An Analysis of Deixis Using Movie Turning Red (2022)

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INFO ARTIKEL	ABSTRACT

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An Analysis of Deixis Using Movie Turning Red. This research is purposed to find and analyze the three types of deixis analysis using George Yule's (1996) theory and the dominant type of deixis found in the Turning Red movie script. The researcher selected this movie as the subject of analysis because of its popularity of the movie and also because it consisted of many deictic words. Therefore, the Turning Red movie script can be analyzed using a pragmatic approach, especially using the theory from George Yule (1996) about deixis analysis. This study was conducted using a descriptive qualitative method. The data used is a script for Turning Red movie (2022). In addition, this script was classified into three types of deixis analysis based on their criteria. The result of this research showed that the three types of deixis, using George Yule's (1996) theory, are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis, and are used in the Turning Red movie script. The use of personal deixis indicated the participant in this movie. At the same time, the spatial deixis indicated the location and place of the event from the participant. Moreover, the temporal deixis indicates the timing of the speech event used in this movie. The most dominant deixis is personal deixis, which consists of 192 deictic expressions, followed by spatial deixis, which has 69 expressions, and temporal deixis, which has 36 expressions.

INTRODUCTION

English is a significant international language because it is used worldwide. So, the people who use English as their mother tongue have enough knowledge about English. English is beneficial in communication, education, and global business because it is one of the most important international languages (Nasywa et al., 2024). The era of globalization,

also known as the free market, requires every individual to be able to compete for reliable resources. Seeing that the role of English is indispensable, mastery of English should be an individual investment to achieve a brilliant life (Johanes, 2022).

Language is the most important means of communication for human beings. By using language, people can communicate and cooperate with others. People use language to express ideas, feelings, and thoughts (Nurjanah, 2018). English is used as a communication medium and is usually involved in other fields, such as language and art. This can be found in advertisements and entertainment in society, such as magazines, novels, music, and films.

The presence of language in the film causes the film to be no longer foreign to the public. Even now, film has become the main commodity in various industries, so films are growing and presenting many new titles that interest the public. A film might be grouped under one of the following genres: Western, mystery, romantic melodrama, science fiction, horror film, and dystopian film, to name a few (Mary H, 2018). The rapid development of film has also affected the world of education because many people are starting to use film as research material. The film itself has a meaning (English: movie, also known as motion picture, theater film, or moving photo), a series of still images, which, when displayed on a screen, will create the illusion of moving images due to the phi phenomenon effect.

Language has many branches of knowledge, one of which is pragmatics, and is also widely used in research. Pragmatics deals with the context-dependent assignment of meaning to language expressions used in acts of speaking and writing. Morris states that Pragmatics as a field of linguistic inquiry was initiated in the 1930s by Morris, Carnap, and Peirce, for whom syntax addressed the formal relations of signs to one another, semantics the relation of signs to what they denote, and pragmatics the relation of signs to their users and interpreters (Morris 1938). pragmatics itself has several fields, including the study of deixis, presupposition, reference, engagement, and speech acts. One that will be examined is deixis, which is also a pragmatic space itself. The existence of deixis in education causes many researchers to associate it with films, which many people have also studied because they present an exciting language.

Deixis is the technical term (from Greek) for one of the most essential things we do with speech. It means "pointing" through language. Any linguistic form used to achieve this designation is called a deixis expression. Deixis is a form of reference bound to the speaker's context, with the most basic difference between deictic expressions being "approaching the speaker" and "away from the speaker" (Yule, 1996). Deixis analyzes conversations, utterances, or sentences because each utterance refers to a person, thing, place, or time. The meaning will be apparent if the listener or reader knows who, where, and when the utterance was said.

Therefore, based on yule's concept of deixis, the researcher analyzes the types of deixis based on Yule's theory and also what types of deixis exist in the movie Turning Red. In this study, the researcher focused on deixis in the movie "Turning Red" because this movie contains a lot of descriptive words that can be analyzed. The script is

appropriate for the study because the words are simple and easy to understand. Therefore, it would be interesting to study the script of this movie, especially about Deixis. This research try to investigate the kinds of deixis that are found in the movie Turning Red Script and to investigate the dominant deixis used in the movie Turning Red Script.

Learning deixis has many benefits, both in daily life and in academics. Learning deixis is critical to understanding how language works and how we use language to interact with others. By understanding deixis, we can become more effective communicators, more sensitive to the nuances of language, better at analyzing texts, and more easily learn foreign languages. This research will provide benefits for several parties, both theoretically and practically. The benefits of this research are as follows.

1. Theoretical Benefits

Theoretically, the results of this research are expected to be able to expand and develop the theory of deixis in the study of Pragmatics, especially the use of deixis in analyzing films, literary works, musical works, and many more in everyday life both academically and non-academicly.

2. Practical Benefits

a. For Teachers

This research can give teachers ideas when providing lessons or material about deixis. Teachers can explain the function of deixis and the types of deixis to students by using film as a learning medium so that students can understand various things related to deixis. Teachers can also provide students with an understanding of the function of deixis in films to better understand and comprehend the types and functions of deixis in film work.

b. For Students

This research can provide knowledge about deixis in films to students who need more references related to deixis, namely the types of deixis, its function, and its role in education. With the results of this research, students can know and understand that deixis can also be found in works of art such as films, so they can also think critically when watching films presented to understand a language in terms of deixis.

c. For Pragmatics MK Lecturers

It is hoped that this research will be able to help and add references to lecturers who teach MK Pragmatics in compiling teaching materials regarding deixis in various works of art to increase students' knowledge and understanding regarding the use of deixis in the form of works of art.

d. For Other Researchers

This research can be used as input and reference so that subsequent research can obtain better results.

e. For Researcher

This research can help the researcher better understand deixis' various types, functions, and roles in education. In further research, the researcher will find it easier to understand the direction of deixis reference well.

METHOD

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. This means that the research is based on the characteristics of phenomena and the data analyzed using descriptions, not numbers. Ary et al. state, "The qualitative inquirer deals with data in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics." Data in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews or experts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications are used to present the finding of the study". Moreover, Creswell states that "In qualitative research, the writer is interested in process, meaning, and understanding through words of the phenomena." To the explanation above, it is called qualitative because it describes the data in the form of words or sentences.

In this research, the researcher tried to analyze the deixis of the film script entitled "Turning Red" The data of this study is the sentence in conversation form that consists of three types of deixis, categorized into three types based on Yule's theory. The data source was the source from which data were taken. The researcher used secondary data. That means that the data source is the transcript of the movie taken from the internet.

The researcher used the descriptive method. The data collection technique of this research is library research. Library research utilizes library resources to obtain research data. Strictly speaking, library research limits activities to library collection materials without including field research (Mestika, 2014).

The researcher used documentation to get the data. Document analysis can be of written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspapers, transcripts, birth certificates, marriage records, budgets, letters, and e-mail messages) or non-written records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer images, websites, musical performances, televised political speeches, YouTube videos, and virtual world settings) (Donald, 2010). Documents represent a good source of text (word) data for a qualitative study (John, 2014). In addition, the information was recorded using notes. In this research, the researcher uses the analysis document to conclude the research.

Data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and challenging process because, typically, the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted. Qualitative data generally take the form of words (descriptions, observations, impressions, recordings, and the like). The qualitative study does not suggest that numerical measures are never used, but that other description means are emphasized (John, 1981). According to Miles and Huberman (1989), qualitative data are grounded, have a lot of descriptions, and can explain the process. In this research, researchers used content analysis methods to analyze the data. This is because content analysis is appropriate for analyzing the conversations in the film Turning Red.

Content analysis is a method used to determine and analyze certain words, themes, and concepts in some qualitative data. According to Holsti (1968), content analysis is a technique for making conclusions by systematically and objectively identifying unique characteristics of messages. Researchers can measure and analyze certain theme words or

concepts' existence, meaning, and relationship in this research. To analyze using this method, the first thing is to formulate the problem, create categories, and then collect and process the data. The following steps of data analysis should be reached: Data reduction, data display, and conclusion and verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Results

This chapter presents the researcher's result and discussion about deixis analysis and the dominant deixis used in Turning Red. The main purpose of this chapter will be to answer the research questions based on the problems that have been written in Chapter I.

1. Person Deixis

The personal pronoun grammatical is the role of the various participants in the situation of utterance. The Greek grammarians noted that the first and second person function within the utterance event, while the third person is restricted to those outside it (Michael, 1992). Person deixis operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns for first "I", second person "You", and third person "She, he, it" (Yule, 1996).

Part	Personal Deixis	Total
Part 1	First	4
	Second	3
	Third	2
Part 2	First	5
	Second	2
	Third	8
Part 3	First	2
	Second	2
	Third	9
Part 4	First	2
	Second	2
	Third	2
Part 5	First	3
	Second	2
	Third	4
Part 6	First	4
	Second	2
	Third	5
Part 7	First	3
	Second	2
	Third	4
Part 8	First	5
	Second	2
	Third	7
Part 9	First	6
	Second	1
	Third	4

	First	6
Part 10	Second	2
	Third	6
	First	5
Part 11	Second	2
	Third	3
	First	3
Part 12	Second	2
	Third	6
	First	4
Part 13	Second	2
	Third	3
	First	5
Part 14	Second	2
	Third	6
	First	4
Part 15	Second	2
	Third	5
	First	4
Part 16	Second	2
	Third	3
	First	3
Part 17	Second	2
	Third	3
	First	6
Part 18	Second	3
	Third	1
		192

Table 1. Person Deixis

2. Spatial deixis

Deixis is a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being "near speaker" versus "away from the speaker". The near speaker or proximal terms in English are "this, here, now". The away-from-speaker or distal terms are "that, there, then".

Proximal terms are typically interpreted in terms of the speaker's location or the deictic centre, so "now" is generally understood as referring to some point or period in time that has the time of the speaker's utterance as its centre. Distal terms can simply indicate "away from the speaker" but, in some languages, can be used to distinguish between "near addressee" and "away from both speaker and addressee" (Yule, 1996).

Part of Deixis	Total
Part 1	4
Part 2	4
Part 3	6
Part 4	3

Part 5	6
Part 6	4
Part 7	1
Part 8	6
Part 9	7
Part 10	5
Part 11	5
Part 12	4
Part 13	4
Part 14	2
Part 15	1
Part 16	3
Part 17	1
Part 18	3
	69

Table 2. Spatial Deixis

3. Temporal Deixis

The temporal deictic word indicates the timing of an event to the time of speaking (Cruse, 2000). We have already noted the use of the proximal form 'now' as indicating both the time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's voice being heard (the hearer's 'now') (Yule, 1996).

Part Of Deixis	Total
Part 1	2
Part 2	4
Part 3	1
Part 4	2
Part 5	2
Part 6	4
Part 7	1
Part 8	1
Part 9	3
Part 10	4
Part 11	3
Part 12	2
Part 13	4
Part 14	-
Part 15	1
Part 16	-
Part 17	-
Part 18	2
	36

Table 3. Temporal Deixis

From the explanation above, the researcher got 192 in personal deixis. They were first-person deixis (74), second-person (37), and third-person (81). Then, in spatial deixis, it has 69 and 36 in temporal deixis. The most personal deixis was found in parts 2 and 10

because, in this part, the researcher found 23 deictic expressions.

B. Discussion

In this research, the author used the script from the film Turning Red as data containing deictic words for analysis. Deixis is a word that indicates people, place, and time. All the forms of linguistics used to designate are called deictic expressions. Moreover, deixis is a word whose reference changes depending on the context. It is also stated that deixis is a part of pragmatics, which relates to certain words or sentences that change due to the context. In this research, the author analyzes the data obtained using Yule's theory. Many deictic expressions have been found in the film Turning Red. Based on the theory put forward by Yule, there are three types of deixis. Namely, person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

Person or person deixis is divided into three types of deixis, namely first-person deixis, second-person deixis, and third-person deixis. These three types of deixis are part of personal eiksis. First-person deixis primarily refers to Meilin Lee as a prominent character in the film Turning Red because she is the main character in the movie. Meilin Lee is also a character who often talks or has many conversations with other characters in the film. Place deixis is primarily found in Meilin Lee's conversations with her friends at school when they were collecting money to buy tickets for the 4-Town concert. They often use the words "this and here" to indicate places. Most of the time, deixis is found during the activities Meilin Lee does with her friends. Time deixis itself is the most rarely found deixis because characters rarely use it in conversation. The adverb of that time is used in almost all parts of the film. The adverb of time in this film is not found in 3 parts, namely parts 14, 16, and 17.

The main character and other characters use the adverb of that time to show time. Such as today, this morning, yesterday, Friday, and Saturday. First-person deixis is the most frequently found. First-person deixis is often used in conversations between Meilin Lee and her friends because of a conversation between them. Therefore, first-person deixis primarily refers to Meilin Lee.

In this research, the findings differ from those of previous research, namely the study conducted by Nurjanah using the same theory, namely the theory of deixis by George Yule. Nurjanah also uses the theory about types of deixis by George Yule (1996). As a result, he found 1,041 personal deictics with a division of 519 first-person deixes, 311 second-person deixis, 211 third-person deixes, 105 spatial deixes, and 25 temporal deixes. The number of deictic personas found by Nurjanah in the film "Moana" was vast, namely 1,041, because she did not use data reduction, so the data collection process took a long time.

Natalia and Nurma researched deixis in the film "Bird Box," a horror film in 2018. Their study, entitled "Analysis of Deixis Found in the Film Bird Box," focused on three types of deixis as defined by George Yule. The data collection techniques they used were almost the same as those used in this study; they did not carry out data reduction, so this study was only slightly different. They analyzed all the spoken dialogue in the film using qualitative descriptive methods. Their observational approach uses non-participatory

techniques as well as pragmatic identity analysis methods. Applying Yule's theory (2017). In this research, the author finds that first-person and third-person deictics are the most common compared to other deictics, such as spatial and temporal deictic expressions.

CONCLUSION

Depend on the research findings and discussions, the conclusions of this study are shown below:

After the researcher researched the movie under the title Turning Red, the researcher found types of deixis in the Turning Red movie script as follows: Personal deixis: I, me, my, myself, we, us, our, you, your, he, him, she, they, their, them etc, Spatial deixis: here, there, that and Temporal deixis: now, then, sometimes etc.

The types of deixis used in the movie Turning Red were personal deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. In the Movie Turning Red, The person deixis is the one that reached a greater level than another, which means it was used 192 times. The details of the person deixis are as follows: The first person used 74 times, the second person used 37 times, and the third person used 81 times. The next is spatial deixis, used 69 times, and temporal deixis, used 36 times. So, the total number of kinds of deixis was 297, and the most dominant of all deixis was personal deixis.

After doing this research, the writer may give the appropriate references for the next researcher who wants to conduct the study in the Deixis case. The writer suggests that the next researcher discover the deixis types in another object. The data source can be taken from written text, such as a newspaper or novel, or in a natural spoken language, such as a live speech by a famous person.

The writer suggests the next researcher will use the same theory about deixis by George Yule. Moreover, not only does the writer analyze the types of deixis, but the writer also suggests that the next researcher compare the differences between deixis and pronouns because, in this research, the writer does not compare the differences between them. In addition, in this study, the author would like to provide a few suggestions regarding using references in further research. The author hopes that further researchers can use newer reference sources because, in this study, the author still uses many references from old sources, but this is due to 3 things that, according to the author, must use old references, namely because of the problem of relevance, quality, and availability that the author found while researching this problem.

These three things, relevance, quality, and availability, are very influential in taking reference sources for this study. In this study, many old studies are more relevant to the author's research, so they are used. In addition, the quality of old research is more guaranteed, even if the latest research uses many reference sources from old research. Hence, the author also uses old research, and the availability of references dramatically influences this study. The author uses old reference sources because new references are very scarce and difficult to find. Maybe that's all the author's advice for further researchers who want to use research sources.

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