

## CHAPTER V

### DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data of deixis in “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” movie script by Sofia Alvarez and J. Mills Goodloe, in this chapter the researcher will present the discussion of the whole data in Chapter IV to answer the research questions in Chapter I.

The first question proposed in this study is what kind of deixis types are found in “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” movie script by Sofia Alvarez and J. Mills Goodloe. From Lara Jean’s utterances, the researcher found Lara Jean used all deixis types to refer to some object. Lara Jean used person deixis that is marked by the use of subject pronoun (*I, you, she, and he*), object pronoun (*me, us, you, him, her and them*), possessive pronoun (*mine and yours*), and reflexive pronoun (*myself*) to refer to participants in the speech event. Lara Jean used spatial deixis that is represented by the use of adverb (*here*) and verb (*come*) and verb (*come and go*) to refer to a particular location in speech event. Temporal deixis is also used in Lara Jean’s utterance. It is represented by the use of the adverbial of time (*today, a long time ago, someday, on a Saturday, this Friday*) to refer to time referent when the speech event occurs. Discourse deixis in Lara Jean’s utterance is represented by the use of demonstrative *this* and *that* to refer to something with discourse expression. Social deixis is also found in Lara Jean’s utterance. It is marked by the use of relational expression (*Dad and Mom*) and absolute expression

(*Mrs. Rothschild and miss*) to show the social characteristic in social relationships. The use of deixis in Lara Jean's utterances is in line with Levinson's theory of deixis. According to Levinson (1983:62), discourse deixis can be divided into five parts; person deixis (*I, me, you, he, she*), place deixis (*here and there*), time deixis (*now and then, yesterday, and this year*), discourse deixis (*this and that*), and social deixis that can be expressed in relational expression and absolute expression.

Based on the data finding and analysis, the researcher found Lara Jean used person deixis the most to refer to the participants that are directly and indirectly involved in the speech event. Lara Jean used person deixis 499 times (81%), which can be broken down into 320 times used first person deixis, 117 times used second person deixis, and 62 times used third person deixis. Lara Jean used first person deixis to refer to herself as the speaker and the main source of the utterance. As in "My gosh, **I**'ve ever been to Cordona's", Lara Jean used first person deixis that is represented by the use of subject pronoun to refer to herself as the speaker. Another first person deixis found in the utterance "I kinda thought **we**'d volunteer at Belleview together". Lara Jean used the subject pronoun "We", it is used to refer to more than one participant in the speech event including herself. Next, Lara Jean used second person deixis to refer to the target of the speaker in the speech event. As in "Do **you** remember when Kitty sent out my love letters?". Lara Jean used the subject pronoun "You" to refer to one target she addresses to. Lastly, third person deixis. Lara Jean used third person deixis to refer to participants who neither the speaker nor the target. Third person deixis can be said as an indirect participant that is involved when the speech event occurs. As in "Yes. My boyfriend, **he**'s coming",

Lara Jean refers to the person who is not physically in front of her and the person being referred is neither herself nor the target of the speech event. Another third person deixis found in the utterance “Wow, **they** have big menus here”, Lara Jean used the subject pronoun “They” to refer to the person who the speaker is not certain the addressee is male or female. From previous studies, Fauziah (2015) in her study also found person deixis that can be divided into three parts, first person deixis which is marked by the use of *I, me, my kitchen, we, us*; second person deixis which is marked by the use of *you, your manuscript*; and third person deixis which represented by the use of *he, they, she, her, it, him*. As well as Fauziah, Astutiningtyas (2016) also found person deixis that is presented in three basic terms; the first person in Astutiningtyas’s study is marked by *I, me, my sister, my blessing, we*; the second person is marked by the use of *yourself, you, and your life*. Based on Levinson theory about deixis (1983), person deixis identifies the participants in the speech event by the use of pronouns within the utterances (*I, me, myself, mine, we, us, ourselves, ours, you, yourself, yours, he, him, himself, his, she, her, herself, hers, they, them, themselves, theirs*). In addition, Yule (1996:10) also stated person deixis is used to indicate people and it operates in three basic parts, first person (I), second person (you), and third person deixis (he, she, or it).

The researcher found that spatial deixis in Lara Jean’s utterance is used 17 times (3%). The spatial deixis in Lara Jean’s utterance is represented by the use of adverbial “Here”, as in “So, we’re gonna do the garden party in **here**?”. Lara Jean used demonstrative “Here” to show that the place referent is relatively close to her as the speaker and the source of the utterance. From previous studies,

Astutiningtyas (2016) in her study also analyzed spatial deixis, she found spatial deixis expression by the use of the adverb “Here” in the utterances of the main character of “Frozen” movie. Fauziah (2015) in her study also found spatial deixis that is marked by the use of the adverb “Here” and “There”. Meanwhile, Maharani (2018) found spatial deixis in the main character of “Jurassic Park” movie that is expressed by the use of *here, there, in, this, the, a, on, headquarter, inside, left, and at*. Based on Levinson (1983:79), place or spatial deixis in English can be noted by the use of adverbs *here* and *there*, and the demonstrative pronouns *this* and *that*. In addition, Meyer (2009:198) stated that spatial deixis is also associated with the use of prepositions such as *in* or *on* (e.g. *in the room, on the roof*).

The researcher found that the temporal deixis in some of Lara Jean’s utterances is used 20 times (3%), as in “I’m a good driver **now!**”. The time adverbial “Now” is categorized into temporal deixis. It is pointed that when the speech event happens and the speaker is involved in it. Another temporal deixis in Lara Jean’s utterance used specific time adverbial, as in “Oh, you know, I just...I wrote it **a long time ago**”. The use of time adverbial “a long time ago” means the event being referred is not exist in the present time and the speaker did not involve in the event anymore. From the previous studies, Fauziah (2015) found temporal deixis in “A Thousand Words” movie that is marked by the use of adverbial time, such as, *today, now, then, tonight, yesterday, and, tomorrow*. Maharani (2018) also analyzed time deixis in her study, she found temporal deixis in the main character of “Jurassic Park” marked by *now, before, for, about, whole, always, already, and, last*. Based on Levinson theory (1983), temporal deixis is used to refer to the time referent in

the speech event by the use of time adverbial “now” that can be glossed as the time being produced is containing *now*, and time adverbial “then” which can be interpreted as “not now” which can be applied both in past and future event. Meyer (2009:187) stated that temporal deixis linguistically can be marked by the use of adverbial, such as *yesterday, tomorrow, in the morning, a long time ago, and so on*.

The other deixis type found in Lara Jean’s utterances is discourse deixis. Discourse deixis is used 65 times (11%) in Lara Jean’s utterance. As in “Yeah, um...**that** was me. But it’s not what you think. We were just making out”, she used demonstrative “That” to refer to the preceding point of the speech event. The point being referred to in Lara Jean’s utterance had been mentioned by Haven when Haven was talking about a hot tub video of Peter and a girl. The researcher found Lara Jean used the plural form of demonstrative *that* and *this* in her utterance, as in “Okay, Dad...here. Put **these** in water. Go”. Lara Jean used demonstrative “These” to refer to forthcoming point (flowers) of the discourse, in this case, the addressee (Dad) of the speech event had not known the point being referred to. Discourse deixis unfolds the expression of the discourse within utterances. The most common words used in discourse deixis are demonstrative “This” and “That”. Demonstrative “This” is used to refer to a following point of the discourse, meanwhile, demonstrative “That” is used to refer to the prior point of the discourse (Levinson, 1983:85).

The last deixis type found in Lara Jean’s utterance is social deixis. Social deixis in Lara Jean’s utterance was found 15 times used (2%). Social deixis can be divided into absolute and relational. From the whole script, Lara Jean used

relational expressions frequently. She used the word “Dad” to refer to Dr. Covey as in “Right. Because **Dad**, who hasn’t dated in years”. The word “Dad” shows the relation between the daughter of family (Lara Jean) and her male parent (Dr. Covey). Moreover, Lara Jean also used absolute expression to refer to Trina Rothschild, as in “Nice to see you, **Mrs. Rothschild**”. The use of addressee “Mrs” and Trina’s surname to show the authorized recipient in the speech event (Trina). Based on Levinson's theory (1983), there are two main kinds of social deixis: *relational* and *absolute*. Relational social deixis appears through the specific relationship among the speakers, the referents, the addressee, and bystander, meanwhile absolute social deixis is commonly used to refer to a social characteristic related to the authorized speakers and authorized recipients.

The second question is what the function of each deixis type found in “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” movie script. Based on Yule (1996:9), person deixis has a function to point out the participants-role in the speech event, place deixis is functioned to indicate the role of place and distance of the object being talked about when the speech event occurs, temporal deixis indicates the role of time referent, discourse deixis is used to express some utterance that can only be interpreted by knowing the coding point, and social deixis has the function to distinct the social characteristic in the speech event.

Based on the use of deixis types in Lara Jean’s utterance in “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You”, the researcher found some functions of deixis used in the movie. Person deixis can be divided into three parts; first person, second person, and third person. First person deixis has the function to refer to the speaker as the

main source of the utterance in the speech event. First person deixis in “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” is marked by the use of the pronoun “I” to refer to singular subject and pronoun “we” to refer to plural subject, pronoun “me” is used to refer to singular object and pronoun “us” is used to refer to the plural object, possessive pronoun “mine” is used to show the ownership of something, and the reflexive pronoun “myself” is used to show that someone does some action personally. Second person deixis in Lara Jean’s utterances has a function to refer to the target/addressee in the speech event, which is not the speaker of the utterance. Second person deixis in “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” is marked by the use of pronoun “You”, and pronoun “Yours”. The pronoun “You” in second person deixis has a double function, it can be subject and object. Meanwhile, the pronoun “Yours” in the second person deixis indicates the ownership of something. Third person found in “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” has the function to refer to the addressee which is neither the speaker nor the addressee that is indirectly involved in the speech event. Third person is marked by the use of pronouns (*he* and *she*), and object pronouns (*him* and *her*). The pronoun *he*, *she*, and *they* have function as subject in the speech event, meanwhile pronoun *him* and *her* in third person deixis has function as the object referent in the speech event. Lara Jean also used the pronoun “They” to refer to the person whom she did not know whether is male or female. The subject pronoun “They” gives the universal addressee when the speaker did not know how to address the target. Based on Levinson's theory (1983), person deixis has the function to encode the role of the participants in the speech event. In addition, Finegan (2008:195) stated that person deixis has the

function to distinct person, gender, number, and social relations within the speech event.

The place deixis function that appeared in Lara Jean's utterance, is used to refer to the particular location when the speech event occurs. Lara Jean used the adverbial "Here" has the function as adverb of place, it is used to refer to the particular location. "Here" expresses the proximal distance, which has the function to show that the place being referred relatively close to the speaker's location when the speech event occurs. Based on Levinson's theory (1983), place deixis has the function to encode the place referent relative to the location of the participants in the speech event. In addition, Finegan (2008:195) stated that spatial deixis or place deixis has the function to mark the orientation of space referent of a linguistic expression in the speech event.

The function of temporal deixis in Lara Jean's utterances is used to refer to the time referent when the speech event occurs. The researcher found adverbial "now" in Lara Jean's utterance, it is used to show the event being referred to is happening at the same time when the utterance is spoken. There is also the adverbial "today" to show that the event is done on the same day when the utterance is spoken. Lara Jean also used some specific time adverbial, such as "a long time ago", it is used to show the event being referred to is not exist anymore. Based on Levinson's theory (1983), temporal deixis has the function to encode the time points at which the utterance was spoken. In addition, Finegan (2008:195) temporal deixis has the function to mark the orientation of the time referent in the speech event.



Next, the function of discourse deixis in Lara Jean's utterances has the function to indicate the expression which can only be interpreted by knowing the coding point of reference. The researcher found Lara Jean used demonstrative "this" which has a function to show the forthcoming point of deixis, in this case, the listener or the addressee has not known the point being referred. It means after the speaker speaks the utterance, the listener or addressee would know the point being referred to. Lara Jean also used demonstrative "that" which has a function to refer to the preceding point of reference. It means the listener /and the target have known the topic being referred to. Based on Horn and Ward (2004:119) has the function to interpret the discourse expression that only can be recognized by the coding point within the utterance. Levinson (1983) also stated that discourse deixis has the function to encode the reference of unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located.

Lastly, the researcher found the function of social deixis to show the relation and social distinction between the participants in social relationships. Lara Jean used addressee "Dad" which shows the relational expression, which means that there is a relational expression between the speaker and the addressee because it shows the relationship between the daughter of the family (Lara Jean) and her male parent. There is also social deixis with absolute expression that is marked by the use of addressee and surname "Mrs. Rothschild". The absolute expression has a function to show that there is a social distinction that indicates the authorized recipient in a social relationship. Based on Levinson's theory (1983), social deixis

has the function to encode the social characteristics among the participants in the social relationship.

There is reason why the main character Lara Jean mostly uses person deixis or why the person deixis is more dominant than any other type of deixis found in her utterance. Lara Jean uses person deixis to refer to herself and the addressee. She uses pronouns as the mark of person deixis when she has to interact with other characters. Specifically, Lara Jean dominantly uses the first person deixis than any other person deixis types when she is talking about herself and when she refers to herself and other characters who happened to be in the same speech event. Because in this movie Lara Jean is the center of the story and she has to interact with other characters, it makes Lara Jean produces a lot number of person deixis. When Lara Jean utilizes person deixis, she uses a cohesion device in which Lara Jean uses pronouns to refer back to a previously mentioned noun. While discourse deixis comes in the second place. Since the conversation is based on daily communication, discourse deixis appears often. It is because the conversation mostly was between Lara Jean and her friends, so the conversation is less formal. Meanwhile, the spatial deixis and temporal deixis are less appear, it is because the place referent and time referent have been said by the other characters so the main character does not need to mention it again. Lastly, the social deixis is least appear in Lara Jean's utterance. Social deixis mostly appears when Lara Jean interacts with her parent, while Lara Jean mostly interacts with her friends, it makes social deixis the least deixis types which appear in Lara Jean's utterance.

In conducting this research, the researcher presented some relevant previous studies. The first study is conducted by Aulia Fauziah (2015) entitled “An Analysis of Deixis in “A Thousand Words” Movie Script by Steven Koren”. In her study, Fauziah’s found person deixis is marked by subject pronouns such as *I, we, you, she, he, they, and it*; object pronouns *me, us, him, and her*; and possessive pronouns such as *your manuscript*. Spatial deixis in Fauziah’s study is marked by adverbial of place such as *here* and *there*, and temporal deixis is marked adverbial of time such as *today, now, then, tonight, yesterday, and tomorrow*. The second study is conducted by Wahyu Eka Agustina Maharani (2018) entitled “An Analysis of Spatial and Temporal Deixis Used by Grant as The Main Character in Jurassic Park Movie Script”. In Maharani’s study, spatial deixis is marked adverbial of place such as *here, there, Costa Rica, Jurassic Park*; and also marked by demonstrative *this*. Temporal deixis in Maharani’s study is marked by the adverbial of time such as *now, before, about, already, and last*. The last study is conducted by Ariek Wahyuni Astutiningtyas (2016) entitled “Deixis Types Used by The Main Character (Elsa) in Movie Script of Frozen”. Astutiningtyas found person deixis is marked by subject pronouns such as *I, you, and we*; possessive pronouns such as *my sister, my blessing, and my glove*; reflexive pronouns such as *yourself*. Spatial deixis in Astutiningtyas’ study is marked by adverbial of place such as *here*.

In line with the previous studies, based on the finding, the deixis analysis conducted by the researcher found that the person deixis in “To All the Boys: P.S. I Still Love You” movie script is also marked by subject pronouns such as *I, you, we, they, he, and she*; object pronouns such as *you, him, and her*; possessive

pronouns such as *mine*, *yours* and *us*; and reflexive pronouns such as *myself*. Spatial deixis in the researcher's study is also marked by adverbial of place such as *here*. Temporal deixis is also marked by the adverbial of time such as *before*, *today*, *right now*, *this Friday*, and *tomorrow*. In addition, there discourse deixis in the main character's utterance that is marked by demonstrative *this* and *that* along with the plural form. Lastly, there is social deixis that is marked by addressees such as *Mom*, *Dad*, and *Miss*.