THE PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL DEIXIS IN CHARLIE'S ANGELS (2019) MOVIE

A THESIS

Submitted to Faculty of Cultural Science Hasanuddin University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain a Bachelor's Degree in

English Literature Study Program

NAMIRAH MEISYANA

F041181365

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCE

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

MAKASSAR

2023

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

APPROVAL SHEET

With reference to the Decision Letter of the Dean of Faculty of Cultural Science Number 1648/UN4.9.1/KEP/2021 regarding supervision, we hereby appprove the undergraduate thesis draft by Namirah Meisyana (F041181365) to be examined at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

Approved by :

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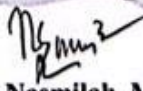Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Si.   Ainun Fatimah,S.S., M.Hum

NIP : 196212311989031301   NIP : 1986120120190440001

Approved for the Execution of Thesis Examination by the Thesis Organizing Committese

On Behalf of Dean,

The Head Of English Department

Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum., Ph.D.

NIP : 196311031988112001

LEGITIMATION

THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL DEIXIS IN CHARLIE'S ANGLES (2019) MOVIE ;

Pragmatic Analysis

BY

NAMIRAH MEISYANA

Student ID Number: F041181365

It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on August 18th 2023 and

is declare to have fulfilled the requirements.

Approved By

Board of Supervisors

Chairman   Secretary

Dr.Ayub Khan, M.Si.   Ainun Fatimah, S.S., M.Hum.
NIP:196212311989031301   NIP. 198612012019044001

Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences   Head of English Literature Study Program
of Hasanuddin University

Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.A.   Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum, Ph.D
NIP. 196407161991031010   NIP. 196311031988112001

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AGREEMENT

On Friday, August 18th 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Namirah Meisyana (F041181365) entitled **"An Analysis of Social Deixis in Charlie's Angles (2019) Movie"** submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, August 18th 2023

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DECLARATION

The thesis by Namirah Meisyana (F041181365) entitled **An Analysis of Social Deixis in Charlie's Angles (2019) movie; Pragmatics Analysis** has been revised as advised during the examination on August, 18th 2023 and is approved by the board of Undergraduate Thesis examiners:

1. Prof. Dr. Harlina Sahib, M.Hum.   First Examiner   1. ....

2. Drs.Simon Sitoto, M.A.   Second Examiner 2. ....
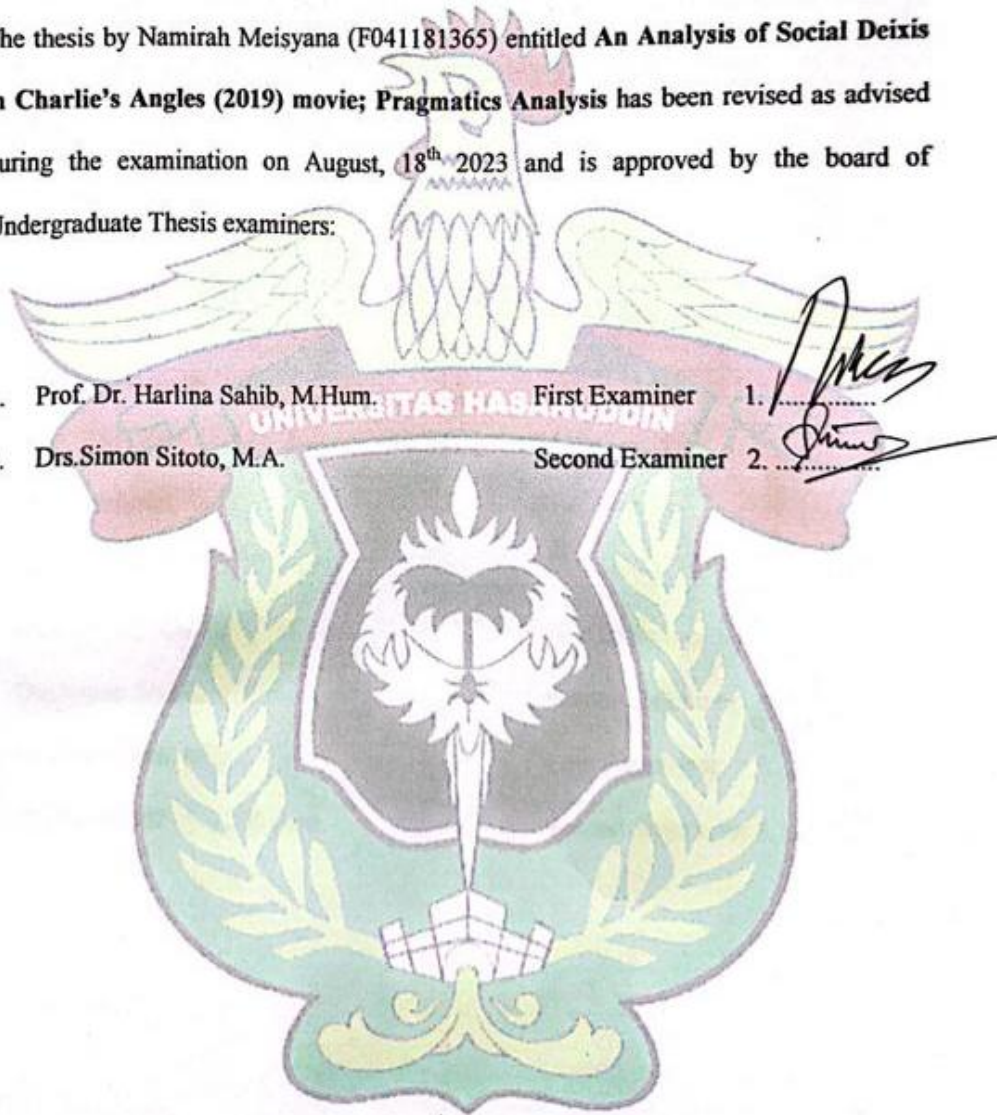
STATEMENT OF ORIGINALLY

The undersigned;

Name   : Namirah Meisyana

ID Number   : F041181365

Department   : English Literature

Judul Skripsi   : **An Analysis of Social Deixis in Charlie's Angles (2019) movie; Pragmatics Analysis**

Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas expect the quotations and references.

Makassar, August 18th 2023

The writer,

Namirah Meisyana

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, praise and gratitude to Allah *subhanahu wa ta'ala*, the almighty God who has given the writer blessing, health, and guidance for the writer to complete this thesis. The writer would like to send *shalawat* and greeting to the prophet *Muhammad shallallahu'alaihi wa sallam* who has always been a source of inspiration and the best example for mankind.

The writer realizes that this thesis could not be completed without getting assistance, guidance, understanding and encouragement from many people. Therefore, the researcher would like to express her deepest gratitude to the following:

1. Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum., Ph.D. as the Head of English Department, and Sitti Syahraeny, S.S., M.Appling. as the secretary of English Department.

2. Thanks also to all lectures of English Department for their knowledge, enlightenment, and advice during the academic years. Also, for all the staff of English Department for their help, services, and administrative support.

3. My honorable supervisors, Dr. Ayub Khan,M.Si. as the first supervisor and Ainun Fatimah, S.S., M.Hum. as the second supervisor for their best patience, guidance, all corrections, and meaningful suggestions.

4. My Sincere thanks to Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum. as her Academic Advisor who guided the writer during her study.

5. The writer would dedicate her greatest thanks to her family, especially her parents for the endless love, prayers, attention, and support for the writer in finishing this thesis.

6. The biggest thanks to Abang Herye Sadin, Anisa Fahira, Gita Zahirah, Wa Napra for support, advice, and suggestions for the writer to complete this thesis.

7. The writer also would like to convey many thanks to her friends who cannot be mentioned one by one for always listening to all complaints from the writer and who always giving positive energy for the writer to through all difficult situations.

Makassar, June 1st, 2023

Namirah Meisyana

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ABSTRACK

NAMIRAH MEISYANA. *"An Analysis of Social Deixis in Charlie's Angels (2019) movie"* (Supervised by Ayub Khan and Ainun Fatimah)

This research aims to find out (1) What kind social deixis are included in the *Charlie's Angels (2019)* movie? and (2) What is the dominant and most frequently used social deixis in *Charlie's Angels (2019)* movie?

This study used qualitative research methods. Data collection is carried out every 15 minutes of film screening. Researchers took several steps to collect data with documentation techniques. The theory used to analyze social deixis is Levinson's theory (1983).

The results of this study, the researcher found two types of social deixis and the percentages were: 98% relational social deixis and 2% absolute social deixis. The reason that relational social deixis is higher than absolute social deixis is because relational social deixis has three ways to address listeners, namely: pronouns, names or nicknames and terms of greeting, while absolute social deixis has only one way to address listeners, and how to use positions. their /titles. The second result is that the researcher found that the dominant and most frequently used social deixis in the film Charlie's Angles (2019) is relational social deixis in pronoun terms.

Keyword: Pragmatics, deixis, social deixis

ABSTRAK

NAMIRAH MEISYANA. *"Penggunaan Deiksis Sosial dalam film Charlie's Angles (2019)"*. (Dibimbing oleh by Ayub Khan dan Ainun Fatimah)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tentang (1) jenis deiksis sosial apa saja yang terdapat dalam film Charlie's Angles (2019) dan (2) Deiksis sosial apa yang dominan dan paling sering digunakan dalam film Charlie's Angels (2019).

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan setiap 15 menit pemutaran film. Peneliti melakukan beberapa langkah untuk mengumpulkan data dengan teknik dokumentasi. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis deiksis sosial adalah teori dari Levinson (1983).

Hasil dari penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan dua jenis deiksis sosial dan persentasenya adalah: 98% deiksis sosial relasional dan 2% deiksis sosial absolut. Alasan deiksis sosial relasional lebih tinggi dari deiksis sosial absolut karena deiksis sosial relasional memiliki tiga cara untuk menyebut pendengar yaitu: kata ganti, nama atau nama panggilan dan istilah sapaan akrab, sedangkan deiksis sosial absolut hanya memiliki satu cara untuk menyebut pendengar, dan cara menggunakan jabatan/title mereka. Hasil kedua adalah, peneliti menemukan Deiksis Sosial yang dominan dan Paling Sering Digunakan dalam Film Charlie's Angles (2019) adalah deiksis sosial Relasional dalam istilah pronomina.

Kata kunci: Pragmatik, Deiksis, deiksis sosial

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is one of the most important parts of any culture. It is the way in which people communicate with one another, build relationships, and create a sense of community. Language is a tool used by society for communicating and reacting. Language is not only used as communication media but also usually involved in other fields such as language as arts. It can be found in advertisements and entertainment which appear in society such as social media, magazines, novels, music, and movies.

According to Audah (2016:4) movies are the most famous entertainment media in the whole world. It has many interesting sides that people can see. Starting from the action, audio, visual, location, situation, technology, etc. Moving pictures are a combination of movement, words, music, and color. Movies have become an entertainment favored by young people or the golden age. The movie industry continues to grow from time to time. It makes people able to watch movies easily through online platforms and television. Besides that, there are several genres of films that people can watch, such as horror, comedy, action, romance, fantasy, etc. Besides that, there are some genres of movies that people can watch, like horror, comedy, action, romance, fantasy, etc. They could spend their time for few hours to watch their favorite movie or spend their data internet to

download or stream movie. A movie might be grouped under one of the following genres: The western, the mystery, the romantic melodrama, the science fiction film, the horror film, the dystopian film, to name merely a few.

Nowadays, many people like the Action movie, both women and men of all ages, from young to old. Action movies are usually liked by people who are interested in new and challenging things. The reason people love action movies is not just a conclusion but there is research behind it. When watching action movies, people will expect a spectacular spectacle. Sympathizing with the characters in action movies and imagining ourselves in those movie scenes can excite us. Watching dangerous scenes makes us curious as well as creating thrilling feelings. Although almost people all know that these films are fiction in the end. The struggle in action films depicts a persistent and unyielding figure. People who like action movies are also emotionally stable or less prone to emotional outbursts (low neurotic), and more open. This is supported by the results of research from Conway and Rubin (1991) which states that people who have low neurotic tend to be attracted to light films such as comedies and action films. Sometime, when people watching a movie, the utterances that are delivered by the actor or speaker are ambiguous to us. It can be helped by movie script to understand more about the meaning of movie. In English, sometime the hearer and addressee are difficult to understand about what the speaker says about whom, when, and where. So

that's why Deixis is needed to use in this situation to know the detail about the movie scene or dialogue base on context. This situation can cause a problem of communication. The most problem of communication that happen both speakers and hearers when the speakers and hearers get miscommunication about the meaning of word that is related to the context of situation of the movie. If the hearer knows the context, the language can be understood clearly about what the meaning is.

In a study of apply linguistics are two major groups namely linguistic micro and linguistic macro, linguistic micro examines language elements that are not influenced by context (phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics), while linguistic macro examines the phenomenon of language is influenced by context (Pragmatics, Discourse analysis, Sociolinguistics, and Ethnolinguistic).

The study of what speakers mean or speaker meaning is called pragmatics. Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader). Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. Pragmatics is the study of language use in interpersonal communication. It is concerned with the choices made by speakers and the options and constraints which apply in social interaction.

Pragmatic is the study of the relationship between language and context on which Levinson was found in 1983:21. Levinson also

suggested that pragmatics include discussions about pre-response, speech, conversational implications, aspects of discourse structure and deixis. Parker (29986:32) states that the difference is semantic is the study of meaning related to the meaning of the word or lexical meaning i.e., the free meaning of context while the meaning in the pragmatic is bound by the context, purpose of the speaker or the feeling of the speaker.

Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) from one of the most basic things people do with utterances (Yule 1996). It means "pointing" via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this "pointing" is called a deictic expression. Deixis is clearly form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expression being "near speaker" and "away from speaker".

Pangaribuan, et.al (2015) argued that deixis functionate to point or specify the interpretation of a participant in an act of speech. It is to point or indicate something, like as person, time, place, discourse, and social status. It can be known that the function of deixis is to refer to the phenomenon wherein understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. Besides that, the usage of deixis can avoid miscommunication about the meaning of the word that is spoken by speaker or hearer. When a speaker and hearer know the context of what they are talking about, the language can be understood clearly about meaning (Sasmita et al.,2018).

Levinson stated that there are five categories of deixis, there are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. In person deixis, it is found three parts. first person deixis is contained (I), second person deixis (You), and the third person deixis (He, She, or It). The spatial or place deixis is the word where location of speech event. It contains demonstrative pronouns such as (This and That) and the demonstrative of adverb of place such as (Here and There). For the time or temporal deixis, it concerns in time of speech event. It contains (now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next week, last week, this week). The categories can be used to analyze the language that sometimes the hearer or addressee does not understand about what the speaker means. The important point, wherever pragmatic or semantic boundaries are drawn. Deixis is concerned with the coding of many different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance, within the utterance itself. Natural language utterances are thus anchored directly to aspects of context.

Deixis is not only found in everyday life, but also in literature, for example the film. Steward (1983: 352-353) states that the film is a work of art that has been worldwide literary and theatrical shows, the arrangement of the stage, music, natural beauty and most importantly the use of light and color.

Deixis is used to analyze the conversation, utterance, or sentence because every utterance is related to pointing about people, something,

place, or time. The meaning would be clear if the listener or reader knows about who, where and when the utterance is uttered. In this study, the researcher focused on deixis in "Charlie's Angels (2019)" movie, because this movie contains a lot of deictic words that can be analyzed, and the movie is appropriate for study because the words are simple and easy to understand.

The researcher would like to find out the social deixis in Charlie's Angels movie, not only because it has deictic words but also this is a great movie from Hollywood and many people especially students are interested in this movie.

Charlie's Angels has been known to provide the best security and investigative capabilities for its clients, in this movie Townsend Agency is expanding its reach internationally, with the brightest, brave, and trained female agents from all over the world. Some of the Angels teams are led by Bosley who handles a variety of great cases all over the world. When a systems technician uncovers the threat of a dangerous technology, the Angels are summoned, risking their lives to save the world.

Hollywood movies are very interesting and many people like it, especially action movies. This film, which was directed by Elizabeth Banks, is very interesting to research, because besides there are several deixis in it, but also no one has done research on the deixis in this film before. Therefore, I hope that this research can provide benefits in the field of linguistics, especially pragmatics.

B. Identification Of Problem

According to the background of study above, there are some problems in *Charlie's Angels (2019)* Movie can be identified as follows:

1. The study of social deixis in a movie is still lacking.

2. The type of social deixis in action movies is rarely analyzed.

3. Some of the viewers of the movie do not understand well enough the meaning of social deixis in the movie

C. Scope of Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the researcher limits the scope of the research by only trying to examine the kinds of social deixis contained in the *Charlie's Angels (2019)* movie and analyzes the most frequently used social deixis *Charlie's Angels (2019)* movie.

D. Research Question

This research will be conducted using the scope of problem above, that is formulated into the following research question:

1. What kinds of social deixis are included in the *Charlie's Angels (2019)* movie?

2. What is the dominant social deixis and most frequently used in *Charlie's Angels (2019)* movie?

E. Objective of The Study

Based on the formulated research questions above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the kinds of social deixis are included in the *Charlie's Angels (2019)* movie.

2. To find out the dominant and most frequently used social deixis in the *Charlie's Angels (2019)* movie.

F. Significance of the Study

1. Theoretically

   This research will contribute as an additional knowledge to the other researcher who will analyze deixis in the movie. By learning the theory of deixis in this analysis, it would make it easier to understand deixis.

2. In practical terms

   This research is expected to provide information in addition to authors who wish to discuss related research and can enrich knowledge about pragmatics in general and deixis in particular.

G. Sequence of Study

The sequence of this research paper into five chapters to make it easily understood. Each of them is concerned with different issues but it is related to each other. The organization of this research paper is as follows:

Chapter one is an introduction, consists of background of study, identification of problem, scope of problem, research question, objective of the study, and significance of the study.

Chapter II is review and related literature. This chapter consists of previous research and underlying theory, which deals with pragmatics,

context, deixis, type of deixis, function of deixis, movie Chapter three consists of methodology which explains about the method used by the researcher in conducting this research, including the method of collecting the data, analyzing the data, and research procedure.

Chapter IV analyzes and discusses the data.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestions.

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CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

A. Previews Study

There are several previous studies regarding social deixis that might support the writer's research. The following are some previous researchers related to this research.

The first research is conducted by Dwiki Prasetyo (2018) with the research title "*Social Deixis in The Movie King Arthur: Legend of The Sword 2017*". This study discusses the social deixis analysis found in King Arthur: Legend of the Sword (2017) Movie. The objectives of the researcher are: 1) to find social dexis that can be identified in King Arthur: Legend of the Sword (2017) Movie, 2) to describe social relationships between speakers and hearers based on social factors at King Arthur: Legend of the Sword (2017) Movie. In this study, the writer used descriptive qualitative research as a type of research. The data are a speech that contains social deixis found in King Arthur: Legend of the Sword (2017) Movie. The author uses the method of observation and documentation analysis to collect data. Based on the results of data analysis, the writer analyzed 151 expressions containing social deixis found in King Arthur: Legend of the Sword (2017) Movie. From the analysis, the authors found that: 1) There are two types of social deixis found in King Arthur: Legend of the Sword (2017) Movie, it relational deixis and absolute deixis, The resulted study that, 55% relational deixis

and also identified 45% absolute deixis found in The King Arthur: Legend of the Sword (2017) Movie 2) social relationships between speaker and hearers based on social factors in King Arthur: Legend of the Sword (2017) Movie. The result is, there is Clan is 13%, Title is 32%, and Friendship is 55%.

Another research about social deixis is conducted by Nusi Heriyadi & Eli Diana with research title is *"An Analysis of Social Deixis in The Dressmaker Movie"*. The researchers of this study concentrated on sociolinguistics in this review, especially pragmatics, which includes social deixis. This research aimed to investigate the role and the function of social deixis in "The Dressmaker" movie. This study is a qualitative descriptive study by collecting data from the conversations in "The Dressmaker" movie. The data were analyzed based on Levinson's theory of the type of social deixis and Hollinghead's theory of the function of social deixis. Furthermore, the data were also analyzed by using Spradley's theory. There were three steps taken in using this theory, namely domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, and component analysis. After analyzing, the researchers found 2 types of social deixis in the movie "The Dressmaker". The types of deixis found are 1) relational social deixis (97.26%) and 2) absolute social deixis (2.74%). It is also found 3 functions of social deixis in the movie, namely 1) kinship markers (95.37%), 2) indicates social status (3.79%), 3) implies empathy (0.84%). The types and social

functions of deixis found in the movie describe the relationships and characters of the characters when interacting and socializing.

Next research is conducted by Dessy Permatasari & Sakrimal (2020). Different from previous study which analyzed a kingdom movie, this study is analyze an action movie with the research title "An Analysis of Deixis in Avenger Infinity War Movie". The purpose of this study is to find out the types of deixis and the most dominant deixis that appeared in the Avengers Infinity War Movie. This study applied descriptive qualitative research. For collecting data, the researcher used non participatory techniques and observational methods. The data in this study applied the theory from Levinson. The utterance of the speaker is used as the data in this study. The researcher found 168 pieces of data of deixis. The data were analyzed into person, temporal, place, discourse, and social deixis. The result showed that there are 87-person deixis, 31 temporal deixis, 14 place deixis, 21 discourse deixis, and 15 social deixis. Based on 168 data, the most dominant type of deixis is person deixis because most of all the characters in the movie used person deixis.

The study of social deixis also has been conducted by Zovi Dwi Putra, Dedy Sofyan & Barnabas Sembiring with the research title "An Analysis of Social Deixis in The Madness of King George Movie". This research aimed at finding out the kinds of social deixis and to explain the social stratification factors in each kind of social deixis in The Madness of King George movie. The type of this research was descriptive qualitative

research. Instrument of research that used in this research is the documentation (library research). The matrix table used to collect the data about social deixis in the Madness of King George Movie. According to the matrix table, there are 965 kinds of Relational Social Deixis and 504 kinds of Absolute social deixis used in this movie. The dominant type of Relational Social Deixis is the first personal pronoun which refers to the speaker itself. It was used 279 times from total of social deixis used in this movie. In Absolute Social Deixis category, the dominant type was "Sir" which was used 144 times. It was also explained that Relational Social Deixis category is dominant with the frequency of usage around 965 times more than Absolute Social Deixis with the frequency of usage around 504 times from total of social deixis used in this movie. Third, there were three factors of social stratification used in all utterances contained social deixis in this movie. It was found that the dominant social deixis, whether Relational or Absolute Social Deixis, referred to the male characters than the female characters. Because in the 19th century, the man held more power to lead the society and dominant in public relations, especially in Kingdom territory.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Pragmatics

In Linguistics, the study of meaning in context is called pragmatics. According to Cruse (2006) Pragmatics is also referred to as the study of aspects of meaning that depend on the context. The point is to

assume how close or far the listener is and how much the speaker needs to talk. Pragmatic constraints are the rules of the use of language regarding the form and meaning associated with the intent of the speaker, context and circumstances. So, Pragmatics is the science of language of which studied the use of language that associated with the context is known.

Levinson (1983:9) states that pragmatics is the study of language that studies the relation of language to its context, the context in question experiences a grammatical process, and codified so that that it cannot be separated from the structure of its language. This opinion is reinforced by Nababan (1987:2) which states that pragmatics is the rule of language usage, namely the choice of language forms and the determination of their meaning in accordance with the intent, context, and communication situation.

Yule (1996) explained that there are four definitions of pragmatics; firstly, a field that studies the meaning of the speaker. Secondly, a field that studies the meaning based to the context. Thirdly, a field that studies the meaning of the communicated or communicated by the locutor. And the last, field that studies kinds of expression by confining the social distance speaker and hearer that bound in a certain conversation.

Pragmatics is the field of linguistics that points out speech utterance expressed by speaker related to the context. Context can be defined as the circumstances in something happens. Context makes the speaker and addressee easier to understand the meaning of the

conversation. Therefore, it can be known that context is a key aspect of pragmatics.

From the understanding mentioned, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a language study related to context and meaning. Pragmatics teaches the intent of speakers when speaking something, contextual meaning, how to say something and learn phrases from a distance.

2. Deixis

The word "deixis" come from the Greek "deiktikos" means direct pointer. According to Yule (2006:13), deixis is a technical term derived from Greek that is used for one of the fundamental things people do with speech. Whereas according to Purwo (1984:10), a word is said to be deixis if the referent moves around depending on who is the speaker and depends on the time and place where the word is spoken. Like the example of the word "what film is that?" the word "that" includes a deixis expression used to refer to a sudden context.

Deixis means "Designation" through language that refers to forms related to the context of the speaker. Chaer (2010: 57) argues that deixis is a relationship between words used in speech acts with referent words that are not fixed or can change and move. If deixis used correctly, certainly speech acts can be well understood.

Deixis is words or sentences that require contextual information to express significance. Deixis takes some elements of its meaning from the situation, like as person, time, place, discourse, and social. These

categories can be used to analyze the language that sometimes the listener does not understand what the speaker means. Therefore, it can be said that deixis can make the language easier to understand.

3. Types of Deixis

According to Levinson (1983) deixis ~Deixis is divided into five types, there are personal deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis (Levinson: 1983). The first type is personal deixis. Personal deixis is a word that refers to someone in certain context of the utterance. In line with Levinson (1983), personal deixis is deictic that refers to the participant role of reference, such as the speaker, the addressee, and the referent which are neither speaker nor addressee. Second is time deixis, time deixis is absolutely every deictic expression are inextricably linked from the other deixis, they always linked. Third is place deixis, the place relation between the speaker and thing that speaker mean. In accordance with Levinson (1983), place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech. Place or location can be deixis if that place or location can be seen from the location of the people who are doing communication in speech event. Fourth is social deixis. It concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressees or speaker and some referent (Levinson, 1983). The last is discourse deixis. Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding

discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located (Levinson, 1983).

    a. Person Deixis

Person deixis is type of deixis that refers to speaker or addressee on a conversation. It can be known that person deixis is used to point at people through language. Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of the participant in the speech even in which the utterance in the question is delivered. (Levinson, 1983, p. 68) highlighted that "person deixis is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person".

According to Yule (1996:10), person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by pronouns for first person (I), second person (You) and third person (she, he, it). Person deixis involves the speaker (I) and the addressee (You). In conversation, each person constantly changes from being Ito being you. The choice of one of these forms instead of another, because of the surrounding social circumstances is sometimes described as social deixis.

Categories of the person include first person, second person, and third person. First-person such as I, second person such as You, and third person such as She/He. Therefore, it can be concluded that person deixis is indicated by pronoun. As

well-known pronoun is divided into singular and plural. It can be seen by some examples below:

1) First person

   a) Singular form

   Ricky said: "I'll visit your town next week".

   I refer to Ricky.

   b) Plural form

   Tian, Jane, and Rina will leave at eight p.m. They will go to the cinema.

   We refer to Tian, Jane, and Rina.

2) Second person

   a) Singular form

   "I love you", said Bobby to Mary.

   You refer to Mary.

   b) Plural form

   "You must study hard to be clever", said the lecturer to the students.

   You refer to the students.

3) Third person

   a) Singular form

   Elisabeth is my friend. She is a pretty girl.

   She refers to Elisabeth.

b) Plural form

Nico, Bram, and Joko go to the stadium. They watch a football match.

They refer to Nico, Bram, and Joko

b. Place Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:79 in Lyons) place or space deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage in the speech event. The importance of location specification in general can be gauged from the fact that there seem to be two basic ways of referring to objects - by describing or naming them on the one hand and by locating them on the other.

Place deixis is also called as spatial deixis. It can refer to the words such as here, there, this, and that. In most cases, the word there/that is far from the speaker. This term is called distal deixis. Meanwhile, the word here/this is close to the speaker, and it is known as proximal deixis. Based on the explanation above, place deixis can be reflected as the words refer to the location of speech events and deal with the distance either distal or proximal of the speaker's location. The example of spatial deixis, namely "I'll go there", "You have to put the books here". For example:

1) The Bus station is fifteen kilometers from my office. That is too far for me to take you home.

That refers to the Bus station.

2) I plan to have a vacation to Singapore after finishing my study. Probably, I'll be there in September.

There refers to Singapore.

c. Discourse Deixis

According to Levinson (2000:85), "Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some expressions that utterance refers to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself)". The deictic words used here are the demonstrative, namely this and that. This is used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse. Meanwhile, that refers to a preceding portion of discourse. For instance:

1) "This is a great story".

"this" refers to an upcoming portion of the discourse; and in: That was an amazing account.

2) "That was the greatest show I've ever seen".

"that" refers to a previous portion of the discourse.

d. Time Deixis

Levinson (1983) stated that "time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at

which an utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed)". Generally, time (temporal) deixis uses adverb of time such as now, tomorrow, then, soon, recently, and so on. On the other hand, usage of time deixis of an utterance it can be known by paying attention to the form of the verb used (e.g., verb two for past tense, the infinitive verb for future tense, or verb is added s/es for present tense). For instance:

1) We have a crucial meeting tomorrow.

2) Yesterday, John picked up his mother at the airport.

3) They will come to my home soon.

e. Social Deixis

Social deixis used to code the social relationship between speaker and addressee or hearer. According to Levinson, he divides social deixis into two kinds: relational and absolute social deixis, Levinson (1983: 90). The example of relational deixis likes when the speaker calls the hearer using their nickname, the name position of their family, and using pronoun, then the example of absolute likes when speaker mentions the hearer using the name of their job.

Social deixis shows the differences of individuality in each participants roles especially the social status between the addressees. Social deixis has to do with the marking of social relationship in linguistics expression, with direct or oblique

reference to the social status or role of participants in the speech event. Social deixis also concerns with the aspect of sentences that reflect by certain realities of the social situation in which the utterances occur. For instance:

1) Your highness, your majesty.

2) Mr. President

3) Pronoun (You, She, He, etc.)

4) My friend, my wife, my husband

4. Kinds of Social Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:90), social deixis has two basic forms, namely relational and absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis is social deixis that relates to relative or respectful ratings addressed by speakers to their references, opponents, or something they talk about. Absolute social deixis is the forms of language that have been set for speakers or only the speakers. Absolute social deixis is sometimes associated with different social status (higher and lower).

a. Relational Social Deixis

Relational social deixis is manifested through a certain relationship between a speaker and an addressee. Furthermore, kinship terms are often applied since they illustrate personal ties or blood bond among the speech participants. According to Archer, Aijmer, and Wichmann, relational expressions (such as kinship

terms) are determined by speaker and referent, speaker, and addressee (2012: 27).

Relational social deixis is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. The relational social deixis contains four types namely: name or nickname, pronoun, family, and intimate address term. For example: my husband, teacher, cousin, mother, etc.

b. Absolute Social Deixis

Absolute social deixis is deictic reference to some social characteristic of a referent (especially a person) apart from any relative ranking of referents. Absolute social deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of 21 address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. The absolute social deixis has two types, namely: higher status and lower status. For examples: your highness, Mr. President, your majesty, etc.

5. **Function of Social Deixis**

Social deixis is associated with pragmatics. Social deixis has a contribution in giving birth to a form of speech that is in accordance with the social situation of a particular society. In other words, by understanding social deixis, a person can speak well, politely and in

accordance with the norms that apply in certain community groups. The Presence of deixis causes politeness or language ethics because the form or variety of language chosen is in harmony with the socio-cultural possessed by the participants involved in language events.

Pangaribuan, et.al (2015) argued that deixis functionate to point or specify the interpretation of a participant in an act of speech. It is to point or indicate something, like as person, time, place, discourse, and social status. It can be known that function of deixis is to refer to the phenomenon wherein understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. Besides that, the usage of deixis can avoid miscommunication about the meaning of the word that is spoken by speaker or hearer. When a speaker and hearer know the context what are talking about, the language can be understood clearly about meaning (Sasmita et al.,

2018).

The function of social deixis is (1) as one form of effectiveness of sentence or language, for example, police. (2) As a differentiator of a person's social level, for examples; Dr., Prof, because those who get the title Drs. or prof are people who take a higher education, so it is called as social differentiator. (3) To maintain politeness in language, for example, husband, father, wife, etc. (4) to maintain societal attitudes, use a greeting system to refine language, for example, sungkem.

6. Movie

Movie is an electronic signal of moving graphics, pictures, or text used to combine a steady stream of images used for entertainment, education, or other uses. This term describes content that's longer than ten minutes, or something you would watch on your TV or at the theater. Movie is a story that depicts human's interpretation of life that is recorded as a set of moving images to be shown on cinema or television to give certain messages to the audience (Aufa, 2017).

Movie is one of the most popular works of art in the community. This is because not only presents a good script, but also realizes it in a visual form. According to Webster, movie is a recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television). Furthermore, Lorimer states in Anggraeini (2018:3) that films can record culture, and they can treat social or political issues and other aspects of societies to capture relationship difficult to be.

Movie is one branch of the art that usually contains someone's life story, fiction, and biography as an entertainment the people. There are various movie genres, one of which are horror, thriller, romance, comedy, and fantasy genre. Also, there are so many movie's production houses that have produced many successful films. For the fantasy genre, as many people also know, Disney is the biggest production house and always successful in creating fantasy genre films.