

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of study

Language cannot be separated from human life. Language is an important tool used to construct ideas and convey information to other people. Language is dynamic and changes from time to time, growing rapidly according to human needs and the times. Language has an important role in communication, either directly or indirectly. Many linguistic phenomena can be observed. Phenomena observable in the way people use language to communicate or interact for example, movies.

In recent times, movies have been increasingly popular in recent years. A movie is a story with language that can be shown in a cinema. Many people, particularly young adults, are discovering that watching movies is not only a pleasure, but also a beloved activity. They may spend a few hours watching their favorite movies or downloading or streaming movies from the internet. Almost every film has a certain meaning since the creator understands that a film with that specific meaning can make our feelings more sensitive, get carried away by the film's atmosphere, and make us cry, angry, or laugh when we get the meaning.

Movies are the appropriate object to be analyzed in deixis because they are a representation of regular communication in real life. Almost everyone likes movies, but mostly just gets entertained by the movie while watching the characters in the movie and the storyline. Because of that, it is interesting for the writer to examine films that are only enjoyed as entertainment into knowledge in

language studies. In analyzing the meaning of utterances in a film or movie, the writers need to involve everyone in the film, the place where the character speaks, the purpose, the form of speech, the manner of delivery, the way of speaking, and norms. In linguistics science, the things mentioned are an indication of one of the branches of linguistics knowledge, namely deixis.

Deixis is always found in our daily communication or in text. Deixis is a technical term for pointing via language. Deixis is surely a shape of reference that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most fundamental distinction among deictic expressions being "close to the speaker" and "far from the speaker" (Yule, 1996:9). In other words, deixis always needs the context to determine the referral. This signifies that understanding the context will make it easier to know the meaning of the utterance because each speaker's utterance refers to the meaning in a particular context.

The writer decided to analyze this topic because it helps people understand the meaning effectively when showing something. It is known that deixis cannot be separated from the language and society around us. Especially in the Cruella movie. People can get a better understanding of deixis through movies, so people can get more from this film or other films that we see. The function of deixis is to help listeners and the speaker understand the meaning of what the speaker is saying. In previous research, most of the data came from songs and textbooks. This study used movies that are popular in today's society, so people can watch Cruella movies while learning deixis and understanding the meaning of each part of the story.

The data is taken from a film called Cruella. This film is the latest produced by Andrew Gunn in 2021. Cruella's movie is very interesting to watch, because it is a recent film. On the other hand, the more important reason for this is that the film is a action movie, thus adding to its own appeal for film lovers.

There are also many sayings in action films, especially "Cruella", which have an implicit meaning in their characters' utterances when they speak. Deixis must be analyzed in this film to show clear verbal indications as a liaison feature and context of the script in movie. Then the writer watched "Cruella" and very interest in whether at the beginning of the film there were some indications of deixis words spoken by the characters. Besides that, movies are suitable for learning because the words are simple and easy to understand. Apart from being entertainment, movies also convey messages.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interest in conducting a research about deixis. This thesis entitled "**AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN CRUELLA MOVIE SCRIPT**".

1.2 The Problem of study

Based on the background of the study above, the problem is Formulated as Following:

1. What types of deixis are found on "Cruella" Movie Script?
2. How are deixis realized found in Cruella Movie Script?

1.3 The Objective of Study

Based on the research question above, the purpose of this research as the following:

1. To describe the types of deixis in found in “Cruella” Movie Script.
2. To describe the realization of each types of in Cruella Movie Script.

1.4 The scope of study

There are many kinds of deixis used in literature. To make easily understand the explanation, the writer limited the scope of the study in order to make it more detail. The writer only focused analyze the deixis of the main character played by Cruella, and also the realization of deixis in that movie using pragmatics approach. This study analyzed use George Yule theory (1996:9). Here, the writer only investigates the movie script that used English language.

1.5 The significances of study

In this study it is hope that it deepen the reader’s knowledge, give meaning theoretically and practically in learning deixis, especially for prospective students who have an interest in this kind of analysis. The results of this study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

1.5.1 Theoretical

1. This study can be used as a reference for the further writer who are interested to discussing deixis.
2. The results of this study are expected to be useful and enrich information for readers to better understand the deixis.

1.5.2 Practically

1. Writer

This study is useful for the writer because it can broaden the writer understanding of deixis.

2. For the students of the English Department

This study can help students develop their communicative skill, especially deixis

3. For lecturers

For lecturers, this study is expected to inspire them in teaching deixis

4. For readers

Especially for other writers, with the hope that the deixis can be expanded again. This will provide more information about the deixis and be a reference.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework applied in this study aims to explain the concepts in this research. This study presents many important aspects of the theoretical framework such as definition of terms, Pragmatics, deixis, types of deixis, and movie.

Pragmatics

There are many definitions of pragmatics which comes from linguistics. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is related about the meaning. It comes from several linguists. Every linguist has his own concept and principle about pragmatics.

There are some point of view in pragmatics. According to Yule (1996:3) Pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distances. It is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms.

Levinson (1985:9) states that Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. Pragmatics is the study of relationship between language and context that are Grammaticalized in structure of language. any such scope for pragmatics, there are encompass the study of deixis (Levinson, 1983: 8).

According to Yule (1996:3), Pragmatics also has several parts such as speech acts, implicatures, presuppositions, deixis, presuppositions and politeness. Politeness in interaction can be interpreted as a means to show awareness of other people's faces.

Based on the explain above, the writer concludes that pragmatics is how we recognize what is meant even when it isn't actually said or written. In order for that to happen, speakers (or writers) must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations when they try to communicate. The investigation of those assumptions and expectations provides us with some insights into how more is always being communicated than is said.

Pragmatics also concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

Deixis

Deixis is a word or phrase that refers to a word, phrase, or expression that has been used or given explaining that a words is said to be deixis if the reference moves or changes. In the language, words or phrases that refer to some of these things are assigned alternately, depending on who is speak, time and place where the words are spoken.

Many linguist have different explanation about deixis. Yule (1996:9) states deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with

utterances. It means “pointing via” language. Deixis are words that take meaning from the communication or speech situation, such as personal deixis, time deixis or place deixis when the words are used. Yule stated the deixis has three types which are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

According to Levinson (1983:5), the relationship between language and context is reflected in structure of the language itself. Deixis is related to how to encode language characteristics and also to observing the context of the utterance. Based on Levinson (1983:68) deixis has five types. Consist of person deixis, place deixis, time deixis and he explained it to a wide array deixis types which are discourse and social deixis.

Whereas Cruse (2000:319) explain the types of deixis into five types, which are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

Every language has deictic words that refer to things in the social and physical the context of the speaker and receiver and whose reference can only be determined by know the context of its use. Examples of deictic words in English such: as first, pronouns include me, you, he, she, they, and we, which point to participants. Second, locative expressions such as here, this/this, that/that, and someone pointed to the speaker's room. Then, a temporal expression like now, then, yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week, next month and so on (Kreidler, 1998:3).

Deixis as one of the language components ought to be discovered when human beings are mastering a language. desirable mastery of deixis is critical for

anyone who learns the language utilized in listening, speaking, writing, reading and grammar.

Some linguist has different opinion about types of deixis. Yule (1996:9) state about deixis. Deixis has three types which are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

All these expressions depend, for their interpretation, on the speaker and hearer sharing the same context. Indeed, deictic expressions have their most basic uses in face-to-face spoken interaction where utterances such as are easily understood by the people present, but may need a translation for someone not right there.

Therefore, deixis is a word that has a recognizable desire through the narration, place, and time spoken in the utterance. Give attention to the situation of the conversation. In other words, deixis is used to show things word and phrases used to indicate people (you, him, them) or deixis people. To indicate a location in (here, there, this) or spatial deixis. Based on description above, the writer concludes that deixis is a word or the meaning of the sentence based on the situation.

Function of Deixis

The function of deixis is a pointing (Yule, 1996:9). Pointing here is to point thing or person as we called person deixis.

Personal deixis relates to the understanding of the speech participants in the speech situation in which the speech is made. The category of personal deixis is divided into three parts: the category is the first person is the grammar of the

speaker's own reference. The second person is the understanding of the speaker's reference to one or more purposes. The third person is the understanding of references to people and entities of the speaker and addressee of the utterance in question.

Types of Deixis

According to Yule (1996:9) types of deixis divided in three types, there are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

2.1.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis is the predicate of deixis to designate people. Person deixis shows the people involved in utterances, whether directly involved between the speaker or listener. The function of person deixis is to indicate a person who utters the utterances in conversation.

Table 2.1 Type of person deixis

English	Singular	Plural
First person	i/me	We/us
Second person	You	You
Third person	He / Him, She / Her, It	They / Them

(Cruse: 2000)

There kinds of person deixis, first person, second person and third person. The first person aims for the speaker, the second person aims for the intended target of the utterance, and the third person aims at the other participant. The intended participant in the event not about first person or second person.

Examples of spatial deixis can be seen in following:

1. I am 23 years old

The utterance said by speaker. Subject “I” is singular and refers to the speaker himself.

2. We don’t want to go on strike, but you leave us no choice.

Subject “we” is plural. The utterance said by speaker. There was a first person deixis.

2.1.1.1 First person

Exemplified by the pronouns for first person (I), second person (you) and third person (he, she, or it). First individual deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker’s connection with himself (Levinson, 1992: 62).

First individual deixis is reference which refers to the speakers, or both the speaker and referents group with the speaker. An interesting phenomenon on this regard takes with the deixis of the first person plural “we”. This phrase can suggest the group as a whole. (Renkema, 1993:78).

First person deixis is the word spoken by the speaker to the point to himself. In addition to the word “I, me, and my”, the word “we, our and us” also belong to the first person.

Examples of spatial deixis can be seen in following:

Baby, I don’t know I can work

The utterance said by speaker. Subject “I” is singular and refers to the speaker himself.

2.1.1.2 Second person

Second person is the encoding of the speaker’s reference to one or more addressee (Levinson, 1983:62).

Levinson (1992:62) states that the second one individual deixis is the encoding of the speaker's connection with one or greater addressees. further, 2d person deixis is deictic connection with someone identified as addressee, in English, which include you, your self, yourselves, you and yours.

The manner in which the second person is addressed can, in some languages, additionally provide a perception into the relationship between the primary and the second one individual. (Renkema, 1993: 73) You has a much extra fashionable reference. The phrase you, may be used both deictically, when the context is needed to determine the reference and non-deictically, while the reference is in place of precise identifiable humans.

Examples of spatial deixis can be seen in following:

Emma: Excuse me, you think maybe I can work?

Encoding of the speaker reference to one or more addresses include the words "you"

2.1.1.3 Third person

Third individual deixis is the encoding of a reference to man or woman and entities that is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. (Levinson, 1992: 62). On the other phrase third individual deixis is deictic connection with a referent (s) which isn't always diagnosed because the speaker or addressee.

Grundy (2000:78) states that the third person pronouns (he, she, and they) aren't generally used deictically however rather anaphorically to people already stated in the discourse.

Third person deixis is a word that refers to person who is not identified as a speaker or listener. The words included in the third person and called singular

personal pronoun are he, she, they. While the words included the third person are called plural personal pronoun in the form of him, her, and them.

Examples of spatial deixis can be seen in following:

I tell her that all the time

The word “her” includes to person that are neither speaker in utterance.

2.1.2 Spatial Deixis

The concept of distance already mentioned is clearly relevant to spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Place deixis or sometimes called spatial deixis is the kind of deixis that indicate a space such kinds of location.

According to Levinson (1983:70) place deixis concerns the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the event. Spatial deixis relates to the relative location of the speaker and speech partner involved in the interaction. We can know spatial deixis from the use of demonstrative pronouns such as “this” and “that”, and also from demonstrative adverb of place such as here” and “there”.

According to Yule (1996:12), one version of the concept of motion toward speaker, seems to be the first deixis meaning learned by children and characterizes their use of words like ‘this’ and ‘here’.

Moreover, according to Lyons (1977:648), the importance of locational specifications in general can be gauged from the fact that here two seem to be two basic ways of referring to object.

Examples of spatial deixis can be seen in following:

1. I’m not here now

It referred to the location of speaker.

2. The man over there

It referred to the location of the man. Function of word “there” is adverb place.

3. This book is mine

2.1.3 Temporal Deixis

The third types of deixis is temporal deixis. Temporal deixis is the kind of deixis that indicate about the time or pointing time via language.

According to Yule (1996:14) form of temporal deixis like now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next weeks, last weeks, and this week. Temporal deixis places the speaker's perspective with respect to the past, present and future. This type of deixis is grammaticalized in adverbs of time (now, tomorrow, then) and in the form of a verb. Adverbs today, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow and now place the interlocutor between the present and the future.

Based on Levinson (1983:62), time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken. Moreover, Yule (1996:15) explained to indicate temporal deixis, we can also use the tenses.

Temporal deixis refers to the time that occurs at the time of conversation, an upcoming conversation, or an ongoing conversation. Temporal deixis has the privilege of referring to an event. Temporal deixis can have a very important function for discriminating moments the conversation has already taken place, while the conversation is in progress or after accept the conversation. Temporal

deixis will be very easy to know if the speaker understands the time of the ongoing conversation meaning.

The same thing happens with verbs with a few exceptions. Present and past tense in time deixis (temporal deixis as Yule called) differentiate proximal and distal from (Yule, 1996: 15), for example:

1. she is writing a letter right now
2. where were you last month?
3. I'll see him this week.

The function of the word is to explain the same condition from the past until at this time.

Movie Script

Movie is a live-image which is also often called films. Movie is an audio-visual communication medium to convey a message to a group of people gathered in a certain place (Effendy, 1986:134).

Effendy (1986) states that movie is complex social, psychological, and aesthetic phenomena that consist of stories and imaged accompanied by words and music. The message in mass communication can take any form, depending on the film's mission. However, a film can conclude various messages, be they educational. Entertaining, or informational. The message in the film is to use the mechanism of symbols that exist in the human mind in the form of message content, sound, speech, conversation and so on.

2.1.4 Cruella Movie

Cruella is set in London, England in the 1970s. In the city lives a young woman named Estella (Emma Stone) who is known to be intelligent and rebellious. Unlike most girls, Estella was born with half white and half black hair. Since childhood, Estella dreamed of becoming a famous designer when she grew up. But that dream is slowly buried after a heartbreaking incident that happened in the past. Since the age of twelve, Estella has lived as a thief with her two criminal partners, Horace (Paul Walter Hauser) and Jasper (Joel Fry).

Until one day, Estella got the opportunity to realize her dream as a designer. Estella becomes an employee at a fashion house owned by the famous The Baroness owned by cold-handed designer Mrs. Baroness (Emma Thompson).

Cruella is directed by Craig Gillespie. He is famous for several other films, namely I, Tonya (2017), Lars and the Real Girl (2007), The Finest Hours (2016) and Million Dollar Arm (2014). In addition to Emma Stone who plays the characters Cruella De Vil and Emma Thompson as the Baroness, this film also features Emily Beecham, Kayvan Novak, and Mark Strong.

Previous Research

There are the previous studies under the same topic related to this research that is read by the writer before conducting the research. These two studies are briefly explained as follow.

Researchers who are discussed deixis used Yule theory. Sitorus, E. (2019) studied deixis of song lyrics in Calum Scott “You Are the Reason”. This research used the qualitative method. The data used to complete this study is song lyrics.

From the data analysis taken from this lyric song, the writer found in this song, there are 67 words include of kinds of deixis. From the data analysis the researcher found there are three kinds of deixis, they are person deixis is used to point to objects, all pronoun, spatial deixis used to point to a location. Temporal deixis are expressed in time adverbials.

With the different theory, Sari & Zakrimal. (2020) research of deixis in avenger infinity war movie. They analyzed types of deixis and the most dominant deixis that appeared in the Movie. The data in this study applied the theory of Levinson. This research used a descriptive qualitative research. The data categorized into deixis person, temporal deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. They found that there are 87 person deixis, 31 temporal deixis, 14 place deixis, 21 discourse deixis, and 15 social deixis. Based on 168 data, the most dominant types of deixis is person deixis because most of all the character in the movie used person deixis.

Nasution (2018) investigated deixis in song lyrics of Ed Sheeran's "Divide" album. Analyzed the deixis based on Alan cruise theory (2000). This research uses descriptive qualitative method because characteristics of phenomena and the data were analyzed using the description. Finally, the writer found that the song writer used such types of deixis include person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis used in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics. Based on discussion, writer found that all deixis found in all songs, personal deixis is the most being found (46 deixis words or 28%) the word "I, Me, My, You" dominate all songs. in the second position temporal deixis is the most being found (43 deixis words or 26%) the word now dominated in all songs. the third position is

Spatial deixis (41 deixis words or 25%) in the fourth position is discourse deixis (20 deixis or 12%) and in the last position is social deixis (15 deixis words or 9%).

By using a similar theory Wiguna, et al (2018) studied deixis in "Maleficent" movie. This study tries to analyze the types of deixis, namely: personal deixis (first, second, and) third person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, and discourse deixis. This research only focuses on movie script. This study aims to determine the types and dominant deixis are used in Maleficent Movie Scripts. The results showed that the dominant person deixis: I, you, we, he, he, we, king Stephan, because of the result of personal deixis in the film dominant text of the deixis of place, time, and discourse.

By Yulistiani & Parmawati. (2020) with the Levinson theory, studied deixis in the Business Article of the Jakarta Post. This research was conducted to determine the deixis in business articles in the Jakarta Post. Jakarta Post as one of the Indonesian newspapers. Qualitative descriptive method was used in this study. The data sources are articles on business in the Jakarta Post. After analyzing the data, the writer found that: 1) all types of deixis were found in articles in the Jakarta Post Daily, 2) the dominant type of deixis found in articles in the Jakarta Post was human deixis.

Kusumadewi, et al (2021) also investigated deixis in Pamungkas "One Only" song lyrics. This study aims to analyze the types of deixis used in the lyrics of the song "One Only" and for find the main types of deixis used in song lyrics. The Writer chose this song because this song is easy to hear and gets a good response from listeners. This research used qualitative research. The results of

this study indicate that in the lyrics of the song “One Only” there are four here are various types of deixis, there are personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis and social deixis. Based on discussion, personal deixis came as the most frequently occurring deixis with 50 deixis words found or 92.6 %, the second is spatial deixis (2 deictic words or 3.7%), followed by temporal deixis and social deixis with a percentage of 1.85% each.

Research is mostly done by the text. Abdulameer, et al (2019) studied deixis in a religious text. The research aims to Identifying and showing the occurrences of deixis in the religious text. The data source is taken from a religious lecture delivered by Imam John Starling at Queens College on 22/10/2014 about the faith that was taken as a sample. The procedure used in this research is to read and write deixis expressions: deixis of people, places and times. The results showed that person deixis occurred 202 times, place deixis was 11 times and time deixis was only 6 times, which indicates that the most dominant type is person deixis.

Viahapsari, et al. (2020) also investigated movie with entitled analysis the type of deixis in the main character on the movie “I leave my heart in Lebanon”. This research used the descriptive qualitative methods. This research aims to find the type of deixis in the main character on the “my heart in Lebanon”. Based on data analysis, the writer found 125 data indicating the type of deixis. including personal, temporal, spatial, social, and discourse deixis. Deixis in this film is dominated by personal deixis with 102 data.

Moreover Asmarita et al (2020) studied deixis in Ridwan Kamil’s speech at the Asia Africa Conference (KAA). This study was conducted by using qualitative approach. The purpose of this study was to analyze the types of deixis and to

determine the most dominant type of deixis in Ridwan Kamil's speech at the Asian-African Conference (KAA) on April 24, 2015. From the five types of deixis, in Ridwan Kamil's speech three types of deixis were found namely personal deixis (7 data), time deixis (3 data), and finally social deixis (1 data). From deixis analysis, it was also revealed that persona deixis as the most dominant type was found about Ridwan Kamil's speech at the Asia-Africa Conference.

With the same theory, Retnowaty, et al (2019) with entitled deixis in Donald Trump's speech to UN General Assembly. The design of this study is descriptive qualitative design. The aim of this research is to found the deixis from the Trump's speech. Source of data collection in this research is the text of Donald Trump's Speech to UN General Assembly done in 2018. Based on data analysis, the writer found five kinds of deixis in Donald Trump's speech at the UN General Assembly, namely person deixis, spatial/place deixis, temporal/time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The number of deixis in this utterance is 344 utterances. The most widely used deixis by Donald Trump is personal deixis with frequency of 279 (81.10%).

Yulistiani, et al (2018) also research deictic expression in the article selected from detik news about Krakatoa's Mount Disaster 2018. This study reports the findings of investment study deixis in a selected article from detik news. This study aims to determine the deictic expressions contained in the selected articles. That the methodology used by the writer is descriptive qualitative and uses content analysis to analyze deictic expressions in the article. The findings of this study indicate that there are three types of deictic the expressions contained in

detik news' selected articles, there are personal deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Based on the results of the study, it is known that knowing the expression of deictic in the selected article, it will help everyone who reads the article, will have a better understanding and article points will reach the audience.

Putri. et al (2018) research about the deixis in the novel “The Fault in Our Stars” by John Green. Deixis is a study to describe the relationship between language and context in the structure of language itself. The aims of this study are (1) to identify and identify the types of deixis in the “Fault in Our Stars” novel (2) to analyze the function of each type of deixis contained in The Fault in Our Stars novel. The data was collected by using the method of documentation and observation with the technique of reading and taking notes. Qualitative method is used to analyze the data and the method is descriptive technique. The method of presenting the results of data analysis is a descriptive method and is carried out with an argumentative technique. The results showed that there are three types of deixis found in John Green's novel “The Fault in Our Stars”, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

Nisa et.al (2020) investigated context meaning of deixis n soundtracks lyric of “The Greatest Showman” movie. The authors use qualitative descriptive method to analyze deixis in two the lyrics of the movie soundtrack of “The Greatest Showman”, they are biggest show and here I am. The results of the analysis found that there are five kinds of deixis in the two lyrics; people deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. That function shows that deixis provides information and gives refers to the word deixis. This

analysis is important to understand the speaker's intent in the song by using context deixis.

Minkhatunnakhriyah et al (2021) also did research deixis on comment speech by Indonesian Diplomat in United Nation (PBB) 75th General Assembly Meeting 2020. This study investigates deixis and its context used by diplomats and representatives from Indonesia of human rights cases of Vanuatu and Papua. The results of this study show thirty-five deixis of speaking Indonesian diplomat. There are twenty-three personal deixis consisting of the first, second, and third persons, seven spatial deixis, and five temporal deixis. Personal deixis is generally conveyed by the grammatical type of the person, which replaces personal pronouns such as community, appropriate names, and individual pronouns combine.

Hidayah (2019) studied deixis of song lyrics in "Back to You" by Selena Gomes. The objective of this study is to find the deixis in the lyrics of "Back to You" by Selena Gomes. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The result of this research is the lyrics of the song "Back to You" using all types of deixis. People describe what almost happens in every "Back to You" song. There are 45 data deixis personas, consisting of first, second, and third-person deixis. Besides, other types like time deixis (2 data) and place deixis (1 data) also appear in the song Back to You. Most of the personal deixis in Back to You's lyrics refer to the conversation itself, which is encoded by first-person singular deixis such as "I and My". While for the first plural person, deixis, i.e., we most often refer to the speaker.

In addition, Dwipayani et al (2020) studied deixis found in movie script “Sing”. The data were classified based on the types to Levinson’s Theory (1983). Then analyzed the type, word class and use of deixis in the film Sing. In collecting data used the observation method. First, the writer watched the film from observing the subtitles in the film. Then the selected data is quoted, and classified according to the type of deixis. Based on the results of the analysis, five types of deixis were found, namely personal deixis (covering I, my, me, she, her, his, she, he, we, you, them), time deixis (including now), place deixis (including here), discourse deixis (including this, that), and social deixis (including mother and grandfather).

Based on the previous research above, it can be said that they focus on analyzing the types and interpretations of deixis. All of these previous studies serve as references for the writer to conduct research. Previous studies are useful to broaden and deepen the theory that used in the research to be carried out. These previous studies can also be a source of inspiration that help the writer conduct research. In addition, from previous studies, the writer can also examine what advantages and disadvantages there are to developing and producing new research.

The difference between this research and previous research is on the function and influence of deixis used in language. From previous research, there is no writer who analyzed the realized of deixis used in movie and their effect on the whole meaning. Then, the writer fill the gap by analyzing the realization of deixis used in the film and describes the effect of deixis on the overall meaning. The

writer hopes help readers understand the function of deixis in movie easily and the deixis effect itself.

Conceptual Framework

This research begins with an understanding of the concept of deixis theory. In this conceptual framework, it can be seen the parts to be studied, which using deixis. The writer examined the deixis contained in the “Cruella” movie. The problem that become the benchmark for the author are: the types and functions of each part of the deixis. According to Yule (1996:9) stated that there are some categories of deixis, there are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The data is “Cruella” movie script. This research use the qualitative method. The data use to complete this study in movie. From the result of this study, it can be seen the type of deixis in movie, and function of deixis.

An explanation of how this research conduct is presented in the following chapters with a conceptual framework:

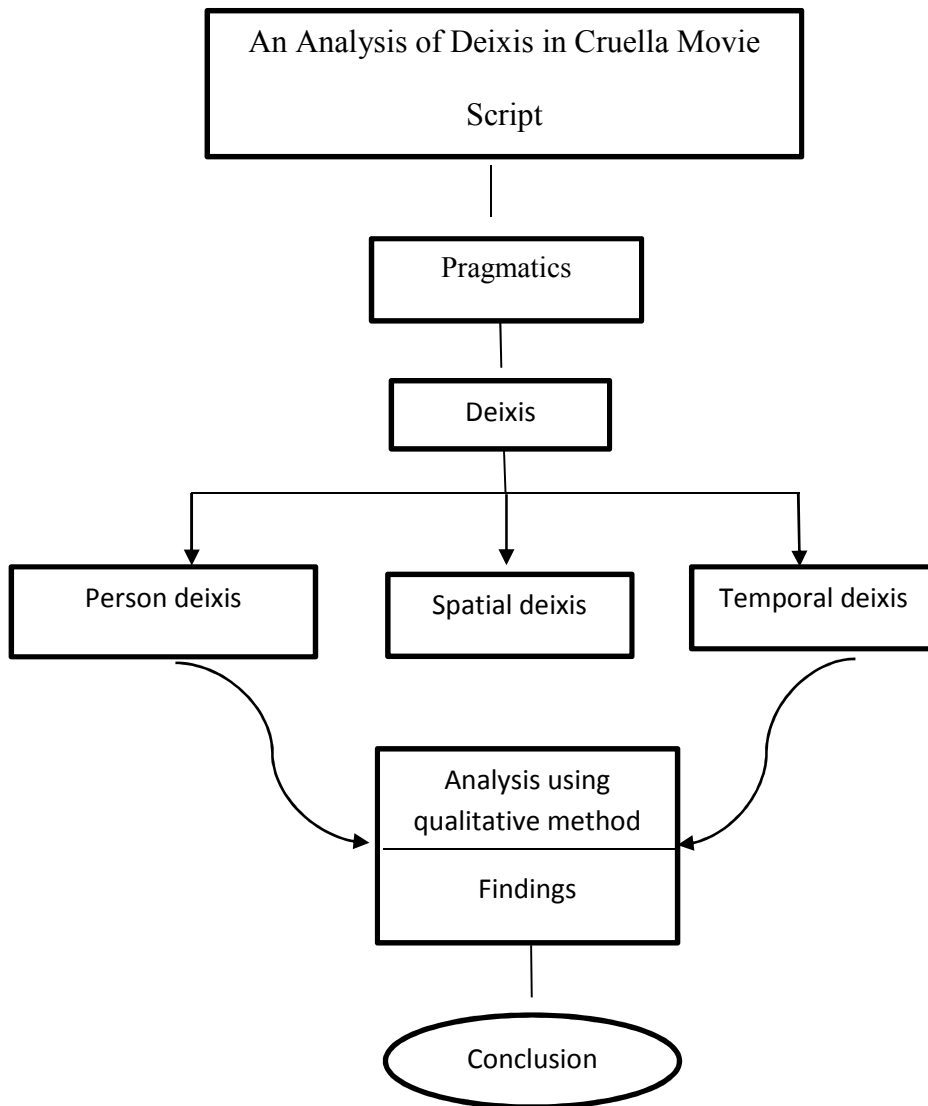


Figure 2.2 *Conceptual framework in analysis deixis in Cruella Movie Script*

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative research method. According to Creswell (2016), qualitative research is a type of research that explores and understands meaning in a number of individuals or groups of people originating from social problems.

This research conducted used a qualitative descriptive design with a case study to find out the expression of meaning in the Cruella movie script.

Qualitative research is defined as a research method whose data are in the form of words or pictures instead of numbers. As the writer did, namely research on the expression of the meaning of language in a conversation and the data provided is in the form of words.

3.2 The Source of Data

In this study, the writer analyzed the deixis of the script of the film entitled "Cruella" movie directed by Craig Gillespie. Data from this research is a dialog from script of movie based the main characters in the form of a conversation which consists of: deixis which is categorized into three types based on Yule's theory. The data source is taken from the internet. (scrapsfromtheloft.com).

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

In this study, the author uses data from the script in the Cruella film. And the author takes the data in the following way:

1. Download from transcript "Cruella" movie
2. Read the "Cruella" movie transcript

3. Underline deixis words.
4. Grouping the deixis based on the type

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

In this study, after all the data have been collected, the next step is analyzing the data. The procedure of analysis data are:

1. Classifying the types of deixis according to their meaning, namely person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis.
2. The writer analyzed the data and give explanation
3. Making conclusion from the result of the analysis