CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

Language is the most important means of communication for humans. People can communicate and work together when they use a common language. People use language as a medium to express their ideas, feelings, and thoughts. Some languages are used only in one country and there are languages that are widely used in different countries. English will be the most spoken language in the world. Among other things, because English is one of the oldest languages in the world and originates from the plains of Britain, which is around the 8th century. Apart from English being the oldest language in the world, English has a very rapid vocabulary development.Because it is used throughout the world, English has a large market share as an international language.

Language is used to communicate, sometimes the statements conveyed by a speaker to a listener or addressee are ambiguous.   In fact, in English it is sometimes difficult for the listener or addressee to understand   what the speaker is saying about who, when and where. This situation can cause communication problems. Here, context is important so that the listener or addressee understands what the speaker means. Without context, it is difficult to understand the meaning of   the   speaker   of   the   address   to   say   it   clearly.

The biggest communication problem that happens to both speakers and listeners is when speakers and listeners got miscommunicated regarding the word's definition in light of the circumstances. The meaning of the language can be clearly grasped if the listener is aware of the context. As a result, pragmatics is the study of environmental meaning. The study of pragmatics examines how language functions in connection to its environment. Such pragmatics coverage, including the study of deixis, is grammaticalized or encoded in the linguistic framework.

The reason I chose this film as the title of my analysis deixis is because the film was taken in everyday life, where this film is a spiritual film that was the best-selling in 2018, so I chose this film as the title of my research because the language and script in this film were not so difficult to understand and there are different types of deixis

Deixis is not as simple as it seems. Deixis shows the important meaning expressed by the writer to help the reader understand the text. It means it will be better if the reader understands deixis to find meaning in a text. Besides, sometimes the reader reads several passages of the text to get the true meaning of the word or phrase due Some words in a language cannot be interpreted directly. Deep insight is considered important information on which most people focus from readers.

Deixis is a technical term (from the Greek) for one of the main things we do with sentences, which is to "show" through language. Any linguistic form used to achieve this "showing" is called a deictic expression. In deixis, the referential

form is clearly related to the context of the speaker and the simplest distinction between deictic expressions is "near the speaker" and "far from the speaker" In other words, deixis always needs a context to determine a reference. Traditionally, deictics consists of personal or personal, positional, and spatial deixis, as well as spatial or positional deixis.

Each language has a different deixis, because each language has different rules and cultural backgrounds. These different uses and rules will sometimes make it difficult for someone or a student who is not a native speaker to learn a new language, because he also has to learn about the culture in which that language exists. If he doesn't learn it, communication becomes unbalanced and he may do or say things he shouldn't. If this were to happen, there would be a tendency for misunderstandings to occur. So if someone wants to learn a language, he must also learn the rules and cultural background of that language. Apart from that, we also have to know other aspects such as the character of the speaker, goals, problems and situations in the conversation.

Deixis is always found in our daily communication not only in spoken conversation but also in written conversation, for example deixis can be found in movie, such as the Cinderella film. In the Cinderella film, Deixis forms are found used by the characters. through the sentences used. As for the forms of deixis found in the film Cinderella, namely: the deixis of people divided into first-person categories, second person category, and third person category. Furthermore, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and lastly social deixis which is analyzed based   on   the   theory   of   Levinson   (2008)

Movie is a very important medium of mass communication communicate about a reality that occurs in everyday life today, movie have strong realities, one of which tells about reality public. movie is a moving picture. Film is a complex social, psychological and aesthetic phenomenon is a document consisting of stories and pictures accompanied by words and music. So that the film is a multi-dimensional production and complex. The presence of films in the midst of human life today is increasing important and equal to other media. Its existence is practical, almost got equated with the need for food and clothing. It can be said almost not there is the everyday life of an advanced cultured human who is not touched by this medium

Nowadays, movies are not popular the social. A movie is a narrative with in speech that is portrayed a theater. Watching movies has evolved from a hobby to a favorite pastime a lot of people, particularly teenagers. They could use their internet data to obtain or stream a movie, or they could spend a few hours watching their preferred film. One can categorize a movie as a Western, mystery, romance melodrama, science fiction, horror, or action movie.

Sometimes readers find words that confuse the meaning. Coming back to what I said earlier, it's easier for the reader to understand the meaning if they know the context. In this study, researcher focused on the Indicative of Erwin brother Screenplay I Can only imagine . Because the story takes place in everyday life. For this study, researcher will focus on Deixis in the "I can only imagine " script. This is because the script contains many vernaculars that can be examined,

and the script is appropriate for study because the words are straightforward and uncomplicated.

Discourse is a collection meaning through which a group of people communicate about a particular theme. Discourse usually means communication in a medium language.In linguistics, A discourse is a larger-than-sentence linguistic unit that responds to the structure of a word, phrase, or sentence as a formal linguistic unit by examining the connections between these components both verbally and in writing. "Formal discussion or debate," "written or spoken communication," etc.Discourse is an arrangement of coherent sentences that link related ideas and phrases to create a cohesive whole.

Discourse later adopted as a linguistic term. Has discourse terminology differences in meaning due to differences in the disciplines that use it.Discourse as communication that is not only one-way linear. Discourse can be discussed. This generated a response that was deep and wide, at which there may be many meetings. 18 That is the notion of discourse is the most complete unit of language consisting of phonemes, morphemes, and clauses, sentences with high coherence and cohesion as well as continuity, that is capable have a real beginning and end both verbally and in writing.

Discourse analysis in Communication is the study of people talking with each other. Typically, fields define themselves more broadly than they actually practice. In Communication, for instance, although there are no good intellectual reasons, dis- course analysts typically focus on adults rather than children.

In addition, film scripts are one of the favorite things for Deixis' analysis, since the phrases in film scripts form a part of spoken words. Based on the above description, The study of Deixis is of importance to researcher. The researcher wants to compose a paper with the title "An Analysis of Dexis in the 'I can only imagine ' Movie Script by Erwin brother (Descriptive Qualitative Study).".

1.2 Scope and Limitation of The Research

To avoid questioning what the author describes, the author limit the scope of the research to be more detailed and focused. Scope In this study, the deixis used by Levinson's theory is person, place, time, discourse, and social. Here, the deixis theory used to analyze the film script i can only imagine However, in this research the writer doesn't have much time. So, the writer only analyzes the types of deixis and and also the dominant type of deixis in that movie using pragmatics approaches.

1.3 Research problems

Based on the backgorund above, the identification problem of this research can be formulated as follow :

1. What are types deixis found in " I can only imagine movie sript by Erwin Brother

2. What is the dominant Deixis used in the script of the I can only imagine movie ?

1.4 Purpose of the study

Based on statement of the problem above, the objective of this study are

1. To find out the types of deixis in I can only imagine movie script by Erwin Brothers

2. To investigate the dominant deixis used in I can only imagine movie script by Erwin Brothers

1.5 Significances of the study

1. **Theoritically**

This study contributes to give additional knowledge to other researchers analyzing deixis in the movie script. By studying deixis theory in , this analysis will make deixis easier to understand.

2. **Practically**
   a. **English Teachers**

The findings should inform deixis in I Can Only Imagine by Erwin Brother so that English teachers can use it to teach their students how to analyze literary works. So English teachers don't just deal with grammar. form in teaching the English language, but also related to context

   b. **English learners as language learners**

This research can enrich the knowledge of English learners about deixis types and actual conversations using film as a medium

1.6 Defenition of key term

Based on the research title, the definition of Key Term Required for explain the author's purpose

1.6.1   Pragmatics

The study of what speakers intend or mean is known as pragmatics. The study of the meaning that is communicated by the speaker (or writer) and understood by the audience is the focus of pragmatics, on the other hand. (or reader).

1.6.2   Deixis

According to Levinson (2008) states that Deixis is interested in how language captures or grammarizes speech or speech event context. The impact of this context depends on the utterance. This means reference and its meaning is variable. Deixis refers to the phenomenon of needing contextual information to understand the meaning of certain words or phrases in an utterance.

1.6.3   Movie

According to the Oxford Dictionary, a moving image is a series of recorded moving images with sound that tells a story to be shown on media television or theatre. In this work, researchers shoot a set of films containing several episodes.

1.6.4   Script

A Written Text of a Play, Motion Picture, or Motion Picture, Broadcast, , and   Lecture   (Third   Edition   of   the   Oxford   Learner's   Dictionary)

1.6.5   I can only imagine

I Can Only Imagine ("aku hanya bisa membayangkan ") is an American drama film based on the story behind the song "I Can Only Imagine", the most played contemporary Christian song of all time. The film stars J. Michael Finley as Bart Millard, the MercyMe singer who wrote the song, as well as Dennis Quaid, Cloris Leachman, and Trace Adkins. Released on March 16, 2018 in the United States.

The film is based on the story behind MercyMe band's double platinum song "I Can Only Imagine", which became the most-played contemporary Christian song of all time. Centered around the life of MercyMe frontman Bart Millard and his relationship with his father who died when he was 18 and who inspired the song. According to director Andrew Erwin, tells a "complex story of father   and   son"

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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2.1   Theoritical Framework

The researcher wants to explore two topics in this section: pragmatics and deixis. The relationship between context-based studies and meaning requires pragmatic studies. It focuses on the dialogue in the Movie I Can Only Imagine. The basic theory of this research is the use of Deixis.

2.2.1   Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between the external context of language and the meaning of speech through the interpretation of the situation in which it is spoken. In linguistics, pragmatics is a part of semiotics. The principles in pragmatics include the synthesis between study, intent and speech (Yule, 1996)

Seen from the pragmatic meaning of words and grammar that have been used semantically, except in context. In each situation, the listener in the conversation determines which words are most meaningful, based on other clues that will lend subtext meaning. Linguistic studies that study the contextual meaning behind an utterance or the meaning that is created when an utterance is uttered.

Pragmatics does not only study the meaning attached to the morphemes, words, phrases or sentences used. But also study the context when an utterance is uttered. Pragmatics pays attention to time, place, who is saying it, and to whom it is being said. Parker (2005) states the differencesemantics is the study of meaning related to word meaning or lexical meaning that is, meaning is free from context, while meaning in pragmatics is context-bound, speaker's intent or speaker's feelings

According to Yule (1996), pragmatics is the study of the meaning of communication delivered by the speaker and interpreted by the listener or reader. As previously stated, meaning must be known in order for everyone to communicate with one another. Then, according to Yule (1996), The study of speaker meaning, contextual meaning, how more than just what is said is conveyed, and how relative distance is expressed is known as pragmatics. In the first instance, pragmatics determines what the speaker intends or wants. Or to put it another way, the speaker's every word has significance.

Pragmatics will also learn to understand the context of utterances, whether written or spoken. The study of meaning in the setting of speech or writing is known as pragmatics. It encompasses both the textual context and the social context. The aforementioned description explains how pragmatic theory is significant to the author's research. It also addresses how these tools can be used to communicate effectively by recognizing the utterance's context. It will help him connect and analyze the information from his research in light of the context of the   information   source.

2.2.2 Deixis Theory

Greek language is where the word deixis originated. It denotes pointing or signaling. According to Levinson (2008) , and uses the demonstrative, first- and second-person pronouns, tense, specified time and place adverbs as its focal or prototypical examples. According to   Yule (1996), deixis is "'pointing' via language." Deixis means 'pointing' through language. Whatever linguistic form is used to achieve this 'designation' is called a deisitic expression. When you see a strange object and ask, 'What is that?', you are using a deictic expression ('that') to indicate something in its immediate context. Deictic expressions are also sometimes called indexicals.

According to Yule (2008), deixis is pointing something through language.Deixis is an important area studied in pragmatics, semantics and linguistics. Deixis is very important in dialogue because it serves to hold certain participants point in space and time. Without such anchors every dialog would appear as a loose set the Speech is interrupted - definitely not. This dialogue is very significant in a context to which some deictic references relate to that context.

According to Levinson (2008),   according to the general theory of meaning, pragmatics is the scientific study of the connection between the structure of semiotic systems (especially language) and how they are used in context. The primary focus of pragmatics in the theory of meaning is on inherent,

preconceived, and contextual meanings interpretation: how the syntactical features of linguistic expressions work in the context of assumptions and conclusions.

According to Wahyudi (2014), in his research entitled Pragmatic Study of Deixis in the Jakarta Post The editorial describes the problem from the reader also. He discussed about the lack of ability of newspaper readers to classify references I, You, us, today, noon or tomorrow. They understand how the first three and the last two related to each other because the reference 'I' is part of 'our' reference and time sequence "this afternoon and tomorrow" means it depends to some extent on the context in which it appears but deitics can only reach through their context.

According to Yule (1996), says that pragmatics is the study of the narrator's feelings. Pragmatics is associated with redefinition of individual tasks from narrator/researcher and receiver/reader in repair procedure. Next, when the narrator says something, it's important to the listener modifies to build a redefinition of what shown by the narrator through expressions. Since there are some explanations by viewers or reader, he wants to be aware of what the narrator is precisely desired

According to Levinson (2008), Deixis is a word whose meaning shifts or changes depending on the context. It is also stated that deixis is a branch of pragmatics that has a relationship with a specific word or sentence that changes depending on the context. A change in context in a sentence is frequently caused by a change in situation, which includes personal, time, and place. From

Levinson's opinion above. It can be said that deixis is a conversation or sentence that can change depending on the situation and conditions in the conversation. the example in my opinion is "He burned himself" From the example above, there are two forms of personal deixis. The first is he and the second is himself. The two words refer to speakers. The word he is the singular form of the subject pronoun from the third person, while the word himself refers to the singular reflexive pronoun of the word he. we can see that the meaning of he and himself depends on the situation

Deixis on the phenomenon where the meaning of certain words and phrases in speech requires contextual information. Words or phrases that require contextual information for taxation are deictic, and beyond. Deixis is a product of the way the language encodes, features context of utterance and thus also concerns the ways in which interpretation understanding depends on the contextual analysis of that understanding. Dylgjeri (2013).

According to Purwo (1984) , A word is said to be deictic if the referent moves or alternates, depending on who it is being the speaker and depending on when and where the word is said. For example, I say, here, now. Sake the full meaning of the term "deixis", it should be noted that meaningful elements (usually: lexeme), but also the one that replaces it pronominally, either in the form of free forms or morphemically bound forms) can be distinguished between referential ones (eg words house, table) and non-referential ones (e.g. the words although, ouch).

According to Kushartanti (2009) word is a free unit, or the smallest form, which can stand alone, and already has meaning. Words are two kinds of units, namely units phonological and grammatical units. As a phonological unit, a word consists of one or several syllables, and those syllables consist of one or several phonemes. As unit grammatically, words consist of one or several morphemes.

According to Slotta (2021), Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that investigates the ways language is tied to the contexts in which it is used. As this definition indicates, pragmatics coalesces as a distinct and coherent domain of inquiry only in relation to the study of language abstracted from its use in context, which has been the prime focus of both twentieth-century linguistics and philosophy of language. The topics typically discussed under the heading of pragmatics arise from a variety of difficulties and impasses encountered in the analysis of language extracted from context; and as a result, they compose a motley collection, including deixis, presupposition, speech acts, implicatures, politeness, information structure, and so on

According to Norrick (2011) pragmatics is understood as a systematic investigation of what is and is how people mean when they use language as a means of action in certain contexts and with certain goals in mind. Hence the context-dependence of speech meaning is a central component of a narrower pragmatic explanation, which focuses on a few key issues that can be juxtaposed with related issues. in other modules of language theory such as grammar and semantics. Those issues includes indexicality/deixis (versus anaphora),

presuppositions, implicatures (versus entailments) and speech acts (versus sentence types), to name only the most striking topic.

The context must be easily understood by both the speaker and the listener. Furthermore, context provides a detailed explanation of who is participating, the time and place of the conversation, and the discussion's end. No language is thought to exist without deixis. The researcher comes to the conclusion that deixis is a word that, depending on the context, can imply different things. In my study, I draw on Levinson's theory from the aforementioned theories.

2.2   Types of Deixis

According to Levinson (2008) "Deixis concerns the ways in which language encodes or organizes the grammatical features of the context of utterances or speech events, and likewise concernsthe way in which the interpretation of understanding depends on an analysis of the context of the utterancedeixis. According to Levinson (2008) deixis are classified into five types, they are: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis.

2.3.1   Person Deixis

Person deixis, according to Levinson (2008) in (Purwitasari, 2009) The third person is usually used for a category that is neither speaker-nor-speaker-addressee. The thesis is concerned with the encoding of the role of players in the speech event, such as the speaker and the addressee. (s).

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a. First person

The speaker's grammaticalization is in the first person. First person deixis is a deictic reference referring to the speaker.person deixis clearly operates on a basic four three part division, as demonstrated by the pronouns for first person (1), second person (you), and third person (He. She, or It). The speaker in the first person here is the sender of the message. The following is an example of first person deixis in the I can only imagine Movie script:

*Bart : **I** made during a big battle in space*

The word "**I**" on the scar statement refers to himself

c.   Second Person

Levinson's mention is made in the second person to one or more addressees. a person deixis "you" as his addressee, and we must constantly be "you" to learn this deictic expression. finding that each participant in the discussion switches between "I" to "We. I can only imagine as an example of second person deixis The following is the script for the film:

Mama : ***you** should worked hard on that*

The word "**you"** on the scar is pointing to bart

c. Third person

Third person refers to people and things who are neither the speaker nor the recipients of the utterance. Levinson (2008) also stated that third person pronouns (he, she, and they) are not usually used deictically, but rather anaphorically to objects or people already mentioned in the discourse. Many languages elaborate these deictic categories of speaker, addressee, and other(s) with markers of relative higher status versus addressee with social status (for example, addressee with higher status versus addressee with lower status). addressee with a lower social status). The discussion of the circumstances that led to the selection of one of these forms over another is sometimes referred to as social deixis. The script for the I can only imagine movie, will be used as an example of third person deixis. listed below:

Bart : where is mama ?

Daddy : **she** is gone

*The word "**she**" is addressed to mother's bart as a wife of his daddy*

2.3.2 Place Deixis

Levinson The specification of locations in reference to anchorage points within a speech event is known as place or space deixis. There appear to be two basic methods of referring to objects, which leads one to infer the importance of geographical   specifications   in   general.

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Spatial deixis is most commonly expressed through locative adverbs like here and there, as well as demonstratives/determines such as that and this. Only two terms are usually labeled as proximal and distal in the English language's limited spatial deictic system. Now let's switch back to English (though many of the obsercations will be in Spanish). broader in application). The proximal term here means "region relatively close to the speaker," while the distal term means "region relatively distant from the speaker." It is important to remember, however, that "relative closeness" is determined by context.

Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction being "near speaker" versus "away from speaker." In English, the "near speaker," or proximal terms, are "this," "there," and "now." The "away from the speaker" or distal terms are "that," "there," and "then." Proximal terms are typically interpreted in terms of the speaker's location, or the deictic center, so "now" is generally understood to refer to some point or period of time with the time of the speaker's utterance at its center. Distal terms can simply mean "away from the speaker," but in some languages, they can also mean "near the addressee" or "away from both the speaker and the addressee." The example of spatial deixics in the I can only imagine movie script will be mentioned below :

Mama : let‟s go camp **glorieta church** down the street take concern

Bart : it‟s fun

*The word "**glorieta church**" that say by his mother is refer a place where*
bart *camping*

2.3.3 Time Deixis

Historically, spatial prepositions, Languages like English and others like other languages evolved temporal meanings for words like in and on over time, reflecting a general trend for notions of time. Prepositions like "in," "on," "at," and "by" can now be used as temporal or time markers in expressions like "in the morning," "on time," "at noon," and "by the evening.". Temporal diexis, Levinson (2008) is marked linguistically by both temporal adverbials (e.g., yesterday, tomorrow, in the morning) and tense markers (present and past) on verbs. The example of the temporal deixis in the I can only imagine movie script will be mentioned below

Mama : Ready to adventure ?

*The word "**right now**" is refers to time when they went to camp*

Bart : yes, now?

Mama : yes, right now

2.3.4 Social Deixis

According to Levinson (2008)"social deixis pays attention to that aspect of the sentence that reflects or forms or is determined by the particular reality of the social situation in which the speech is made the action that took place." Social deixis encodes the identity of social participants (to be exact, participants' current responsibilities), or social relationships between them or one of them and the individuals or organizations in question. Polite names and addresses are used as a

result of social deixis. the social deixis encodes the social relations vessel in the port specified by the conversation participant, for example, the choice of level of greeting respectfully or politely, or intimately or insultingly in addition to honorifics, examples include nicknames, informal names, and honorific titles.

Example :

My friends for shanoon

Man for bart

Honey, I think you"ve got the wrong room

2.3.5 Discourse Deixis

Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions in several spoken expressions refers to a part of the discourse that contains the utterance (including the utterance itself)". Levinson . This can conclude in the deixis of discourse a number of other ways in which utterances hinting at its relation to the surrounding text, examples of utterances – anyway the prefix seems to indicate that the speech that contains it is not directed at the discourse that preceded it, but at one or several steps return. In discourse deixis, one can find use of temporal deixis such as next and last to refer to parts from discourse. However, in discourse deixis, one can find places or recurrent spatial deictic words, particularly the demonstrative this and that. The English language has many expressions that illustrate the connection between speaking and previously spoken words. It is widely acknowledged that these words handle conditional meaning in a way that

at least partially rejects its truth. They appear to demonstrate how the utterances that they are a part of respond to or carry on from some aspect of a previous discourse. In English, there are several deictic expressions included in discourse deixis, such as: but, therefore, the conclusion, on the contrary, remains,but, however, well, other than that, actually, everything, so, after all, etc

Example : **So** if you didn‟t bring it

But there is no way,ever at all

2.4   Function of Deixis

Deixis has a pointing function (Yule, 1996). Pointing here pertains to the act of designating something or someone, also known as person deixis. Person or something acting as the speaker in a statement is referred to as person deixis. Deixis in first person, second person deixis, and third person deixis are the three parts of person deixis. The function of first person deixis is the word that refers to the speaker as the sender of the message. The second person deixis function is the word that refers to the addressee as the ¬listener or receiver of the message. The third person deixis function is the word that refers to someone who is neither the speaker nor the addressee.

The spatial deixis function is the word that refers to or points to the speaker's location. It could be in proximal (close to the speaker) or distal form (away from the speaker). The final function of temporal deixis is the word that refers to the time   when   the   utterance   was   made

2. 5   Previous Studies

In this study, the writer solicited literature reviews from other researchers on topics related to the writer's research. The review was discovered by the author. that is related to the researcher's journal research

The first previous study, the researcher takes research from Fauziah (2015), in an analysis of deixis in "a thousand words" movie script by steve korenthis study investigated the deixis (personal, spatial, and temporal) that the researcher discovered in the movie. The research was conducted using qualitative methods. To analyze the data, the researcher takes three steps: organizing the Data, summarizing the data, and interpreting the data. The results revealed 385 person deixis, 52 spatial deixis, and 64 temporal deixis. The difference between my research and Fauziah's research (2015) is that researchers use Levinson's theory while researchers researched by Fauziah use Yule's theory. The contribution of this previous research to my research is previous research which is used as a reference and reference for researcher and facilitates researcher in making it so that researcher can continue this research properly.

The second previous study, Ardeatika and Setiawan (2019) the kinds of deixis Personal, spatial , temporal, and discourse deixis were all employed in the screenplay for "The Spider Wick Chronicles." The screenplay for the Spiderwick Chronicles contained 17 personal deixis. There are three different deixis: first person (7 syllables), second person (6 words), and third person (4 words). According to the definition of deixis given above, personal deixis, particularly

first person deixis, is most prevalent in the screenplay for "the spider wick chronicles."

Based on the analysis, the researcher discovered persona deixis, which is split into three parts. The first part person deixis is made up of singular pronouns like "I," "myself," "me," and "mine," as well as plural pronouns like "we," "us," and "ourselves," and the third part person deixis is composed of words like "you," "you," "our," and "ourselves." (she,he and him). The second is the setting in which the conversation occurs. places a deixis concern with spatial location coding in relation to the players' locations in the speech event, the site of deixis, or both. The position and place of speech in the movie are indicated by spatial deixis. The dialogue in the Spider-Axis Chronicle movie script is indicated by the following deixis: here, there, this location, a room. Time deixis is the third type of deixis, and it is involved with when to the time in which. The differences between the researcher   research and previous research the second is. that this previous research used the theory of Charles W Keidler, while I used Levinson's theory. The contribution of previous research to my research is the author uses previous research as a comparison and benchmark as well as facilitating researcher   in compiling this research

The third previous study from Wiguna, Anggraeni, and Nuramalia (2018) Based on the researchers findings, it can be concluded that the type of deixis used in "Maleficent" film is personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and discourse deixis. It can interpreted that all types of deixis are applied to or contained in the film script.The result above is that the dominant type of deixis

used in the film "Maleficent" is the person deixis consists of 17 personal deixis. This relates to Huang (2014) the deixis of people who are noticed identification of the interlocutor or the speaker's position within the speech occasion. In movies, place deixis or spatial deixis depicts the scene's setting and point of speech. In the film script Maleficent deixis where the dialogue is: home, another kingdom, Moors, another kingdom there The third kinds of deixis is time deixis, is concernes when to the time at which an utterance is spoken. Used a grammatical adverb of time now, then, tomorrow, yesterday, morning. Discourse deixis in movie Maleficent there was : I never dreamed that I could love you so much Aurora, A grand celebration for a baby… hmmm. How wonderful! You will be lost. The difference between this previous research and my research is. This study uses Horn's theory, while I use Levinson's theory. Contribution of previous research to my research, namely This previous research can help me in completing my research where previous research also analyzes deixis or types of deixis deixis in films but examines different films so that I can understand to carry out this research.

The fourth previous study from Haryanto (2008)The finding of Pride and Prejudice Movierevealed that the film contained three different kinds of deixis: person deixis, which occurred 2.009 times; spatial deixis, which occurred 263 times; and temporal deixis, which occurred 118 times. Each deixis served the purpose of identifying the participants in a conversation, and they were divided into three categories: first person (speakers), second person (addressee), and third person. (neither the speaker or addressee). In order to identify a place in relation

to a participant, spatial deixis is used. It is divided into three categories: proximal terms (near the speaker), distal terms (away from the speaker and addressee), and specific locations. is a term that is often used to describe a span of time. The differences Previous research with my research that is. previous research used Yule's theory, while I used Levinson's theory. The contribution of previous research to my research is my reference material in carrying out this research so that I can see and understand how to analyze a deixis in film. Without previous research, my research might not have been carried out as perfectly as possible.

The last previous study from Wiguna et al. (2018) conducted another study on deixis under the title A Study of Deixis Used by The Main Character"s Utterances in "Love In Perth" Movie Person, location or spatial, time or temporal, discourse, and social deixis are the different categories of deixis according to these theories. The main character of the film "Love in Perth" is the topic of this study, which employs document analysis as a type of qualitative research. The main character's dialogue from the beginning to the conclusion of the film contains the study's data. The researcher gathered 249 data from 107 statements that use deixis expressions. The process of gathering data involved watching the film "Love in Perth," transcribing the dialogue, and selecting and creating a list of the movie quotes that contained deixis terms. The outcome demonstrates that the most common kinds of deixis utterances used by the primary . Then, from that functions of each utterances it influences the meaning of the utterances themselves. The study's findings suggest that the main character of the film "Love in Perth" uses five different kinds of deixis: person, place or spatial, time or

temporal, discourse, and social deixis. The data show that Person Deixis has the greatest frequency of occurrence because the main character of "Love In Perth". The differences between previous research and my research. The previous research used Levinson's theory and Yule theory , while my difference was using Levinson's theory only. The contribution of previous research to my research is that by looking at previous research I can understand more about the types of deixis, in this previous study using 2 theories at once. This researcher sees the difference between the two theories when input into a study, while my research only uses one of my theories from Levinson

From several previous studies above. That's why I was interested in researching more about the types of deixis found in I can only imagine a movie script by Erwin brothers. not only interested in the types of deixis in the film. I also want to see which deixis is the most dominant in the film I can only imagine.

2. 6 Conceptual Framework

This research was conducted to find the dominant types of deixis and deixis used in English in the film **I can Only Imagine**. The use of deixis observed in the film is the use of types of deixis including persona deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The use of persona deixis can be observed in the forms of persona used deixically, such as first person, second person, third person. The use of place deixis can be observed in the deictic form of place designating words. The use of time deixis can be observed in the form of pointer words. deictic time, such as the time when the speech takes place, time before

speech. and the time after the speech takes place. The observed use of social

deixis is the use of certain words related to the social status of the speaker and the
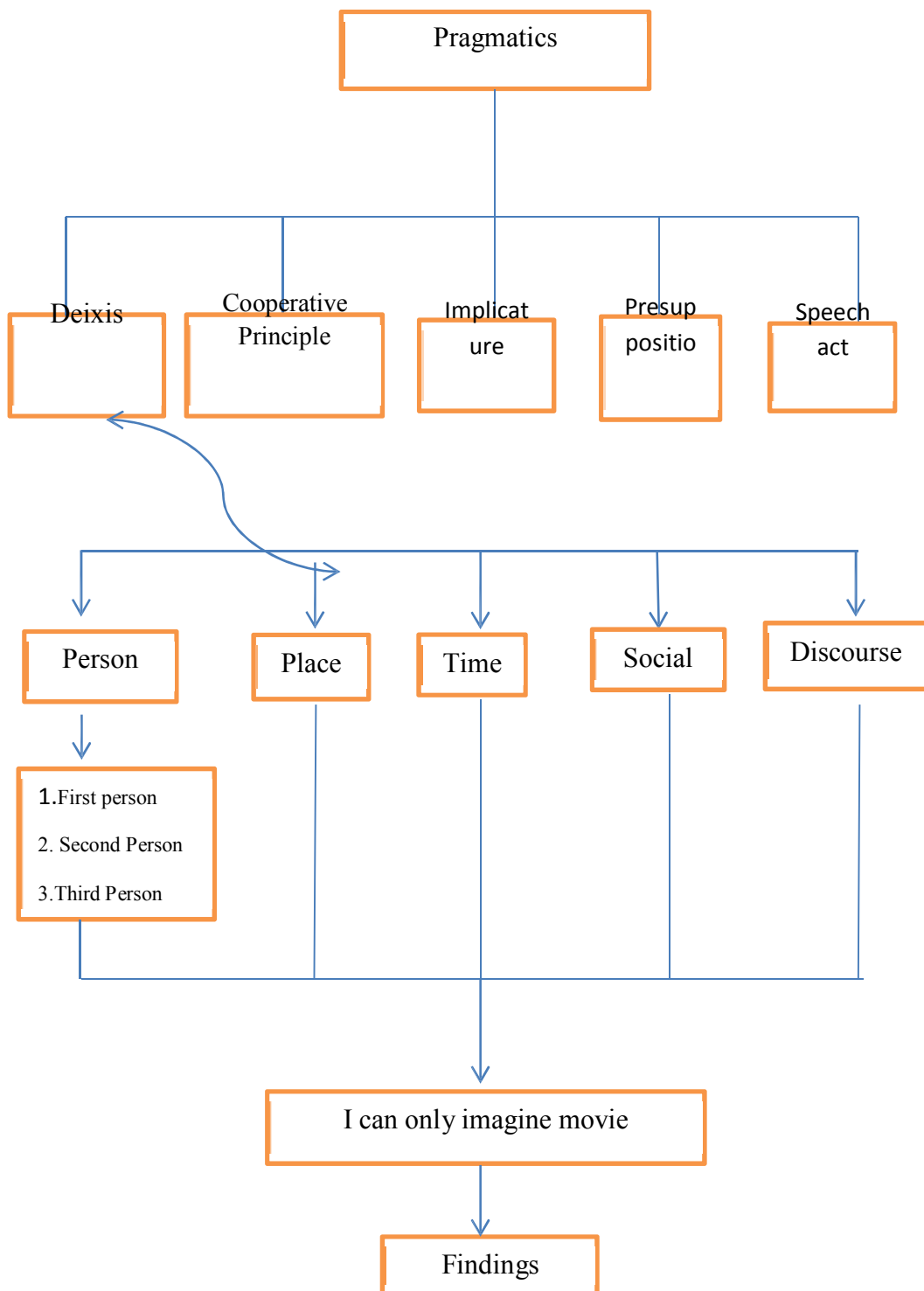
interlocutor

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                        ┌─────────────────────┐
                        │     Pragmatics      │
                        └─────────────────────┘

  ┌─────────┐  ┌─────────────┐  ┌──────────┐  ┌──────────┐  ┌──────────┐
  │ Deixis  │  │ Cooperative │  │ Implicat │  │ Presup   │  │ Speech   │
  │         │  │  Principle  │  │   ure    │  │ positio  │  │   act    │
  └─────────┘  └─────────────┘  └──────────┘  └──────────┘  └──────────┘
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| Person | Place | Time | Social | Discourse |

1. First person

2. Second Person

3. Third Person

I can only imagine movie

Findings

Chart 1.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology that was used to carry out the study: research design, Data and data source, technique of data collection, and technique of data Analysis. The research method is very important to set up the framework of this research and in analyzing the data.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative research for this investigation. Thus, rather than using numbers to analyze the data, the research is founded on the characteristics of the phenomena. Best and Kahn (1995) Research in education defines 'as systematic and objective. analyzes and protected observational records that can lead to the development of generalizations, principles, and theories that result in the prediction and possible control of ultimate events.

Qualitative investigators deal with existing data instead of numbers and statistics, but in the shape of words or images. Information used to present study findings in the form of citations from written materials, field notes, and interviews, or excerpts from audio, video, or electronic communications. The participant experiences and views are the data that are gathered, and the qualitative researcher works to create a rich description of the people, things, events, locations, conversations, and so forth. On occasion, numerical statistics may be gathered, In a qualitative study, managing large amounts of descriptive

data that are produced by observations, interviews, and document gathering is crucial.

Qualitative investigators They frequently maintain private diaries or reflective journals in which they detail their thoughts, emotions, presumptions, motivations, and justifications for decisions. This is one method used by qualitative researchers to address problems with value-bound investigations. Primary data is information that a researcher has directly gleaned from the primary source of the investigation. Primary The data of this study is taken from the researcher's analysis of I Can Only Imagine   the film script uses Levinson (2008) theory . According to the theory, a speaker's meaning can be understood by the audience through their interpretation of a speech or sentence.

3.2. The Data and Sources Data

The researcher attempted to examine the various forms of deixis and the most dominant deixis are found in the I can only imagine movie. The data in this study is words that contain deixis in the I can only imagine Movie. In this researchthe researcher used secondary data, which indicates that the movie's transcript served as the data source. "I can only imagine" take from the internet by www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk .

In addition the researcher focuses on the types of deixis in the film script "I can only imagine" since different kinds of deixis are present in this movie.

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3.3 Instrument of collecting Data

In this study, the researcher used the data collection instrument, namely observation. The tools use by researcher in the observation of collecting data are "Table types of deixis" and to obtain additional information the researcher use telecommunications media such as handphones, laptop/computers,and the youtube application to see the I can only imagine movie. In this study, the reseacher will analyze the *I can only imagine* movie to find out the types of deixis and the most dominantly used in I can only imagine movie script by Erwin Brothers.

3.4   Technique of Data Collection

The tecnique of collecting data is important in a study. This technique of collection data aims to measure the extent to which the researcher can analyzed and uderstand the data contained in the Movie of I Can only imagine that researcher will use.

In collecting data, the expert followed these procedures.

1.   Downloaded the You Tube movie

2.   Watched to the movie I can only imagine

3.   Transcribed a transcript of movie delivered by Erwin Brothers

4.   Underlined the phrases that were used in the deixis

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

The scholar then conducted an analysis of the data. In this research, the data were analyzed in the following ways:

1. Classified the data into five types of deixis according to levinson,s theory suchs as person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and disciurse deixis.

2. Decribed each types of deixis in movie *I can only imagine.*

3. Tabulated the data

4. Counted the data percentage, in this study, the writer use formula to count the percentage of the data.

   $$N = f/n \times 100\%$$

   f : individual frequency of language variations n :

   total number of all the data

   N : percentage of language variations

5. Determined the most dominant deixis in movie *I can only imagine*

6. Made the conclusion.