

**AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN “A THOUSAND WORDS”**

**MOVIE SCRIPT BY STEVE KOREN**

**THESIS**

Presented to

State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam in English Education



By

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STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE (IAIN)  
OF TULUNGAGUNG**

**2015**

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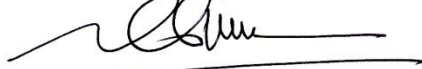
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MOTTO

❁ The difference between  
genious and stupidity  
is that genius has limits.

~ Albert Einstein ~

## DEDICATION

*This thesis is presented to my beloved mother and father,*

*Ny. Hindun A Saudah and Ir. Syafi'i Syaifulloh.*

*For all my colleagues who have helped and supported me*

*in finishing this thesis.*

## **DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP**

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Declare that:

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## ABSTRACT

Fauziah, Aulia. 2015. *An Analysis of Deixis in "A Thousand Words" Movie Script by Steve Koren. Skripsi*. English Education Department, Teacher Training and Tarbiyah Faculty, State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Tulungagung. Advisors: Erna Iftanti, S.S, M.Pd.

**Key Words:** Deixis, Movie Script

Language is one of the most fundamental aspects of human's life. People use language for communication. To understand the meaning in every communication which occurs with language, we are necessary to know the contextual information, like the culture, time and place where the language is uttered. Language and context are two things which cannot be separated each other. They have relation each others. Contextual meaning is connected with the reference. Every utterance refers to different things based on the speaker's meaning. Deixis shows the phenomenon where in understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. Movie script is one of the appropriate objects for analyzing deixis because the sentences in the movie script belong to spoken language. "A Thousand Words" is the appropriate movie to analyze deixis because the plot of the story occurs in daily life. So in this research, the writer carries out the research entitled "*An Analysis of Deixis in "A Thousand Words" Movie Script by Steve Koren*".

The objectives in this research are (1) to find out the types of deixis in "A Thousand Words" movie script by Steve Koren (2) to find out the function of each deixis types in "A Thousand Words" movie script by Steve Koren. In this research, the writer uses descriptive analysis technique. The data are deixis, the types of deixis and what the function of deixis types are used in "A Thousand Words" and the data source is movie script of the movie "A Thousand Words" by Steve Koren.

The result of the research shows that there are three types of deixis in "A Thousand Words" Movie Script by Steve Koren, they are person, spatial and temporal deixis. Due to the fact that deixis is important to indicate impermanent reference, English learner should enrich themselves by understanding the function of deixis, the types of deixis and how deixis are used in an utterance.

## ABSTRAK

Fauziah, Aulia. 2015. *Sebuah Analisis Deiksis di Naskah Film “A Thousand Words” oleh Steven Koren. Skripsi*. Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Tulungagung. Pembimbing: Erna Iftanti, S.S, M.Pd.

**Kata Kunci:** Deiksis, Naskah Film

Bahasa adalah salah satu aspek yang paling mendasar dalam kehidupan manusia. Orang-orang menggunakan bahasa untuk berkomunikasi. Untuk memahami makna dalam setiap komunikasi bahasa, kita perlu mengetahui konteks informasinya, misalnya seperti budaya, waktu dan tempat dimana bahasa dilafalkan. Bahasa dan konteks adalah dua hal yang tidak bisa dipisahkan satu sama lain. Mereka saling berkaitan. Makna kontekstual dihubungkan dengan rujukan. Setiap ujaran merujuk pada benda-benda yang berbeda tergantung pada maksud pembicara. Deiksis menunjukkan fenomena dimana dalam memahami makna kata atau frase ujaran memerlukan konteks informasi. Naskah film adalah salah satu objek yang tepat untuk menganalisis deiksis karena kalimat-kalimat di naskah film termasuk dalam bahasa lisan. “A Thousand Words” merupakan film yang tepat untuk menganalisis deiksis karena alur ceritanya sesuai dengan kehidupan sehari-hari. Jadi dalam penelitian ini, penulis mengambil judul “*Sebuah Analisis Deiksis di Naskah Film “A Thousand Words” oleh Steven Koren*”.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) menemukan jenis-jenis deiksis yang terdapat di naskah film “A Thousand Words” oleh Steven Koren (2) untuk menemukan fungsi deiksis yang terdapat pada jenis-jenis deiksis di naskah film “A Thousand Words” oleh Steven Koren. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan teknik analisis deskriptif. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah deiksis, jenis-jenis deiksis dan fungsi yang digunakan pada jenis-jenis deiksis di naskah film “A Thousand Words” dan sumber datanya adalah naskah film “A Thousand Words” oleh Steven Koren.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga jenis deiksis di naskah film “A Thousand Words” oleh Steven Koren, yaitu deiksis orang, tempat dan waktu. Sehubungan dengan fakta bahwa deiksis penting untuk mengindikasikan referensi yang tidak tetap, siswa harus mengembangkan pengetahuan mereka dengan memahami fungsi deiksis, jenis-jenis deiksis dan bagaimana deiksis digunakan dalam sebuah ucapan.

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The writer would like to express her genuine gratitudes to:

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4. My beloved parents who support me to complete this thesis and give motivation to get a better life in the future.

The writer realizes that his research is far from being perfect. Therefore, any constructive criticism and suggestion will be gladly accepted.

Tulungagung, June 8<sup>th</sup> 2015

**Aulia Fauziah**

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presented six topics related to the study. Those topics covered background of the research, formulation of research problems, objectives of the research, significance of the research, scope and limitation of the research, and definition of key terms.

### **A. Background of the Research**

Language is very important in human life in this world. Between human and language can't be separated each other. People can communicate his or her thought by using the language. One of the function of language is to communication. In communication, language is used to transferring information and message. Crystal (1992: 212) in Eka Yuli Agustina (2013) defines "language as the systematic conventional use of sound, sign, or written symbol in human society for communication and self-expression".

Although language is used to communication, sometime the utterance that delivered by the speaker to the hearer or addressee is ambiguous. In English actually, sometime the hearer or addressee difficult to understand about what the speaker say about whom, when, and where. This situation can make the problem of communication. Here, context is important for the hearer or addressee to understand what the speaker's meaning. Without context the addressee difficult to understand the meaning of the speaker say clearly.

The most problem of communication that happen both of the speakers and hearers when the speakers and hearers get miscommunication about the meaning of word that related to the context of situation. If the hearer knows the context, the language can be understood clearly about what the meaning. From this case, the study of contextual meaning is called pragmatics. In studying pragmatics, we study about how we can recognize what is the main of speaker in the spoken form or written form. According to Levinson, pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized or encoded in the structure of a language. Such a scope for pragmatics, there are include the study of deixis (Levinson, 1983: 8)

Deixis always found in our daily communication or in text. Deixis is a technical term (From Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterance, 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' (Yule, 1996:9). In other word, deixis always need the context to determine the referral. Traditionally, deictic consist of person or personal deixis, spatial or place deixis, and temporal or time deixis. As state by Levinson theory, there are five categories of deixis, there are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. In person deixis, there are consist of three part. first person deixis is contain (*I*), second person deixis (*You*), and the third person deixis (*He, She, or It*). The spatial or place deixis is the word that 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 concern in time of speech event. It contains (*now*, *then*, *yesterday*, *tomorrow*, *today*, *tonight*, *nextweek*, *last week*, *this week*). The categories can be used to analyse the language that sometimes the hearer or addressee not understand about what the speaker means. So, deixis can make the language easier to understand.

The important point, wherever the pragmatics or semantics boundary is drawn. Deixis concerns with the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances of the surrounding the utterances, within the utterances itself. Natural language utterances are thus 'anchored' directly to aspect to the context (Levinson, 1983: 55).

Deixis found not only 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.

Sometimes the reader can found the words that make confuse about the meaning. Back to the explanation before, the reader can understand about the meaning easier if the reader knows about the context. In this study, the researcher focused his research on deixis in "A Thousand Words" movie by Steve Koren, because the plot of the story occurs in daily life. And movie script is one of the appropriate objects for analyzing deixis because the sentences in the movie script belong to spoken language.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research about deixis. The researcher would like to write the thesis entitled **AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN “A THOUSAND WORDS” MOVIE SCRIPT BY STEVE KOREN**

### **B. Formulation of the Research Question**

1. What are the types of deixis found in “A Thousand Words” movie script by Steve Koren?
2. What is the function of each deixis type found in “A Thousand Words” movie script by Steve Koren?

### **C. Purpose of the Research**

Based on the research question above, the purpose of this research are as the following:

1. To find out the types of deixis in “A Thousand Words” movie Script by Steve Koren
2. To find out the function of each deixis types in “A Thousand Words” movie script by Steve Koren

### **D. Significance of the Research**

The findings of this research are expected to give contribution for the English teachers, English learners and the reader.

1. English teachers

The findings are expected to give information about deixis in the film “A Thousand Words” by Steve Koren, so that English teachers can use it to teach their students in analyzing literary works. So, English teachers not only concern grammatically form in teaching English, but also concerning in the context.

2. English learners as foreign language learners

This research can enrich English learner’s knowledge about deixis types and in conversation actually by using film as the media.

3. The reader

In relation to the field of literature, the researcher expected to increase the reader’s knowledge about deixis. The readers can learn the way to understand about the meaning based on the context in written form actually in the film. So, the readers can understand about the story of the film.

## **E. The Scope and Limitation**

There are many kind of deixis which are used in literature for example novel, poem, drama and speech. To make easily in understanding this explanation, the researcher limited the scope of the study in order to make it more detail and focus. This study was limited in analyzing the deixis used in the film “A Thousand Words” by Steve Koren based on main character.

## **F. Definition of Key Terms**

In this part, there are some explanation to understand the context easier. The definition of key terms are as follows:

### **1. Deixis**

Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' is called a deictic expression (Yule, 1996:9)

### **2. Person Deixis**

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered (Levinson, 1983:62)

### **3. Spatial Deixis**

Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech event (Levinson, 1983:62)

### **4. Temporal Deixis**

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) (Levinson, 1983:62)

### **5. Movie**

Movie is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown on television or at the cinema or movie theater (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, third edition)

## **6. Script**

A written text of a play, film or movie, broadcast, and talk (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, third edition)

## **7. "A Thousand Words" Movie**

A Thousand Words is a 2012 comedy-drama film starring Eddie Murphy and directed by Brian Robbins. It was released in theaters on March 9, 2012, four years after it was filmed in 2008. Duration 91 minutes, "A Thousand Words" was produced by DreamWorks, with distributor Paramount Pictures. The film earned \$18,450,127 in North America, along with \$3,594,150 in other countries, for a worldwide total of \$22,044,277, less than half of its estimated production budget of \$40 million.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses some theories related to the topics of the study. The literature review consist of the pragmatics, movie, the concept of deixis, and previous study.

#### **A. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is related about the meaning. The meaning that studied in pragmatics is related with the context. It means that how the context can influence what the speaker said. What the speaker means about who, where, and when the utterance happen. In other word, pragmatics is a study about meaning based on the context. Yule (1996:3) states that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It is concerned with the study of speaker meaning as communicated as by the speaker (or writer and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Levinson (1983:21) states that pragmatics is the study of relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. (Brown and Yule, 1983:26) states that an analytic approach in linguistics which involves contextual considerations, necessarily belongs to that area of language study called pragmatics.

## **B. Movie**

The movie is a communication tool that is not limited in scope in which becomes a space of free expression in a mass learning process. Strength and ability to reach many movies social segments, which makes experts film have the potential to influence the views of the community to form a payload message in it. It is based on the argument that the film is a portrait of reality in society. Films always record the reality that grows and develops in the community and then project into the screen (Sobur, 2003: 126-127) in Shinta Anggraini.

According Sumarno (1996: 10) in Shinta Anggraini (2012: 14) states that film as an art form many intents and purposes contained in the making. It is also influenced by the message to be conveyed by the film maker. Although his approach is different, it can be said every movie has a goal, which was to draw people's attention to the charge contained problems.

Beside the film is designed to serve the purposes of public limited or unlimited public. This is due also the element of ideology of filmmakers including elements of cultural, social, psychological, delivery of the language of film, and the elements that attract or stimulate the imagination of audiences (Irawanto, 1999: 88 in Shinta Anggraini, 2012: 15). Film is the transformation of human life in which the value that is in the community often used as the main ingredient of filmmaking. As the growing advancement of the art of film making and the birth of film artists

increasingly powerful, many movies have now become a narrative and a major force in shaping mass cliches.

According to Thompson, the elements of movie are:

1. Directing : the director is someone who translate text into the "language" of sound and image specifically. A director visualizes the script or script to give an abstract concept into a concrete or tangible form. Directed build a vision or point of view into an idea and decide the shot-shot, camera placement and movement, as well as direct acting players.
2. Scenario : scenario is a narrative text that describes the sequence of scenes, places, things, and dialogue, which are prepared in the context of dramatic structure. A screenwriter is required to translate each sentence in the text to be a picture of visual imagination that is limited by the format of a movie screen or television viewing. The function of the scenario is to be used as a guide in making the film work.
3. Acting : acting or role (performer), according to the dictionary definition of the role Drama means the process, how, act and understand the expected behavior associated with a person. So understanding is the art of expressing figures characterization body, voice and soul of a person in a role. Therefore, if an actor wants to play any character with a character very different from the personal character of the actor, the actor should have a



basic mastery. From some description above, it can be concluded that the characterization of the figures is human behavior in daily life according to the character.

4. Cinematography : cinematography is a field of science which deals with the technique of capturing images and merge the images combine to become a series of images that can convey ideas. Cinematography has the same object with photography that captures the reflection of light on objects. Because the same object then the equipment was similar. The difference of photography captures a single image, while the cinematography captures a series of images. Submission of ideas in photography utilizing a single image, while the cinematography utilizing a series of images. So cinematography is a combination of photography with the technique of a series of images or in cinematography called montage.
5. Editing : editing has three meanings. First, prepare print-ready manuscript or ready to be issued with a notice in terms of systematic presentation, content, and language (regarding spelling, diction, and sentence structure). Second, plan and direct publishing (newspapers, magazines). And third, compile or assemble (film, tape) by way of shredding and reassemble.
6. Sound : sound is a technique of setting a voice or sound equipment at an event performances, meetings, meetings and

others. Sound plays an important role in the film. Sound reinforcement is closely related to the setting to be heard loud noise without sacrificing quality of the amplified voices. The settings include setting the microphone-microphone, cables, processors and sound effects, setting consul mixer, cables, and also Audio Power amplifier and speakers-speakers.

7. Music : in the movie, music is necessary so that the movie becomes more interesting. It is necessary for setting music that is used in order to tune the generated harmonic and relate to the storyline in the movie.

### **C. Deixis**

There are many word that can be found in our utterance that cannot be interpreted if we do not know about the context. Especially the physical context of the speaker. The words that we know for example here and there, this and that, now and then, yesterday, tomorrow or today. Like in pronouns such as I, You, her, him, and them. In English, may we found that the sentence can not to understand clearly if we do not know who is speaking, whom, when and where the utterance is happen, especially physical context of the speaker. For example: They will have to do that tomorrow, because they are not here now. If we do not know about the context, this sentence is really vague. It contain a large number of expression (they, that, here, tomorrow, now) that depends on immediate

physical context in their interpretation of the utterance. The words „here“ is deictic expression that explain where the location of the speaker. Some deictic forms like here, now, you, this and that are considered some of the most obvious linguistics elements which require contextual information for this interpretation (Brown & Yule, 2000:27). The term deixis essentially concerns with the ways in which language encode or grammatically features of the context of the utterance or speech event, and those also concerns on ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance, Levinson (1983:54). Yule (1996:9) states that deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means „pointing“ is called a deictic expression. Deictic expressions are also sometimes called indexical. Deixis form is always tied to the speaker’s context. From many definitions above, the researcher conclude that deixis is the word that referred is always moving or changing depends on the speaker, place, and time that analyzed based on the context.

#### **D. Types of Deixis**

According to Yule (1996:9) types of deixis divided in three types, there are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

## **1. Person Deixis**

The distinction just describe involves person deixis, with the speaker ('I') and the address ('you') mentioned. The simplicity of this form disguises the complexity of their use. To learn those deictic expressions, we have to discover that each person in a conversation shifts from being 'I' to being 'you' constantly (Yule, 1996:11). There kinds of person deixis, first person, second person and third person :

### **a. First person**

First person is the grammaticallization of the speaker's reference to himself (Levinson, 1983:62). First person deixis is a deictic reference which refers to the speaker himself. Yule (1996: 10) define that person deixis clearly operates on a basic three part division, exemplified by the pronouns for first person (*I*), second person (*you*), and third person (*He, She, or It*). First person here is the speaker in utterance as the sender of the message.

### **b. Second person**

Second person is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressee (Levinson, 1983:62). According to Renkema (1993 : 73) that the manner in which the second person is addressed can, in some language, also provide an insight into the relationship between the first and second person. According to (Yule, 1996:10) person deixis "you" as he addressee and we have to discover that each person in conversation shift from being "I" to being "you" constantly to learn this deictic expression.

### **c. Third person**

Third person is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speaker nor addressees of the utterance (Levinson, 1983:62). Grundy (2000: 78) stated that the third person pronouns (he, she, and they) are not usually used deictically but rather prefer anaphorically to objects or persons already mentioned in the discourse. In many languages, these deictic categories of speaker, addressee, and other(s) are elaborated with markers of relative higher status versus addressee with social status (for example addressee with higher status versus addressee with lower status). The discussion of circumstances which lead to the choice of one of these forms rather than another is sometimes described as social deixis (Yule, (1996:10).

## **2. Spatial Deixis**

The concept of distance already mentioned is clearly relevant to spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Contemporary English make use of only two adverbs, 'here' and 'there', for the basic distinction, but in older texts and in some dialects, a much larger set of deictic expressions can be found (Yule, 1996:12).

According to Levinson (1983:70) place deixis concerns the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the speech event. We can know spatial deixis from the use of demonstrative pronouns such as "this" and "that". And also from demonstrative adverb of place such as

“here” and “there”. Spatial deixis is relative to the speaker’s location. Those are proximal term (near the speakers) and distal term (away from speaker). Demonstrative pronoun “this” can means that the object close from the speaker’s location.

### **3. Temporal Deixis**

Temporal deixis using temporal form indicate both of time coinciding with the speaker’s utterance and the time of the speaker’s voice being heard (the hearer’s ‘now’). In English, there are two basic forms there are the present and the past. The present tense is the proximal forms and the past tense is the distal forms. The form of temporal deixis like now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next weeks, last weeks, and this week (Yule, 1996:14).

### **E. Function of Deixis**

Definition of Yule’s theory, the function of Deixis is a pointing. Pointing here is to point thing or person as we called person deixis. The function of person deixis is referred to the thing or person who is speaker in utterance. Person deixis is divided into three parts they are first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. The function of first person deixis is the word that referred to the speaker him or herself as the sending the message. The function of second person deixis is the word that referred to the addressee as the listener or received the message. The

function of third person deixis is the word that referred to who is neither speaker nor addressee.

The function of spatial deixis is the word that referred or point the location of the speaker. It could be proximal form (close from the speaker) and distal form (away from the speaker). And the last is the function of temporal deixis is the word that referred to the time when utterance was done.

## **F. “A Thousand Words” Movie**

### **1. Descriptive of the Movie**

A Thousand Words is a 2012 comedy-drama film starring Eddie Murphy and directed by Brian Robbins. It was released in theaters on March 9, 2012, four years after it was filmed in 2008. Duration 91 minutes, "A Thousand Words" was produced by DreamWorks, with distributor Paramount Pictures. The film earned \$18,450,127 in North America, along with \$3,594,150 in other countries, for a worldwide total of \$22,044,277, less than half of its estimated production budget of \$40 million. The more information about the film was presented as following:

- a) Directed by : Brian Robbins
- b) Produced by :
  - Alain Chabat
  - Stephanie Danan
  - Nicolas Cage
  - Norman Golightly
  - Brian Robbins
  - Sharla Sumpter Bridgett
- c) Written by : Steve Koren

- d) Starring :
- Eddie Murphy as Jack McCall
  - Clark Duke as Aaron
  - Cliff Curtis as Dr. Sinja
  - Kerry Washington as Caroline McCall
  - Steve Little as Co-Worker
  - Allison Janney as Samantha Davis
  - John Witherspoon as Blind Old Man
  - Jack McBrayer as Starbucks Coffee Employee
  - Kayla Blake as Emily
  - Lennie Loftin as Robert Gilmore
  - Ruby Dee as Annie McCall
  - Alain Chabat as Christian Léger de la Touffe
  - Ted Kennedy as Homeless Man
- e) Music by : John Debney
- f) Cinematography : Clark Mathis
- g) Edited by : Ned Bastille
- h) Production company : DreamWorks Pictures  
Saturn Films  
Varsity Pictures  
Work After Midnight Films
- i) Distributed by : Paramount Pictures  
DreamWorks Pictures
- j) Release dates : March 9, 2012
- l) Country : United States
- m) Language : English



## 2. Synopsis of the Movie

Jack McCall (Eddie Murphy) is a literary agent who uses his mouth to get various book deals, and is not afraid to stretch the truth to get them. While trying to get a book deal from a new-age self-help guru named Dr. Sinja (Cliff Curtis), the Boddhi sees through the lies and curses Jack by magically appearing in his backyard with 1000 leaves. Jack was sent a catalog by Dr. Sinja and demands an explanation also include the Boddhi Tree. Dr. Sinja goes to Jack's house and explains that for every word that Jack says, a leaf will fall off of the tree. When the tree runs out of leaves, the tree will die, along with Jack. In time, he finds that even written words count towards his limit, plus anything that happens to the Tree will also affect Jack. When Jack tries to cut it down with an axe, an axe wound appears on him. When squirrels climb the tree, it tickles him. When a gardener tries to poison it with DDT, Jack gets high on the fumes. With Jack forced to pick and choose his words, communicating with others becomes difficult and full of misunderstandings. These misunderstandings cost him two book deals, his job, and his wife Caroline (Kerry Washington). She walks out on him when she thinks his sudden silence is due to him not loving her anymore. When he tries to explain the tree to her, she does not believe him. Only Jack's assistant Aaron (Clark Duke) realizes he is telling the truth, and goes to Jack's house to keep track of how many leaves are remaining. With his life falling apart and the tree running out of leaves, Jack goes to Dr. Sinja and asks how to end the curse. The guru tells him to make peace with all of his relationships. With just one

branch of leaves left, Jack tries to reconcile with Caroline, but she still hesitant towards him. He visits his mother (Ruby Dee), who lives in an assisted living center and has dementia. She tells Jack who she thinks is Raymond, Jacks late father that she wishes Jack would stop being angry at his father for walking out on them when he was a kid. Jack, realizing that this is the relationship that needs the most mending, goes to visit his father gravesite. With only three leaves remaining, Jack forgives his dad. With zero leaves remaining, Jack collapses and appears to have died. Jacks cell phone, rings, and its Aaron. He tells him that the trees leaves have magically reappeared. Jack, who is still alive, asks if any leaves are falling off, and they are not. Jack can now talk freely again. It works and they get back together. He does not get his job back (Aaron was promoted to Jacks old position), but he wrote a book about the experience and gets Aaron to make the deal. Aaron later receive a branch of the Boddhi tree when his new assistant Steven informed him that there is a delivery for him, resulting to Aaron being shocked at the moment. Jack makes a last ditch effort to get back Caroline by buying the house she always wanted and he did, they both smiled as their child spoke his very first words "boom".

### **G. Previous Study**

This study has a relationship with previous study of Eka Dewi Novitayanti (2013), whose study focusing on deixis in the President Barack Obama's Speech in Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta. She used a qualitative approach in analyzing deixis by using Levinson's Theory. Moreover, Eka Yuli

Agustina (2013) also carried out study about deixis. She focused on deictic expression in *Twilight-Breaking Dawn part 1* novel by Stephenie Meyer. She is also used a qualitative approach in analyzing deictic expression by using Levinson's theory.

There are some differences between this research and the previous study of Eka Dewi Novitayanti and Eka Yuli Agustina. The first difference is the object of research the object of this present is the movie script in "A Thousand Words" movie. Meanwhile, the object of Novitayanti's research is Barack Obama's Speech. And in Agustina's research the object is novel *Twilight-Breaking Dawn part 1*. This research find out deixis on film script "A Thousand Words". The similarity of this research and the previous studies is studying on deixis.

Based on those previous studies above, the researcher realizes if there are many other writers who conducted the research with the same topic and theory but being analyzed is different object.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, the researcher presents the research methodology. The methodological activities concern with the research design, data and data source, data collection, technique of data verification and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

In this study, the researcher makes design as the guideline to carry out the research which includes the method to be used what data will be gathered, where, how, and from whom. Qualitative researchers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric analysis of data. For example, social scientists have long observed that differences in educational background alone do not seem to account for the difficulties black students encounter in a predominantly white university (Ary, 2010: 29). Based on that theory, this study was conducted in a qualitative research by using descriptive approach because qualitative research has descriptive characteristic so the researcher is interested in meaning and understanding which was gotten by analyzing words or picture.

## **B. Data and Data Source**

In this research, the researcher tried to analyze the deixis of the film script entitled “A Thousand Words” by Steve Koren. The data of this study is the sentence in conversation form that consist of types of deixis which is categorized three types based on Yule’s theory. Data source was a source where data were taken from. The researcher use secondary data. That is means that the data source is the transcript of the movie that was taken from the internet by Ekin Gwith the total of 221 pages and 1363 scenes on (<http://subscene.com/subtitles/a-thousand-words>).

In this research, the researcher focused on deixis in the movie script "A Thousand Words" by Steve Koren, because in this film, there are the types of deixis.

## **C. Data Collection**

According to Ary (2010: 388) states that one must describe the methods that will be used to collect the data to answer each research question. Indicate whether you will use observation, interviews, or documents.

According to Ary (2010: 442) states that the data collection of this research uses documents. In documents qualitative, researcher should use documents to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. The term documents refer to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may term artifacts. Documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as file,

reports, memoranda, or minutes; or documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos. Document analysis can be of written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspapers, transcripts, birth certificates, marriage records, budgets, letters and e-mail messages) or of non-written records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer images, websites, musical performances, televised political speeches, YouTube videos and virtual world settings).

The data of this research are collected through dialogue obtained from the film script entitled “A Thousand Words” by Steve Koren. To obtain the data, several steps are done as follows :

1. The researcher looks for the movie.
2. The researcher watches movie.
3. The researcher looks for the movie script of the movie “A Thousand Words” by Steve Koren.
4. The researcher identifies the sentence of movie script based on three types of deixis based on Yule’s theory.

#### **D. Technique of Data Verification**

There are four techniques in verifying the data in qualitative research including credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The researcher employed credibility in the way of verifying the data. Shenton (2004:6) argues that ensuring credibility is

one of the most important factors in establishing trustworthiness. There were some following provisions applied by the researcher to promote confidence that they have accurately recorded the phenomena under scrutiny :

### 1. Prolonged engagement

The researcher decided to make the research longer through reread the data. The data took from the sentences of conversation in *A Thousand Words* movie script by Steve Koren. The researcher read any longer while analyzes them carefully in order to make sure that the data more valid.

### 2. Triangulation

Based on Denzin (1970:3), there are four types of triangulation including data, investigator, theoretical, and methodological triangulation. The researcher employed theoretical triangulation which refers to use more than one theoretical framework in interpreting data. The theories selected by researcher were theory of pragmatics from George Yule (1996), pragmatics from Stephen C. Levinson, doing pragmatics from peter Grundy, and Lectures on deixis from Charless Fillmore.

### 3. Peer Debriefing

The researcher opened and welcomed the opportunities for scrutiny of the research by colleagues, peers and academics by discussing the study. This technique used in order to make well

enable the researcher to refine her method, develop a greater explanation of the research design and strengthen her arguments in the light of comments made.

#### 4. Discussion with the Expert

The technique was done between the researcher and her advisor the expert in comprehending the theories carried by the researcher. Discussion provided a sounding board for the expert to develop her ideas and interpretations.

### **E. Data Analysis**

In qualitative research, the final activities were analyzing, interpreting the data collected and presenting the data. A data analysis was a process whereby researcher systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others. The data obtained in this research are analyzed using the above mentioned theory of data analysis written by (Ary, 2010: 31). There were three steps involved in data analysis: organizing the data, summarizing the data, and interpreting the data.

#### 1. Organizing The Data

Organizing data is the first step of analyzing in qualitative research. According to Ary (2010: 481) states that the researcher must be immersed in the data. Field notes, audiotapes, videotapes, observer comments, and other data must be put into a form ready for analysis. Preferably, transcriptions



should be made of all data, including tape-recorded interviews, focus groups, video recordings, and handwritten field notes. Based on explanation above, the data here was the script of the film entitled “A Thousand Words” by Steve Koren.

## 2. Summarizing The Data

After watching film with transcript of the film , the researcher summarizing the data by selecting the data by grouping most the data of text analysis such grouping the text based on types of deixis.

## 3. Interpreting The Data

Interpreting the data is the last step in analyzing qualitative data. According to Ary (2010: 31) states that the researcher next tries to interpret the findings in terms of the research problem. The quantitative researcher typically makes statements about the probability that such a finding is due to chance and reaches a conclusion about the hypothesis. It means giving meaning to the data that have been summarizing and organizing. The data can interpret by knowing the deixis that was found in the text.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

After doing all the steps mentioned in the previous chapter, the researcher would like to present the result of the data finding and the discussion.

#### **A. Data Finding**

This sub-heading presents the findings which derived from research problem in which the first question concerned with the types of deixis found in A Thousand Words movie script by Steve Koren. Then, the second problem is what the function of deixis found in A Thousand Words movie script by Steve Koren.

##### **1. Types of Deixis Found in A Thousand Words Movie Script**

There are three main kinds of deixis, they are person, time, and place deixis. In person deixis, it divided into three parts: first, second, and third person deixis.

###### **a. Person Deixis.**

Person deixis is a word referred to the person being uttered. There are three main kinds of this type, such as first, second, and third person.

## 1) First Person

First person deixis is refers to the speaker's himself. Subject "I" is the singular pronoun while "we" is the plural. "Me" and "us" are included here as the object. The words "my" and "our" are without exception too. The utterance "Baby, I don't know if I can work with, Whaah!" is one of the examples of first person deixis. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among the variants occurs. Those were the data that consist of first person deixis.

### **Excerpt1**

#### **Scene 23 (00:01:52,879)**

Jack : Baby, **I** don't know if I can work with, "Whaah!". Oh, look how happy he is with his mommy.

The utterance said by Jack. There was a first person deixis, I. It referred to the speaker himself, Jack. Word 'I' in this conversation showed as the singular pronoun. It referred to the speaker himself, Jack. So, the function of deixis 'I' is the subject. He wanted the listener to know at that moment Jack just talking alone with the baby.

### **Excerpt 2**

#### **Scene 113 (00:05:33,933)**

Jack : You have to speak like **me**, talk like me, study me!

The utterance said by Jack. There was a first person deixis, 'me'. Me referred to the speaker himself, Jack. It able to include in person deixis because the word me is included as the object in singular pronoun. He wants the listener to know that he told Aroon to speak, talk and study like Jack.

### **Excerpt 3**

#### **Scene 86 (00:04:29,869)**

Jack : It's moved from **my** kitchen table to my nightstand....

The utterance said by Jack. There was a first person deixis, 'my'. My referred to the speaker himself, Jack. It able to include in person deixis because the word me is included as the object in singular pronoun. He wants the listener to know that he had not read the manuscript valet and has eliminated manuscript belongs valet in his kitchen table.

### **Excerpt 4**

#### **Scene 47 (00:03:04,918)**

Jack : **We** live in a world that's obsessive and controlling.

The utterance said by Jack. There was a first person deixis, 'we'. The function of the word we is subject of plural pronoun. That referred to Jack and Co-worker. As always Jack who has the expertise to speak even not allow

his colleague replied the conversation, after a tired talking Jack walked away leaving the co-worker

**Excerpt 5**

**Scene 316 (00:16:28,454)**

Jack : But this house is perfect for **us**.

The utterance said by Jack. There was a first person deixis 'us'. Us referred to Jack and his wife, Caroline McCall. The function of the word us is the object of plural pronoun. He wanted the listener to know that time, Jack and his wife were talking in the dining room. Caroline asked to buy a new home, which is more comfortable to live in, but at that moment Jack refused because he felt comfortable with the house has been occupied at the time.

**2) Second Person Deixis**

Second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. In second person deixis, included words are: "you" and "your". The utterance "Excuse me, you think maybe I could cut in front" is one of the examples of second person deixis. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among the variants occurs. Those were the data that consist of second person deixis.

### **Excerpt6**

#### **Scene31 (00:02:20,306)**

Jack : Excuse me, **you** think maybe I could cut in front.

The utterance said by Jack. There was a second person deixis 'you'. It referred to the addressee in the utterance that is grandmother. It was in a cafe and because of the long queues, Jack decided to cut more up front, but the grandmother did not allow it. And in the end to not have to change their hard persusah Jack lied that at the time his wife was giving birth.

### **Excerpt 7**

#### **Scene 85 (00:04:27,400)**

Jack : I'm getting closer on **your** manuscript.

The utterance said by Jack. There was a second person deixis "your". The function of word "your" referred to valet. Before the valet was giving the manuscript to be read by Jack. By the time the valet met Jack in the office and asked if Jack had read manuscript the waiter, it turned out jack even eliminate it.

### **3) Third Person Deixis**

Third person deixis is the word that referred to person that are neither speaker nor addressee in utterance, or in other word, third person deixis is deictic is a word that referred to

a referent which is not identified as the speaker or addressee. In third person deixis, included words as subject like “he, she, it” and called singular personal pronoun, while “they” as the plural personal pronoun. And as the object like: “him, her, it, and them”. The utterance “Mommy, Raymond was your husband. He left” is one of the examples of third person deixis. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among the variants occurs. Those were the data that consist of third person deixis.

**Excerpt 8**

**Scene 268 (00:13:53,299)**

Jack : “Mommy, Raymond was your husband. **He** left. I am your son Jack”

The utterance said by Jack. There was a third person deixis ‘he’. It referred to his mother, Annie. The function of word “he” is subject of the plural pronoun. Jack wanted her to know that he is not deceased husband Raymond, but he is her son.

**Excerpt 9**

**Scene 66 (00:03:40,720)**

Jack : “**They** could pull out a knife and start doing all kinds of shit to you”

The utterance said by Jack. There was a third person deixis ‘they’. It referred to all people in the world. The function of word “they” is subject of plural

pronoun. It was in an office Jack was meeting with his colleagues, but when his client want to ask, he did not give it to question his colleagues

**Excerpt 10**

**Scene 279 (00:14:15,688)**

Jack : “You sure **she** should be drinking these margaritas?”

The utterance said by Jack. There was a third person deixis ‘she’. It referred to Annie McCall. The function of word “she” is subject of plural pronoun. He wants to make sure the listener that his mother did not really drinking Margaritas.

**Excerpt11**

**Scene1906.(01:04:45,481)**

Jack : “I tell **her** that all the time!”

The utterance said by Jack. There was a third person deixis ‘her’. It referred to Caroline McCall. The function of word “her” is object of plural pronoun. Jack wants to Sinja know that job, career, even his wife began to leave because of the misunderstanding that occurred as a result of bodhi tree.

**Excerpt12**

**Scene1193.(01:13:30,806)**

Employee : “**It**’s an original first press!”



The utterance said by employee. There was a third person deixis 'It'. It referred to a Beatles record white album. The function of word "it" is object of the plural pronoun. Jack wants to make amends attitude in his lifetime, one with a happy person around him.

### **Excerpt13**

#### **Scene 1253 (01:17:46,762)**

Annie : "Now I think he believes you left because of **him**"

The utterance said by Annie. There was a third person deixis 'him'. It referred to Jack McCall. The function of word "him" is the object of plural pronoun. Annie thought that was talking to her when it was her husband, who in reality is his own son. She wanted her husband to explain to Jack that he loves Jack.

### **b. Spatial Deixis**

Spatial deixis is a word that referred to the speaker location of utterance. In English, there are two terms in deictic of place, proximal and distal. Proximal terms mean that near the speaker such as here and this. In distal terms means away from the speaker such as there and that. The utterance "There's a tree" is one of the examples of third person deixis However, the

researcher presented the data only one case among the variants occurs. Those were the data that consist of spatial deixis.

#### **Excerpt 14**

##### **Scene 921 (00:51:49,406)**

Jack : “**There**’s a tree. Losing leaves. Strenght. When I talk, leaves go. I die.”

The utterance said by Jack. There was a spatial deixis here. It referred to the location of bodhi tree. The function of word “here” is adverb of place. The word “There” means distal terms because when Jack said “There”, where the tree is grows. He wanted the listener to know that there is a bodhi tree growing in his yard.

#### **Excerpt 15**

##### **Scene 123 (00:05:57,890)**

Jack : “**Here** we go. Woman meets man”

The utterance said by Jack. There was a spatial deixis here. It referred to the location of Jack. The function of word “here” is adverb of place. The word “here” means proximal terms because when Jack said “here”, he to be in Jack office. He wanted the listener to know that he and Aaron able to meet with everyone who was in the Jack office.

### c. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is a word that referred to the time of speaker's utterances. The forms of temporal deixis like now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next weeks, last weeks, and this weeks. The utterance "I got a splitting headache today" is one of the examples of temporal deixis. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among the variants occurs. Those were the data that consist of temporal deixis.

#### **Excerpt 16**

##### **Scene 380 (00:19:59,998)**

Jack : "Faster Aaron. Please, be less dumb, but be quicker about it. I got a splitting headache **today**".

The utterance said by Jack. There was a temporal deixis 'today'. It referred to the time that it was a bad day. The function of word "today" is to explain the activity that done in this day. At that time, Jack spoke to Aaron when Jack was headache at that time.

#### **Excerpt 17**

##### **Scene 275 (00:14:08,781)**

Emily : "**Now** she won't eat without Raymond".

The utterance said by Emily. There was a temporal deixis 'now'. The function of word is to explain the same condition from in the past until at this time. Word "now" here means for the time, Annie still

did not want to eat without her husband, who obviously had died.

**Excerpt 18**

**Scene 162 (00:08:23,169)**

Sinja : “**Then** you can see your true nature”.

The utterance said by Sinja. There was a temporal deixis ‘then’. It referred to the time when Dr. Sinja would meet Jack after in their conversation. The function of word “then” is to explain the next time from this time.

**Excerpt 19**

**Scene 286 (00:14:33,706)**

Waiter : “Okay, all right. **Tonight** it’s fajitas”

The utterance said by waiter. There was a temporal deixis ‘tonight’. It referred to the time that it was a special day. The function of word “tonight” is to explain the activity that done in this day. At that time, Jack and family would drink fajitas in her mother birthday.

**Excerpt 20**

**Scene 581 (00:32:05,790)**

Aaron : “You found out that I left work early **yesterday**”.

The utterance said by Aaron. There was a temporal deixis ‘yesterday’. It referred to the time that

it was a day after yesterday. Aaron wanted to know if one of the causes of Jack became a recluse because yesterday Aaron left his work earlier

**Excerpt 21**

**Scene 775 (00:42:59,577)**

Sinja : “Well, I have nothing yet, but I return **tomorrow**”.

The utterance said by Sinja. There was a temporal deixis tomorrow. It referred to the time when Sinja would meet Jack on the next day after they converse in that night by phone. The function of word “tomorrow” is to explain the time in the next time after this time. He wanted the listener to know that he wanted to meet in the next day after they converse at that night.

**2. The Function of Deixis Found in A Thousand Words Movie Script**

There are three main kinds of deixis, they are person, time, and place deixis. In person deixis, it divided into three parts: first, second, and third person deixis. Each types of deixis has the function that can be found in the A thousand words movie script by Steve Koren. The functions such as possessive, subject, and object.

**a. Person Deixis**

Person deixis is a word referred to the person in utterance. There are three types of person deixis, first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis.

**1) First Person Deixis**

First person deixis is the word that referred to the speaker his or herself. The function of the first person deixis in “*A Thousand Words Movie Script*” by Steve Koren.

**Excerpt 1 . Scene 23 (00:01:52,879)**

Jack : Baby, **I** don’t know if I can work with, “Whaah!”.  
Oh, look how happy he is with his mommy.

Description : The utterance said by Jack. There was a first person deixis, I. It referred to the speaker himself, Jack. Word ‘I’ in this conversation showed as the singular pronoun. It referred to the speaker himself, Jack. So, the function of deixis ‘I’ is the subject. He wanted the listener to know at that moment Jack just talking alone with the baby.

**Excerpt 2. Scene 113 (00:05:33,933)**

Jack : You have to speak like **me**, talk like me, study me!

Description : The utterance said by Jack. There was a first person deixis, ‘me’. Me referred to the speaker himself, Jack. It able to include in person deixis because the word me is included as the object

in singular pronoun. He wants the listener to know that he told Aroon to speak, talk and study like Jack.

**Excerpt 3. Scene 86 (00:04:29,869)**

Jack : It's moved from **my** kitchen table to my nightstand....

Description : The utterance said by Jack. There was a first person deixis, 'my'. My referred to the speaker himself, Jack. It able to include in person deixis because the word me is included as the object in singular pronoun. He wants the listener to know that he had not read the manuscript valet and has eliminated manuscript belongs valet in his kitchen table.

**Excerpt 4. Scene 47 (00:03:04,918)**

Jack : “**We** live in a world that's obsessive and controlling”.

Description : The utterance said by Jack. There was a first person deixis, 'we'. The function of the word we is subject of plural pronoun. That referred to Jack and Co-worker. As always Jack who has the expertise to speak even not allow his colleague replied the conversation, after a tired talking Jack walked away leaving the co-worker.

**Excerpt 5. Scene 316 (00:16:28,454)**

Jack : “But this house is perfect for **us**”.

Description : The utterance said by Jack. There was a first person deixis 'us'. Us referred to Jack and his wife, Caroline McCall. The function of the word us is the object of plural pronoun. He wanted

the listener to know that time, Jack and his wife were talking in the dining room. Caroline asked to buy a new home, which is more comfortable to live in, but at that moment Jack refused because he felt comfortable with the house has been occupied at the time.

## 2) Second Person Deixis

Second person deixis is the word that referred to the person who received the message from the speaker. The function of the first person deixis in “*A Thousand Words*” Movie Script by Steve Koren.

### **Excerpt 6. Scene31 (00:02:20,306)**

Jack : Excuse me, **you** think maybe I could cut in front.

Description : The utterance said by Jack. There was a second person deixis ‘you’. It referred to the addressee in the utterance that is grandmother. It was in a cafe and because of the long queues, Jack decided to cut more up front, but the grandmother did not allow it. And in the end to not have to change their hard persusah Jack lied that at the time his wife was giving birth.

### **Excerpt 7 . Scene 85 (00:04:27,400)**

Jack : I’m getting closer on **your** manuscript.

Description : The utterance said by Jack. There was a second person deixis “your”. The function of word “your” referred to valet. Before the valet was giving the manuscript to be read by Jack. By the time the valet met Jack in the office and asked if Jack had read manuscript the waiter, it turned out jack even eliminate it.



### 3) Third Person Deixis

Third person deixis is the word that referred to person that are neither speaker nor addressee in utterance, or in other word, third person deixis is a word that referred to a referent which is not identified as the speaker or addressee.

#### **Excerpt 8. Scene 268 (00:13:53,299)**

Jack : “Mommy, Raymond was your husband. **He** left. I am your son Jack”

Description : The utterance said by Jack. There was a third person deixis ‘he’. It referred to his mother, Annie. The function of word “he” is subject of the plural pronoun. Jack wanted her to know that he is not deceased husband Raymond, but he is her son.

#### **Excerpt 9. Scene 66 (00:03:40,720)**

Jack : “**They** could pull out a knife and start doing all kinds of shit to you”

Description : The utterance said by Jack. There was a third person deixis ‘they’. It referred to all people in the world. The function of word “they” is subject of plural pronoun. It was in an office Jack was meeting with his colleagues, but when his client want to ask, he did not give it to question his colleagues.

#### **Excerpt 10. Scene 279 (00:14:15,688)**

Jack : “You sure **she** should be drinking these margaritas?”

Description : The utterance said by Jack. There was a third person deixis 'she'. It referred to Annie McCall. The function of word "she" is subject of plural pronoun. He wants to make sure the listener that his mother did not really drinking Margaritas.

**Excerpt11.Scene1906.(01:04:45,481)**

Jack : "I tell **her** that all the time!"

Description : The utterance said by Jack. There was a third person deixis 'her'. It referred to Caroline McCall. The function of word "her" is object of plural pronoun. Jack wants to Sinja know that job, career, even his wife began to leave because of the misunderstanding that occurred as a result of bodhi tree.

**Excerpt12.Scene1193.(01:13:30,806)**

Employee : "**It**'s an original first press!"

Description : The utterance said by employee. There was a third person deixis 'It'. It referred to a Beatles record white album. The function of word "it" is object of the plural pronoun. Jack wants to make amends attitude in his lifetime, one with a happy person around him.

**Excerpt13.Scene1253.(01:17:46,762)**

Annie : "Now I think he believes you left because of **him**"

Description : The utterance said by Annie. There was a third person deixis 'him'. It referred to Jack McCall. The function of word "him" is the object of plural pronoun. Annie thought that was

talking to her when it was her husband, who in reality is his own son. She wanted her husband to explain to Jack that he loves Jack.

## **b. Spatial Deixis**

Spatial deixis is a word that referred to the speaker location of utterance.

### **Excerpt 14. Scene 921 (00:51:49,406)**

Jack : “**There**’s a tree. Losing leaves. Strenght. When I talk, leaves go. I die.”

Description : The utterance said by Jack. There was a spatial deixis here. It referred to the location of bodhi tree. The function of word “here” is adverb of place. The word “There” means distal terms because when Jack said “There”, where the tree is grows. He wanted the listener to know that there is a bodhi tree growing in his yard.

### **Excerpt 15. Scene 123 (00:05:57,890)**

Jack : “**Here** we go. Woman meets man”

Aaron : Wow..

Description : The utterance said by Jack. There was a spatial deixis here. It referred to the location of Jack. The function of word “here” is adverb of place. The word “here” means proximal terms because when Jack said “here”, he to be in Jack office. He wanted the listener to know that he and Aaron able to meet with everyone who was in the Jack office.

### c. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is a word that referred to the time of speaker's utterances.

#### **Excerpt 16. Scene 380 (00:19:59,998)**

Jack : "Faster Aaron. Please, be less dumb, but be quicker about it. I got a splitting headache **today**."

Description : The utterance said by Jack. There was a temporal deixis 'today'. It referred to the time that it was a bad day. The function of word "today" is to explain the activity that done in this day. At that time, Jack spoke to Aaron when Jack was headache at that time.

#### **Excerpt 17. Scene 275 (00:14:08,781)**

Emily : "**Now** she won't eat without Raymond".

Description : The utterance said by Emily. There was a temporal deixis 'now'. The function of word is to explain the same condition from in the past until at this time. Word "now" here means for the time, Annie still did not want to eat without her husband, who obviously had died.

#### **Excerpt18. Scene 162 Scene 162 (00:08:23,169)**

Sinja : "**Then** you can see your true nature".

Description : The utterance said by Sinja. There was a temporal deixis 'then'. It referred to the time when Dr. Sinja would meet Jack after in their conversation. The function of word "then" is to explain the next time from this time.

**Excerpt 19. Scene 286 (00:14:33,706)**

Waiter : “Okay, all right. **Tonight** it’s fajitas”

Description : The utterance said by waiter. There was a temporal deixis ‘tonight’. It referred to the time that it was a special day. The function of word “tonight” is to explain the activity that done in this day. At that time, Jack and family would drink fajitas in her mother birthday.

**Excerpt 20. Scene 581 (00:32:05,790)**

Aaron : “You found out that I left work early **yesterday**”.

Description : The utterance said by Aaron. There was a temporal deixis ‘yesterday’. It referred to the time that it was a day after yesterday. Aaron wanted to know if one of the causes of Jack became a recluse because yesterday Aaron left his work earlier.

**Excerpt 21. Scene 775 (00:42:59,577)**

Sinja : “Well, I have nothing yet, but I return **tomorrow**”.

Description : The utterance said by Sinja. There was a temporal deixis tomorrow. It referred to the time when Sinja would meet Jack on the next day after they converse in that night by phone. The function of word “tomorrow” is to explain the time in the next time after this time. He wanted the listener to know that he wanted to meet in the next day after they converse at that night.

## **B. Discussion**

In this research above, the objective of this study are to find out the types of deixis in the film “A Thousand Words” by Steve Koren and to find out the function of each deixis types in the film “A Thousand Words” by Steve Koren.

Deixis is technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means ‘pointing’ via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this ‘pointing’ is called a deictic expression. Deixis is an aspect of language that requires context information such as *here, now, I, you, this, and that*. Brown and Yule (1983: 27) mention that we should know who the speaker and to whom we speak, time and place of the speech was uttered. From the research finding the researcher found the data of the research presented that consist of three types of deixis: personal deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis.

First is personal deixis. The pronoun of deixis person used the terms self other people, because the function that replaces self. Person deixis divided into three categories: First Person Deixis, Second Person Deixis and Third Person Deixis. The function of first person deixis used to change function of person who is speaking about their self. The function of second person deixis used to change function of describe another person who he or she is told with him. The function of third person deixis used to change function of describe another person. The distinction just describe involves person deixis, with the speaker (‘I’) and the address (‘you’) mentioned. The simplicity of this form

disguises the complexity of their use. To learn those deictic expressions, we have to discover that each person in a conversation shifts from being 'I' to being 'you' constantly (Yule, 1996:11). Analysis first person, *I* in this speech refer to Jack. Because at that moment Jack just talking alone with the baby. Analysis second person, *you* in this speech refer to a grandmother. Analysis third person, *he* in the speech at the top of Jack's father pointed named Raymond.

Second is spatial deixis. The function of Spatial Deixis is declare giving shape to the place, seen from the location of the actors in speaking events, which includes: (a) which is close to the speaker (here), (b) away from the speaker but close to the listener (there), (c) which is far from the speaker and the listener. The concept of distance already mentioned is clearly relevant to spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Contemporary English make use of only two adverbs, 'here' and 'there', for the basic distinction, but in older texts and in some dialects, a much larger set of deictic expressions can be found (Yule, 1996:12). Examples spatial deixis found in the speech of the film *A Thousand Words* is as follows : He wanted to explain to his wife about what he experienced now, but because of the limitations of words that Jack had a curse because Bodhi tree, Jack told his wife in a tone of indignation. Jack : "There's a tree. Losing leaves. Strength. When I talk, leaves go. I die." Analysis: The word there in the speech above pointed to the spot where the tree is located, that tree is in the yard Jack.

The last types of deixis that found in this research is temporal deixis. Temporal deixis used to change function describe about timewhether it's today, tomorrow, yesterday or the day after tomorrow. Temporal deixis using temporal form indicate both of time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's voice being heard (the hearers 'now'). In English, there are two basic forms, there are the present and the past. The present tense is the proximal forms and the past tense is the distal forms (Yule, 1996:14). Examples of temporal deixis found in the speech uttered in the film is as follows : In the morning the assistant Jack met him in his office, Jack had his assistant in order to meet faster. Jack : "Faster Aaron. Please, be less dumb, but be quicker about it. I got a splitting headache today." Analysis : The word today refers to the time Jack spoke to Aaron when Jack was a headache at that time.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher arrived at the conclusion after analyzing and interpreting at the obtained data in the previous chapter. The conclusion drawn based on the formulated research question, while suggestion intended to give information to the next researchers who would be interested in doing similar research.

#### A. Conclusion

1. The types of deixis that used in "*A Thousand Words*" movie script by Steve Koren were :
  - a. 385 person deixis
  - b. 52 Spatial Deixis
  - c. 64 Temporal Deixis
2. The function of three kinds deictic expression found in "*A Thousand Words*" movie script were :
  - a. Person Deixis  
The function of person deixis is to pointing or referring something or person.
  - b. Spatial Deixis  
The function of spatial deixis is to pointing the location of an utterance.

c. Temporal Deixis

The function of temporal deixis is to pointing the time of an utterance.

**B. Suggestion**

After getting the result of the analysis, the researcher would like to give some suggestion as considerations which are important for the students, teacher and the next researcher.

1. For students

The students of pragmatics may use this study as a reference to understand the relevance of pragmatics and how it is applied in the daily life especially about deictic expression.

2. For the Teacher

The teacher can employ this study as the authentic material in their teaching.

3. For the next researcher

This study is still needed improvement in some parts of analysis. The future researcher who wants to conduct the research in the same discipline can take the information of this research to get the better research.

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