CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

This part discusses the statement of literature and some relevant studies related to this research. It includes several concerns: pragmatics, deixis, movie, bilal a new breed of hero and previous study.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the language role uses which means it's accepted according to the context and situation. In addition, Pragmatics is a linguistics branch that studies pragmatic \prag-ˈma-tik\ dealing with problems that exist in very specific situations logically in linguistics.. Levinson (Article 3.9.73) said that "pragmatics is the study of the relationship between the structure of semiotic systems or the sign knowledge and their use in context". Additionaly, Yule (1966:3) said that pragmatics is concerned with the study of the speaker communicating about the means and taken up by the auditor or reader. Fetzer (2011: 23) said that pragmatics is basically an act of communication involvement and depends on the context given to the interlocutor. Thus, pragmatics can be described as the study of the relationship between language and the context used to support a situation until it gets the intended meaning.

B. Deixis

According to Levinson (1983: 54), defines that deixis is reference by mean of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the context of the utterance, such as who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gestures of the speaker or the current location in the discourse. The interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that contextof utterance. Deixis also deals with connections between discourse and the situation within which discourse is employed (Rankema,1993:76). The word 'deixis' is used to devote those components during a language that refer on to matters. Based on definition above, we can recognize that deixis could be a way to refer something in current time, place, and context of speaker and observer via vocalization, for example: Jojo was born in Bogor. *He* lived there for ten years.

1. The word he and there is deixis

2. He refers to Jojo, there refers to Bogor.

   If you see an object you've never known and are about to ask the question, 'what is it?' You would use a deitic (that) expression, because it denotes something. Deitic expression is also known as indexical. According to Grundy Peater (2000:23), indexical is context or meaning that has a role in helping to see references. Every linguist has his opinion on the types of deixis. There are five types of deixis as follows; people, time, place, discourse, and social. In this study, the discussion focuses on the five parts of deixis based on Stephen C. Levinson theory (1983:65), namely person, place , time, discourse and social.

1) **Person deixis**

   Persona deixis discusses the participants role in communication events during vocalizations in the questions presented. Persona deixis can be said in the persona grammatical class. The voice speaker can give a completely different utterance and the receiver will receive it differently from the target. The first person category is the grammatical relevance of the speaker himself, the second person encodes the relevance of the first speaker and the third person codes the reference to the personality of the utterance in question.

a) **First Person Deixis**

   First-person deixis is that the grammaticalization of the speaker is self-relevant. Levinson (1983: 62). Meanwhile, first-person deixis is a deictic reference that refers to the speaker and the reference can be ordered through the speaker and expressed in singular and plural pronouns.

   Singular pronoun: I, Me, Myself, My, Mine

   Plural pronoun: We, Us, Ourselves, Our, Ours

   For example;

   A: *I think I'm handsome.*

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

b) **Second Person Deixis**

Second person deixis is deictic relevancy to an individual identified recipient (you, your, yours, yourselves). Additionally, Grundy (2000:24) said that pronoun 'you' has a more general reference. The word you can be used each deictically, when the context needs to work out the reference and none deictic, when the reference is general instead of to particular placeable persons. You' is also employed in English in a lot of wider vary of social content than would be delineate by one second reference term in most different languages. Moveover, it states that generally 'you' could be thought to choose the addressee(s) and determine him/her/them because the referent. Consider the following utterance; Teacher said to the students that:

You should study hard and do your homework.

"You" in this word is not only refer to the one student (addressee) but also refer to the all students.

c) **Third Person Deixis**

According to Levinson (1983: 69) third person deixis is very different from first or second person, in that it does not correspond to the role of certain participants in the speech event and the subject is not in conversation because it is not in first and second person conversation. Third-person deixis identifies the recipient (he/his, she/her, and they/them).

2) **Place Deixis**

According to Levinson (1983:79), place deixis (spatial deixis) is that the locations specification relative to anchorage point in the speech event. Yule (1996:12) said that in considering abstraction diexis, however, it's important to recollect that location from the speaker's prespective mount mentally likewise as physically. In addition Mayer (2009:186) said that the kind of deixis, called spacial or place deixsis, is additionally related to the adverbs here and there and sometimes uses of prepositions like in or on. The fact of measuring

the importance of the general location specification of them seems to be an important way to refer to objects, such as:

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

Location may be specified relative to other objects or fixed reference place:

- The campus is one hundred meters from the mosque
- That bar is near for me but not for her

The adverb here and there are usually thought of a simple contrast on a proximal distal dimension, stretching away from the speaker location:

- Give that here and take this there

3) Time Deixis

According to Mayer, temporal diexis is the lingual marking by each adverb of time (eg yesterday, tomorrow, morning) and time in general (present and past) on the verb. (Samosir and Zainuddin 2013: 3) have cited that Levinson Like all aspects of deixis, makes the final reference to time deixis for the role of participants. Time deixis concerns the time span relative to the time in which a vocalization is spoken or a written message is written. Important for systems of calculation and measurement of time in natural-looking languages and the most common forms of day and night, seasons and years. They will use the calendar to find events in absolute time and the clock to determine the time for 24 hours. For example:

- *Tomorrow* is my party birthday.
- She is very busy *now*.

4) Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is used for that and this. Discourse, or text, deixis excludes the use of expressions in some vocalizations to discuss with some part of the discourse that contains the vocalizations. The use of discourse deixis becomes a habit to discuss with the next part of the discourse. The usage that will be used for the previous section. Finally, discourse deixis contains the speaker's speech in the event in question. Discourse deixis involves the use of deitic expressions in an expression

as a form of inward orientation and evolutionary discourse where vocalizations is found.

Consider the following example:

... In the **last** paragraph...

... In the **next** chapter...

1. **At this point** it is useful to return to our previous example.

2. You will be interested in **this** problem.

5) Social Deixis

Social deixis cares with the codification of the status of the speaker, the recipient, or a third person or entity brought to as well as the social relationship holding between them. (Fillmore, 1997, pp. 111-112). Thus, it rather refers to the amount of relationship between people than to data just like the time and place. There are two basic kinds of social deixis: (i) absolute social deixis, and (ii) relational social deixis.

 a. **Absolute Social Deixis**: includes forms that are reserved for two specific kinds of speech act participants, that are: approved speakers and approved addressee. The prototypal case involves speech by, or speech to a royal person. Such expressions are used largely in countries that are monarchies. For example, (your majesty, your highness, my lord,…etc).

 b. **Relational Social deixis:** is that the most vital, it can be expressed by honorifics. Honorifics involve the usage of specific lexemes in order to indicate the particular status of the participants. For example: my husband, teacher, cousin, mother, etc.

C. Movie

I. Definition of Movie

Movie is one of the visual aids that will be used in a work of art. It is common to produce situations for the category of multiple writing clearly, that students have great enthusiasm in teaching and learning methods..

According to Hornby (2006:950) a movie shows a series of sound-recorded events or scenes that tell a story and is shown in theaters. Movie is a term that includes individual motion recordings, the field of movie as an art form and a business. Movie is produced by recording images of the world with a camera and recording sound with a sound recording device, or by creating image exploitation techniques or animation effects.

In movie or movie theory, genre refers to the first technique of film categorization. The type most often used to classify film genres; settings, moods, formats and something grow up at that time. The emotional charge carried throughout the film is considered as his mood. Movies may have been recorded using a specific device or rendered in a very specific format. The movie function is to educate, entertain and encourage the international language of the audience. A movie can teach people about history, science, and human behavior. Some films combine entertainment with instruction, making the learning method very enjoyable. Film will be very successful if used carefully, uniquely and creatively.

II. Types of Movie

Achmad Fahrizza Mardyansah's thesis cites Bordwell and Thompson in defining the following types of movie.

1. Documentary Movie

Documentary movie is movie recorded as documentation for world history with factual events. As a kind of film, documentaries present themselves as factually believable.

According to Bardwell and Thompson there are two types of documentary films, they are:

a). Compilation films; a collection of images that are made into an archive and then made into a video

b). Direct cinema; recording an on going event „as it happens" with least interference by the producer.

2. Fictional Movie

Fiction films present creatures, places, or events that are only imagined. However, if it's a fictional film, that doesn't mean that it's completely unrelated. For one thing, not everything a fiction film shows or implies has to be imagined, a fictional film typically staging its events; they are designed, planned, rehearsed, recorded, and re-filmed. In fictional films, the cast is portrayed or portrayed by an intermediary, not photographed directly in the documentary. Even the characters, places, times and characterizations isn't real.

3. Animated Movie

Animated film is very different from live-action films done at the production stage. Animated film doesn't consistently do motion picture photography in real time, but they do create a series of images by shooting one frame at a time. Making one scene requires so many images, so animation can do the scene as long as the movie is running.

III. Element of Movie

To analyze the film, the first thing is to understand the elements of it. There are five elements of story, they are:

a) Setting

Setting is the time and place it occurs. Writers usually draw descriptions of landscapes, scenery, buildings, seasons, and weather to produce a strong sense of setting. As the place where the events or events of the characters take place.

b) Character

A character is a person or animal that takes up half the events in a scene from a different story or written material. There are two story characters:

1. Protagonist, the protagonist is the central character or hero, doing good to other characters

2. Antagonist, the antagonist character is the enemy of the protagonist, committing crimes to make the story more interesting.

c) Plot

Plot is the storyline and actions of the characters related to the central conflict, it is the sequence of events in any story or drama. Planning the plot of a logical series of events has a beginning, a problem arises, a climax, a completion and an ending

d) Conflict

Conflict is a struggle between two people or things in a story. There are two styles of conflict:

1. External, struggle with forces outside oneself.

2. Internal, struggle among oneself: one has to make some choices, overcome, paint, calm one's emotions, restrain impulses, etc.

e) Theme

Theme is the central plan or outline of a topic during a story.

D. Bilal A New Breed Of Hero

Bilal A New Breed Of Hero is an animation movie from Uni Emirates Arab written by Ayman Jamal in 2015 and starring Adewale Akinnuoye – Agabaje as Bilal. It tells the story of a young man is named Bilal. Bilal lives a peaceful life with his mother and his younger sister in the outskirt of the village until the Byzantine soldiers come, enslave them and killed his mother.

During his childhood, he is sold as a slave to the richest man in the city of Mecca, Umayyah, one of the Quraysh's leaders. While getting water for his master, he encounters Okba, another of Quraysh's

leaders, who is persuading the people of Mecca to come to his shop and buy various types of idols from him, and the mysterious and masked Charlatan Priest, who tricks people to give their money to him with promises that the idols will grant them all of their desires.

Ghufaira, however, was given to Safwan by his father as a gift. He chooses not to sell her just to torture Bilal mentally. Three months later, after being sold off to his new master, Abu Bakr frees Bilal. Bilal is then taught how to fight with a sword by Hamza, who is the foster brother, paternal uncle and also one of the companions of the movement's leader, while also traveling with them up north, fleeing from the persecution of the Meccans. One year later, after the migration to the great city of Yathrib, now renamed as Medina, Safwan sends Bilal a lock of Ghufaira's hair. Bilal immediately rides back to Mecca after receiving it, followed by Hamza.

A year later, two more cities join the new movement like Medina, resulting in Umayyah and his merchants deciding to declare war on them for threatening the Meccans' power. In the midst of the battle, Bilal faces Umayyah and asks that they end war for the sake of peace. However, Umayyah refuses and is killed by Bilal. Due to the deaths of Umayyah and al-Hakam in the battle as well as help from divine warriors who come to the movement's aid, the army of Qurayshi Meccans quickly fall into disorganization and are subsequently defeated.

After Bilal and Ghufaira reunite, Safwan hears the noise Coming from the city's holy site and comes out to see Bilal call for prayer at the Kaaba after the statue of Hubal and the other idols have been removed.

E. **Previous Study**

This study has a relationship with previous study of Nurmaharani (2021), whose study focusing on deixis in the Frozen 2 movie by Jennifer Lee. She used a qualitative method in analyzing deixis. Moreover, Fauziah (2015) also carried out study about deixis. She focused on deixis in A Thousand Words movie script by Steve Koren. She is also used a qualitative method in analyzing deixis.

There are some differences between this research and the previous research of Nurmaharani and Fauziah. The first difference is that the object of this research is the film script in the film Bilal A New Breed Of Hero. Meanwhile, the object of Nurmaharani's research is the Frozen 2 film and in Fauziah's research the object of research is the Thousand Words film. This study found deixis in the script of the film Bilal A New Breed Of Hero. The similarity of this research with previous research is studying deixis. The second difference is that Nurmaharani's research isn't very clear about studying her background and Fauziah's research which doesn't include the purpose of her research on deixis, while in this study the objectives of studying deixis and the reasons for choosing the film Bilal A New Breed Of Hero have been stated..

Based on those previous studies above, the researcher realizes if there are other writers who conducted the analysis with the identical topic and theory however being analyzed is totally different object. Researcher wants to analyze deixis of All characters conversation in Bilal A New Breed Of Hero movie by Ayman Jamal. Movie script as one of data sources to get the influences by reading the movie script. The researcher gets the influences in this movie by analyzing the evidence from the dialogues in the novel by using descriptive qualitative method.