergantung pada konteks pembicaraan. Deiksis sosial yang terdapat dalam naskah film ini adalah 'Tuan, Sang Raja, Madam, and Yang Mulia'. Rujukan kedua deiksis ini (deiksis wacana dan deiksis sosial) ditentukan oleh konteks penggunaannya.

**Kata Kunci:** Pragmatik, Deiksis Wacana, Deiksis Sosial, Naskah Film, *The Lion King*

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the study

In the context of communication, language can be expressed in many ways, one of them is through movie. Watching movies is a method for self-entertaining, it is used as a medium of entertainment which certainly has a great interest ranging from young to old. Watching a movie can attract attention because it has several genres that can be chosen by the audience depending on their interests, that is the genre of action, adventure, romance, drama, fiction, animation, comedy, horror, etc. Therefore watching movies has become a favorite entertainment series for decades and in all circles has made the movie industry one of the largest industries that have many enthusiasts in the world.

Movie is a work of art that is loved by many people in the world because of its lively nature. Images and sounds in the movie feels more real and can tell a lot of things in a short time, when watching a movie, the audience seems to be able to penetrate the space and time in life and can affect the feelings and emotions of the audience. But on the contrary, the movie script itself is different. People need to think more to get all the messages of the conversation or the story in the movie script like the speaker's intended, meaning of his utterance, the attitude of the speaker when he talks to the addressee as referent honorific, the gesture that is used by the speaker and addressee, etc.

In this study, the writer took the movie "The Lion King 2019" as an object of research because in a movie script there are many diectic expressions that can

be analyzed, and also because this movie is one of the best works of Walt Disney, as we know The Walt Disney Company produces many animated movie whose can be known from various generations, and also because at this time the world of cinema has grown rapidly, as time goes by Disney released "The Lion King 2019" movie which is a re-make of The Lion King 1994. This movie is interesting because the audience can enjoy the animated movie with a more tangible version, which makes the movie can bring the audience to feel the presence of a lion who is fighting for a throne. The nature of the visual effect gives the audience a total sense to feel the movie. The Lion King is a legendary animated movie that can give us a lots of values that can later be learned, such as we must learn to be serious, learn the value of honesty, leadership spirit, and also teach a good relationship between parents and children. This film can bring us into an imaginary world that can make everyone amazed by it.

## **B. Identification of problem**

- a. In a movie script, the reader must think harder to understand the message of the conversation or story in the movie script as the speaker attended.
- b. What are the meaning of words that spoken in the script.
- c. How the speaker's attitude when they spoke.
- d. How the gestures made by the speaker and receiver.
- e. The reader cannot guess or interpret anything before having any relevant clue in information and without knowing about the context when the utterance is uttered.

f. The reader need a tool (theory) to understanding all the messages.

In this case of research, we can use pragmatic as the best way to understand it, which includes the use of diexis. In diexis there are several types, namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis which will be analyzed later in this research.

### **C. Scope of problem**

On this research, the writer wants to find two kinds of diexis, that are discourse deixis and social deixis that found in "The Lion King 2019" movie script.

### **D. Research Question**

Based on the problem, the writer determines the formulation of the problems as follows:

1. What are the meanings carried out by discourse deixis and social deixis ?
2. What is the role of context in determining the references of each deixis ?

### **E. Objectives of the study**

The objectives of study agree with statement of problem, such as :

1. To explain the meanings of discourse deixis and social deixis that is found in the movie script of The Lion King (2019).
2. To describe the role of context in determining the references of each deixis that is found in the movie.

## **F. Significance of the study**

This research has been purposed in two significances:

### 1. Theoretical benefit

This research aims to give understanding about deixis in The Lion King (2019) movie script. The study has purpose that the findings of the study contribute to the area of pragmatics. Especially, this research may help to avoid misinterpretations of the speakers and addressee.

### 2. Practical benefit

In this research, there are two points of practical benefit that can be found.

- a. It can be used by teachers as teaching material about pragmatics especially deixis.
- b. This study will be useful for readers in understanding the content of the movie. It can help them to get deep knowledge of what the character means by his utterance.



## CHAPTER 2

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter deals with theoretical framework, that are previous studies and literature review which related with this research.

#### **A. Previous studies**

There are some previous studies which related with this topic.

The first is according to Nira Hapsari (2015) entitled '*Deixis Types Found in Hillary Clinton's Speech Text at A Campaign Event at the National Building Museum in Washington*'. The research method that she used is library research with qualitative approach, the data were analyzed by using two theories of deixis proposed by Yule and Levinson. In this research she used person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis to analyze the data. And the results shows throughout the speech text, the writer found 299 deixis which are separated in the five types of deixis, such as: *person deixis (first, second, and third person), place time, discourse, and social deixis* based on Yule and Levinson theory. As the conclusion, The person deixis is the most types found in the speech text. The word " I " was often found in almost sentences. The speaker used this word to make her position equal and understandable for the audiences.

Second is a research by Nurjanah (2018) entitled '*A Deixis Analysis of Moana Movie Script*'. She is using descriptive qualitative as a method, this research is purposed to find and analyze the three types of deixis analysis using George Yule theory and the dominant type of deixis found in Moana movie script, such as person, place, and time deixis which are used in the Moana movie script.

And the result is the most dominant deixis was found is personal deixis which consisted of 1.041 deictic expressions. It showed that the movie tells about the moral value and Moana's experiences to make her village became peace.

The other research is by Ferya Dinata Rahmat Tulah (2015) entitled '*Deixis Used in SpongeBob Movie Series*'. This research analyzed the data by using pragmatics theory, especially deixis from Levinson theory, and the research method that she use is quantitative descriptive method. The result shows that some kinds of deixis were found, such as person deixis (first, second, third person), place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. And the most fragment were found in the SpongeBob movie series is person deixis.

In this research the differences from the previous studies above are the methods that the writer used, and the types of the deixis that the writer wants to find. And the similarity is the object. In this research, writer takes The Lion King movie script as the object. This research also uses the Levinson Theory to analyze the data.

## **B. Literature Review**

In this sub-chapter, the writer will present some related theories that will be used in analyzing the data.

### **PRAGMATICS**

There are many definitions of Pragmatics proposed by some linguist. Every linguist has their own concept and principal about pragmatics itself. "Pragmatics is the study of those aspects of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to the writing of grammars" (Levinson 1983:9).

According to Leech (1983: X) “pragmatics can be usefully defined as the study of how utterances have meanings in situations”. And also Crystal (1987: 120) says that “pragmatics studies the factors that govern our choice of language in social interaction and the effects of our choice on others”. “The study of the condition of human language uses as these is determined by the context of society, pragmatic is needed if we want a fuller, deeper, and generally more reasonable account of human language behavior” Mey (1993:42). And according to what Yule (1996) said : “Firstly, pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It requires a consideration of how a speaker organizes what he or she wants to say. Thirdly, pragmatics is the study of how the hearer gets the implicit meaning of the speaker’s utterances”. The last, pragmatics is the study of the expression of a relative distance.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language, meaning and context in how utterances have meanings in situations.

### **Context**

Context has a very important role in communicating because without the context, utterance or expressions will not be meaningful. To understand an utterance or expression, we must really understand the context in order to understand what the meaning of the utterance or expressions are. According to Cruse (2006) he states that context is an essential factor in the interpretation of utterances and expressions. Further details of context are categorized into (i) the

context of situation (ii) the context of background and (iii) the context of co-textual. Context of situation is a physical condition that comes along with the occurrence of an interaction when the conversation took place (at the moment of speaking). Yule (1996) also stated that context is the physical environment in which a word is used”.

From the explanation above, we can conclude that context plays an important role in the interaction of meaning or message in a communication event. To interpret the language of text message, verbal or written without knowing how the contexts, probably almost impossible to do.

#### **a. Deixis**

From Levinson (1983) he states that essentially, deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. And according to Kreidler (1998) he states that every utterance has deixis words which 'point' to 'things' in the physical social context of the speaker and addressee(s) and whose referents can only be determined by knowing the context in which they are used. Yule (1996) also state that deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterance, it means 'pointing' via language.

Based on some definition of deixis above, we can conclude that deixis is a word that has a reference that can be identified through the speaker, time, and place that is spoken in the utterance. In other words, an utterance can be interpreted by the reference with give attention to the situation of talking.

- **Types of Deixis**

There are several types of deixis as follows; person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. And in this research, the discussion is focused only on five parts of deixis based on Stephen C. Levinson theory, namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

- 1. Person deixis**

Person deixis localises an entity in relation to the position of the speaker and/or hearer (Green, 2008). From Lyons (1983) he stated that the active participants are the speaker and the addressee, whereas the third person is not an active participant in the speech act. And according to Levinson (1983) he states that person deixis concerns with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event, in which the utterance in question is delivered: the category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, second person the encoding of reference to one or more addressees and third person the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question. Here are some kinds of person deixis :

- **First person deixis**

Levinson (1992:62) stated that "First person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself". In other word, first person deixis is a deictic reference which refers to the speakers, or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker and it is expressed in a

singular pronoun and a plural pronoun. The singular pronoun are; I, Me, Myself, My, Mine. Meanwhile the plural pronouns are : We, Us, Ourselves, Our, Ours. For the example :

“ I think this room needs to be arranged “

The word “I” in this utterance is referring to the speaker (A) and it is expressed in singular pronoun.

- Second person deixis

According to Levinson (1983:62) “Second person is the encoding of the speaker’s reference to one or more addressee. In addition, second person deixis is deictic reference to a person identified as addressee, in English, such as you, yourself, yourselves, your and yours”. The manner in which the second person is addressed can, in some languages, also provide an insight into the relationship between the first and the second person. Pronoun ‘you’ is the pronoun that used to operate second person deixis and from Levinson's statement above, we know that the second person deixis is not only refers to one person but also could be more than one person. For example such as in :  
" You can save the world by staying at home ".

In the sentence above, there are two possible meaning or referent pronoun 'you'. First, maybe pronoun 'you' refers to one person that is addressee or one who talk with the speaker. Second, it may refer to more than one person, in this case maybe those sentence said by a doctor whos fight during this covid-19 periode when he/she is getting speech to public or many audiences.

- Third person deixis

Based on Levinson (1983) third person deixis is quite unlike first or second person, in that it does not correspond to any specific participant-role in the speech event. It means that the third person deixis is the categories of person deixis that not indicate or refers to the both of speaker or addressee. Meanwhile there are some pronouns that included in third person deixis, they are in the form of singular; 'he/his', 'she/her', and 'it' and also in form of plural 'they/them'.

## 2. Place deixis

Place deixis or sometimes called spatial deixis basically is the kind of deixis that indicate a space or pointing such kinds of location whose relevant to an utterance. In addition, Levinson (1983: 62) states that "Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech events". Also Mayer (2009) states that the kind of deixis, known as spatial or space deixis, is also associated with the adverbs here and there and some uses of prepositions such as in or on.

Yule (1996) also states that in considering spatial deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. In addition, from Grundy (2000:28) "There are many more other example of place deixis, they are here (proximal), there (distal), where (and the archaic hither, hence, thither, thence, whither, whence), left, right, up, down, above, below, in front, behind, come, go, bring, and take. Exmaples of spatial deixis can be seen in

following; "Look at this pen", "She lived there last month", "What is that? (speaker pointing a fruit)".

### **3. Time deixis**

According to Levinson (1983:62) "Time deixis concerns in the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed)". Time deixis is the kind of deixis that indicate about the time or pointing the time via language. Time deixis can also called as temporal deixis. In addition, Yule (1996) also explain that we can treat temporal events as objects that move toward us (into view) or away from us (out of view). For the example, Fromkin (2009: 211) stated: "The following examples are all deictic expressions of time: now, then, tomorrow, this time, that time, seven days ago, two week from now, last week, next April."

" I will be home next month ", " I've went to the market last week ".

### **4. Discourse deixis**

Discourse deixis can be defined as the types of deixis that indicate the location in the discourse or text. According to Levinson (1983) he explain that discourse or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterances to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself).In other words, discourse deixis is an expression used to refer to certain discourse that contain the utterance or as a signal and its relations to surrounding text.



## **5. Social deixis**

The last types of deixis called social deixis. Levinson (1983) says that social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referent. In addition, from Yule (1996:10) “Expressions which indicate higher status are described as honorifics”. And also from Cruse (2000:322) “Social deixis is exemplified by certain uses of the so-called TV (tu/vous) pronouns in many language”. Based on the explanation above, we can know that social deixis is related to the social aspect of the speaker and the addressee, such as between speaker with higher social status versus addressee with the lower social status.

### **b. Reference**

According to Cruse (2006: 3), “Reference is the general term for identifying the things in the world and deixis is the mechanism to achieve the reference”. As well as from Yule (1996: 17) “Reference indicates the ability of the speaker or writer to enable the listener or reader identify something”. The act of the speaker in referring to something in utterance is called reference and the expression that is used to refer to something in the utterance is known as deixis, so that we can conclude that there is a relation between deixis and reference in pointing the origin of utterance.