

## DEIXIS IN MALEFICENT MOVIE SCRIPT

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### Abstract

This study is an attempt to analyze types of deixis those are: personal deixis ( first. Second, and third person deixis), place deixis, time deixis, and discourse deixis. This study only focused on the movie script. This study was purposed to find out the types and the dominant of deixis are used in Maleficent Movie Script. This script got from the internet. The study applied descriptive qualitative method. Steps of analyses the data, it applied was the first, this study looked for the movie, the second, this study watched the movie, then, looked for the movie script of the movie “Black Swan”, the fourth, this study identified the sentence of the movie script based on four types of deixis. The result of this research shows dominant in person deixis: I, you, we, he, she, our, king Stephan, because from the result personal deixis in the movie script is dominant from the place, time, and discourse deixis.

**Keywords:** deixis, linguistics, maleficent movie

### INTRODUCTION

Humans are social beings who need each other in their social life. To communicate with other beings in their daily life or in their social life they need a language to interact and work together. According to Ondondo (2015), Understanding communication and how it works is important to human beings. This is because everyday activities and functions involve some form of direct or indirect communication. Regardless of the activity or function, the participants in a communication event communicate with and through other participants.

In general, the language consists of two types, namely spoken language, and written language. Oral discussion is the language used for interaction system with other social beings in the form of conversation or talking directly with the other person.

While the written language is, the form of communication with other social creatures in the form of text or writing as a means of communication. Language is a part of literature consisting of semantics, pragmatics, prepositions, speech acts, deixis, and others. According to Huang (2007), pragmatics is the systematic study of meaning by virtue of, or dependent or the use of language. The central topics of inquiry of pragmatic include implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and deixis.

According to Yule (1997, p. 9), stresses that deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker’s context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expression being ‘near speaker’ versus ‘away from speaker’. In English, the ‘near speaker’ or proximal terms are “this”, “here”. The ‘away from speaker’ or distal terms are “that” “there”. When you notice a

strange object and ask, “what is that?”, you are using deictic expression ‘that’ to indicate something in the immediate context.

From the explanation, it can be concluded that deixis is the study of language related to how to analyze words or phrases that are directly related to people, time, place, social and discourse. This relates to cues in various aspects of the language where speech and the relationship between language and context structures are being used. Deixis also studies how to encode or grammatically display speech or speech contexts, and how to interpret speech depends on context analysis.

In this researcher analyzed deixis in pragmatics. There are so many categories of deixis but in this research, researcher focus on analyzed person deixis, place deixis, time deixis and deixis discourse in *Maleficent* movie script. There are many characters in *Maleficent* movie but in this research will focus to find out kinds of deixis on *Maleficent* script as the main character related to pragmatic field.

According to Marmaridou (2000) in Saputri (2016) deixis is conceptualized in term of an idealized cognitive model and a deictic expression is one that builds up a mental space in which the speaker and the addressee are co-present at a given moment in time, the mental space evoked by a deictic expression involves the conceptualization of the deictic center.

#### a. Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), It stipulates what is a deictic reference to the participant role of a referent such as:

- The Speaker (The utter of a message. Deictic center of his/her own deictic references)
- The addressees
- The referents which are neither speaker nor addressees

According to Horn (2006:112) in Saputri (2016) Personal deixis consists of speaker (person does the action or speak in the conversation), addressee (the person hears or reply the conversation), and other person in the conversation. So when people speak in the utterances, they are some position as speaker, addressee, and others (third person).

First person deixis is deictic that refers to the speaker or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. Second person deixis is deictic to a person or persons identified as the addressee. The person has spoken to call the second person. Third person deixis is deictic to a referent not identified as the speaker or addressee. The person or things being spoken to called the third person. The basic grammatical distinctions here are the categories of the first, the second and the third person. The researcher concludes that person deixis has first, the second and third person on singular and plural in the person deixis.

#### b. Place Deixis

According to Cummings (2006:26) “Place Deixis is also described as Spatial Deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. It usually is expressed in: this, these, that, those, there, and here. Absolute references to place locate, an object or a person in a specific longitude and latitude, while relational references locate people and place in terms of each other and the speaker.”

Grundy (2000:28) adds that there are three degrees of proximity by no means uncommon with some language distinguishing proximity to the speaker and to the address. They are "here" (proximity), "there" (distal), and where ( the archaic hither, hence, thither, thence, wither, whence) left, right, up, down, above, below, in front, behind, come go, bring, take.

Briefly, Place Deixis is an expression used to show the location relative to the location of a participant in the speech even.

#### c. Time Deixis

Deixis time (temporal or time) does often lead to misinterpretation of the reader or listener. This is due to the meaning of these words can be too narrow and broad. Furthermore, Nababan

(1987:41) in Rosmawaty (2013) argues that the deixis time is disclosure (giving shape) at a point of time or distance is seen from the expression time something is made, for example, today (sekarang), yesterday (kemarin), tomorrow (besok), and the day after tomorrow (lusa).

Whereas other languages have many different forms of the verb as different tenses, English has only two basic forms:

a) present: I live in Jakarta now

b) past tense: I lived in Surabaya two years ago

#### d. Deixis Discourse

Deixis discourse related to the words or phrases that serve to reveal any part of the sentence in the discourse/speech. The form is often used to express deixis discourse, of which, is deixis which includes pronouns, both personal and demonstrative, deixis place, and much more. Furthermore, Nababan (1987:42) in Rosmawaty (2013) gives an example of the words: the former, the first, the following, and the like refer to the sections listed above with Anaphora terms and words which have reference to the text content thereafter referred to as Cathaphoric. Deixis discourse serves to facilitate the interpretation or understanding of the discourse, both written and oral discourse. In short, more of a deixis discourse conjunctions and words deixis demonstrative. References to parts of a discourse that can only be interpreted by knowing where the current coding point or current reading/recording point is are quintessentially deictic in character.

#### Maleficent Movie

Maleficent is a 2014 American dark fantasy, film directed by Robert Stromberg from a screenplay by Linda Woolverton, and starring Angelina Jolie as the titular character with Sharlot Copley, Elle Fanning, Sam Riley, Imelda Staunton, Juno Temple, and Lesley Manville in supporting roles. Loosely inspired by Charles Perrault's original fairy tale and Walt Disney's 1959 animated film *Sleeping Beauty*, the film portrays the story from the perspective of the eponymous antagonist, depicting her conflicted relationship her conflicted relationship with the princess and king of a corrupt kingdom.

Walt Disney Pictures announced the film's development in 2010, with Joe Roth as producer and Jolie, Don Hahn, and Michael Vieira as executive producers.

Maleficent is a powerful fairy living in the Moors, a magical forest realm bordering a human kingdom. Maleficent meets and falls in love with a human named Stefan, and after some time Stefan married and have a baby, the baby is very beautiful and the name Aurora but Stefan got married didn't Maleficent, Aurora bent on revenge, Maleficent arrives uninvited and curses the infant princess on her sixteenth birthday, she will prick her finger on the spindle of a spinning wheel and fall into a deep sleep from which she will never awaken.

## METHOD

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method, that is used in the case study, document analysis, and co-relation research.

According to Tavakoli (2012:503) in Kaswan & Suprijadi (2016:15) Qualitative research is synthetic or holistic (i.e., views the separate parts as a coherent whole), heuristic (i.e., discovers or describes the patterns or relationships), with little or no control and manipulation of the research content..

#### b. Instrument of the Research

Instrument research that used in this research, the researcher watched Maleficent movie and the researcher looked for the movie script and it was an internet.

#### c. Research Procedure

In the research procedure, the researcher explains step by step of analyzing data. The researcher conducted some technique to analyze data types of deixis. Firstly, the researcher classified the dialogue from the script Maleficent movie, and the researcher takes the main character for analyzing types of deixis. Secondly, describing the context of the dialogue between main character and another character, place, and time based on the context of the script. Thirdly analyzing the data, the researcher analyzed the data types of deixis from the main character in the film dialogue for exploring and describing meaning used of deixis in the script Maleficent movie.

Finally, drawing after analyzing the data, the researcher categorized the data in the types of deixis. They are personal deixis( first, second, and third person deixis), place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Results

#### 1. Person Deixis

Person deixis is one form pronominal deixis. In Maleficent movie found the usage of person deixis, both the first and second person deixis, third person. The first person deixis using I, my, our, and us. Person deixis

##### 1.1 First Single Person Deixis

- (1) I'm going to talk with him. ( scene 1)
- (2) I am Maleficent ( scene 1)
- (3) I have to come because I shall give a baby the gifts. (scene 4)
- (4) I like you begging (scene 4)
- (5) I will not ask you for forgiveness. (scene 7)
- (6) I was so lost in hatred and revenge (scene 7)
- (7) I never dreamed that I could love you so much Aurora. (scene 7)

##### 1.2 Second Person Deixis

- (8) What do you want from our Moors (scene 1)
- (9) I will bring you home. (scene 1)
- (10) You just come to the other kingdom (scene 3)
- (11) you didn't invite me (scene 4)
- (12) You will be lost ( scene 8)
- (13) you are the princess in the Moors ( scene 9)

##### 1.3 Third person Deixis

- (14) Okay but don't be afraid. Where is he (scene 1)
- (15) What a wonderful celebration king Steffan (scene 4)
- (16) she will prick her finger on the spindle (scene 4)
- (17) Aurora (scene 6)

#### 2. Deixis Place

Deixis place is giving shape location, space (place) is seen from the location of the person/role in the event of language (Nababan 1987:41) in Rosmawaty (2013)

- (18) I will bring you home. ( scene 2)
- (19) just come to the other kingdom( scene 3)
- (20) What do you want from our Moors (scene 1)
- (21) You just come to the other kingdom there and see what's going on. ( scene 3)
- (22)

### 3. Deixis Time

Deixis time (temporal or time) does often lead to misinterpretation of the reader or listener.

(23) Listen well, before the sunset on her 16<sup>th</sup> birthday (scene 4)

(24) Now, you are the princess (scene 9)

### 4. Deixis Discourse

(25) I will not ask you for forgiveness. What I've done is unforgivable. I was so lost in hatred and revenge. I never dreamed that I could love you so much Aurora. ( scene 7)

(26) You will be lost. The evil in this world has to be you. Diaval, into a dragon. ( scene 8)

(27) A grand celebration for a baby... hmmm. How wonderful! ( scene 3)

The form is often used to express deixis discourse, of which, is deixis which includes pronouns, both personal and demonstrative, deixis place, and much more.

## Discussion

Based on the research finding it can be concluded types of deixis that used in "Maleficent" movie were personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis and discourse deixis. It can be interpreted that all types of deixis were applied or contained in the script of the film. From the result above the dominant types of deixis used in "Maleficent" movie is person deixis it consists of 17 personal deixis. It relates to Huang (2001: 136) person deixis is concerned with the identification of the interlocutors or participant-roles in a speech events. It is commonly expressed by the traditional grammatical category of a person, as a reflected in personal pronouns and if relevant, their associated predicate agreements, and vocatives, which can be encoded in, for example, kinship terms, title, and proper names, and in combinations of these. The dominant words which point to the deixis person are in the single person deixis that is in the word "I".

The second is a place deixis concerned where the dialogue was happened. It relates to Levinson (1983:62) "place deixis concerns with the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of the participants in the speech event. Probably most language grammaticalize at least a distinction between proximal (or close to speaker) and distal (or non-proximal, sometimes close to address), but many make much more elaborate distinctions so we shall see. Such distinctions are commonly encoded in demonstratives (as in English this vs that) and in deictic adverbs of place (like English here vs there)". Place deixis or spatial deixis show location, place utterance in the movie.

In Maleficent movie script the dialogue place deixis there was: *home, other kingdom, Moors, the other kingdom there.*

The third kinds of deixis is time deixis, is concerns when to the time at which an utterance is spoken. Used a grammatical adverb of *time now, then, tomorrow, yesterday, morning.* It relates to Hatch (1992:217) that time deixis refers to time relative to time of speaking.

In addition to Levinson (1983:217) time deixis refers to the time which relative to the time of speaking or an utterance spoken.

Discourse deixis is a show some expression utterance in the dialogue. According to Levinson (1983:85) "Discourse or text deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that the utterance (including the utterance itself). Discourse deixis in movie Maleficent there was : *I never dreamed that I could love you so much Aurora, A grand celebration for a baby... hmmm. How wonderful! You will be lost.*

Derived from the discussion, the writer draws types of deixis were ( person, place, time, discourse). The dominant was person deixis in movie script Maleficent.

## CONCLUSION

The types of deixis that used in "Maleficent" movie script were personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis and discourse deixis. In Maleficent movie script, there was 17 personal deixis. The re is first person deixis (7 words), second person deixis (6 words), third person deixis (4 words). Personal deixis is a deixis that used to who spoke in the utterances. Also, there was 3 place deixis . It is used in where the speaker or addressee spoke in the utterances. In Maleficent Movie script, there was 2-time deixis. It is used in when speaker or addressee spoke in the utterance, and there was 3 discourse deixis. From the explanation of deixis above, we know personal deixis especially first person deixis is the most dominant in "Maleficent" movie script.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Firstly for pragmatic learners, students can use this research as one of the references in studying pragmatics especially in deixis expression and determining types of deixis, then students can apply it to communicate in their social life or in their daily activities. Secondly, this research can be used by teachers as a pragmatic learning material in the classroom especially on deixis material, to increase student interest and enthusiasm of student in learning teacher can use film or video interesting as media of learning so that student interested to learn it. Thirdly this research still needs improvement in some parts, for further researchers who want to do research in the same field, this research can be used as a guide to give information and to get better result of research.

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