THE USE OF SOCIAL DEIXIS FOUND IN *INSIDE OUT* MOVIE:

A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

A THESIS

Submitted to the English Department in Faculty of Cultural Sciences of Hasanuddin University as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature

Written by

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HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

MAKASSAR

2022

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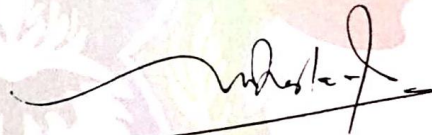Makassar, 10th January, 2022

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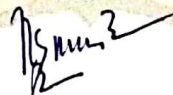First Supervisor   Second Supervisor

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THESIS

THE USE OF SOCIAL DEIXIS FOUND IN *INSIDE OUT* MOVIE:
A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

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It has been examined in front of the Committees of the Thesis Examination on Friday, 28th January 2022 and is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.
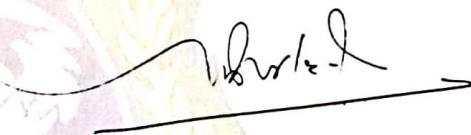
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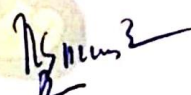
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FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

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Today, Friday 28th January 2022, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **ISKA OKTA FAUZIAH** (No. F041181005) entitled:

THE USE OF SOCIAL DEIXIS FOUND IN INSIDE OUT MOVIE: A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

Submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 28th January, 2022

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|			
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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
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DECLARATION

The thesis of **ISKA OKTA FAUZIAH** (Student Number **F041181005**) entitled "**THE USE OF SOCIAL DEIXIS FOUND IN INSIDE OUT MOVIE: A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS**" has been revised as advised during the examination on Friday, 28th January 2022 and is approved by the board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

1. Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum., Ph.D.   First Examiner   1.

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STATEMENT LETTER

The undersigned,

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Title of the Thesis   : The Use of Social Deixis Found in Inside Out Movie: A
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Department/Faculty   : English Literature Study Program/Cultural Sciences

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 except the quotations and references.

Makassar, 28th January, 2022

Iska Okta Fauziah

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. Sukmawaty, M.Hum. as the first supervisor and Dra. Marleiny Radjuni, M.Ed as the second supervisor for their best patience, guidance, all corrections, and meaningful suggestions.

4. My Sincere thanks to Prof. Dr. Noer Jihad Saleh, M.A as her Academic Advisor who guided the writer during her study.

5. The writer would dedicate her greatest thanks to her parents and her brother for the endless love, prays, attention, and supports for the writer in finishing this thesis.

6. The biggest thanks to kak Miraya Tifani Hasri, S.S, kak Anggi Anggraeni, S.S, and kak Andi Sarwindah, S.S. 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 listen to all complaints from

the writer and who always giving positive energy for the writer to through all difficult situations.

Makassar, 28th January, 2022

The Writer
Iska Okta Fauziah

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ABSTRACT

ISKA OKTA FAUZIAH. "*The Use of Social Deixis in Inside Out Movie: A Pragmatic Analysis"* (Supervised by **Sukmawaty** and **Marleiny Radjuni**).

The aims of this study are (1) to analyze the types of social deixis in *Inside Out* movie, (2) To find out the meaning of social deixis utterances in *Inside Out* movie.

In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative research method. The writer collected the data by watching the movie and wrote the dialog of the characters that contain social deixis utterances. After the data were collected, the writer analyzed the data based on Fillmore's theory.

The result of this study shows that there are 38 deictic words of social deixis in the Inside Out movie. These deictic words divide into five types of social deixis. They are person marking type, speech level type, honorifics type, social acts type, and linguistics performances type. Meaning of social deixis can be identified through knowing the context of the utterance who spoken by speaker or hearer.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Deixis, Social Deixis

ABSTRAK

ISKA OKTA FAUZIAH. *"Penggunaan Deiksis Sosial Ditemukan dalam Film Inside Out: Analisis Pragmatik"* (Dibimbing oleh **Sukmawaty** dan **Marleiny Radjuni**).

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk (1) untuk menganalisis tipe-tipe deiksis sosial dalam film Inside Out, (2) untuk mengetahui makna deiksis sosial pada tuturan film Inside Out.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Penulis mengumpulkan data dengan menonton film tersebut dan menulis tuturan dari tokoh yang mengandung deiksis sosial. Setelah mengumpulkan data, penulis menganalisis data tersebut berdasarkan teori dari Fillmore.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 38 kata tunjuk deiksis sosial dalam film Inside Out. Kata tunjuk ini terbagi menjadi lima tipe deiksis sosial. Tipe-tipe tersebut yaitu tipe penanda orang, level berbicara, kedekatan, aksi sosial, dan tipe performa linguistik. Makna deiksis sosial dapat didentifikasi dengan mengetahui konteks tuturan yang dituturkan oleh pembicara dan pendengar.

Kata Kunci: *Pragmatik, Deiksis, Deiksis Sosial*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Nowadays, movie has become a medium of entertainment that is liked by youngsters or the golden-agers. The film industry continues to develop time by time. It makes people can watch movies easily through YouTube, Netflix, or other platforms. Besides that, there are some genres of movies that people can watch, like horror, comedy, action, romance, fantasy, etc.

When we watch a movie, we often find actors and actresses using some utterances that refer to something. This case is called deixis. Deixis is a study of pointing or indicating to things and it cannot be understood without the added contextual information. There are several types of deixis, namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. However, in this research, the writer only focuses on social deixis. Usage of social deixis does not merely can be found in real life, however, it can be found in the movie.

In this study, the writer is interested in analyzing social deixis in the *Inside Out* movie. It is an American animation movie that was directed by Pete Docter and produced by Jonas Rivera. The story of the movie was written by Pete Docter and Ronnie Del Carmen, and the story of *Inside Out* was adopted from Pete Docter's experience regarding the change in her daughter's behavior, 11-years-old, Ellie. This movie was released on

August 19th, 2015. *Inside Out* is a movie that tells the story of a girl named Riley. However, the movie does not just focus on Riley, but on the emotions of Riley's mind. The emotions are depicted into five characters, namely *Joy, Sadness, Anger, Disgust,* and *Fear.*

There are some reasons the writer conduct this research. First, in most cases, people only knew that social deixis as expression whose function to show the social level between the speaker and the hearer. However, in this research will explain that the social deixis is divided into six types, person marking, speech level, distinction in utterances, honorific category, social acts, and linguistic performances. Second, research regarding types of social deixis by Fillmore's theory in a movie is still lacking. Then, the use of social deixis in a movie makes some viewers do not understand well enough of the meaning of social deixis that is used. And the last, after the writer watched the movie, it found that there were several social deixis that was used by the characters utterances of the *Inside Out* movie.

Based on the explanation above, the writer intends to conduct a research with the title "The Use of Social Deixis Found in *Inside Out* Movie: A Pragmatic Analysis".

B. Identification of the Problem

According to the background of study above, there are some problems can be identified as follows:

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

2. The types of social deixis of Fillmore's theory are rarely to be 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 the Problem

The writer provides two scopes of the problem in this research. First, The writer focused on analyzing types of social deixis. The types of social deixis that are used according to Fillmore's theory. And the last, this research is limited in analyzing the meaning utterances that only contain types of social deixis in the movie "Inside Out".

D. Research Questions

Based of the scope of the problem above, the researcher formulates two research questions as follows:

a. What are the types of social deixis found in *Inside Out* movie?

b. What are the meaning of social deixis utterances obtained in *Inside Out* movie?

E. Objectives of the Research

According to research questions, the objectives of the study are as follows:

a. To analyze the types of social deixis in *Inside Out* movie.

b. To find out the meaning of social deixis utterances in *Inside Out* movie.

F. Significance of the Research

By conducting this study, the writer hopes this study will be beneficial, both theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this study aims to increase the knowledge of the reader regarding types of social deixis especially the social deixis of Fillmore's theory. Besides that, the writer hopes this study can give contribute to the linguistics field, especially in the social deixis term.

Practically, this study can become a reference for readers to conduct a research regarding social deixis. And also, to help students of the english department in Hasanuddin University to analyze types of social deixis in a movie.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Studies

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.

Dewanti (2014) conducted a study entitle *Fillmore's Social Deixis Found in Dee's Perahu Kertas Novel*. This study aims to analyze the forms of social deixis, to find out the mostly found category of social deixis, and the meaning of each social deictic expression. The writer used the qualitative method to collect the data. The result of the study, the writer found 59 social deixis expressions in Dee's Perahu Kertas novel. And the social deixis expressions were categorized into six categories. The most found category was the honorific category in which 21 expressions were found in the novel. Other types of social deixis found in the novel were person marking consisting of 20 words, speech level consisting of 4 words, social acts consisting of 10 words, and also 4 words of linguistic performance. On the other hand, the writer found no distinction in utterances in the novel. Moreover, the writer revealed the meaning of each social deixis expressions based on information that was given by six informants and also footnote provided by Dee at the bottom of the pages of the novel.

The study of social deixis also has been conducted by Jamiah (2018) entitle *Social Deixis in The Rogue Lawyer Grisham's Novel: Pragmatic Analysis*. The purpose of the study is to describe the dominance of the social deixis presented by Sebastian Rudd in the Novel Rogue Lawyer. Besides that, this study merely focused on the classification of social deixis and explanation of the referring expressions of deixis according to theory Cruse regarding pragmatics and Levinson regarding social deixis as the proponents of the theory. The data were collected by using the descriptive qualitative method. The findings of the study revealed that Sebastian Rudd as the main character used all types of social deixis, namely 51 utterances of relational social deixis and 24 utterances of absolute social deixis.

Next study is *Deiksis Sosial dalam Novel Rembulan Tenggelam di Wajahmu Karya Tere Liye, Suatu Kajian Pragmatik* that was conducted by Jayati (2018). This study aimed to describe social deixis in Tere Liye's novel and its implication for learning Indonesian in high school. The writer used a qualitative approach to analyze her data. The result of the study showed that social deixis is mostly owned by this novel was social deixis type of degree with amount 92 data from 261 social deixis expressions and the least social deixis in this novel is social deixis type of position with a total of 10 data from 261 social deixis. This study was implicated in Indonesian language learning, students of senior high school, grade XII, based on the National Curriculum on content analysis and novel

lingo. Students can make the results of this study as a reference in understanding the social deixis that can be used when communicating both oral and written.

Another study was conducted by Utami (2019) entitle *Social Deixis of The Main Character in The Hercules Movie*. There are three purposes of this study, namely to explain what types of social deixis are used in the film, to give a reference of words and phrases meaning, and to represent the identity of the main character based on social deixis data that is found in *The Hercules Movie*. The researcher applied the descriptive qualitative method to collect the data. The researcher used Hercules film script as the data of this research. And the result of the study indicates that there are five types of social deixis used in the Hercules movie script. Firstly, three types of relational social deixis include speaker and referent, speaker and addressee, and speaker and setting. Secondly, two types of absolute social deixis include authorized speaker and an authorized recipient. Besides that, this study found several words that can represent the identity of the main character, and the function of words and phrases of social deixis that are found in Hercules movie is a social level differentiator of speakers and people who are intended, to maintain politeness in language, and to maintain social behavior.

A whole of the studies above analyzed social deixis. However, there are still differences in the research that will be conducted. In the first study, the research was same used Fillmore's theory, yet the object of

research is different. The researcher of the first study used a novel as the object of the research, meanwhile the writer of this research will use a movie as the object of research. The second study is also quite different from this study because in this study, the writer uses Fillmore's theory, whereas in the second study the researcher used the theories of Alan Cruse (2000) and Stephen C. Levinson (1983). Besides that, the object of the second study is the same with the first study, namely used a novel as an object of study. It is different from this study that uses a film. The third study also used a novel as the object of the research and the writer did not describe the theory that she was used to analyze her data. However, it can be concluded that the theory that was used was different with theory that will be implied in present research. And the last study was quite different because the writer also used Stephan C. Levinson's theory to analyzed her research.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is an increasingly important area in linguistics. Pragmatics is a study that learns the meaning of the utterances by locutor and interlocutor based on the context situation. The utterances cannot be completely understood without the added contextual information. Therefore, the hearer needed to know the intended meaning of the utterance produced by a speaker.

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.

Based on the explanation above, it can conclude that pragmatics is an element of linguistics that focuses on the inferred meaning that the speaker and listener perceive. Besides that, it is a study of meaning depends on the context. And also it can convey people's intended meanings, their purposes, or goal.

2. Deixis

Deixis is one of the parts of pragmatics that study about utterances or context that exist in the sentences or speech. Deixis is a way refers to something that is closely related to the speaker's context. It also can

be known as "pointing via language". Deixis explains regarding the relationship between language and context is reflected in the system of language itself or in the other meaning the phenomenon of the occasion.

Levinson (1983) stated that deixis is a term that involves how languages encode features of the context of utterance and it also concerns ways the interpretation of utterances based on the analysis of the context of utterance. Furthermore, the weightiness of deictic information for the interpretation of speech is perhaps best illustrated by what happens when such information is lacking, Fillmore (as cited in Levinson, 1983). Deixis indicates to the phenomenon in understanding the meaning of particular words and phrases in an utterance that requires contextual information.

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 also 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 is divided into five types, namely;

1. 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".

   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 on the table below:

Person	Singular	Plural
First-person	I/my/myself	We/our/us
Second person	You/your	You/your
Third-person	She/he/her/his	They/their/themselves

   There are some examples of person deixis as follows; (1) *I* have not been having some tremendous ideas recently, (2)

Had *you* become a slave before *he* married you last month?, (3) *She* has been waiting for the bus for 3 hours.

2. Time Deixis

Time deixis is a type of deixis that concern temporal points when an utterance is spoken. It is expressions that are used to point out time. Time deixis reflects the position of the timeline of the reference point. Levinson (1983) proposed that time deixis indicates the encoding of temporal points and space of the time when an utterance was spoken or written message.

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*, and (3) *They will come to my home **soon***.

3. Place deixis

The expression of place deixis requires contextual information about the place of the utterance. Levinson (1983) stated that place deixis related to the specification of locations to anchorage points in the speech event. Place deixis has a

location that may be either those of the speaker and addressee or those of persons or objects being referred to.

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**"*.

4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis (text deixis) is a type of deixis that deals with certain parts in the linguistic form that refer to a particular discourse. It relates to the use of expression within several utterances to refer to some passage of the discourse that includes the utterance (Levinson, 1983). 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) I have watched *this* movie.

(2) *That* was the greatest show I've ever seen

The example of number (1) *this* refers to an upcoming portion of the discourse, it is *"movie"*. And number (2) *that* refers to a previous portion of the discourse.

5. Social Deixis

Social deixis is the study that relates to participant roles, particularly aspect of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee or speaker or some referent. Social deixis concerns the words to call the hearer or the addressee. In communicating, the speaker and the hearer use their name, nickname, or title to indicate respect or familiarity with others.

(Fillmore,1975, p. 76) argued that social deixis is " the study of that aspect of sentences which reflect or establish or are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs". In other words, we can say that social deixis is a kind of expression used to categorize some people based on their social situations. Social deixis has many forms based on each culture that affects the society itself. Therefore, it can be concluded that social deixis is a term that is used to show the position of the partcipants on the level social status.

There are six types of social deixis according to Fillmore's theory, namely:

(1) Person marking; pronouns that exist in each language that is used in each society. For example, *'jij'* is one of the pronoun in the Dutch language that means *'you'* in English.

(2) Speech level; this term is used to refer plain, polite, and humble speech in most of languages used by East Asian. For instance, *"Sir"*.

(3) Distinction in utterances; it is a type that is dependent on certain properties of the speech act participants. For instance, someone's academic title like professor, doctor, etc. that make others prefer to call by using the title rather than the real name.

(4) Honorifics type; according to the relationship between speaker and hearer, such as titles, kinship, and nickname. For example; when parents call their child using the word *"kiddo"*.

(5) Linguistic performances can count as social acts; such as insulting, greetings, apologizing, promising, and thanking. Like as *"Thank you, I'm sorry, good morning, goodbye,* and so on.

(6) Linguistic performances can accompany social acts. There is an action performed by the speaker to the hearer when the speaker said an utterance. For instance, when the speaker said *"goodbye"* and the speaker waves his/her hand to the hearer.

4. The Function of Deixis

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).

Deixis that pointing the speaker and addressee is called person deixis. Deixis indicates to location or space can be identified as spatial deixis. Then, deixis referring to the time of utterance is called temporal deixis. Deixis that refers to the portion of the text (discourse) is known as discourse deixis. The last but not least, deixis that indicate the social

status of both the speaker and the hearere in the utterance is called social deixis.

5. **Reference**

Reference means a speaker indicates which things in the world (including person) are being talked about (Hurford & Heasley, 1983). Reference is a relationship between portions of language and things outside the language (in the world). Yule (1996) claimed that reference as an act in which a speaker or writer uses linguistic forms to enable an addresser or reader to recognize something. Linguistic forms that are used in reference are called referring expressions. It can include proper nouns (like as *Shakespeare, Hawaii*(=), noun phrases which are definite (like as *the singer, the island*), noun phrases which are indefinite (like as *a woman, a man)*, and also pronouns (like as *she, he, it, them*). A number of researchers have reported that reference and deixis are two terms that have a similar concept. The entire of deixis can become a reference, however not at all of the reference can become deixis.

6. **Definition of Movie**

Movie is one of the visuals that is produced by recording images from the world with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or special effects. The literal meaning of movie (cinema) is *Cinemathographie* derived from *Cinema + tho = phytos*

(light) + *graphie* = *grhap* (text = picture = image), therefore, what does it means is painting motion with light. 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). Previous studies have reported that movie can be identified as an art and as a form of entertainment. The goal of them the primary difference between movie as an art and movie as a form of entertainment. The goal of movie as art is to give a certain value to the viewers, whereas the goal of movie as entertainment is to entertain the audience or viewers.