

DEIXIS IN THE MOVIE SCRIPT OF “DOCTOR STRANGE”

(A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS)



A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Science of Hasanuddin University in

Partial Fulfillment of Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English

Department

BY

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCE

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

MAKASSAR

2019



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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on 17 May 2019
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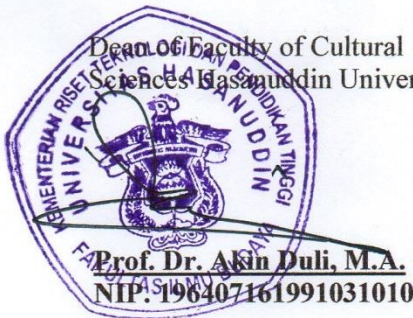
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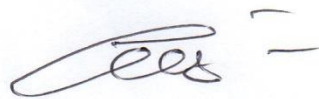

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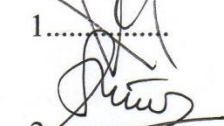

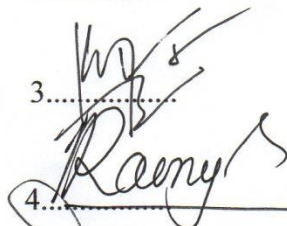





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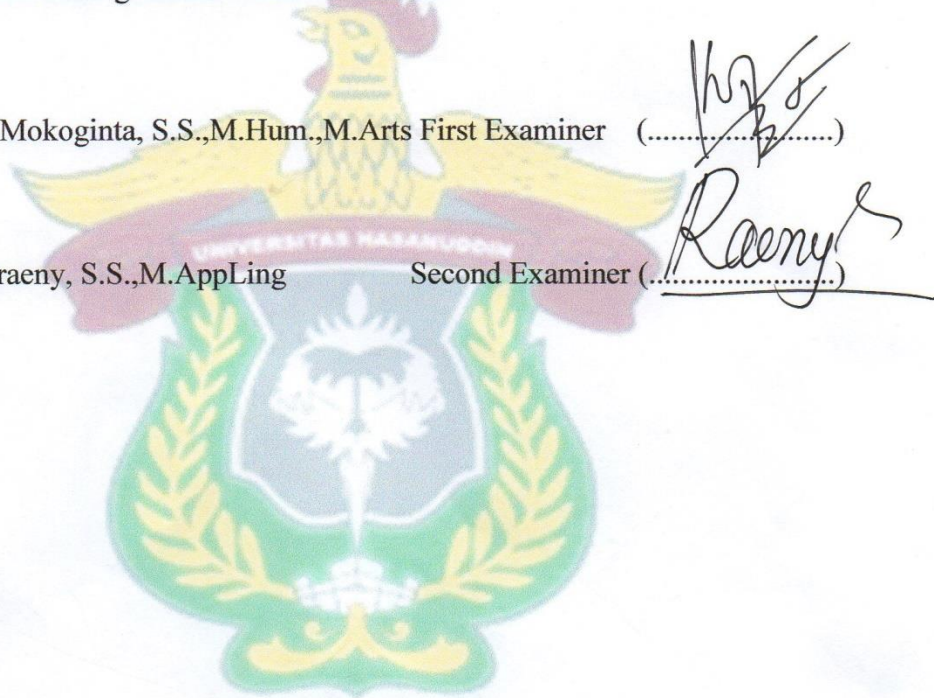


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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah SWT The Most Beneficent and The Most Merciful. All praises are to Allah SWT for all the blesses so that the writer can accomplish this thesis. In addition, may peace and salutation be given to the prophet Muhammad SAW who has taken all human being from the darkness to the lightness.

The writer would like to express her genuine gratitudes to:

1. My dearest parents, **Usman** and **Dewi Sukmawati**, who support me to complete this thesis and give motivation to get a better life in the future.
2. **Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Si.** as the first consultant and **Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A** as the second consultant, for their invaluable guidance, suggestion, and feedback during the completion of this thesis.
3. **Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, MA.** as the Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences, The head and secretary of the English Department, Hasanuddin University **Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl. TESOL.** And **Sitti Sahreany, S.S., M.A.** The writer also express sincerely thanks to all lecturers and officers who have guided the writer during the study in English Department.
4. My beloved sister, **Minarti Usman**, and my beloved brother, **Ahmad Zulfadhli** who support me in every situation.
5. My lifetime friends, **Rajiman, Wa Ode Novita Hirda**, and **Melly Amelia**, for these last 9 years spending time together. I know our path is different, but

kes our friendship beautiful right?



6. My Linguistics sisters, **Astina Akkas** and **Intan Ayu Ramadhani**. I am glad for being in same destiny with you. You are my supporting system in my study. Keep supporting each other guise.
7. All members of English Department Especially Batch 2015 (E-Lite '15) for this latest years and your time to share with me about collage life.
8. My KKN team chapter 99 in Kecamatan Gantarangkeke, Banteng, especially in Posko Tanah Loe, our moments were short but kneeing deep in my heart.
9. My ultimate love, **EXO** members (Kim Minseok, Kim Junmyeon, Zhang Yixing, Byun Baekhyun, Park Chanyeol, Kim Jongdae, Do Kyungsoo, Kim Jongin, Oh Sehun), who cheer and entertain my days over the past 7 years indirectly. Like your words, let's love each other, forever.

The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, the writer is openly encouraged to any criticisms and suggestions for the improvements in the next research. Finally, the writer hopes that this research can be useful for education in general and for all of us in particular.

Makassar, 7th May 2019

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ABSTRACT

JUSRIAH FATIMA. *Deixis in the Movie Script of “Doctor Strange” (A Pragmatic Analysis)* (supervised by **Ayub Khan** and **Simon Sitoto**)

This study aims to explain the meaning of discourse deixis and social deixis found in the movie script of *Doctor strange*, and 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 the movie script, the writer marked the discourse deixis and social deixis to be analyzed using the theory of Levinson.

The result of this research shows that there are 30 data of discourse deixis and 30 data of social deixis. Generally, the discourse deixis refer to other expression mention in some part of the discourse. The social deixis in this research shows the social status among the speakers. The Ancient One is in the highest status because she addressed by absolute authorized recipients deictic word. The social status of the other speakers depends on the context when the conversation happens. The referents of both discourse deixis and social deixis are determined by the context where they are used.

Key terms: Pragmatics, Discourse Deixis, Social Deixis, Movie Script, Doctor Strange



ABSTRAK

JUSRIAH FATIMA. *Deiksis dalam Naskah Film Doctor Strange (Sebuah Analisis Pragmatik)* (dibimbing oleh **Ayub Khan** dan **Simon Sitoto**).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan maksud dari deiksis wacana dan deiksis sosial yang ditemukan dalam naskah film dan untuk mendeskripsikan peranan konteks dalam menentukan referensi dari setiap deiksis yang ditemukan.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode deskripsi kualitatif. Setelah mendapatkan skrip film, penulis menandai deiksis wacana dan deiksis sosial untuk dianalisis menggunakan teori Levinson C.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 30 data deiksis wacana dan 30 data deiksis sosial. Secara umum, deiksis wacana merujuk kepada beberapa bagian dari wacana sebelumnya. Deiksis sosial dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan status sosial antara para pembicaranya. *The Ancient One* adalah yang memiliki status sosial tertinggi karena ia dialamatkan dengan kata deictic penerima yang diotorisasi mutlak. Sosial status dari pembicara yang lainnya ditentukan berdasarkan konteks ketika pembicaraan berlangsung. Referensi dari deiksis wacana dan deiksis sosial ini ditentukan oleh konteks ketika kata itu dituturkan.

Kata Kunci: Pragmatik, Deiksis Wacana, Deiksis Sosial, Naskah Film, Doctor Strange



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language, in the context of communication, is often expressed in many ways to make it more interesting like a movie. Watching movies is a great mode of entertainment for almost every single individual that by far exists in the 21st century. Movies of every genre action, adventure, romance, drama, fiction, animation, comedy, etc., have been our favorite set of entertainments since a few decades, which makes the movie and media industry one of the biggest industries in this world.

Movie is one of some arts from the language creation that is loved by many people in the world. It is because the conversations, gesture of the actors, and points of the message in the movie appear more clearly to the people who watch it. But in contrast, 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 research, the writer took the *Doctor Strange* movie as the object because of two reasons. First, in the movie script, there are many deictic expressions that can be analyzed. When a text contains many deictic

expressions, those who read the text have to think deeper to get the referent of every deictic expression they found. Second, this movie is one of the best movies from Marvel



Studio. As usual Marvel Studio produce superhero movie, so as the *Doctor Strange*. This movie is special because of the effects. Marvel straight designed a superhero origin, which felt like more a spiritual acid trip than anything else. The magic looks absolutely beautiful, but at the same time it seems realistic, almost believable. The nature of the visual effects gives the viewer a sense of total immersion in the film. *Doctor Strange* basically took everything that was cool about the inception and make it five times better. From the opening scene, the viewer is strapped in and is held on the edge of their seats until the post credit scenes roll around. *Doctor Strange* movie brings us to imagined world that could make us feel amazed by it.

1.2 Problems

In this research, the writer takes the script of the as the object. In the movie script, people need to think more to get all the messages of the conversation or the story in the movie script like the speaker's attended, 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. Therefore, they cannot guess or interpret anything before they have any relevant clue in information and without knowing about the context when the utterance is uttered. It means they need a tool to get all the messages. In this case, pragmatics is the best way to understand it, which includes the use of deixis. Deixis has five

They are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social



1.3 Scope of problems

In this research, the writer limited her study in defining about the deixis as a part of pragmatics in every utterance that the actors utter in the movie and the role of context in determining the references of each deixis. There are two types of deixis that writer wants to find in the movie script. They are discourse deixes and social deixis.

1.4 Research Questions

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

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

1.5 Objectives of Study

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

1. To explain the meaning of discourse deixis and social deixis that is found in the movie script of *Doctor strange*.
2. To describe the role of context in determining the references of each deixis that is found in the movie.



1.6 Significance of Study

This research has been purposed in two significances:

1. Theoretical benefit

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

2. Practical benefit

- 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 II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Previous Studies

There are some previous studies which related with this topic.

First is a research by Ferania (2013) entitled '*An Analysis of Deixis in Students' Writing of Recount Text of the Eighth B Grade of Smp N 1 Jepara in the Academic Year 2012/2013*'. She used Levinson theory to analyze data. There are five aspects of deixis that Levinson explained, such as, Person, Place, Time, Social, and Discourse deixis. The result from twenty written recount text that she analyze dare: person deixis (271 times), place deixis (196 times), time deixis (105 times), social deixis (98 times), and discourse deixis (33 times).

Second is a research by Ferya Dinata Rahmat Tulah (2015) entitled '*Deixis Used in SpongeBob Movie Series*'. This research is using a quantitative descriptive method. The data analysis was done by using the theory of pragmatics, especially deixis from Levinson Theory. The results show five kinds of deixis were found, namely person deixis (first person, second person and third person), place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Person deixis were the most fragment found in the *Sponge Bob* movie season.

Third is a thesis titled '*Deixis types in President Barac Obama's speech in Universitas Indonesia*' by Novitayanti (2013). The result of this research, the most frequent in this study occur in first person deixis "I" and "we" because the

of the speaker is to build a connection between Indonesia and America.



The other study is a research by Jamjuri (2015) entitled '*Social Deixis in Elizabeth the Golden Age Movie Script*'. This research used qualitative method for analyzing the data and using Levinson's social deixis theory to describe the use of the social deixis in the movie. The research showed that there were two kinds of social deixis used in *Elizabeth the Golden Age* movie script. Those were speakers and referent of relational social deixis and authorized recipient of absolute social deixis.

This research is different from the previous studies above because of the object of the research and the type of the deixis that the writer wants to find. In this research, writer takes *Doctor Strange* movie script as the object. This research also uses the Levinson Theory to analyze the data.

2.2 Literature Review

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

2.2.1 Pragmatics

There are many definitions of pragmatics. It comes from some linguist. Every linguist has his own concept and principal about pragmatics itself.

Pragmatics is a part of linguistics which is about communicating meaning in context. So, it is a concerned with the meaning (Kreidler, 1998). According to Cruse (2006), pragmatics is a study about aspects of meaning which are dependent on context. Griffith (2006) also argued that pragmatics is concerned

use of tools in meaningful communication. According to Yule (1996: 3):

pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Firstly,



pragmatic is the study of the speaker meaning. Secondly, pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning. Thirdly, pragmatic is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. Lastly, pragmatic is the study of the expression of relative distance.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language, meaning and context. The context involves how the speakers produce the utterances and how the hearer interprets it.

2.2.1.1 Context

According to oxford dictionary, the meaning of context is the situation in which something happens and that helps you understand it. Yule (1996) stated that context is the physical environment in which a word is used. In addition, context is a sentence or phrase in which a word appears in certain circumstance in which an event happens in the use of language. So, many case of language cannot be resolve without bringing elements of meaning that depend heavily on the context.

According to Cruse (2006) 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).

From the explanation of the experts above, we can underlines that context important role in the interaction of meaning or message in a



communication event. That is why almost no probably for to interpret the language of text message, verbal or written without knowing how the contexts.

2.2.1.2 Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), essentially deixis concerns the ways in which language encode feature of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. In addition, Yule (1996) state that diexis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterance. It means ‘pointing’ via language. Moreover, Saeed (2003: 182) stated that the word deixis is borrowed from classical Greek *deiknymi* that the meaning is ‘to show or point out’.

Based on definition above, we can know that deixis is a way to refer something in current time, place, and context of speaker and listener via utterance, for example:

Raina was born in Makassar. She lived there for seven years.

1. The word ‘she’ and ‘there’ is deixis
2. ‘She’ refers to Raina and ‘there’ refers to Makassar.

When you notice strange object and ask, ‘what’s that?’ you are using deitic expression (that). Deitic expression sometimes called indexical. According to Grundy (2000), indexical means the role of context in helping to determine reference. The functions are to indicate people via person deixis, spatial deixis, and verbal deixis. In the Levinson theory, we should add discourse (or text) and



social deixis. Actually social included in person deixis but in the Levinson theory social deixis is discussed more details.

Types of Deixis

Every linguist has his/her own view and opinion about types of deixis. There are several types of deixis as follows; person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. 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

According to Horn (2006) the grammatical category of person directly reflects the different roles that individuals play in the speech event: speaker, addressee, and other. Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance is delivered. Person deixis is related directly in the grammatical categories of person. The speaker or spokesman can be different from the source of an utterance and the recipient is different from the targets and the hearer or the bystanders is different from the addressee or targets. The category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, second person is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, and third person is the encoding of reference to personal and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in

(Levinson, 1983). Yule (1996:10) states as follows "Person deixis clearly on a basic three-part division, exemplified by pronouns for first



person('I'), second person('you'), and third person ('he', 'she', or 'it')". Here are some kinds of person deixis:

Table 2.1 Types of person deixis

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

(Cruse, 2000: 320)

a. First Person Deixis

First person deixis is the grammatical of the speaker's reference to himself (Levinson, 1983). Meanwhile, first person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker or both the speakers and reference 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

The plural pronouns are : We, Us, Ourselves, Our, Ours

For example;

I think this country needs good leader.

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

In addition, in many language, there are two first person 'plural' pronouns, corresponding to 'We inclusive of addressee' and 'We exclusive of addressee'.

Inclusive means Speaker and addressee included, for example 'let's go to see you

(to some friends)' and Exclusive means speaker plus other(s),

g addressee, for example let's go to the cinema (to someone who has

the speaker and friends).



Therefore, in many languages, there are two first person ‘plural’ pronouns, corresponding to ‘inclusive of addressee’ and ‘exclusive of addressee’ (Levinson, 1983).

b. Second Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983) second person deixis is deictic reference to a person identified addressee (you, your, yours, yourselves). In addition, Grundy (2000) state that pronoun ‘you’ has a much more general reference. The word you, can be used both deictically, when the context is required to determine the reference and none deictically, when the reference is general rather than to particular identifiable persons.

‘You’ is also used in English in a much wider range of social content than would be represented by a single second reference term in most other languages. Furthermore, he states that sometimes ‘you’ might be thought to pick up out the addressee(s) and identify him/her/them as the referent. Consider the following utterance; Teacher said to the students that:

You must study hard and read your book clearly.

“You” in this utterance is not only refer to the special student (addressee) but also refer to the all students and it can be women and man.

c. Third Person Deixis

According to 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. Third person deixis identified addressee (he/his, she/her, and they/them).

Third person is not direct participant in basic interaction (I - You), and being an outsider is necessarily more distant. Third person are consequently distal forms in person deixis. The using a third person form is one way of communicating distance (and non familiarity). It can be done in English for an ironic / humorous purpose. For example: when someone is busy in the kitchen, and addressee who is being lazy, as in ‘would his highness like some coffee?’ The distance associated with third person form is used to make potential accusations (for example, ‘you didn’t clean up’) less direct, as in ‘somebody didn’t clean up after himself’, or to make a potentially personal issue like an impersonal one, based on a general rule, as in ‘each person has to clean up after him or herself’.

2. Place Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), place deixis (spatial deixis) is the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. Yule (1996) states that in considering spatial deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker’s prespective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. In addition 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. There are though some pure place deixis words, notably in English the adverbs here and there and demonstratives this and that. The importance of location specification in general can be



gauged from the fact that they seem to be the basic ways of referring object, such as:

- By describing or naming them on the one hand
- By locating them on the other hand

3. Time Deixis

Historically in English and other language, spatial preposition, such as in and on in the previous example, developed temporal meanings over time, a reflection of general trend for notions of time. Thus, prepositions such as in, on, at and by in the phrases in the morning, on time, at noon, and by the evening can now be markers of temporal, or time (Mayer, 2009). According to Mayer (2009) temporal deixis is marked linguistically by both temporal adverbials (example yesterday, tomorrow, in the morning) and tense markers (present and past) on verbs. Time deixis concern the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken or written message inscribed. The basic for the system of reckoning and measuring time in most languages seem to be natural and prominent styles of day and night, lunar months, seasons and year. They can be used to locate event in absolute time or at least to some art of each natural cycle designate as the beginning of that cycle. For example:

- Tomorrow is my birthday.
- I am very busy now.



4. Discourse deixis

Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within an utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (Levinson, 1983). Discourse deixis are the use of that and this. Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). The use of this can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse. The use of that can be used for a preceding portion. In conclusion, discourse deixis is containing speakers' utterance in the speech event. Discourse deixis concerns the use of deictic expression within an utterance as form of orientation inside and unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located. Some of deictic expression for discourse deixis are but, therefore, so, well, instead of, however, actually and so on.

Discourse deixis deals with the orientation in the text through the writer or the speaker, the relation of the text passages to the current utterance either as a head of time or past, forthcoming or simultaneous. It encodes reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located (Levinson, 1983:62). It means that discourse deixis is deictic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to the speaker's current location in the discourse, such as: above, below, last, previous, proceeding, next or following (usually used in texts) and this, that, (usually used in utterances).



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

Social deixis does not deal with three main components (person, place and time) of the coordinate system of subjective orientation, but they show how different social rankings and the participants of communication utter relationships within society via language. Social deixis concerns the social information that is encoded within various expressions, such as relative social status and familiarity. 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. Besides that, social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between, the participants or referents in a speech event.

Social deixis separated into two kinds relational and absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. For example: my husband, teacher, cousin, mother, etc. Absolute social deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. For examples: your highness, Mr. President, Majesty, etc.



Social deixis is exemplified by certain uses of the so-called TV (tu/vous) pronouns in many languages. According to Cruse (2000: 323),

“There are three basic possibilities involving two communicants A and B: (i) A addresses B with tu, B addresses A with vous; (ii) A addresses B with vous, B addresses A with tu; (iii) A and B both use the same form (either tu or vous). The basic parameter here is social status: tu points downwards along the scale of social status with the speaker's position as reference point, vous points upwards, while symmetrical use signals social equality.”

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that social deixis is a deictic expression used to distinct social status between the speakers. *Tu* and *vous* pronouns usually by some such term as 'social distance': *tu* indicates intimacy, *vous* indicates lack of intimacy, or distance.

2.2.1.3 Reference

After discussing about deixis in the previous explanations above, we noted that the using of deictic words that refer to person, spatial and temporal was a straightforward case. However, those words do not refer to anything.

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, Yule (1996: 17) claimed that reference indicates the ability of the speaker or writer to enable the listener or reader identify something.

As Yule (1996: 17-18) has widely defined, the linguistics forms that also involving the deictic expressions is called *referring expressions*. Some of them are *proper nouns* (for example, 'Shakespeare', 'Hawai), *noun phrases* which are

for example, the author, 'the island') or *indefinite* ('a man, a woman'), and

(for example, 'he', 'her). Therefore, the referent of each expression can



be identified that there is an assumption if the listener already knows the information of referring expression. Otherwise, it does not occur successfully when both of the speaker and listener do not have the same background as the context of the referent. In particular, the role of inference is also necessary to produce good reference. An inference is additional information used by the listener to create a connection between what is said and what must be meant (Yule. 2010: 132).

Finally, the writer concludes that there is a relation between deixis and reference in pointing the origin of utterance. In short, 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.

