THE OCCURANCE OF DEIXIS USING "WRECK-IT RALPH" MOVIE SCRIPT

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Abstract

This study deals with the English deixis. The objectives of this study are to analyze type of deixis and to find out frequency of each deixis in the movie entitled Wreck-It Ralph. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The source of data was taken from the movie script of Wreck-It Ralph. Documentary technique is used in collecting data. The findings showed that there are three types of deixis found in the Wreck-It Ralph movie script and there are nine frequencies of deixis, namely person deixis in greater occurrences than another. Type of person deixis is used 336 times or (94, 37%), which contains of first person used 237 times or (66,57%), second person used 56 times or (15,73%), and third person used 43 times or (12,07%). The next, spatial (place) deixis is used 16 times or (4,49%) and the last, temporal (time) deixis is used 4 times or (1,12%) which consist of present used 2 times or (0,56%), past used 1 time or (0,28%), future used 1 time or (0,28%).

Keywords: Pragmatic, Movie, Deixis

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most abundant of things its fundamental aspects of human's life. People use language as a means of communication. For understand the meaning in every conversation that occurs with our language, we are need to know the contextual information, such as the culture, time and place where the language is uttered. Language and context are two things which cannot be separated each other. They have relationship with each other. Contextual meaning is connected with the reference. Each statement also refers to a different things in accordance with the speaker's meaning.

Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning. According to (Yule, 1996) the study of contextual meaning conveyed by a speaker or writer, and received by a hearer or reader. (Levinson, 1983) Pragmatics is a learning relationship between languages and contexts that are grammaticalized, or encrypt in the structure of language.

By pragmatics, we can understand what they speak and write. Here, the researcher analyzed the deixis in its pragmatics. Deixis in pragmatics is a technical term of demonstrative like person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.
In keeping with (Grundy, 2008) In the deictic there is a limited set of such words to which we cannot (readily) add. As with other closed class type, deictics are semantically imperfect. According to the three fundamental semantic criteria that are an essential part of every framework we knowledge: person, place, and time.

The researcher observed a transcript of a movie entitled "Wreck-It Ralph", some of the characters in the movie, the researcher's only focused on dialogue "Ralph" and the material used are deixis.

The reason of the researcher uses a transcript of a movie because the movie is interesting, the researcher wants to try to analyze and examine the films and the language used in dialogue.

Pragmatic

According to (Yule, 1996) state "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as community by speaker (or writers) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)".

(Levinson, 1983) Pragmatics is a learning relationship between languages and contexts that are grammaticalized, or encrypt in the srtucture of language.

Deixis

Deixis in a communication plays some important matters to refer who or what the object is being talked about. Deixis is a part of language which always present both in daily communication and in the text or discourse.

"Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) fo one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' via language" (Yule, 1996). Types of deixis in accordance with Yule they are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

According to Buhler (Buhler, 2011, p. 67) cited in (Dylgjeri & Ledia, 2013) "there is a deictic centre that consist of I, Here, and Now. As a result there are three main categories of deixis: 1. Person deixis, used to point objects (it, these, those book) and people (her, him, them, those students) 2. Spatial deixis, used to point to a location (here, there, close to) 3. Temporal deixis, used to point to a time (now, then, next week, last night) in order to interpret all these deictic expressions we must know which person, time, and place the speaker has in mind. There is a great difference on what is close to the speaker (this, here, now) and what is distant (that, there, then). We can also realize wether there is a movement away from the speaker (go) or there is a movement towards the speaker (come)".

Person Deixis

Person deixis is used to point people. According to Levinson (1983: 69) cited in (Tullah, 2015) person deixis is divisible into three kinds. They are first person, second person, and third person.

Table 1.1 (types person deixis)

Person	Singular	Plural
1st person	I/ me	We/ us
2nd person	You	You
3rd person	He/ him, she/ her, it	They/ them

Spatial Deixis

"Place Deixis is also described as Spatial Deixis, where the relative location of persons and things is being determined. It usually is expressed in: this, these, that, those, there, and here. The absolute reference to locating the search for an object or a person in a certain longitude and latitude line, while a relational reference looks for people and places in respect of each other and the speaker (Cummings 2005, p. 26) quoted in (Gjergji, 2015).

Temporal Deixis

"Time Deixis is also called as temporal deixis. Rankema (1993, p. 79) cited in (Gjergji, 2015) stated time deixis is a mention to time relative to a temporal hint point and it is typically the

moment of utterance. These language resources are the adverbs of time: yesterday, tomorrow, now, and then."

METHOD

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research, according to (McMillan & Schumacher, 2001) qualitative research uses a case study design meaning that the data analysis focuses on one phenomenon, which the researcher select to comprehend in depth regardless of the number of sites or participant for the study. In which the method are used to collects the data, classifies and analyzed them, and then draw the conclusion from the anlayzed data. In this study, the researcher aims at classifying the forms of deixis used on Wreck-It Ralph Movie to describe the types of deixis and the reference of person, spatial and temporal deixis used in Wreck-It Ralph movie. Focusing on first person (Ralph), the data source of the research is a movie script. The researcher takes the data from the movie script of Wreck-It Ralph which produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures, 2012. In collecting data, the researcher uses document method. The steps of collecting data are as follows: (1) Watching the original movie of Wreck-It Ralph, (2) Reading the script of Wreck-It Ralph movie, (3) Selecting and collecting the data, (4) Classifying the types of deixis in Wreck-It Ralph movie manuscript, (5) Coding the data, (6) Drawing the conclusion and suggestion in accordance with the data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

This sub-heading presents the findings, related to the types of deixis which are found in Wreck-It Ralph movie script.

1. Types of Deixis Found in Wreck-It Ralph Movie

Deixis is a part of remark in the form of words or phrases, used for pointing something to make communication clearer and their interpretation depends on the speaker, place, and time of remark. Levinson (1983: 54) cited in (Tullah, 2015) states that deixis interest the ways in which language encode the features of the context of remark or speech event. In this study, the researchers found 356 deictic categories. However, in the presentation, the researchers exemplifies on case among the variations that are found in the data.

The three types of deixis include Person, Spatial, and Temporal each of which is presented as follows:

a. Person Deixis

Person deixis is an utterance that is produced by the speaker in the speech event. In a conversation, the subject does not always refer to one person but may refer to some people. Below is an example of conversation containing person deixis.

Ralph   : "I (1) don't want to be the bad guy anymore."
Ralph   : "And where you (2) coming from?"
Ralph   : "Why is he (3) doing this to her?"
Ralph   : "She (4) clocks him again."

The researcher found 336 deictic categories of person deixis, including first, second, and third person deixis. The followings are the data from data corpus.

1. First Person Deixis

The first person deixis is the grammaticalization of the talker's reference to himself. According tot Yule (1966: 10) cited in (Tullah, 2015) first person deixis can be marked with a pronoun

(I/my, we/us). In our data corpus, we found 5 types of first person deixis, namely I, my, we, and us. The first type is used in the position of object. Please see the following excerpt.

[1] Ralph : "I don't want to be the bad guy anymore."

In the text, Ralph said that "I don't want to be the bad guy anymore". The word "I" is a subject pronoun form the speaker himself and it is a possessive pronoun of the speaker. Here, the speaker wants the addressee to give the thing belong to the speaker. So, pronoun "I" can be categorized into first person deixis.

2. Second Person Deixis

Second person deixis is deictic reference that mention to addressee. According to Levinson, (1983: 62) cited in (Tullah, 2015) second person deixis can be identified into the words (you, your, yours, yourselves).

In our data corpus, we found 3 types of second person deixis, namely you, your, and felix. Second person deixis occurs in the middle and initial position of an utterance that is in the position of object and subject. As such, it can be seen in excerpt below.

[2] Ralph : "And where you coming from?"

If we analyze, the following sentence, Ralph says "And where you coming from?" that have meaning Ralph told "you" for asking something. On the sentence, the word "you" meaning second person deixis, the word (you) is categorized into a deixis of second person because it refers to the addressee.

3. Third Person Deixis

Third person deixis encodes of references to person and entities that are neither speaker nor addressee of the remark in question. According to Levinson (19986: 69) cited in (Tullah, 2015) third person deixis is identified into remark (he/his, she/her, and they/them) and the object like "him, her, it and them". In addition third person may also identify in pronoun and proper name.

In my data corpus, the researchers found 5 types of third person deixis, namely he, him, his, she, and them. Please see the following excerpt.

[3] Ralph : "Why is he doing this to her?"

The sentence, "Ralph" says the second person "He would not be able to fix the things." the word "he" in statement Ralph refers to King Candy, and "he" included into third person deixis because it refers to person of the utterance in question.

b. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis (Place deixis) focus on the place where the speech event occurs and deals with the distance. The utterance ("We can make room") is one of example of place deixis. Place deixis can be marked of demonstrative adverbs of place such as; 'here' and 'there'.

In our data corpus, the researcher found 5 types of place deixis, namely penthouse, room, here, there, and out. The first is used in the position of adverb of place. Please see the following excerpt.

[4] Ralph : "We can make room"

In this sentence, Ralph says "We can make room" meaning "Ralph" will make a room. Which meant "room" in the text is the place. The word "room" that found in sentence [4] is spoken by Ralph. In accordance with the context of sentence above, it points the place that speech even occurs. Place deixis focus on the place where the speech event occurs. So, the word (room) can be included into spatial deixis (Place deixis).

c. Temporal Deixis

Temporal or time concerns with the encoding of temporal points in the speech event. According to Levinson (1983) cited in (Tullah, 2015) stated that deictic refers to points locating time, which the time axis used the moment of utterance "my" as a reference, is called time deixis. In addition, we can say the word (pointing time). At the time axis, we can identify several elements such as, before "my" e.g. yesterday and before, moment of utterance "my" e.g. now and today, and after "my" e.g. soon and tomorrow. Present time include now, today, etc. Past time include then, yesterday, last week, etc.

In this study, the researcher found 4 deictic categories of temporal deixis, including present time, past time, and future time. The following are the data from data corpus.

1. Present Time Deixis

The present time type is the time axis used the moment of utterance "my". The present time is used for pointing time that is happening on the conversation. In our data corpus, we found 2 types of present time, namely now and today. Please see the following excerpt.

[5] Ralph : "Well, today is 30th Anniversary of my game."

The researcher found the phrase "today" in the conversation [5]. It is spoken by Ralph. Felix is the speaker at that event. The phrase "today" is deictic expression because it points, duration when speech events happen and the time used the moment of utterance "my". So, it can be categorized into present time deixis.

2. Past Time Deixis

The past time type is the time axis used before of utterance "I". The past time is used for pointing time that has occured on the conversation. In our data corpus, we found 1 type of past time, namely thirty years. Please see the following excerpt.

[6] Ralph : "I can't spend another thirty years living alone."

In the sentence Ralph said "I can't spend another thirty years living alone." The word "thirty years" in conversation [6] is deictic expression and refers to duration in past time. So, the word "thirty years" can be include into past time deixis.

3. Future Time Deixis

The future time type is the time axis used after of utterance "you". The future time is used for pointing time that will occur in the future on the conversation. In our data corpus, we found 1 type of future time, namely would. Please see the following excerpt.

[7] Ralph : "And then would you finally let me be on the top of the cake with you guys?"

The researcher found the phrase "would" in the conversation [7]. It is spoken by Ralph. The phrase "would" is deictic expression because it points; duration when speech events happen and the time used after of utterance "you. Here, the speaker wants the addressee to let him be on the top of the cake in the future. So, it can be categorized into future time deixis.

The frequency types of deixis found by researcher in the "Wreck-It Ralph" movie season. The complete results of the percentage can be seen in the table 2.1

Table 2.1 Frequency of occurency of Deixis types

Types of Deixis	Frequency	Percentage	Total
Person Deixis		94,37%	336
a. First Person	237	66,57%	237
b. Second Person	56	15,73%	56
c. Third Person	43	12,07%	43
Spatial Deixis	16	4,49%	16
Temporal Deixis		1,12%	4
a. Present	2	0,56%	2
b. Past	1	0,28%	1
c. Future	1	0,28%	1

In accordance with the result above, the researcher found person deixis in greater occurrences than another. Type of person deixis is used 336 times or (94, 37%), which contains of first person used 237 times or (66,57%), second person used 56 times or (15,73%), and third person used 43 times or (12,07%). The next, spatial (place) deixis is used 16 times or (4,49%) and the last, temporal (time) deixis is used 4 times or (1,12%) which consist of present used 2 times or (0,56%), past used 1 time or (0,28%), future used 1 time or (0,28%).

Discussion

In discussion, the researchers try to discuss the findings from the movie entitled "Wreck-It Ralph" in accordance with the theory Levinson (1983). (Levinson, 1983) states that "there are five kinds of deixis, they are: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis." The researcher focus on the three kinds of deixis generally occurs in Wreck-It Ralph movie script, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

In this discussion, the researcher discussed about generalized person deixis firstly. The researcher found some utterance, like "I don't want to be the bad guy anymore." The word (I) is categorized into person deixis because pronoun (I) referes to speaker himself as first person. The researcher also found some utterance , like "And where you coming from?" The following, the word (you) is included into person deixis because pronoun (you) refers to second person or addressee. The last "Why is he doing this to her?" The word (he) is person deixis because pronoun (he) refers to third person who does not correspond to any specific participant-role in the speech event.

The second is spatial deixis. The researcher found the utterance, like "We can make room" The word "room" is categorized into spatial deixis because in accordance with the context of sentence above; it points the place that speech even occurs. Place deixis focus on the place where the speech event occurs and deal with the distance.

The third is temporal deixis. In my data corpus, the researcher found the utterance "Well, today is 30th Anniversary of my game." The word "today" is categorized into temporal deixis because it refers to duration of speech event in present time. The utterance, like "I can't spend another thirty years living alone." The word "thirty years" is deictic expression and refers to duration in past time. The last utterance "And then would you finally let me be on the top of the cake with you guys?" The word "would" is deictic expression and refers to duration in future time.

CONCLUSION

After the researcher observed a transcript of a movie entitle Wreck-It Ralph. The researcher found types of deixis in Wreck-It Ralph movie script as follows;
a. Person deixis: I, my, we, us, you, your, felix, he, him, his, she, and them.
b. Spatial deixis: penthouse, room, here, there, and out.
c. Temporal deixis: now, today, thirty years, and would.

Screenwriters are more dominant in using person deixis because, using a narrator deixis can refer to anything. It can be someone (human) or something (thing).
In this research the researcher interpreted the reason that screenwriters using person deixis because the screenwriters only focus on the main character, namely Ralph.

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