

DEIXIS IN BULLET TRAIN MOVIE (2022)

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the deixis spoken by Ladybug, the main character of Bullet Train. This research used descriptive qualitative method with content analysis to collect the data. The researchers apply the Levinson's theory on deixis type to classify the findings. The data were collected through the following stages: 1) watch the movie, 2) download the movie script, 3) collect the utterance spoken by Ladybug character that contains deixis, 4) classify the data into types based on Levinson's theory, and 5) drawing conclusion based on the analysis. The result of this research showed that there were 182 data that identified as deixis. The data consisted of five types of deixis: personal, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse deixis. Personal deixis is the most dominant deixis used in the movie Bullet Train by 159 out of 179 data. Five types of deixis found in Ladybug's utterances from the Bullet Train movie were person, place, time, social, and discourse deixis. In this research the amount of deixis is 179 words consisting of person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The most used deixis by the Ladybug character is person deixis 89% of total deixis spoken. Furthermore the less used deixis are place deixis 8%, time deixis 1%, social deixis 1%, and discourse deixis 1%. Therefore, this research is expected to be the additional reference for understanding the use and function of deixis in real communication.

Keywords: Deixis; Pragmatics; Movie

INTRODUCTION

Humans are the social creature which cannot be separated from others. Communication is the way to be connected with others. Communication facilitates people to be able to share information, thoughts, ideas, and so on. Ondondo (2015) in Wiguna et al (2018) stated understanding the work of communication is critical for human beings. This is because the activity done by human involved communication. The explanation shows that communication is important for human in order to exchange information, ideas and message. In practice, people are able to communicate by using the tools called language (see Sari et al, 2021; Nurvadhilah et al, 2022; Arifin, 2023). According to Wardhaugh (1973) language is the structure of arbitrary vocal symbols used for people communication. Language contain semantics, pragmatics and other. In addition, Huang (2007) stated that pragmatics is systematic study of meaning or the use of language. It covers various topics, such as presupposition, implicature, speech act, and deixis. Deixis is the phenomenon when in communication the speaker points something (see Aurelia et al, 2022; Ilma & Sabat, 2023; Sofya & Arifin, 2023). Levinson (1983) defines deixis as systematic expression of language that dependent on the context for the speaker interpretation. The term deixis come from greek word that means "pointing". Furthermore Abdulameer (2019) states that deixis is the expressions which refer to words that have to be understood with clear information of the situations. Deixis change depend on the situation of the speaker and the context in the sentences. This prevents the utterance to be multi interpreted by the listeners/hearers. Levinson (1983) classified deixis into five types, that were person, place, time, social, and discourse deixis. He further argued that person deixis is pointing person

with pronoun, concerning the role of the participant in speech. Moreover, Horn & Ward (2006) states that the grammatical types of person reflect the roles in the moment of speaking. There are three person deixis which first person, second person, and third person (see Natalia & Santoso, 2020; Uzma et al, 2022; Sofya & Arifin, 2023). First person deixis is pronoun which refer to the speaker itself. Second person deixis is pronoun that refer to the partner of speaker in the conversation. Third person deixis is pronoun that pointing for person other than the speaking participants.

Yule (1996) defines place deixis is the relative location of speaker and the indicated things. There are two kind of place deixis proximal and distal. Proximal means that the location is near with the speaker for example is *here*. Proximal is indicated by the reachable area of the speaker or the listener where they speak. While distal mean that the location is away from the speaker for example is *there*, or unreachable (see Hasanah et al, 2006; Bin & Lei, 2010; Sari, 2015). Besides places, Levinson (1983) also defines time deixis as reference of time related to the moment of the utterance is spoken. While Renkema (2004) states that time deixis is reference of time to temporal reference which typically the speaking moment. Tense here is used to locate the time, past tense used for the moment in the done before speaking time, present used when the event including the speaking time, future used when the event succeeding the speaking time (see Arifin, 2018; Saputra et al, 2022; Mukaromah, 2022).

Levinson (1983) states that social deixis is the encoding of social status and relation between speaker, the partner of speaking, and third-party referent. Hornby (1995) explains there are three matters that able to change social deixis namely distance, power, and social. Distance means the feelings of participants' personal relationship. Power used by participant with great ability to influence others. Social status deals with the social class and rank in the society (see Rowley et al, 2007; Thompson & Subich, 2011; Farkas, 2022). Noerrofi'a & Bahri (2019) argue that social deixis is used to show the social status difference between speaker and the addressee. In other word, social deixis refers to the social relationship of speaking participant (see Bosworth & Schaie, 1997; Ejlskov et al, 2020; Graham & Barnfield, 2021).

As the last type of deixis, Levinson (1983) explain discourse deixis as the expression or pronouns which refer to a discourse in an utterance. A word can be said as discourse deixis if that word refers to certain part of that text or utterance: the following, the later, that, this, etc. (see Zupnik, 1994; Yulfi, 2017; Puspa et al, 2021).

The phenomena of using deixis are not only used in real life, but also in non real, such as in movie. As one of the media, movie contains communication of its figures or characters. Nowadays people able to learn language through movie. Further, Ellis (2012) highlights that movie provides enough excellent spoken material to keep discussion among the characters going on. In addition, Sadiman & Raharjo (2007:69) in Puspitasari et al (2014) view that movie serves to entertain and even tells a story for the viewers.

During the last decade, a number of study on analyzing deixis are found many. The first research entitled *Analysis of Deixis in Pitch Perfect 2 Movie* by Kholifatul Ainiyah et al (2019). The objective of this research was to find out the deixis and context used by Beca Mitchell character in Pitch Perfect 2 Movie. Ainiyah used Levinson's theory of deixis and Panenova and Hana's theory of context to analyze the deixis in Beca Mitchell utterance. Qualitative research with content analysis approach applied in her study. As the result in the research shows there are five types of deixis which dominated by the use of person deixis with total of 69% from the data collected, also the context appeared were four types: physical, linguistic, social, and epistemic. The second research entitled *Deixis in Maleficent Movie Script* by Wiguna et al (2018). The aim of their research was to find out the types and dominant deixis used in the movie Maleficent. They applied the descriptive qualitative method in this study. The result of the study showed that there were five types of deixis and the dominant deixis used was person deixis. The next research is done by Ulfaningtyas & Pramudyawardhani (2022). This research objective is to

analyze the deixis in the movie script entitled “Front of The Class”. They applied qualitative as the method of the research and used Yule’s theory of deixis to analyze the deixis. The result of this study showed that there were three types of deixis, they were person, spatial, and temporal deixis. The most dominant deixis used was person deixis.

As highlighted above, a number of study on deixis within the movies have been done. However in this study the researchers intentionally analyze the deixis in the movie entitled *Bullet Train*. The movie is released in 2022 directed by David Leitch. *Bullet Train* is a movie with the main character as a former hitman who has to battle against other assassin while riding a *Bullet Train*. Due to the fact, the hitman or assassin is an uncommon thing in society. This uncommon fact perhaps situate the viewers in a little strange atmosphere of enjoying the movie. The researchers expect that this study will help viewers to understand the utterance spoken by hitman character.

METHOD

In this research writer used descriptive qualitative method with content analysis as approach. Bogdan & Bilken (1992) stated in Viahapsari & Parmawati (2020) that qualitative research is method that obtain the data in form of writing or speech and observed behavior then explain in detail by describing the data collected. The data in this research was collected by analyzing the utterance spoken by Ladybug character in *Bullet Train* movie. In collecting the data, writer did some steps: 1) watch the movie *Bullet Train*, 2) download the movie script and read the movie script, 3) collect all the utterance spoken by Ladybug character that contain deixis, 4) classifying the data into types based on Levinson’s theory, and 5) drawing conclusion based on the analysis. All of the source collected from the movie *Bullet Train*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

As explained in the previous section, Levinson (1983) classified deixis into five; they are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Based on the analysis, the researchers identified the types of deixis from the utterances spoken by Ladybug character in *Bullet Train* movie, and then categorized them into the following table:

Table 1: Findings on deixis

No.	Types of Deixis	Total of Findings	Percentage (%)
1	Person	159	89
2	Place	14	8
3	Time	2	1
4	Social	2	1
5	Discourse	2	1
Total		179	100%

Table 1 shows the deixis used by Ladybug character. From the data above, it can be seen that the most used deixis is person deixis with the frequency of 159 (89%). Then the use of place deixis with total 14 (8%). Other deixis spoken by the character is time deixis 2 (1%), social deixis 2 (1%), and discourse deixis 2(1%). The word used in the use of person deixis are: *I, me, my, we, you, your, she, he, and him*. Place deixis use the words *here, this, and there*. Time deixis use *now and Monday*. Social deixis contain *Boss and Handler*. Discourse deixis use *that and this*. To detail, the next section discusses the findings and their evidences.

Discussion

Person Deixis

Person deixis is the most used deixis by the character Ladybug with total of 164 words. Person deixis is simply realized through English personal pronouns (see Abdulameer, 2019; Puspa et al, 2021; Khoirunnida & Hayati, 2022). As known, there are three types of person deixis in this study; first person, second person, and third person. The findings on person deixis are presented below which subcategorized into first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis.

First Person

There were ninety-three use of first person deixis in utterance spoken by Ladybug character which contain words: *I, me, us, my, and we*. For example is below:

Datum 1 (00:04:29)

Ladybug : “Oh, **I** see what you’re doing. Ladybugs are supposed to be lucky ha ha”.

The word **I** in the sentence refer to Ladybug character who is the speaker, so it considered as first person deixis. As highlighted by Pratiwi (2018), first person deixis is characterized by the reference that simply refers to the speaker or both speaker and referent grouped with the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns. In *Bullet Train* movie, the first person deixis found is similar with other researches on investigating the person deixis, such as Fitria (2020), Khoirunnida & Hayati (2022), and Suliman (2022).

Datum 2 (00:38:45)

Ladybug : “**I** am not a diesel”.

Ladybug is talking about character in a film with Lemon. Word **I** in above dialogue refers to herself, so it considered as first person deixis.

Datum 3 (00:57:08)

Ladybug : “**I** would love a bottle of water”.

Ladybug talk to the waitress asking for a bottle of water use the word **I** to refer to herself, so it considered as first person deixis.

Second Person

There were fifty-one deixis that spoken by Ladybug character identified as second person deixis which contain words: *you* and *your*. Li (2009) characterizes that *you* is used to address a person superior to oneself in status. She further notices that *you* is only the lexical item for the interlocutors regardless their gender, age, social class, etc. The examples of *you* are below:

Datum 4 (00:05:32)

Ladybug : “Y-**you** picked me second to Carver?”

Maria : “You said you wanted simple for your first job back.”

The word **you** in the sentence refer to Maria which the speaking partner of Ladybug or the speaker so it considered as second person deixis.

Datum 5 (00:36:05)

Lemon : “I shot a lot of people”.

Ladybug : “**You** shot me twice”

The word *you* in the dialogue refer to Lemon which the speaking partner of Ladybug or the speaker so it considered as second person deixis.

Datum 6 (00:37:45)

Ladybug : “I give **you** back **your** case, **you** don’t kill me”.

Ladybug speaks to Lemon and the word **you** and **your** refer to Lemon so it considered as second person deixis.

Third Person

There were fifteen of third person deixis used by Ladybug character in his utterance. It contain the words: *he*, *she*, and *him*. Third person deixis refers to pronoun that pointing for person other than the speaking participants (see Natalia & Santoso, 2020; Uzma et al, 2022; Sofya & Arifin, 2023). The findings on third person deixis are presented below:

Datum 7 (00:07:17)

Ladybug : “Barry says it’s time for some change. I think *he*’s right.”

The word *he* in the utterance refer to Barry which the third-party or other than speaking participant so it considered as third person deixis.

Datum 8 (00:33:37)

Maria : “The twins?”

Ladybug : “Yeah, im not sure *they*’re twins”

Ladybug talking to Maria about the assassins Lemon and Tangerine. The word *they* refer to third-party (Lemon & Tangerine).

Datum 9 (01:27:33)

Ladybug : “*She*’s witty”

Ladybug talk about his handler (Maria). He use word *she* which refer to Maria so it considered as third person deixis.

Place Deixis

Place deixis refers to the place or locations to points in the event of speech (see Raputri, 2020; Fitria, 2022; Aurelia, et al, 2022). Based on the analysis, there were fourteen use of place deixis in the utterance spoken by ladybug character which covered distal and proximal place deixis. Proximal means that the location is near with the speaker for example is *here*. Proximal is indicated by the reachable area of the speaker or the listener where they speak. While distal mean that the location is away from the speaker for example is *there*, or unreachable (see Hasanah et al, 2006; Bin & Lei, 2010; Sari, 2015) There were 3 words: *here*, *there*, and *this*. The findings on place deixis are presented below;

Datum 10 (00:05:13)

Ladybug : “I could live *here*. I like the atmosphere, the people are considerate.”

The word *here* refers to the country Japan and it’s close to the speaker so it considered as place deixis (proximal).

Datum 11 (00:41:56)

Ladybug : “*There*’s another body *here*”

Ladybug talk to Maria about dead body on Lemon and Tangerine seat in the train. The word *there* refer to the seat which the body found and word *here* refer to the train so it considered as place deixis.

Time Deixis

Time deixis is used as the reference of time related to the moment of the utterance is spoken (see Levinson, 1983; Renkema, 2004; Stapleton, 2017). In other words, time deixis deals with the time to temporal reference within the speaking moment. Tense here is used to locate the time, past tense used for the moment in the done before speaking time, present used when the event including the speaking time, future used when the event succeeding the speaking time (see Arifin, 2018; Saputra et al, 2022; Mukaromah, 2022). Based on the analysis, there were two usages of time deixis in the utterance spoken by Ladybug character, using the word *now* and *Monday*. The findings on time deixis are presented below;

Datum 12 (00:34:39)

Ladybug : “I’m really gonna have to process my part in the incident on *Monday*.”

The word *Monday* refer to the time of Ladybug will process his part in the incident.

Datum 13 (00:37:18)

Ladybug : “Between us *now* sits a wall”

Ladybug talk to Lemon that at the moment of speaking there’s barrier between them to understand each other. Ladybug use word *now* to refer to the time of his speaking.

Social Deixis

As Levinson (1983) mentioned in previous section, social deixis is the encoding of social status and relation between speaker, the partner of speaking, and third-party referent. Hornby (1995) explains there are three matters that able to change social deixis namely distance, power, and social. Distance means the feelings of participants’ personal relationship. Power used by participant with great ability to influence others. Social status deals with the social class and rank in the society (see Rowley et al, 2007; Thompson & Subich, 2011; Farkas, 2022). Noerofi’a & Bahri (2019) argue that social deixis is used to show the social status difference between speaker and the addressee. In other word, social deixis refers to the social relationship of speaking participant (see Bosworth & Schaie, 1997; Ejlskov et al, 2020; Graham & Barnfield, 2021). Based on the analysis, the researchers found two social deixis in the utterance spoken by Ladybug character which expressed with the word *Handler* and *Boss*. The findings on social deixis are presented below;

Datum 13 (01:27:30)

Ladybug : “ My *handler* calls me ladybug.”

The word *handler* refer to the social rank of Maria which higher than the speaker so it considered as social deixis.

Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis as the expression or pronouns which refer to a discourse in an utterance (Levinson, 1983). Further, the lexical items can be categorized as discourse deixis if they refer to particular part of text or utterance, such as; the following, the later, the next, that, this, etc. (see Zupnik, 1994; Yulfi, 2017; Puspa et al, 2021). Based on the analysis, the researchers found two discourse deixis in the utterance spoken by Ladybug character which expressed with demonstrative word *that* and *this*. The findings on discourse deixis are presented below;

Datum 14 (00:06:03)

Maria : “Mm. I can hear that personal growth.”

Ladybug : “I know I’m being judgmental. I need to... work on *that*.”

The word *that* refers to a discourse in the utterance spoken by Maria so it considered as discourse deixis.

Comparing the present study to Ainiyah’s et al (2019) study entitled *Analysis of Deixis in Pitch Perfect 2 Movie*, the difference is the focus of Ainiyah et al (2019) study also in the types of context using Panenova and Hana’s theory. The object of both studies is movie, her study object is “Pitch Perfect 2” movie while the current study use *Bullet Train* movie as source of data. The similarity of this study and theirs is the use of Levinson’s theory of types of deixis. Both of study found the five types of deixis: person, place, time, social, and discourse deixis. The most dominant deixis is also the same, which is person deixis.

The second previous study by Wiguna et al (2018) which entitled *Deixis in Maleficent Movie Script* is similar to current study but the data collected is only pronoun words type. Wiguna’s study result shows there are five types deixis and the most used deixis is person deixis. His study only shows pronoun words such *I, you, he*, etc. Their study doesn’t mention the total use of the deixis which this differ his study with current study.

The third previous research entitled *Deixis Analysis On “Front of The Class” Movie Script* by Ulfaningtyas et al (2022) also study about deixis but they applied Yule’s theory of deixis types.

The deixis which they studied were person, place, and time deixis. The result of their study also showed that person deixis was most dominant deixis used deixis.

CONCLUSION

Five types of deixis found in Ladybug utterance from the “Bullet Train” movie were person, place, time, social, and discourse deixis. In this research the amount of deixis is 179 words consisting of person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The most used deixis by the Ladybug character is person deixis 89% of total deixis spoken. Furthermore the less used deixis are place deixis 8%, time deixis 1%, social deixis 1%, and discourse deixis 1%. Therefore, this research is expected to help the reader to understand the utterances spoken by the character in *Bullet Train* movie.

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