

DEIXIS IN INDONESIAN SHORT MOVIE “*AKU DAN MESIN WAKTU*”

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed at analyzing the deixis used in Indonesian short movie *Aku dan Mesin Waktu*. This short movie was directed by the famous film director Upie Guava that released in 2022. The data was taken from the dialogues of the actors and actresses of the short movie *Aku dan Mesin Waktu*. The data was collected with a qualitative method. The data was analyzed using Yule’s theory. The result denoted that the three types of deixis according to Yule’s theory were found. The total of the data collected is 192 data. The deixis that is used the most in this short movie is person deixis with 155 words spoken that is classified into three categories; first person, second person, and third person. The second is the temporal deixis in total 30 words, and the least used is spatial deixis with 7 words spoken. Furthermore, this research is expected to give more understanding of deixis in an Indonesian short movie.

Keywords: Pragmatics, deixis, short movie.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis deixis yang digunakan dalam film pendek Indonesia *Aku dan Mesin Waktu*. Film pendek ini disutradarai oleh sutradara film terkenal Upie Guava yang dirilis pada tahun 2022. Data diambil dari dialog para aktor dan aktris film pendek *Aku dan Mesin Waktu*. Data dikumpulkan dengan metode kualitatif. Data tersebut dianalisis menggunakan teori Yule. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa tiga jenis deixis menurut teori Yule ditemukan. Total data yang dikumpulkan adalah 192 data. Deixis yang paling banyak digunakan dalam film pendek ini adalah deixis orang dengan 155 kata yang diucapkan yang diklasifikasikan menjadi tiga kategori; orang pertama, orang kedua, dan orang ketiga. Yang kedua adalah deixis temporal dengan total 30 kata, dan yang paling sedikit digunakan adalah deixis spasial dengan 7 kata yang diucapkan. Lebih lanjut, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan pemahaman lebih lanjut tentang deixis dalam film pendek Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Pragmatis, deixis, film pendek.

INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is the functional perspective on language as it means that pragmatics aims at analyzing the aspects of linguistics structure and attempts to explain it in terms of non-linguistic pressures and causes (Levinson 1983:7). Levinson (1983) argued that the term pragmatics refers to both language usage and comprehension as a context-dependent aspects of language structure principles that have no or little substance connection with the linguistic structure. According to Birner (2013), pragmatics examines how the meaning interpretation in communication is affected by the context. It also include to understand who is the speaker, the utterance’s context and the speaker’s intentions. Pragmatics study how language and the contextual or situational factor create the meaning. Cruse (2006) added that the central topics of pragmatics are those components of meaning that are dependent on the context. It also can be learned in deixis.

Deixis is a branch of pragmatics study that analyze about the use of deictic expressions in an utterance, sentences, and others. It is also used to analyze the correlation between language and context as it represented in the languages structure (Levinson 1983:52). Deixis

is derived from the Greek word that means ‘pointing’ (Yule, 1996:9). Birner (2013) also argued that deixis is use to point to something related to the contextual discourse entity of property. It can be conclude that deixis is the use of deictic expressions to point something such person, place, or time that depend on the contextual meaning. According to Yule (1996), person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis are th three categories of deixis.

Person deixis refers to the use of deictic expressions to indicate the individual using pronouns for first person, second person or third person. First person indicates the speaker himself, the second person indicates another addressee according to the speaker’s reference, and the third person indicates the person or some groups that do not include the speaker or the addressee. Furthermore, the second type of deixis that is used to indicate the location according to the speaker’s perspective called spatial deixis. Spatial deixis also use verbs of motions to indicate the movement toward the speaker (i.e. Come to the room) or away from the speaker (i.e. Go to the room) (Yule, 1996:12). Lastly, temporal deixis is a part of deixis that is used to indicate the time according to the speaker’s utterance.

Furthermore, this study is not the first analysis of deixis. There is an analysis by Dimas and Adip (2024) entitled *Deixis in Bullet Train Movie (2022)*. The aim of this study is to identify the deixis spoken by the main character named Ladybug. This study used Levinson theory in conducting the data. The result denoted that the five types of deixis were found in a total 179 words. Furthermore, person deixis is the most used by the the main character, Ladybug. Artelu and Indah (2023) also analyze the deixis in an article entitled *Analyzing Five Types of Deixis in Cruella Movie: Pragmatics Analysis*. The aim of the study was at analyzing the five types of degenerative forms in the Cruella movie. This study applied the theory by Levinson (1983). The result denoted that deixis found in the research are consists of five forms, there are: person deixis (the first person such as *I* and *my*, second person such as *you*, and the third person such as *they*), place deixis (London), time deixis (now), discourse deixis (that), and social deixis (madam). Another research entitled *An Analysis of Deixis Used in Croods Movie Script* by Farahita and Madayani (2022). This research aimed at examining the deixis in the movie *The Croods*. This research applied a descriptive method analyzing the according to Yule’s theory. The result denoted that the three types (person, spatial, and temporal deixis) of deixis are found in the movie script.

Based on the review of some articles above, it denoted that several studies on deixis within the movies have been done. However, the current research aimed at analyzing the deixis in an Indonesian short movie entitled *Aku dan Mesin Waktu*. This short movie was directed by Upie Guava that has been released in 2022. The main casts of this short movie are Indonesian actress and actor; Caitlin Halderman, Fero Walandouw, and Refal Hady.

METHOD

Since this study aimed at analyzing the deixis used of a short movie, this study applied a qualitative method since the forms of this study are in words. The data of this study were conducted from the utterance of the actress and actors in an Indonesian short movie entitled *Aku dan Mesin Waktu* that was released in 2022. The data was analyzed using Yule’s theory. Yule (1996) has three classification of deixis, there are: person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The data in this research was collected by several steps; 1) first, watching the

Indonesian short movie entitled *Aku dan Mesin Waktu*, 2) next, re-watching the short movie while taking several notes of the deixis spoken by the actors and actresses, 3) after that, the data was classified into each deixis types in accordance with Yule’s theory, 4) the last was explained the data descriptively.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Result

The result denoted that the three types of deixis that were analyzed according to Yule’s theory are found, there are; person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The data obtained from Indonesian short movie *Aku dan Mesin Waktu* are shown in the table below.

Table 1. Type of Deixis

No	Types of Deixis	Deictic Expressions	Quantity
1.	Person Deixis	Aku, kamu, kita, lo, gue, dia, kalian, saya, mereka, -mu, -ku, I, you, we	155
2.	Spatial Deixis	Sini, di sini, ke atas, ke bawah	7
3.	Temporal Deixis	Nanti, besok, jam 3, jam 12, malam ini, hari ini, tadi, dulu, nanti malam, minggu depan, 3 tahun, sekarang	30
Total			192

Person Deixis

Person deixis is used to indicate the individual such as the speaker, the recipient of the communication, or other people besides them. Yule (1996) divided person deixis into three parts; first person, second person, and third person. The deictic words of person deixis will be elaborated further according to the result above with sub-category; first person, second person and third person.

First Person

First person deixis refers to the speaker himself. There are several kinds of first person deixis found, such as; *aku, saya, gue, i, -ku*. The example will be explained below:

Rama : Minggu depan anniversary yang ke-3. **Aku** jemput, ya?

(*Rama : Next week is our third anniversary. I will pick you up, okay*)

Rama was talking with her girlfriend named Sukma. He offered to pick up Sukma next week. The word **aku** in the utterance is used to indicate the speaker who is Rama. Rama used the word **aku** since he has a relationship with Sukma.

Sukma : Selamat pagi semuanya, **saya** Sukma.

(*Sukma : Good morning everyone, I am Sukma.*)

Sukma was introducing herself in front of her colleague. Sukma used the word **saya** because she was in a formal situation. The word **saya** is used to indicate Sukma who is the speaker in formal ways.

Sukma : Lagunya aja **gue** belum denger.

(Sukma : *I have not listened to the song.*)

This is the utterance by Sukma to Bara. **Gue** is the word used when she spoke with her partner in informal ways. It is denoted that they are already close as a friend.

Second Person

There are some deictic expressions used to indicate the addressee called second person deixis. There are several words are found, such as; *lo, kamu, kalian, you, -mu*. These are the examples:

Bara : Nah yang terpilih dapat bonus. **Lo** satu tim sama gue

(Bara: *Those who are chosen get a bonus. **You** are on the same team as me.*)

The word **lo** was uttered by Bara to indicate the addressee which is Sukma. The word **lo** is usually used in informal situations.

Rama: Kamu mau lunch apa dinner?

(Rama: *Rama: Do you want lunch or dinner?*)

Rama asked Sukma using the word **kamu**. It means that **kamu** refers to Sukma as the addressee. The word **kamu** is classified as second person deixis.

Third Person

Third person deixis is indicating the person excluding the speaking participants. The finding denotes that the words *dia and mereka* are classified as third person deixis.

Sukma: **Dia** bukan rama.

(Sukma: ***He** is not Rama.*)

Sukma was talking to her mother. Sukma said that **dia** (he) is not Rama, but **dia** refers to Bara. The word **dia** in the utterance is classified as third person deixis as it refers to the third party.

Sukma: Kan **mereka** masih foto.

(Sukma: ***They** are still taking photos.*)

The utterance used the word **mereka** to indicate the third participants excluding the speaking parties. Sukma used the word **mereka** to indicate the band named Last Child who is still taking photos.

Spatial Deixis

According to Yule (1996), the location of people or an object can be shown by the use of spatial deixis. It is also related to the speaker's perspective of the location, either it is away from the speaker or close to the speaker. Yule also argued that some verbs of motion are also relative to spatial deixis since it has the meaning of motion toward or away from the speaker, such as 'come' and 'go'. There are several spatial deixis were found, such as; *sini, di sini, ke atas, ke bawah*.

Boss: oke. Bagus kalau begitu. Kebetulan kita ada karyawan baru **di sini**.

(Boss: *Okay. Good then. We happen to have a new employee **here**.*)

Based on the utterance above, the boss used the word **di sini** that refers to the office as the place of the speaker's location. It is classified as spatial deixis.

Bara: **Sini**

(Bara: ***Come here***)

The other example of spatial deixis is **sini**. The word **sini** means 'come here' that contains the verb of motion. It used to indicate that Bara asked the movement toward him as the speaker.

Temporal Deixis

The other types of deixis that is used to indicate the time called temporal deixis. The use of temporal deixis depend on their interpretation (Yule, p.14). There are the temporal deixis used in this short movie; *nanti, besok, jam 3, jam 12, malam ini, hari ini, tadi, dulu, nanti malam, minggu depan, 3 tahun, sekarang*.

Bara: Kita lanjutin bahas konsepnya **besok**, aja, ya?

(Bara: *Let's continue discussing the concept **tomorrow**, okay?*)

In the utterance, Bara used the word **besok** to indicate the day after today (related of the speaking time). It is classified as temporal deixis.

Bara: Sekarang, fokus!

(Bara: *Now, focus!*)

Bara asked Sukma to focus. Bara used the word **sekarang** that is classified as temporal deixis. It refers to the time of the speaker's voice being heard.

Discussion

The data above denotes the deixis used by the characters in the short movie *Aku dan Mesin Waktu*. Person deixis is the dominant type of deixis used by the characters. Person deixis is divided into three types; first person, second person and third person. According to Yule (1996), the first person is used to indicate the speaker such as *I, me, myself, my, and mine*. The result denotes that there are several ways used to indicate the speaker himself in Indonesian according to the short movie *Aku dan Mesin Waktu* such as; *saya, aku, and gue* that has the same meaning as the first person *I*. It is used in different situations or different relationship between the speaker and the listener. Furthermore, there are several spatial deixis used in this movie to indicate the location such as *here* and *there*. In this short movie, there is the word *disini* that means *here* in English were found. It used to indicate the speaker's location. Yule (1996) also mentioned that there are temporal deixis that are used to indicate the time, such as days, calendar times, or clock time. Several temporal deixis are found such as *hari ini* that is related to the day, *3 tahun* that is related to the calendar times, and *jam 3* that refers to the clock time. All of these deixis are important to indicate some points in this short movie.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the research found that there are 192 data were collected. The deixis that is used the most in this short movie is person deixis with 155 words spoken. The second is the temporal deixis in total 30 words, and the least used is spatial deixis with 7 words spoken. The deixis in this movie is useful to indicate some important point such as person, time and place. In addition, the researcher hopes that this study will help to develop the future research.

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