

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Iron Lady is a drama movie starred by Meryl Streeps, and the Iron Lady is a 2011 British biographical movie based on the life of Margaret Thatcher, the first female prime minister of Britain. This film tells about the sacrifice that must be paid to a power. The cast of the Iron Lady movie is Meryl Streep as Margaret Thatcher, Jim Broadbent as Denis Thatcher, Alexandra Roach as young Margaret Thatcher, Harry Lloyd as young Denis Thatcher, Iain Glen as Alfred Roberts, Olivia Colman as Carol Thatcher, Anthony Head as Geoffrey Howe, Nicholas Farrell as Airey Neave, Richard E. Grant as Michael Heseltine, Martin Wimbush as Mark Carlisle, Paul Bentley as Douglas Hurd, Robin Kermode as John Major, John Sessions as Edward Heath, Roger Allam as Gordon Reece, Michael Pennington as Michael Foot, Angus Wright as John Nott, Julian Wadham as Francis Pym, Nick Dunning as Jim Prior, Ronald Reagan as himself (archive footage), Reginald Green as Ronald Reagan. The film is as a means of communication between the players in the film with the audience, so that the message of the film can be conveyed. Communication is an activity to convey a message or information of which the speaker and the hearer should understand it. In Iron Lady Movie, it can be found some types of language usage. One of them is Deixis.

There have some learn source studies explored deixis for example; Hassanah UMS (2006) with her research entitled *The Use of Deixis in Gladiator Movie Manuscript*. From her analysis she finds five deixises used in Gladiator movie script. The forms are personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Then, Lukmanto UMS (2007) with his study entitled *A Comparative Analysis of English and Javanese Social Deixis (Socio-Pragmatic Study)*. In his research, he focuses to deictic expression as well, but the social deixis in particular. He made a comparison between the English and Javanese social deictic usage. Then, here the researcher wants to explore again about deixis especially on personal deixis using pragmatic approach.

Deixis is a part of pragmatics study. Levinson (1983:9) states that pragmatics is study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. Pragmatics is the study of language usage. Such a scope for pragmatics would include the study of deixis, presupposition, implicature, entailment, and speech acts. There are five kinds of deixis proposed by Levinson, they are: Personal deixis, Place deixis, Time deixis, Discourse deixis, and Social deixis.

According to Yule (1996:9) deixis is pointing via language, using a deictic expression. There are three categories of deixis: personal deixis, place deixis and time diexis. First, personal deixis is a forms used to point to people (me, you). Second, place deixis is a forms used to point to location (here,

there). Third, time deixis is a forms used to point to location in time (now, then).

In this study, the writer focuses on personal deixis. Yule (1996:10) stated that personal deixis, the distinction just described involves person deixis, with the speaker (I) and the addressee (you) mentioned. 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, and it'). In many languages these deictic categories of speaker, addressee, and other (s) are elaborated with markers of relatives social status (for example, addressee with higher status versus addressee with lower status).

In Iron Lady Movie, the use of personal deixis will help the reader or listener to understand about to whom the utterance is uttered. Furthermore, it definitely will reduce awkwardness.

Example:

Denis : I like butter

In the example above, to utter the sentence "I like butter". The word "I" here refers to Denis as the speaker. The word "I" belongs to singular first person which functions as subject personal pronoun.

To find the references of the deictic words, Hurford (1994:66) suggests to use or converse the utterance into indirect speech. The indirect speech of the example above will be: Denis like butter.

Considering the examples above, the researcher is interested in doing the research *A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL DEIXIS IN IRON LADY MOVIE MANUSCRIPT*.

B. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the researcher focuses on the types of personal deixis and finds the referent of personal deixis used in Iron Lady Movie manuscript using pragmatic approach by Levinson (1983).

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study, the researcher formulates the problems of the study as follows:

1. What are the types of personal deixis in Iron Lady Movie?
2. What are the references of the personal deixis?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement mentioned above, the writer has the following objectives:

1. To clarify the types of personal deixis in Iron Lady Movie.
2. To find the reference of the personal deixis.

E. Benefits of the Study

1. Theoretical Benefit

- a. For students, this study is expected to add the reference in conducting related research.
 - b. For lecturer, this research can be used as an additional source of pragmatic research.
2. Practical Benefit
- a. This study will give information to the reader about the personal deixis used in the Iron Lady movie.
 - b. The result of the study can be developed by other researcher dealing with the study of deixis in different perspective.

F. Organization of Research Paper

The organization of this research paper gives in order to the reader be able to understand the content of the paper easier. They are as follows:

Chapter I is introduction that consists of the background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, and benefits of the study.

Chapter II is underlying theories. It deals with pragmatic theory include that notions of pragmatics, notions of deixis, kinds of deixis, types of personal deixis, instrument to find personal deixis (reported speech, anaphora, cataphora) and previous study of deixis.

Chapter III is research method. It presents type of study, object, data and data source, technique of collecting data and technique of analysis data.

Chapter IV is research result and discussion. In this chapter, the writer presents the data analysis and discussion of research finding.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.