

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Previous Studies

In this research, the writer took for some literature reviews which were related to the writer's research from other researchers. The writer found the review that relates with the researcher research from the journal.

The first previous research, the writer takes research from Fauziah (2015) this study investigated about the deixis (personal, spatial, and temporal) that found in the movie by the researcher. The research was done by use qualitative research. The researcher uses three kind of steps to analyze the data, there are: organizing the data, summarizing the data, and interpreting the data. Then, the result showed there are: 385 person deixis, 52 Spatial Deixis, 64 Temporal Deixis.

For the second previous research, the writer takes from Nurjanah (2018) The research was done by use descriptive qualitative. The researcher investigated the dominant deixis in *Moana movie*. The researcher uses three steps to obtain the data, there are: Observation, Documentation, and Triangulation. The data was analyze by reduce the data, display the data, and get the conclusion, then verify the data. Then, the result showed that the detail of person deixis are for first person used 519 times, second person used 311 times and third person used 211 times. The next is Spatial deixis used 105 times and Temporal deixis used 26 times. So, the total of kinds of deixis were 1.172 and the most dominant from all deixis was personal deixis.

Then, the third research from Dengah (2014) The research focus on the types of deixis that find out from *Braveheart movie*. The research was done by use model

descriptive qualitative. The data was analyze by reduce the data, display the data, and get the conclusion, then verify the data. Then, the result showed the personal deixis is divided into some categories, there are: first person (*I, me, we, my, us*), second person (*you, your*), third person (*he, she, it*). Next, spatial deixis (*here, come here, come, coming, behind*), temporal deixis (*tomorrow, now, last night, tonight, next month*), social deixis (*Mr, Mrs*).

The fourth one is from Kartika (2018). The object of this research is Adeline Bowman utterances in *The Age of Adeline* movie. The research method used by the researcher is descriptive qualitative. The data of this research was taken from *The Age of Adeline* movie. The result of this research there are 518 data from 405 Adeline's utterances which contain deixis. From the data, this research discovers five major types of deixis by Stephen C. Levinson. Those are 421 data (81.27%) belongs to person deixis, 30 data (5.79%) belongs to place deixis, 20 data (3.86%) belongs to time deixis, 9 data (1.73%) belongs to social deixis and 38 data (7.33%) belongs to discourse deixis. The most dominant deictic expression used by Adeline is *I* which includes in first singular person deixis. deictic expression *I* is occurred in 148 data. Meanwhile, the most dominant reference in the deictic expressions used by Adeline is the speaker herself which happens in 196 data.

The last previous research is from Dwipayani et al. (2020) the writers analyze and discuss about the type, class words, and the use of deixis found in the movie script *Sing*. Data were collected from the movie script of *Sing*. The data were classified based on the types to Levinson's Theory (1983). Then analyzed, it was the types, class words and the use of deixis in the movie *Sing*. In collecting the data, observation method was applied. Based on the result of analysis, it was found there

are five types of deixis, namely person deixis (including I, my, me, she, her, his, she, he, we, you, they), time deixis (including now), place deixis (including here), discourse deixis (including this, that), and social deixis (including mommy and grandpa).

The novelty of this research is to identify of four type deixis (person, spatial, temporal, and social). Especially on social deixis, the research want to present about royal statue terms in *The Lion King (2019)* movie, because the setting of this movie is about live in a kingdom. Then, the difference of this research than the other researches is the researcher also explain the function of every deixis types.

2.2. Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatic is a branch of linguistics that is related about the meaning. The meaning that study in pragmatics is related with the context (Wilson, 2013). It means that how the context can influence what the speaker said. What the speaker means about who, where, and when the utterance happen. In other word, pragmatics is a study about meaning based on the context.

According to Levinson (1983:21) states that pragmatics is the study of relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. The other expert, Yule (2010:127), the study of what speakers mean, or 'speaker meaning', is called pragmatics. Mey (2012:767) also states that pragmatics may be defined as the science of language use (parole) or the discursive functions of language, including its contextual uniqueness and variability (irregularities). In addition, based on Cruise (2012:3) the central

topics of linguistic pragmatics are those aspects of meaning which are dependent on context. From the whole definitions above, it tends to be reached a determination that pragmatics is the investigation of speaker's intension to the audience which identifies with the setting about how the language is utilized.

2.2.2 Movie

According to Susanto (2019:25) Movie is a communication tool that is not limited in scope in which becomes a space of free expression in a mass learning process. Strength and ability to reach many movies social segments, which makes experts film have the potential to influence the views of the community to form a payload message in it. It is based on the argument that the film is a portrait of reality in society. Films always record the reality that grows and develops in the community and then project into the screen.

From another expert, Wiguna (2018:13) states that film as an art form many intents and purposes contained in the making. It is also influenced by the message to be conveyed by the film maker. Although his approach is different, it can be said every movie has a goal, which was to draw people's attention to the charge contained problems. Beside the film is designed to serve the purposes of public limited or unlimited public. This is due also the element of ideology of filmmakers including elements of cultural, social, psychological, delivery of the language of film, and the elements that attract or stimulate the imagination of audiences (Anita, 2017).

According to Sari & Sugandi (2015:14) the elements of movie are:

- a. Directing : the director is someone who translate text into the "language" of sound and image specifically. A director visualizes the script or script to give

an abstract concept into a concrete or tangible form. Directed build a vision or point of view into an idea and decide the shot, camera placement and movement, as well as direct acting players.

b. Scenario : scenario is a narrative text that describes the sequence of scenes, places, things, and dialogue, which are prepared in the context of dramatic structure. A screenwriter is required to translate each sentence in the text to be a picture of visual imagination that is limited by the format of a movie screen or television viewing. The function of the scenario is to be used as a guide in making the film work.

c. Acting : acting or role (performer), according to the dictionary definition of the role Drama means the process, how, act and understand the expected behavior associated with a person. So understanding is the art of expressing figures characterization body, voice and soul of a person in a role. Therefore, if an actor wants to play any character with a character very different from the personal character of the actor, the actor should have a basic mastery. From some description above, it can be concluded that the characterization of the figures is human behavior in daily life according to the character

e. Editing : editing has three meanings. First, prepare print-ready manuscript or ready to be issued with a notice in terms of systematic presentation, content, and language (regarding spelling, diction, and sentence structure). Second, plan and direct publishing (newspapers, magazines). And third, compile or assemble (film, tape) by way of shredding and reassemble.

f. Sound : sound is a technique of setting a voice or sound equipment at an event performances, meetings, meetings and others. Sound plays an important role in the film. Sound reinforcement is closely related to the setting to be heard loud noise without sacrificing quality of the amplified voices. The settings include setting the microphone-microphone, cables, processors and sound effects, setting consul mixer, cables, and also Audio Power amplifier and speakers-speakers.

g. Music : in the movie, music is necessary so that the movie becomes more interesting. It is necessary for setting music that is used in order to tune the generated harmonic and relate to the storyline in the movie.

2.2.3 Deixis

Deixis is clearly form of referring that is tied to the speaker' context, with the most basic distinction between Deictic expression being near speaker' and away from speaker (Yule,1996:9). The term deixis essentially concerns with the ways in which language encode or grammatically features of the context of the utterance or speech event, and those also concerns on ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

2.3 Type of Deixis

According to the Yule's theory, the types of deixis divided in three types. First, person deixis, this deixis is a deixis that focus the person that involved in an utterance. Then, spatial deixis, this deixis is focus on the name of place/point that involved in an

utterance. The last one is temporal deixis, this deixis is focus on the specific time that mention in an utterance. The detail explanation will explain below :

2.3.1. Person Deixis

The distinction just describe involves person deixis, with the speaker (“I”) and the address (“you”) mentioned. The simplicity of this form disguises the complexity of their use. To learn those deictic expressions, we have to discover that each person in a conversation shifts from being ”I” to being ”you” constantly here are kinds of person deixis, first person, second person and third person :

a. First Person

First person is the grammaticallization of the speaker’s reference to himself Levinson (1983:22). First person deixis is a deictic reference which refers to the speaker himself. Yule (1990:10) defines that person deixis clearly operates on a basic three part division, exemplified by the pronouns for first person (*I*), second person (*you*), and third person (*He, She, or It*). First person here is the speaker in utterance as the sender of the message. The example of the first person deixis in the Lion King Movie’ script will be mentioned below:

Scar: “you and I are exactly the same”

The word “**I**” on Scar statement is refers to himself.

b. Second Person

Second person is the encode of the speaker' reference to one or more addressee Levinson (1983:22). The other researcher, Nasution et al. (2018:55) that the manner in which the second person is addressed can, in some language, also provide an insight into the relationship between the first and second person. According to Yule (1990:10) person deixis "you" as he addressee and we have to discover that each person in conversation shift from being "I" to being "you" constantly to learn this deictic expression.

The example of the second person deixis in the Lion King Movie' script will be mentioned below:

*Scar: "I wouldn't dream of challenging **you** again."*

The word "**you**" is pointing to Mufasa.

c. Third Person

Third person is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speaker nor addressees of the utterance Levinson(1983). The other statement from Potts (2015:2) stated that the third person pronouns (he, she, and they) are not usually used deictically but rather prefer anaphorically to objects or persons already mentioned in he discourse. In many languages, these deictic categories of speaker, addressee, and other(s) are elaborated with markers of relative higher status versus addressee with social status (for example addressee with higher status versus

addressee with lower status). The discussion of circumstances which lead to the choice of one of these forms rather than another is sometimes described as social deixis Yule (1990:11). The example of the third person deixis in the Lion King Movie' script will be mentioned below:

Zazu: "We both know he should've been expelled from the Pride Lands long ago."

Mufasa: "**He** is my brother, Zazu"

The word "**He**" is addressed to Scar as Mufasa's brother.

2.3.2. 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. Contemporary English makes use of only two adverbs "here" and "there", for the basic distinction, but in older texts and in some dialects, a much larger set of deictic expressions can be found.

According to Levinson (1983:23) place deixis concerns the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the speech event. 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". Spatial deixis is relative to the speaker's location. Those are proximal term (near the speakers) and distal term (away from speaker). Demonstrative pronoun "this" can mean that the object close

from the speaker' location. The example of the spatial deixis in the Lion King Movie' script will be mentioned below:

*Zazu: "We both know he should've been expelled from the **Pride Lands** long ago."*

The word "**Pride Lands**" that say by Zazu is refers a place where they lived

2.3.3. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis using temporal form indicate both of time coinciding with the speaker' utterance and the time of the speaker' voice being heard ("now"). According to Yule (1990:11) In English, there are two basic forms there are the present and the past. The present tense is the proximal forms and the past tense is the distal forms. The form of temporal deixis like now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next weeks, last weeks, and this week. The example of the temporal deixis in the Lion King Movie' script will be mentioned below:

*Simba: "You said I could patrol with you **today**"*

The word "**today**" is refers to time when they start to patrol

2.4. Function of Deixis

Based on Potts(2015), the function of Deixis is a pointing. Pointing here is to point thing or person as we called person deixis. The function of person deixis is referred to the thing or person who is speaker in utterance. Person deixis is divided into three parts they are first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. The function of first person deixis is the word that referred to the speaker him or herself as the sending the message. The function of second person deixis is

the word that referred to the addressee as the listener or received the message. The function of third person deixis is the word that referred to who is neither speaker nor addressee.

The function of spatial deixis is the word that referred or point the location of the speaker. It could be proximal form (close from the speaker) and distal form (away from the speaker). And the last is the function of temporal deixis is the word that referred to the time when utterance was done.

2.5. The Lion King Movie

The Lion King is a 2019 American musical film directed and produced by Jon Favreau, written by Jeff Nathanson, and produced by Walt Disney Pictures. It is a photorealistic remake of Disney's traditionally animated 1994 film of the same name. The film stars the voices of Donald Glover, Seth Rogen, Chiwetel Ejiofor, Alfre Woodard, Billy Eichner, John Kani, John Oliver, and Beyoncé Knowles-Carter, as well as James Earl Jones reprising his role from the original film. The plot follows Simba, a young lion who must embrace his role as the rightful king of his native land following the murder of his father, Mufasa, at the hands of his uncle, Scar.

Plans for a remake of 1994's *The Lion King* were confirmed in September 2016 following box office successes for Disney remakes such as *The Jungle Book* (2016), which was also directed by Favreau. Favreau was inspired by certain roles of characters in the Broadway adaptation, and developed upon elements of the original film's story. Much of the main cast signed in early 2017, and principal photography began in mid-2017 on a blue screen stage in Los Angeles. The

"virtual-reality tools" utilized in *The Jungle Book's* cinematography were used to a greater degree during filming of *The Lion King*. Composers Hans Zimmer, Elton John, and lyricist Tim Rice, all of whom worked on the original's soundtrack, returned to compose the score alongside Knowles-Carter, who assisted John in the reworking of the soundtrack and wrote a new song for the film, titled "Spirit", which she also performed. The film serves as the final credit for editor Mark Livolsi, and it is dedicated to his memory. With an estimated budget of around \$260 million, it is one of the most expensive films ever made.

The film was theatrically released in the United States on July 19, 2019. It has grossed over \$1.6 billion worldwide, surpassing *Frozen* as the highest-grossing animated film, and is also the second highest-grossing film of 2019 and seventh-highest of all-time. It received mixed reviews from critics, with praise for its visual effects, music, and vocal performances (particularly Rogen and Eichner), but criticism for its lack of originality and facial emotion on the characters.

The more information about the film was presented as following:

- a). Directed by: John Favreau
- b). Produced by:
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| John Bartnicki | co-producer |
| Debbi Bossi | associate producer |
| Jon Favreau | producer |
| Karen Gilchrist | producer |
| Tom C. Peitzman | executive producer |

Thomas Schumacher	executive producer
Jim Shamoon	executive producer
Jeffrey Silver	producer
Julie Taymor	executive producer
David H. Venghaus Jr.	associate producer
Mario Zvan	executive producer

c). Cast:

Donald Glover	Simba
JD. Mc Cray	Young Simba
Seth Rogen	Pumbaa
Chiwetel Ejiofor	Scar
Alfre Woodard:	Sarabi
Billy Eichner	Timon
John Kani	Rafiki
John Oliver	Zazu
Beyoncé Knowles-Carter	Nala
James Earl Jones	Mufasa

d). Music Composer: Hans Zimmer

e). Cinematography by: Caleb Deschanel

- d). Film Editing by: Adam Gerstel, Mark Livolsi
- e). Production Company: Walt Disney Pictures, Fairview Entertainment
- f). Distributed by: Walt Disney Pictures, Motion Pictures
- g). Release Date: July 9, 2019
- h). Country: United States
- i). Language: English

2.5.1. Synopsis

Simba really idolize his dad, King Mufasa, and acknowledges his own illustrious fate on the fields of Africa. However, not every person in the kingdom celebrate the new cub's arrival. Scar, Mufasa's sibling was a former heir to take the throne. He has planned to take the throne of Pride Land from Mufasa. Simba, mufasa's son should face a fate to be next king. Now, with help from a curious pair of newfound friends, Simba must figure out how to grow up and reclaim what is rightfully his.

2.5.2. Summary

In the Pride Lands of Africa, a pride of lions rule over the animal kingdom, he is King Musafa, and his wife namely Queen Sarabi. One day, Queen Sarabi infants a child namely Simba. He is introduced to the get-together creatures by Rafiki the mandrill, the realm's shaman and counsel. Mufasa shows Simba the Pride Lands and discloses to him the obligations of

majesty and the "hover of life", which interfaces every living thing. Mufasa's more youthful sibling, Scar, wants the seat and plots to kill Mufasa and Simba, so he may become lord. He deceives Simba and his closest companion Nala to investigate prohibited elephants' memorial park, where they are assaulted by hyenas drove by the heartless Shenzi.

In the interim, Scar visits the hyenas and figures out how to persuade them to assist him with toppling Mufasa in return for chasing rights in the Pride Lands. Scar designs a snare for his sibling and nephew, tricking Simba into a canyon and having the hyenas drive a huge group of wildebeest into a rush that will stomp on him. He educates Mufasa of Simba's risk, realizing that the ruler will hurry to spare his child. Mufasa spares Simba yet winds up hanging dangerously from the canyon's edge. Scar would not help Mufasa, rather sending him tumbling to his demise. He at that point persuades Simba that the catastrophe was Simba's own deficiency and encourages him to leave the realm and stay away for the indefinite future. He arranges the hyenas to murder the fledgling, yet Simba get away. Scar tells the pride that both Mufasa and Simba were slaughtered in the rush and steps forward as the new lord, permitting Shenzi's family to live in the Pride Lands.

Simba falls in a desert and is safeguarded by Timon and Pumbaa, a meerkat and warthog, who are individual untouchables. Simba experiences childhood in the desert spring with his two new companions and different creatures in their desert garden, carrying on with a joyful life under the terms "*hakuna matata*", it is means "no worries". After several years, Simba grow up become an adult lion, he salvages Timon and Pumbaa from a ravenous

lioness, who ends up being Nala. She and Simba rejoin and experience passionate feelings for, and she asks him to get back, revealing to him that the Pride Lands have become a dry season stricken no man's land under Scar's rule. Feeling regretful over his dad's passing, Simba won't and stomps off. He at that point experiences Rafiki, who discloses to him that Mufasa's soul lives on in Simba. Simba is visited by the phantom of Mufasa in the night sky, who reveals to him that he should accept his legitimate spot as ruler. Understanding that he can no longer run from quite a while ago, Simba chooses to come back to the Pride Lands.

Helped by his companions, Simba sneaks past the hyenas at Pride Rock and stands up to Scar, who was going to battle Sarabi. Scar insults Simba over his job in Mufasa's passing and backs him to the edge of the stone, where he uncovers to him that he killed Mufasa. Maddened, Simba endeavors to uncover reality to the remainder of the pride, while Scar, who recently asserted that he showed up after the expected time at the canyon, endeavors to deny it, however his insight into Mufasa's last second uncovered his job in Mufasa's passing. Timon, Pumbaa, Rafiki, Zazu, and the lionesses fight off the hyenas while Scar, endeavoring to get away, is cornered by Simba at an edge close to the highest point of Pride Rock. Scar asks for leniency and endeavors to accuse his wrongdoings for the hyenas; Simba saves his life however arranges him to leave the Pride Lands until the end of time. Scar cannot and assaults his nephew, yet Simba figures out how to lose him the bluff after a concise battle. Scar endures the fall however is assaulted and destroyed to death by the hyenas, who caught his endeavor to

sell out them. A short time later, Simba assumes control over the majesty and makes Nala his sovereign. With the Pride Lands reestablished, Rafiki presents Simba and Nala's as the new king and queen of the Pride Lands.

