DEIXIS INTERPRETATION ON IDIOMATIC *EXPRESSION* IN PIRATE OF THE CARRIBEAN'S MOVIE

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidkan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

By:

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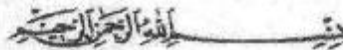UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH NORTH SUMATERA
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Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

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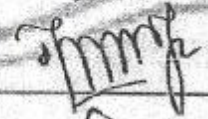
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Medan,   Februari 2018
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Yang membuat pernyataan,

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

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Judul Proposal : Deixis Interpretation on Idiomatic Expression *"In English Pirates of The Carribean"* Movie
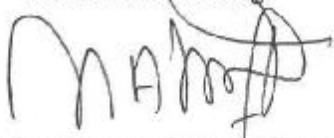
Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
5/01/2018	Chapter I	
	Chapter II	
09/01/2018	Chapter I	
	scope and limitation	
	Formulation	
	Chapter II	
18/01/2018	Chapter I	
	Chapter II (Relevant study)	
	Conceptual Framework	
	chapter III	
	References	
	ACC Seminar	

Medan,   Januari 2018

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

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Dosen Pembimbing

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ABSTRACT

MAULIDA, ANNISA. 1402050362. Deixis Interpretation on Idiomatic Expression in *English Pirates of The Carribean's* Movie. Skripsi. English Department of Faculty Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2018.

This study deals with the types of deixis on idiomatic expression in *english pirates of the carribean's* movie . The objectives of this study were to find out the types of deixis on idiomatic expression in *english pirates of the carribean's* movie, and to find out the deixis interpretation on idiomatic expression are found in the pirates of the carribean's movie. Descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. Source of data was obtained by downloading *pirate of the carribean's* movie and the script of the *pirate of the carribean's* movie. In collecting the data, the researcher watching the movie, Identifying the idioms in that movie, Identifying the deixis on idioms by Cruse Theory, Identifying the types of deixis on idiomatic expression, underlining and interpreting it. The data were analyzed by some steps such as; reading, classifying, and interpreting.The finding shown five types of deixis, They are 5person deixis, place 3 deixis, time 3 deixis, discourse 3 deixis and 5 social deixis. It is hoped result of this study will be useful to everyone who wants to study deixis interpretation.

Keywords: Deixis Interpretation, Pragmatics, Pirate of the carribean's movie

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This research is entitled: Deixis Interpretation on Idiomatic Expression in *English Pirate Of The Carribean's* Movie to fulfill one of requirement to obtain the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in Faculty of Teachers Training and Education at University Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. In writing this research, the researcher faced a lot of difficulties and problems but those did not stop her efforts to make a better one, and it is impossible to be done without helps from others. Therefore the researcher would like to thanks

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Finally, the researcher hopes that her research will be usefull for the readers, especially the students of English Education Program and also for the researcher. May Allah bless all of us. Aamiin ya robbal'alamin

Medan,   March 2017

The Researcher,

<u>ANNISA MAULIDA</u>
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is a system of sounds and words, used by human to communicate thoughts and feelings or the communication used by people to express their ideas, opinions, feelings, suggestion, desires and interactions in both spoken and written communication. Spoken means the process of expressing ideas and feelings or giving information is done orally. Written is done in writing activity, such as in movie, article, poem, lyric, etc.

Language has an important position in our life, it is the system of communication that people use to express thoughts and feelings to each other. Without language, people cannot communicate properly. As stated by Cruse (2000), language is complex sign systems, 'designed' to ensure infinite expressive capacity, that is to say, there is nothing that is thinkable which cannot in principle be encoded (provided no limit is placed on the complexity of utterance) Some aspects of language may be residues from ancient human communication systems,but the curiously omits deictics from the list. There would be reason for caution, because indexicality in human communication has some special properties.

According to Levinson (2002), Pragmatics is a study of language usage and how people interpret the meaning of the conversation based on the context. Pragmatics concerns with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpret by a

listener. The study pragmatics also concerns with many principles to make sense of what somebody hears and reads.

Deixis describe the relation between language and contexts in language structure itself. According to Levinson (2008), deixies come from Greek words which means " *pointing or indicating"*. It means that the function of deixis is to point or indicate something. In other words, the utterance or sentence can be called as deixies if the referent is nomadic and change depends on the context.

Nowadays people are easy to show their feeling's for example watching the movie. Movie expresses the universal language of mankind, stimulus to our sense of watching and hearing, expresses anything at all, whether a feeling, an attitude of mind, a psychological mood, a phenomenon of nature, etc.

Not all of the words contained in sentence can be interpred if we do not know the physical context of the speaker, such as the word *here, this, today*, or *tomorrow* and the pronouns such as *you, me, she, him,* and *it.* Some sentence in english cannot be understood if we do not know who is talking and what references is. Sometimes there is misunderstanding of meaning and intention between speaker and listener. In order to understand an intended meaning of the speak er, the listener should be able to identify the meaning of utterance or sentence, and deixis is used to solve that problem.

The other line of deixis based on yule (2000) who stated that deixis is a technical terms (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances.Every utterance has meaning, and to know the meaning of utterance or sentence, they need to identified, then deixis is one of the technique to identify the words. This statement make

the deixis be clear to identify the utterances. Movie as one example of literature can be understood if the audience get the meaning of the movie. The movie will be easy to know after the utterances of the speech are identified.

Interpretation the deixis in the movie shows the important meaning which is expressed by director and help the audience to understand the point from the movie. And in this research, the writer wants to analyze the meaning of deixis on idiomatic expression in the *pirates of carribean* movie.

Many people have heard the word interpretation. This word may have a wide range of meanings for people based on their background or experience in the interpretive profession. Interpretation is a translational activity in which one produces a first and final translation on the basis of a one time exposure to an utterance in a source language. The most common two modes of interpreting are simultaneous interpreting, which is done at the time of the exposure interpretion can we say as communication process, designed to reveal meanings and relationships of our cultural and natural heritage, through involvement with objects, artifacts, landscapes and sites. It should be stressed that interpretive communications is not simply presenting information, but a specific communication strategy that is used to translate that information for people, from the technical language of the expert, to the everyday language of the visitor.

Idiom is a phrase which means something different from its literal meaning. Idioms are common phrases or terms whose meanings is changed, but can be understood by their popular use. Because idiom can mean something different from what the words mean it is difficult for someone not very good at speaking the language

to use them properly. To learn a language a person needs to learn the words in that language, and how and when to use them. But people also need to learn idioms separately because certain words together can have different meanings. Idioms includes in expression , and the expression is the act of saying what you think or showing how you feel using words.

Diexies interpretation its mean that the writer just focus on idiomatic expression in *english pirate of the carribean's* movie who be found diexies in that expression and will be analyze whether deixies on that idiomatic expression the same with the as a matter of fact or there is the meaning else and what the types of diexies on idiomatic expression are found in *the pirates of the carribean's* movie for example in english pirate of the carribean's movie be found a idiomatic expression " you dont have to pay, lets go Dutch ", in types of diexies "go" includes in spatial deixies but here no means a command who be significant go to a state but go dutch here its mean share the cost of something, especially a meal.

on our daily conversation, we used deixis on our utterances. Deixis also have an important role on our communication because it interprets our utterance or encode features of the context of utterances. when language is spoken, it occurs in a specific location, at a specific person and usually addressed to some specific other persons. Only written language can be free of this kind of anchoring in the extralinguistics situation. A sentence in a slip of paper can move through space and time, speaker less. All natural, spoken languages have devices that link the utterance with its spatio-temporal and

personal context. So the researcher just focus on diexies interpretation on idiomatic expression in *english pirate of the carribean's* movie.

Movie related to usage of deixis in it. Deixis concern to interpretation of utterances. So in this case deixis useful to indicate idiomatic in that movie. Deixis also functions to make words from the movie become more beautiful, more interesting and more poetic. So, the movie will be easy to the audience are not getting bored with the movie. Analyzing the deixis on idiomatic in the movie help us to know belongs to what genre the movie is from the deixis used. So, we can determine the movie easily. Is it belonging to love movie, sadness and friendship, etc. We can also see how good the director used the deixis in their movie to make it more interesting and easy to watch.

In this study, I would like to analyse deixies interpretation on idiomatic expressions in *english pirates of the carribeans* movie. Based on the assumption of qualitative research method, it leads the write to support the study to conduct the library research. It means that the investigation is based on the data taken from the script that the writer finds from the internet as the main source and the analyze it by using some sources such as books, VCD, articles, etc to support the study.

There are some reasons why the researcher is interested in this movie. First, it is because the story plays with unique setting and it is consider to be one of the best examples of the fantasy adventure movie. Second, this movie contains significant numbers of idiomatic expressions which become the data of this research. Critics universally praised that movie, as well as that movie direction. Alongside, very favorable ratings, the movie became a large worldwide commercial success.

B.   Identification of the Problem

The Problem in this research was identified as the following;

A. Deixies interpretation in idiomatic expressions are found in the *Pirates of the Carribean's* movie.

B. The types of deixies on idiomatic expression are found in the *Pirates of the Carribean's* movie.

C.   Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is about deixies interpretation in idiomatic expressions and The limited study focuses on types of deixies expression in the *Pirates of the Carribean's* movie. The types of deixies are classified into personal deixies, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis.

D.   Formulation of the Problem

Based on the description in the background of the study above, some problems of this the srudy was formulated as the following:

1. What types of deixis interpretation in idiomatic expression are found in the *Pirates of the Carribean's* movie ?

2. How deixies interpretations in idiomatic expression's that found in the *Pirates Of The Carribean's* movie.

E.   Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objectives of this study are:

1. to investigate the types of diexies on idioms found in the *Pirates of the Caribbean's*

2. to find out how deixies interpretations in idiomatic expressions that found In the Pirates Of The Carribean's movie.

F.   Significant of the Study

The findings of this study was expected to be useful for:

1.   Theoritical significance

At the theoritical level, the findings of this study are expected to be useful and give much information and knowledge to the researchers about deixis interpretation.

2.   Practical significance

a.   that The findings of this study are expected to be useful for:

b.   English Department Student especially who are studying linguistic to give some contribution to enlarge their understanding about deixies interpretation.

c.   The English teachers as a teaching material to be used in understanding about deixis interpretation.

d.   Readers who want to get knowledge about deixies interpretation.

e.   For further researcher, this research can be used as a reference for further research uses deixies interpretation as his/her analysis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoritical Framework

1. Deixis

1.1. Definition Of Deixis

Deixis in an important field of language study in its own right. The term deixis is borrowed from Greek word *Deiktikos*. It means that deixis is pointing or indicating. Deixis make discourse easier and more effective that give us a meaning to know more information in less time.

For those who want to treat language as a generative system for objectively describing the world, deixis is one hell of a big black fly in the ointment. Deixis introduces subjective, attentional, intentional and of course conteext dependent properties into natural language (Levinson, 2004:1). In many backgrounded, and other semantic properties foregrounded (Levinson, 2004:44).

For Cruse (2000:319) deixis means different things to different people. The key diagnostic criterion for deictic expressions will be the sensitivity of their use in designating a given referent to certain speech-situational parameters, particularly location in space and time relative to the speaker, and participatory status.

There are some very common words in our language that can't be interpreted at all if we don't know the context, especially the physical context of the

speaker. Some sentences of English are virtually impossible to understand if we don't know who is speaking, about whom, where and when (Yule, 2010:130).

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that deixis is the study of how to describe a word or phrase which utterance and directly relates to a person, time, place, social, and discourse. We use deixis to point or encode of the context of the utterance that contains a large number of expressions that rely on knowledge for their interpretation.

1.2. The Role of Deixis In Text

Deixis is the particular focus of the article. Textual examples are presented and analysed of deixis functioning (discourse deixis type) and which serve either to herald a translation between major discourse units within a given a text or to actually implement one. Deixis refers to words and phrases such as "me" or "here" that cannot be fully understood without additional contextual information. In this case, The identity of the speaker "me" and the speaker's location "here". Words are deictic if their semantic meaning is fixed but their denotational meaning varies depending on time and or place. Words or phrases that require contextual information. For example, English pronouns are deictic. The concept is applied to written text, a sign "pointing to" some aspect in the text.

1.3 Deixis Interpretation

Deixis in traditional linguistic sense refers to the fact that certain linguistic forms have direct pragmatic interpretation depending on parametere in the text.

Specifically, their interpretation is contextually anchored to the identity of the speaker and addressee, their location, and the time of the utterance.When A asks B on the phone, "Will you come here?" the linguistic expressions "you", "here" and "will" are interpreted as the "addressee (location of the speaker)" and after time of utterance respectively.

Fillmore (2003) have made a considerably detailed study on deixis. He claimed the interpretation of deixis makes reference to a context, He focuses on the study of space,time,sosial,discouse deixis and puts forward that deixis may have both deictic and non-deictic usages. The philosopical interest in deixis arises from the question of whether all indexical expressions can be reduced to a single primary one, and whether this final pragmatic residue can be translated out into some eternal context-free artificial language. But no matter the philosophers try to achieve it, they find it unavoidable to introduce context in interpret deixis. Thera are always some problems needing to be further clarified. Firstly, traditional accounts of deixis distinguish between deictic and no-deictic terms and usages of these terms on the basis of rigid criteria for membership in the deictic category, which obscure our understanding of deixis itself. Secondly, an essential of the characteristic of all categories of deixis. The speaker constitutes the deictic center of the speech event, but there are various exceptions to this, in which deixis expressions are used in ways that shift this deictic center to other participants. Thirdly, some particular expressions (as "this", "that") are used to express place, time and discourse deixis in different contexts. There must be conceptual and social relatedness at least among the three basic deictic categories, and it remains

unexplored. In terms of which deixis is understood and used to structure reality, so that reality is internally experinced and hence reproduced or change.

2. Types of Deixis

According to Levinson (2004), there are five types of deixis. They are person deixis, spatial deixis, time dixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

2.1 Person Deixis

Person Deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants or pronouns and their associated predicate agreements in the speech event.that is speaker's reference to himself (first person), speaker's reference to one or more adresssess (second person); and the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question (third person).

For Examples:

1. *I* will stay in Medan until April.

2. *You* may go home right now.

3. *She* sang a song.

4. *They* will go to singapore for holiday.

2.2 Place Deixis

Place deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. The expression of places deixis requires contextual information about the place of utterance.

There is a further large set of phenomena relevant to place deixis which should be mentioned. Many analysis have noted the ambiguity of the cat is behind the television , where the cat could be at the side of the television opposite from the screen, or it could be on the other side of the television from the speaker, whichever side the speaker is on (Levinson, 2004:46). Examples of this proximal deictic place and distal one can be conceived in demonstratives 'this' and 'that' and deictic adverbs 'here' and 'there'

For examples:

1.   *This* table is big enough.

2.   It is *two hundred kilometers away*.

3.   Put those chairs *here*!

4.   *Dubai* is the most beautiful in the world.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that place deixis is the study how to encoding the expression of place deixis requires contextual information about the place of the utterance, as show by the examples *here, this place, that city, there, park*.

2.3 Temporal Deixis

Cruse (2000:321) states that temporal deictic is used to locate points or intervals on the time axis, using (ultimately) the moment of utterance as a reference point. There are three major divisions of the time axis: before the moment of utterance; at the time of utterance; after the time of utterance.

Temporal Deictics depend heavily on calendric notions, if we understand that term to subsume both clock and calendar. For instance, today, yesterday, and tomorrow, designate, respectively, "the period of 24 hours beginning at 12 o'clock midnight which includes the time of utterance', "the period of 24 hours which precedes the one including the time of utterance" and "the period of 24 hours which follows the one including the time of utterance".

Time, or temporal deixis concerns itself with the various times involved in and referred to in an utterance. This includes time adverbs like "now", "then", "soon", and so forth, and also different tenses. A good example is the word tomorrow, which denotes the consecutive next day after every day. The "tomorrow" of a day last year was a different day than the "tomorrow" of a day next week.

2.4   Discourse Deixis

Cruse (2000:323) states that discourse deixis refers to such matter as the use of *this* to point to future discourse elements, that is, things which are about to be said, as in *Listen to this, It will kill you*!, and *that* to point to past discourse elements, as in *That was not a very nice thing to say*.

Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding to portions of unfolding discourse in which the utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterances (including the utterance itself). We may also include in discourse deixis a number further ways in which an utterance signal is relation to surrounding text. Instances of discourse are the use of 'that and this' in the following examples:

1.   guess you haven't heard *this* story.

2.   *That* was the funnies story I've ever heard.

Thus 'this' can be used to refer to a forth coming of the discourse and 'that' to a preceding portion.

There are many words and phrases in English that indicate the relationship between an utterance and prior discourse. Some examples of deictic words are included in the deixis discourse: but, therefore, in conclusion, to the contrary, however, anyway, actually, besides, all in all, after all, so, essentially and so on, moreover, furthermore, it's false, it's true, well, that, thus, then, this.

It is generally understood that many words have at least a component of meaning what they contain in response to, or a continuation of some portions of the prior discourse. A great deal of discussion of such topic markers has been concerned

with the sentences internal organization of information as given and new comment about the topic. But it is clear that a major function of topic marking is precisely to related the marked utterance to some specifics topic raised in the prior discourse and to perform a discourse deictic function.

It is generally conceded that such words have at least a component of meaning tht resists truth-conditional treatment (Grice, 1975; Wilson, 1975; Levinson, 1979b). what they seem to do is indicate, often in very complex ways, just how the utterance that contains them is a response to or a continuation of some portion of the prior discourse.

For examples:

1. Listen to *this*, it's very important to you!

2. *That* is my father!

2.5   Social Deixis

Social deixis is exemplified by certain uses of the so-called TV (tulvous). pronouns in many languages (Cruse, 2000:322). It will be illustrated using examples from French. Arguments will be presented that not all of the usage of TV pronouns fall properly under the heading of deixis. One which incontrovertibly does is where relative social status of speaker and hearer is signaled.

There are three basic possibilities involving two communicants A and B: (i) A addresses B with *tu*, B addresses A with *vous*; (ii) A addresses B with *vous*, B addresses A with *tu*; (iii) A and B both use the same form (either *tu* or *vous*). The basic

parameter here is social status: *tu* points downwards along the scale of social status with the speaker's position as reference point, *vous* points upload while symmetrical use signals social equality. Social deixis concerns the social information that is encoded within various expressions, such as relative social status and familiarity.

Social deixis occurs in many aspects of language usage that depends on the relations (social relationship), but their usage are only relevant to the topics of socildeixis in so far as grammaticalized, for examples are polite pronoun.

For examples:

1. *The house keeper* is preparing for our *dine*.

2. *Ladies*,come and see my new hair product!

3. *Darling*,I love you so much.

3. Idioms In English

3.1 Definition of Idioms

Idioms are generally defined as a group of words which usually carry a meaning that can be very different from the literal meaning of the each word.Idiomatic expressions are common in all languages and they are used widely in all sorts of communication; in written as well as in spoken communication, formal and informal contexts. The fact that idioms can be found in every language makes them important as the part of daily language use and interesting to be studied. It is proved by the number of many scholars who conduct researches about idioms.

In a definition given by Larson (1984:20) idiom is a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words. J. SeidlMcMordiew (1983:4) provides a definition of idiom: *"an idiom is anumber of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individualwords of the idiom when they stand alone".*

Thus from the notions above it can be inferred that idioms cannot be translated literally as their meaning are different from each word that construct them.In her book, *In Other Words*, Mona Baker (1992:67) states that idioms are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components. By stating thisdefinition he provides five conditions for idioms as follow:

1. The order of the words in an idiom cannot be changed. The way the words are put together is fixed and they cannot change their place. E.g.: "every now and then" not "every then and now"

2. The words in an idiom cannot be omitted. People as the users of the language are not permitted to delete some of the words of a particular element. E.g. "mark my words" not "my words"

3. There are no extra words that might be added to an idiom. E.g. "as thick as thieves" not "as thick as two thieves"It can be concluded that beside idiom comes as a language phenomenon where people cannot translate them literally, it has its own rules for people to use it. Translating idioms has been an uneasy work to do. Therefore, in order to get the 22 better understanding about how to use and deal

with idioms. Besides those characteristics above, a translator needs to comprehend types and strategy to translate idioms.

3.2   The Nature of Idioms

Idioms are often defined as multi-word expressions, the meaning of which cannot be deduced from the literal meaning of constituent words,e.g. the idioms *a fish out of water* is used to refer to someone who feels uncomfortable in particular situatuon. To distinguish idioms from related linguistic categories such as formulate,collocation, fixed phrases, the following properties need to be considered (Nunberg,Sag, & Waow, 1994) :

1.   Conventionality : Their meaning cannot be predicted from the constituent words considered independently.

2.   Inflexibility : Their syntax is restricted, idioms do not very much way are composed.

3.   Figuration : Idioms typically have figurative meaning stemming from metaphors, hyperboles and other types of figuration.

4.   Proverbiality : Idioms usually describe a recurrent social situation.

5.   Informality : Idioms are associated with less formal language such as colloquialism.

6.   Affect : Idioms typically imply an affective stance toward something rather than a neutral one.

The last emphasizes the importance of idioms in sentiment analysis as it implies that an idioms in sentiment analysis as it implies that an idioms itself may often be sufficient to determine the underlying sentiment. Less often, idioms are "syntactically productive" , they can be changed syntactically without losing their figurative meaning,e.g. *John laid down the law* can be passivized to *the law was laid down by John* while retaining the original figurative interpretation that John enforced the rules. Assuming that idioms can be identified in the text automatically, we need additional knowledge about the underlying sentiment in order to utilize them as features of sentiment analysis. Idioms pose considerable difficulties for English language learners. Failure to understand idioms in context significantly affects one's understand idioms in context significantly affects one's understanding of language in a variety of personal and professional situations.

3.3   The Meaning of Idioms

Idioms an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the unusual meanings of it is constituent elements. E,g: the English idioms "*to the bitter end*" refers to persevering to the end, whatever the outcome. However, it has nothing to do with bitterness.

"*it's raining cats and dogs*" is another example idioms. This idiom means that it is raining very hard, yet it has no relation wuth cats and dogs. "*ring a bell*" means to sound familiar, "*thick as thieves*" which mean very close. " *Adrop in the ocean*" implies that something will have little effect because it is small and mostly insignificant. " *Beat*

around the bush" to avoid talking about what is important. "*Between a rock and a hard place*" to be in a very difficult situation and to have to make a hard decision. " *Clear as mud"* very difficult to understand, because mud is not clear. "*Down to earth*" practical and sensible. " *Go with the flow*" to do what other people are doing or to agree with other people because it is the easiest thing to do.

    "*Under the weather*" to be or feel ill. "*Weather a storm"* if someone or something weathers the storm, they successfully deal with a very difficult problem. "Skate on thin ice" to be doing something dangerous. "A hot potato" speak of an issue which many people are talking about and which is usually disputed. "Miss the boat" this idiom used to say that someone missed his or her change. "On the ball" when someone understand the situation well. "See eye to eye" This idiom used to say that two or more people agree on something. "Sit on the fence" this used when someone does not want too choose or make a decision.

B.   Related Study

Natiti Trisnowati (2013) this study aimed to analyze to found idiomatic expression in Andrea Hirata, *Laskar Pelangi*. Trisnowati finds that phrase is the most common to found idioms. And to found idiomatic expression is we know what Idioms an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the unusual meanings of it is constituent elements.

Gultom (2011) analyze deixies interpretation in twilight saga movie. The writer of the study intended to make the reader can easily interpret of diexies used in twilight
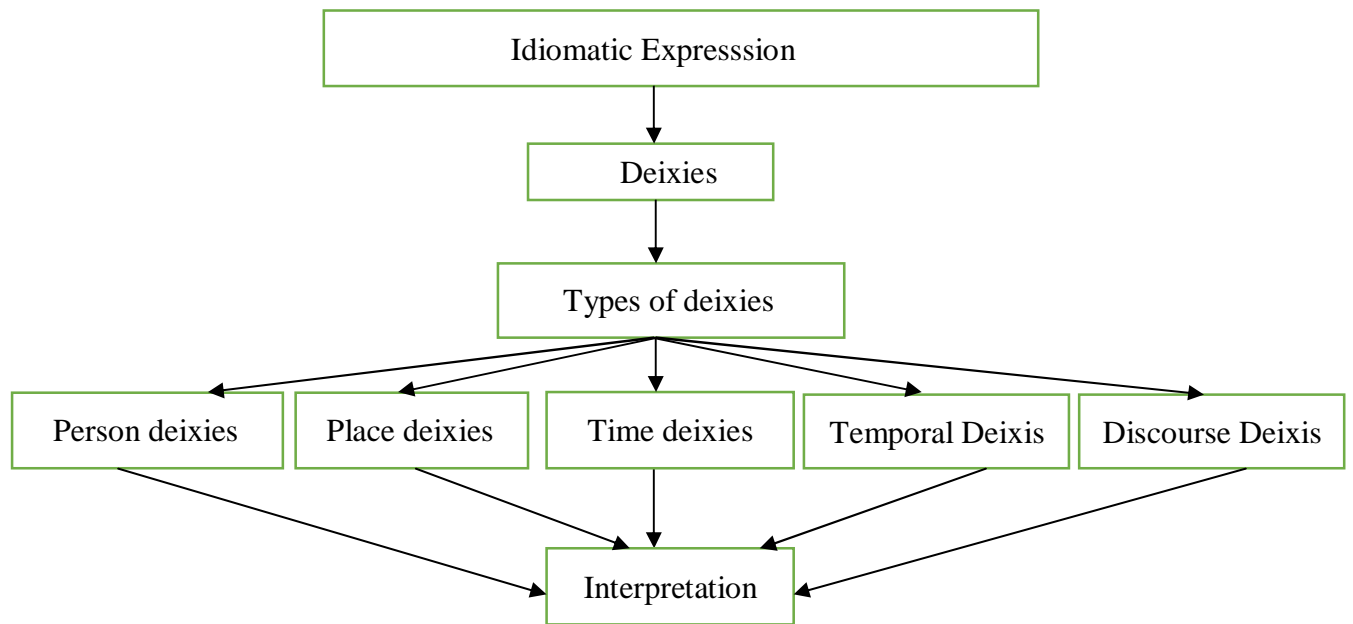
saga movie. Yet, the study is still having a weakness that the writer didn't mention whether the movie that he took as data are from the same author and using the same point of view.

C. Conceptual Framework

Language and context are terms which cannot be separated. Pragmatics is the study of meaning of language of the conversation based on the context. Pragmatics concerns withthe study of meaning as communicated by speaker and interpret by a listener. The study pragmatics also concerns with many principles to make sense of what somebody hears and reads. Deixies describe the relation between language and contexts in language structure itself. It relates to the context in which a situation can give an effect to the people for using language.

This research is aimed to interpret deixies on idiomatic in Pirates of Carribean's movie.deixis is pointing or indicating,Deixis make discourse easier and more effective that give us a meaning to know more information in less time. AndIdioms an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the unusual meanings of it is constituent elements. In analysis of deixies on idiomatic in movie, there are five types of deixies that is: a) Person deixies, b) Place deixies, c) Temporal deixies, d) Discourse deixies and e) Social Deixies. and from idiomatic expression are found in that movie , we classified based on their types of deixies and interpret the meaning.

In a simple way, the conceptual framework of the study can be seen in the diagram below.

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│       Idiomatic Expresssion         │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                 │
                 ▼
        ┌─────────────────┐
        │     Deixies     │
        └─────────────────┘
                 │
                 ▼
        ┌─────────────────────┐
        │   Types of deixies  │
        └─────────────────────┘
```

| Person deixies | Place deixies | Time deixies | Temporal Deixis | Discourse Deixis |

```
                    ┌──────────────────┐
                    │  Interpretation  │
                    └──────────────────┘
```

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A.   Research Design

This study were descriptive-qualitative type of research, This research presented natural data. This research were accomplished by collecting the data, rewriting them into data sheets, classifying them according to their types, then interpret the data. Since this study is descriptive-qualitative research, the data and analysis were presented in the form of descriptions. However, in order to support the analysis of the data, a little bit number appeared in this research, Entioned with the same meaning is only taken one time. However, they were relisted when they have different meanings.

B.   Source of Data

The data in this research are all the Deixis Interpretation on idiomatic expressions in *Pirates of the Caribbean*. The sources of the data in this research were the movie script of *Pirates of the Caribbean* which is this movie is launched in 2011 and won many awards. In analyzing the data, the deixis interpretation on idiomatic expressions which were constantly mentioned with the same meaning were only taken one time. However, they are relisted when they have different meanings.

C.   Techniques of Data Collection

That technique of data collection the researcher used the documentary technique. These steps were as follows:

1. The researcher observed the source data by watching *Pirates of the Caribbean's* movie

2. Identifying the idioms in that movie

3. Identifying the deixis on idiomatic by Cruse theory.

4. Identifying the types of deixies on idiomatic expression

5. Underlining and interpreting it.

E.   Techniques of Data Analysis

The data analyzed by the following procedure:

1. Collecting the data by reading the original movie script of *Pirates of the Caribbean's* movie.

2. Taking the English idiomatic expressions

3. Classifying and analyzing the English idiomatic expressions

4. Classifying the deixis into their types

5. Counting the types of deixis used in the *Pirates of the Carribean's* movie

6. Interpret and explaining the findings.

CHAPTER IV
THE DATA AND THE DATA ANALYSIS

A. The Data

The Source of data was the *english pirate of the carribean's* movie and The Data of this research was the script or the utterances in which taken from the movie. There were 19 idiomatic expressions that found in the movie by which classified into five categories. Namely Person deixis consist 5 utterances, Place deixis consist 3 utterances, Time deixis consist 3 utterances, Discourse deixis consist 3 utterances and Social deixis consist 5 utterances. The Data has been represented in the table below and for further information about the detailed Data could be seen in Appendix.

Table 4.1

Deixis on idiomatic in the movie

No.	Speaker	Data	Types of Deixis				
			Person Deixis	Place Deixis	Time Deixis	Discourse Deixis	Social Deixis
1.	Jack Sparrow	Gibbs, I was just on me way to *break* **you** *out* of jail.		-	-	-	-
2.	Captain Barbossa	I will not have that smile on your face as I *strike* **you** *down.*		-	-	-	-

3.	Jack Sparrow	I shall taste those waters, Maser Gibbs. *Mark **my** words!*			-	-	-	-
4.	Captain Barbossa	Ah, you pretended to love her, then you left her and *broke **her** heart.*			-	-	-	-
5	Captain Jack	A first mate *sticking **her** neck out* for some prisoner.						
6	Angelica	As long as my sailors get their money, they're willing to ***put up with*** any number of peculiarities.	-			-	-	-
7	Captain Barbossa	Every plank, every rail, every spar, *all at **once**,* began to creak.	-			-	-	-
8.	Captain Barbossa	I am not such the fool to ***take on*** Blackbeard without a little venomous advantage	-			-	-	-
9.	Angelica	If I don't kill a man *every **now** and then* they forget who I am.	-	-			-	-
10.	Angelica	Maybe she will have *a **change of heart*** when the sun rises	-	-			-	-
11.	Jack Sparrow	Fight *to the bitter **end***, you cack-handed deck apes!	-	-			-	-
12.	Jack Sparrow	It **doesn't** *ring a bell*.	-	-	-			-

13.	Jack Sparrow	But an impostor with a ship and in need of a crew. Which, *as fate would have it*, so am I.	-	-	-		-
14.	Jack Sparrow	Think you might be better off if you just...*stay out of it*.	-	-	-		-
15.	Gibbs	You and I are *as thick as thieves*, love.	-	-	-	-	
16.	*Barbossa*	*Pray tell*	-	-	-	-	
17.	*Barbossa*	*Hand it over*	-	-	-	-	
18.	*Barbossa*	*All hands!*	-	-	-	-	
19.	Jack Sparrow	How nice to see a fellow pirate *make good* of himself.	-	-	-	-	

B. Data Analysis

Based on the data collection that identified in the previous chapter it was found there were several types of deixis interpretation and those were analyzed as follows:

a.   Person Deixis

Person Deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants or pronouns and their associated predicate agreements in the speech event. that is speaker's reference to himself (first person), speaker's reference to one or more adresses (second person) and

the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers or addresses of the utterance in question (third person).

For Examples:

a. (Data 1) SL : Gibbs, I was just on me way to *break you out* of jail.

TL : Gibbs, aku baru saja akan *membebaskanmu* dari penjara.

The idiomatic expression above appears when Jack Sparrow and Barbossa are watching surreptitiously their opponents who keep the chalices for ritual at *The Fountain of Youth* and then Gibbs comes join them. Jack is disappointed by Gibbs as Gibbs stole his map of the fountain just after Jack saved him from the court and jail back then. Jack says the sarcastic sentence above which is addressed to Gibbs in order to make Gibbs remember what he did last time. Jack uses person deixis type *break (**you**) out* in his sentence, this idiom means *to escape from prison.*

b. (Data 2) SL : I will not have that smile on your face as I *strike **you** down.*

TL : Takkan ada senyuman itu setelah aku *mengalahkanmu.*

The statement above happened when a character of the movie, named Captain Barbosa is amid the fight with Blackbeard to take the revenge for the previous accident that causing Barbosa lost one of his leg. The person deixis type of deixis which found among his statement I strike (**you**) down. This idiom means to make somebody dies suddenly or starts to suffer from a serious illness.

c. (Data 3) SL : I shall taste those waters, Master Gibbs. *Mark **my** words!*

TL : Aku harus mencicipi air itu, Tuan Gibbs. *Camkan itu!*

Jack and Gibbs are talking about the plan of finding the Fountain of Youth in their way of escaping from the court. Although Jack has no ship and crew right now, he tells Gibbs that he will not stop trying to find it. The idiom above is considered as person deixis. The idiom *(You) Mark my words!* is an old fashioned expression to be told to someone about something that the speaker certain will happen in the future. This idiom is translated into a non-idiomatic expression *Camkan itu!* which has similar meaning with to have someone remember and pay attention to what the speaker says that something will happen in the future or is happening in the present time.

d. (Data 4) SL : Ah, you pretended to love her, then you left her and *broke her heart.*

TL : Kau pura-pura mencintainya, lalu kau pergi dan *menghancurkan hatinya.*

The idiom above occurs when Jack Sparrow tells Gibbs that he is falling in love with a girl whose feeling had been hurt by him previously. The idiom *break somebody's heart* means . This idiom has been translated into *menghancurkan hatinya* in Bahasa Indonesia which has similar meaning to making someone very sad. The word "her" include in the type of person deixis .

e. (Data 5) SL : A first mate *sticking her neck out* for some prisoner.

TL : Perwira utama menjadikannya tawanan.

This idiomatic expression occurs when Jack asks a man works at Blackbeard ship about what had happened to the cleric who is tied up around the ships mast. the idiomatic

expression of *stick your neck out* means to take a risk. This expression has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia "menjadikannya" which means *to make or to become*. The word "her" include in the type of person deixis .

b. Place Deixis

Place deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. The expression of places deixis requires contextual information about the place of utterance.

There is a further large set of phenomena relevant to place deixis which should be mentioned. Many analysis have noted the ambiguity of the cat is behind the television , where the cat could be at the side of the television opposite from the screen, or it could be on the other side of the television from the speaker, whichever side the speaker is on (Levinson, 2004:46). Examples of this proximal deictic place and distal one From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that place deixis is the study how to encoding the expression of place deixis requires contextual information about the place of the utterance, as show by the examples *here, this place, that city, there, park*. can be conceived in demonstratives 'this' and 'that' and deictic adverbs 'here' and 'there'.

For examples:

a. (Data 6) SL : Every plank, every rail, every spar, *all at once*, began to creak.

TL : Semua bagian kapal mulai berderak.

This idiom occurs when Barbossa tells Jack the chronologist of how he lost Black Pearl when they were off the coast of Hispaniola. This idiom is considered as place deixis because in that sentence there are *(once)* word and once include in place deixis this idiom means *suddenly* it also means *all at the same time*. In this case, not only the idiom which is omitted but also the former expressions before it are also omitted and simplified in the target language. This idiom is considered has significant meaning as it explains how something is actually happened. In Bahasa Indonesia, this idiom can be translated as *tiba-tiba.*

b. (Data 7) SL : As long as my sailors get their money, they're willing to *put up with* any number of peculiarities.

TL : Selama anak buahku dibayar, mereka bersedia *melakukan apa*

The expression above happened when a character of the movie named Angelica offers Jack Sparrow to sail with her and take her to *The Fountain of Youth*. Angelica tries to coax him by saying this, and she uses a place deixis type in her words. The place deixis type which she uses is *put up with*. The meaning of this expression is very different from the meanings of the verb they are formed from. This idiom means to accept or continue to accept an unpleasant situation or experience or someone who behaves unpleasantly.

c. (Data 8) SL : I am not such the fool to *take on* Blackbeard without a little venomous advantage.

TL : Aku tak sebodoh itu. *Membunuh* Blackbeard tanpa sedikit bantuan racun.

The idiom above happened when Captain Barbossa has successfully stabbed Blackbeard by using the sword which has been smeared with a poison. The verbs *take on* consists of a spatial deixis type. The meaning will seem unrelated to the situation where this expression happened if these words are interpreted as individual word. Therefore, this expression should be interpreted as a single unit. This idiom means to compete against or fight Someone

c.   Time deixis

Cruse (2000:321) states that temporal deictic is used to locate points or intervals on the time axis, using (ultimately) the moment of utterance as a reference point. There are three major divisions of the time axis: before the moment of utterance; at the time of utterance; after the time of utterance.

Time Deictics depend heavily on calendric notions, if we understand that term to subsume both clock and calendar. For instance, today, yesterday, and tomorrow, designate, respectively, "the period of 24 hours beginning at 12 o'clock midnight which includes the time of utterance', "the period of 24 hours which precedes the one including the time of utterance" and "the period of 24 hours which follows the one including the time of utterance".

Time, or temporal deixis concerns itself with the various times involved in and referred to in an utterance. This includes time adverbs like "now", "then", "soon", and so forth, and also different tenses. A good example is the word tomorrow, which

denotes the consecutive next day after every day. The "tomorrow" of a day last year was a different day than the "tomorrow" of a day next week.

a.   (Data 9) SL : If I don't kill a man *every now and then* they forget who I am.

        TL : Jika aku tidak membunuh seorang pun, mereka akan melupakan aku.

This idiom occurs when Angelica prevents Blackbeard to kill the crews who want to take the ship and then Blackbeard says those words. The idiom " every **now** and **then**", he used time deixis in her words .the meaning is sometimes, but not very often. However, it might be better to translate it into *sekali sekali,* to make it more equivalent in meaning.

b. (Data 10) SL : Fight *to the bitter end*, you cack-handed deck apes!

            TL : Lawan *sekuat tenaga*, keparat!

    The sentence above appears when the main character named Captain Jack Sparrow leads a group of sailors to take Blackbeards ship and then they have a fight with Blackbeards crew. The idiom *to the bitter end* refers to a certain end but it has no relation with *bitter* as an unpleasant sharp taste., *to the bitter end* means persevering to the end, whatever the outcome. Therefore, since *bitter* is the word that has the peculiar meaning and the word *end* has its usual meaning, this idiom is categorized as time deixis because there are "end" word and "end" include in types of temporal deixis.

c. (Data 11) SL : Maybe she will have *a change of heart* when the sun rises

            TL : Mungkin dia akan *berubah pikiran* ketika matahari terbit.

The idiomatic expression above appears when Blackbeard forces a mermaid to cry by torturing and threatening her in order to obtain the mermaid s tears for the ritual in the Fountain of Youth. Angelica then tries to calm the angry Blackbeard by saying the statement which contains the idiomatic expression above. The idiomatic expression *(a) change of heart* means to change their opinion or the way they feel about something. Therefore, this idiom is counted as the type of time deixis.

d.   Discourse Deixis

Cruse (2000) states that discourse deixis refers to such matter as the use of *this* to point to future discourse elements, that is, things which are about to be said, as in *Listen to this, It will kill you*!, and *that* to point to past discourse elements, as in *That was not a very nice thing to say*.

Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding to portions of unfolding discourse in which the utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterances (including the utterance itself). We may also include in discourse deixis a number further ways in which an utterance signal is relation to surrounding text. Instances of discourse are the use of 'that Thus 'this' can be used to refer to a forth coming of the discourse and 'that' to a preceding portion.

There are many words and phrases in English that indicate the relationship between an utterance and prior discourse. Some examples of deictic words are included

in the deixis discourse: but, therefore, in conclusion, to the contrary, however, anyway, actually, besides, all in all, after all, so, essentially and so on, moreover, furthermore, it's false, it's true, well, that, thus, then, this.

It is generally understood that many words have at least a component of meaning what they contain in response to, or a continuation of some portions of the prior discourse. A great deal of discussion of such topic markers has been concerned with the sentences internal organization of information as given and new comment about the topic. But it is clear that a major function of topic marking is precisely to related the marked utterance to some specifics topic raised in the prior discourse and to perform a discourse deictic function.

a. (Data 12) SL : It doesn't *ring a bell.*

TL : Masih belum *ingat.*

The idiom above occurs when Captain Jack Sparrow is tricked by British Army to meet George Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Uneburg, Arch treasurer and Princelector of the Holy Roman Empire King of Great Britain and Ireland. Sparrow does not know who the person he is facing. He even says that the man's face is familiar, he wonders if he has ever threatened the duke before. When someone tells him who is actually George Augustus is, Jack says it *doesn t ring a bell*, an idiom which means it does not sound familiar. However, according to Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, the original form of the idiom is *ring a bell.* It is an informal expression which means revive a distant recollection, sound familiar. It is relatively obvious that the every single word that

builds the whole expression does not refer to the meaning of the expression. Therefore, this idiom is categorized as types of discourse deixis.

b. (Data 13) SL : But an impostor with a ship and in need of a crew. Which, *as fate would have it*,so am I.

TL : Tapi.. peniru yang memiliki kapal. Dan membutuhkan awak. *Kebetulan*, aku juga butuh.

This idiom appears when Jack and Gibbs are in their way escaping from the court. Gibbs tells Jack that there is a rumor around the town that Jack is recruiting men to join his crew. In fact, Jack does not have a plan for that since his ship had been stolen and he does not have one now. They suspect that it was an impostor. The idiomatic expression *as fate would have it* is considered in the type of discourse deixis , that idiom a way to express something coincidental in nature. This idiom is translated into a non-idiomatic expression *kebetulan* since there is no equal idiomatic expression found in Bahasa Indonesia, yet *kebetulan* means *by chance* or *coincidence* has more or less similar meaning with *as fate would have it*.

c. (Data 14) SL : Think you might be better off if you just...*stay out of it.*

TL : Mungkin sebaiknya kau**..** *jangan ikut campur.*

The idiomatic expression above appears when Jack is trying to convince Angelica to not be involved in his plan of taking over Blackbeard's ship. this idiomatic expression means to remain uninvolved in some piece of business. On the text above, *Stay out of it* is translated into *jangan ikut campur* in Bahasa Indonesia. This idiomatic expression *jangan ikut campur* has similar meaning to not to interfere or get involved in

a situation where the involvement of someone who is told this expression is not wanted/not helpful. And " stay out" considered as a type of discourse deixis.

e. Social deixis

Social deixis is exemplified by certain uses of the so-called TV (tulvous). pronouns in many languages (Cruse, 2000:322). It will be illustrated using examples from French. Arguments will be presented that not all of the usage of TV pronouns fall properly under the heading of deixis. One which incontrovertibly does is where relative social status of speaker and hearer is signaled.

There are three basic possibilities involving two communicants A and B: (i) A addresses B with *tu*, B addresses A with *vous*; (ii) A addresses B with *vous*, B addresses A with *tu*; (iii) A and B both use the same form (either *tu* or *vous*). The basic parameter here is social status: *tu* points downwards along the scale of social status with the speaker's position as reference point, *vous* points upload while symmetrical use signals social equality. Social deixis concerns the social information that is encoded within various expressions, such as relative social status and familiarity.

Social deixis occurs in many aspects of language usage that depends on the relations (social relationship), but their usage are only relevant to the topics of socil deixis in so far as grammaticalized, for examples are polite pronoun.

For examples:

a. (Data 15) SL : You and I are *as thick as thieves*, love.

TL : *Hubungan kita sangat dekat*

The idiomatic expression above occurs when Captain Jack Sparrow tries to convince Angelica to tell him what are the secret rituals and what are needed in attaining the advantages of The Fountain of Youth. The idiomatic expression "*as thick as thieves* means to be very close friends and share secrets, etc. This idiom has a completely unpredicted meaning since there is no word of the expression which is referring to the meaning of the whole unit expression that mentions a certain kind of relationship. Therefore, this idiom is considered as a the type of social deixis.

b. (Data 16) SL : *Pray tell*

TL : Katakan

Pray tell is an idiom which means "please tell" or asks somebody to tell about something but in sarcastic manner. The word *katakan* refer to the expression *do tell.* That idiom considered as the type of Social deixis.

c. (Data 17) ST : *Hand it over*

TL : *Serahkan* padaku.

The idiomatic expression above occurs when Barbossa forces Gibbs to give the map that he hides. This idiom is classified as social deixis. the idiom of *hand something over* means to give something to someone else.

d. (Data 18) SL : *All hands!*

TL : *Semua* bersiap!

This expression occurs when Barbossa see the Spanish privateers are sails close behind the Britain's. He calls the entire crew of the ship to get on their position and be ready to

face the battle against Spaniard. The idiom *all hands!* means the entire crew of a ship. And that idioms considered as the type of social deixis.

e. (Data 19) SL : How nice to see a fellow pirate *make good* of himself.

TL : Senang rasanya bisa melihat seorang bajak laut yang *sukses.*

The idiom above is stated by Jack when he meets Barbossa as the Privateer. Barbossa is the one who stole Jack's ship *The Black Pearl* and it makes Jack wondered why Barbossa ends up as a privater. Then he says the sentence above sarcastically as a greeting. The idiom *make good* means to succeed and become rich. This idiom considered as the type of social deixis.

C.   Research Findings

After analyzing the types of deixis on idiomatic expressioan and interpret that deixis were obtained from pirates of the carribean's movie, the findings there were five types of deixis used in pirates of the carribean's movie namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, temporal deixis and discourse deixis. Finally, among the five types of deixis, and then interpreting the meaning in pirates of the carribean's movie.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Having analyzed the use of deixis in english pirates of the carribean's movie, the conclusion that can be taken are:

1. There are five kinds of deixis were found in that album, they are person, Time, place, discourse and social deixis.The percentage of each kind of deixis used in that movie are 5 for person deixis, 3 for spatial deixis, 3 for temporal deixis, 3 for discouse deixis and 5 for social deixis.

2. The deixis interpretation was found that the meaning realized in accordance with the watching movie. So in the adjustment of meaning contained in the deixis associated with the word around. First is person deixis, person deixis refers to the the meaning people in the movie. For example Gibbs, I was just on me way to break you out of jail means that jack make gibbs remember what he did last time. The second was place deixis refers to the meaning place in the movie. For example, Every, every rail, every spar, all at once, began to creak means suddenly it also means all at the same time. The third was time deixis refers to that meaning time in the movie. For example, if i don't kill a man every now and then they forget who i am means not very often. The fourth was discourse deixis refers to such matter as the use of this to point to future discourse elements. For example id doesn't ring a bell means sound familiar. And the last, Social deixis

refers to exemplified by certain uses of the so called tulvous. For example. You and i are as thick as thieves,love. Means to be very close friends and share secrets.

B. Suggestion

1. It is suggested to the readers who want to get knowledge about deixis interpretation, because by knowing deixis, they will be able to comprehend the idea of utterances by the speakers and the writers.

2. For English Department Students, this would be very helpful to make this study as references for problem solving of interpreting of the meaning of the sentence in some reading text such as movie, song lyrics, novel, short story, brochure, etc.

3. This study can be used for additional reference for those who want to make further studies in this field by choosing another source of data or maybe make a reseach on spoken language.

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