

Deixis in Raya and The Last Dragon Movie Script

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Abstract

Some difficulties of the speakers in using the deixis in the social interaction, and make the speakers misunderstand the message of utterances. The research aimed to find out the types and function of deixis in the Raya and The Last Dragon movie script. The deixis are always found in the daily interaction. The deixis were analyzed in the interaction or the utterance in which related to the people, something, place and time. The research applied qualitative descriptive through pragmatic approach in analyzing the data. The data were obtained by reading, identifying, highlighting the words that contained deixis in the utterance based on Levinson theory. The results show that there were five types of deixis used in movie script namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Person deixis was the most dominant types used in movie script. Every deixis has different functions based on the types of deixis such as: person deixis has 6 functions, time deixis has 3 functions, place deixis has 3 functions, discourse deixis has 2 functions and social deixis has 5 functions.

Key words: Deixis Types, Last Dragon, Movie Script, Interaction



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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool that used by people to communicate. People use language to express their ideas or feelings both orally and written form (Hasanah, 2016). People can communicate and understand each other through language. Therefore language has an important role in human daily activities. In communicating there are many aspects that included such as speaker, listener, meaning, context and purpose (Ridwan, 2019). According to Ainiyah, et al., (2019) people use language to transfer information or message. Language is also used in making a screenplay on a movie which called movie script.

Script is a written text by screenwriters for film, television program and video game (Nurjanah, 2018). Sometimes it also contains with dialogue, action, movement and the expression of the characters. A script of the movie can help people to understand more about the meaning of the movie.

The subject that studied about language is called pragmatic. Pragmatic is a branch of linguistics that study about the contextual meaning. Language and context are two things that cannot be separated because they are related to each other and contextual meaning is connected with reference (Fauziah, 2015).

Understanding the meaning of the word in communication, people have to know the contextual information because every utterance refers to different thing based on the speaker's meaning. Talking about meaning deixis is one of pragmatic study about meaning.

Deixis is a word or phrase whose meaning based on the context of its reference. Deixis is used to explain the meaning of the speaker in the speech such as; the person, time, place,

discourse and social those are known as context (Salamah, 2021). According to Levinson (1983), Deixis divided into five parts such as person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The type of deixis is known as a context and to understand the meaning of the utterance from the speaker, listener has to know the types of contexts that is meant by the speaker to avoid misunderstanding. Setiakawanti (2018) states that in learning language especially for the people who learn English as the second language, deixis is the important part to learn because it is about meaning. The communication can work if the speaker and listener can understand each other. Deixis has a function to assist listeners or readers in understanding the content of the speech or reading. In particular, deixis also has different functions according to types of context in deixis.

From the definition above, the researcher decides to do analysis on the types and the function of deixis in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie script using pragmatic approach and theory by Levinson (1983). This research is entitled *Deixis in Raya and The Last Dragon Movie Script*. The researcher choosing *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie script because there are five types of deixis that used in the movie script and the element of deixis is often used in spoken and written form and also this movie script has never been researched before.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Previous Studies

The following below are related studies conducted by previous researchers: (Salim, Julika Saras Dewi, 2018) *Personal Pronoun in Tidore Language (A Politeness Study)* this research aimed to find out all polite and impolite types of Tidore personal pronouns and the use by teenagers at Dokiri sub-district in South, Folarora sub-district, Afa-Afa sub-district in North and Kalaodi sub-district in East Tidore District by using Fishman theory through ethnography qualitative method. The result showed there are various personal pronouns consisted in one personal types of pronoun and only Afa-Afa teenagers sub-district using the impolite personal pronoun when speaking with adult in Tidore District.

Fadillah & Septyani (2018) studied the types of deixis and the frequency of each deixis. The research used descriptive qualitative method and using documentary technique in collecting data. The results show that there are three types of deixis found in *Beauty and The Beast* movie script and there are nine frequencies of deixis. Type of Person deixis is used 128 times which is the most dominant type of deixis in *Beauty and The Beast* movie script. Moreover, Cahyani (2018) studied the type of deixis and the references that contained in novel written by Jane Austen entitled *Pride and Prejudice*. The writer used qualitative descriptive method and theory by Yule Theory (1996). The result of this research show that there are three types of deixis that found in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* they are 98 data of person deixis, 8 data of spatial deixis and there are 11 data of temporal deixis. Person deixis was the most dominant type of deixis found in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* written by Jane Austen.

Asmarita & Haryudin (2019) analyzed the types of deixis and to discover the most dominant type of deixis in Ridwan Kamil's Speech. This research using descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data and theory by Levinson (1983) to analyze the types of deixis. The result showed that only three types of deixis was found in Ridwan Kamil's Speech at The Asia Africa Conference (KAA) they were person deixis, time deixis and social deixis and the most dominant types of deixis was person deixis.

Retnowaty (2019) described how deixis are used in Donald Trump's Speech to UN General Assembly. The research was using qualitative descriptive method and theory by Levinson about deixis. The result of this research showed that there are five types of deixis that found in Donald Trump's Speech they are person, place, time, discourse and social deixis. The mostly deixis used by Donald Trump was the person deixis with the frequency of 279 (81.10%).

Herman & Pardede (2020) studied the deixis based on Levinson's theory in the Business Article of the Jakarta Post. This research was applied descriptive qualitative method. After analyzing the data, the result showed that there five types of deixis in the Business Article of the Jakarta Post which is person deixis was the dominant types of deixis that found in the Business Article of the Jakarta Post.

Purba (2020) Understanding Deixis in The Song Lyrics of Salam Alaikum this research aimed to discover three types of deixis that contained in song lyrics of Harris J's Salam Alaikum. This research using descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The result showed that there are three types of deixis in the lyrics song of Harris J's Salam Alaikum they were person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. The most dominant deixis in the lyrics song of Harris J's Salam Alaikum was person deixis.

Soendari (2020) Social Deixis in the Movie Entitled Beauty and The Beast 2017 this research aimed to discusses the use, the types and the function of social deixis based on the main character in the movie entitled Beauty and The Beast. The writer use theory by Levinson's and using descriptive method. The result of the research show that there are 38 sentences containing social deixis and there are four functions of the social deixis found in this movie.

Sinaga, et al., (2020) analyzed the three types of deixis using Yule's theory. This research applied descriptive qualitative method. The result of this research showed that there are three types of deixis found in the Song based on Yule's theory they were person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Person deixis is the most dominant type of deixis that was found by the writer. Furthermore, Indrasara (2021) found that there are four of five types of deixis that used in the story they were person deixis, time deixis, place deixis and social deixis and the most dominant deixis used in the story was person deixis.

Saputri (2016) analyzed the types of deixis and the dominant deixis in Black Swan Movie Script. This study applied descriptive qualitative method. The result showed that there are four types of deixis in Black Swan Movie Script they are personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal and discourse deixis which is personal deixis especially third person is the most dominant in Black Swan Movie Script.

Based on the previous studies above, there are two research showed that the researchers did not found all the types of deixis based on Levinson's theory and the person deixis was the most dominant types of deixis that found by the researchers. The results of the research is not to repeat the research in the past, although the research is about deixis and used Levinson's theory (1983), but the object was different because the writer chose Raya and The Last Dragon movie script as the object of this research.

2.2. Related Theories

Deixis is a word or phrase whose meaning based on the context of its reference. Salamah, et al., (2021, p. 65) deixis is a part of pragmatic approach that study about the meaning of the word based on the context of the word used in utterance. According to Abdulameer (2019, p.

292) deixis is a term which refers to words that cannot be understand without the contextual information. Levinson (1983, p. 54) states that the phenomenon of deixis is the most obvious way of knowing the relationship between language and the context that exists in a language structure itself. Deixis used to analyze the conversation or the utterance because every utterance is related to the point of people, something, place and time. Deixis can be interpreted as a form of language whose reference point depends on the speaker.

Deixis has different functions based on the types of deixis itself. Purwandari, et al., (2019, p. 189) said that “there are two functions of deixis such as general and particular. In general, deixis serves to assist people in understanding the content of an utterance or reading”. Meanwhile, in particular deixis also has a different functions according to the type and the context in the deixis. In pragmatic, deixis is an important part that cannot be ignored in terms of language use because it is interpretation depends on the context and the speaker intention. According to Levinson (1983, p. 62) theory, there are five categories of deixis namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

Person deixis or personal deixis is used to indicate the person who utters the utterance in communication. Nurjanah (2018, p. 26) said that “Personal deixis refers to a person or participant in the communication”. Meanwhile Levinson (1983, p. 62) said that “person deixis is divided into three parts namely first person pronoun (I, and we), second person pronoun (you), and the third person pronoun (she, he, it and they)”. First person refers to the speaker or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker, second person refers to the person spoken to or person identified as addressee and the third person refers to the person being spoken to or the referents are neither the speaker nor addresses. Person pronouns could be a singular or plural. Singular used to mention only one person, while plural used to mentions more than one person.

Time deixis refers to the time of the utterance or the conversation takes place. Levinson (1983, p. 73) state that it is important to distinguish the moment of utterance or coding time from the moment of receiving time. Meanwhile Purwandari, et al., (2019, p. 188) states that time deixis is expressed by adverb of time. Time deixis is divided into three parts namely (1) what is happening, (2) what will be happened, (3) that has happened. There are several words that include time deixis, they are now, tomorrow, yesterday and many more.

Place deixis or spatial deixis is the relation of place between the speaker and the thing which meant. Pangaribuan, et al., (2015, p. 174) states that place deixis is a study of how to encode the expression of place deixis requires contextual information about the place in the utterance. According to Levinson (1983, p. 79) deixis place concerns with the specification of location in the speech event which includes close to the speaker (here), far from the speaker but close to the listener (there), and away from the speaker and listener (there). Place deixis can be seen from using demonstrative adverbs here and there (Ridwan, 2019, p. 11). The place deixis was used to convey the information through the form of location that was known from the relative location of the speaker and listener place.

Discourse deixis also known as text deixis refers to the use of expressions in an utterance. According to Levinson (1983, p. 85) discourse deixis concerns the use of expression within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains in the utterance. Discourse deixis divided into two part such as anaphora and cataphora. Anaphora has a function to explain the words or text that had been mentioned before. Cataphora are words or

text that refers to the thing to be mention. Discourse deixis can be expressed with demonstrative this and that (Ainiyah, et al., 2019, p. 291). The demonstrative pronoun of that is always be as the anaphora, meanwhile this can be anaphora or cataphora depending on which context it refers to. A word can be called as discourse deixis if it refers to a definite part of the text where the referent is made into the current discourse.

Social deixis is concerned with the grammaticalization on encoding in language structure of social information. According to Levinson (1983, p. 90) social deixis divided into two parts namely relational form and absolute form. The form of relational social deixis is a social deixis that relates to the respect directed by the speaker to the reference or listener. Meanwhile absolute form are the forms of language that has been set for the speaker. Absolute form of social deixis are sometimes associated with different social statuses (higher and lower). The function of social deixis is to show the social status between participants in utterance.

3. METHOD

The research applied descriptive qualitative method. Through descriptive research, the writer described events and occurrences, namely deixis from the *Raya and the Last Dragon* movie script. *Raya and The Last Dragon* is a 2021 American computer-animated fantasy adventure movie produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and it was written by Qui Nguyen and Adele Lim which has 96 pages. There were a few steps in obtaining the data they were: reading the movie script, identifying and highlighting the words in the utterance that included five types of deixis they were person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis based on Levinson theory from the movie script of *Raya and The Last Dragon*, discovering the function of deixis based on the types of deixis in the utterance and the final step was concluding the results of the data analysis.

4. RESULTS

In accordance with the objective of this study, the writer divides the data findings into two parts.

4.1 Types of Hedonisms and How Hedonisms Were Portrayed Found in Tony Kushner's Play "*Angels in America*".

The writer found data of hedonism portrayed in the script. The data consists into 2 types of hedonism

Hedonistic Egoism

Data 1: "I have to finish painting the bedroom". The writer concluded the first data as hedonistic

Based on the objectives of this study, the writer divided the data into two parts as follows;

4.1 Types of Deixis in *Raya and The Last Dragon* Movie Script

Person Deixis

Raya : I know what you're thinking. (*Raya and The Last Dragon*, 2022, p. 1)

The word I in the utterance above was singular type of first person pronoun because it only mention one person which was the speaker. In this utterance, the word I was refers to Raya as a speaker in dialog.

Raya : Chief Benja. Look, I know it's your job to try and stop me, but you won't. (*Raya and*

The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 5)

The word me in the utterance above was singular type of first person pronoun because it only mention one person which the speaker. In this utterance, the word me was refers to Raya as an object.

Raya : Magical creatures who brought us water and rain and peace. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 1)

The word us in the utterance above was plural type of first person pronoun because it mention more than one person and it refers the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. In this utterance, the word us was refers to Raya and Kumandran people as an object.

Raya : Kumandra. This is what we used to be, when our land was whole and we lived harmoniously alongside dragons. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 1)

The word we in the utterance above was plural type of first person pronoun because it mention more than one person and refers to Raya as a speaker and Kumandran people.

Young Raya: Chief Benja. Look, I know it's your job to try and stop me, but you won't. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 5)

The word you in the utterance above was singular type of second person pronoun because it only mention one person. In this utterance, the word you refers to Chief Benja.

Raya : Hey, guys. Do you want to play hide and seek? (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 56)

The word you in the utterance above was plural type of second person pronoun because it mentions more than one person. In this utterance, the word you refers to Noi and the three Ongis.

Raya : They are? (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 8)

The word they in the utterance above was plural type of third person pronoun because it mention more than one person and it refers to group of person being spoken to. In this utterance, the word they was refers to four clans they were Tail, Talon, Spine and Fang.

Raya : From the looks of it, she was hoarding the gem and became a victim of her own traps. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 32)

The word she in the utterance above was singular type of third person pronoun because it mention only one person and it refers to the singular female person being spoken to. In this utterance, the word she was refers to chief of Tail.

Raya : Look, my father blindly trusted people and now he's stone. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 40)

The word he in the utterance above was singular type of third person pronoun because it mentioned only one person and refers to Chief Benja as Raya's Father.

Raya : You might want to take out that blade. You're gonna need it. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 5)

The word it in the utterance above was singular type of third person pronoun because it mention only one thing and it refers to the thing that was being spoken. In this utterance, the word it was refers to blade.

Raya : Okay, OKAY, we can do this. I'm ready. I know exactly how we'll stop them. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 8)

The word them in the utterance above was plural type of third person pronoun because it

mention more than one person and refers to four clans they were Fang, Tail, Talon and Spain as an object.

Raya : That's when the mighty Sisudatu, the last dragon, concentrated all her magic into a gem and... (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 2)

The word her in the utterance above was singular type of third person pronoun because it mention only one person and it refers to the person being spoken to. In this utterance, the word her was refers to Sisu as an object.

Raya : We don't know him. It could be poisoned. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 40)

The word him in the utterance above was singular type of third person pronoun because it mention only one person and it refers to the person being spoken to. In this utterance, the word him was refers to Boun as an object.

Time Deixis

Raya : I know what you're thinking. A lone rider, a dystopian world, a land that's gone to waste - how did this world get so broken? Well, that all began 500 years ago. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 1)

The phrase 500 years ago from the utterance above was time deixis that refers to the time of an event or moment happened in the past. In this utterance the speaker used the word ago to describe about how the world broken 500 years ago. The word ago was refers to adverb of time that talking about something happened in the past.

Raya : But that's not how the world broke. That didn't truly happen until 500 years later when I came into the story. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 3)

The phrase 500 years later from the utterance above was time deixis that used to explain about the time of an event that will be happened in the future. The phrase 500 years later used by the speaker to describe an event that will happened and it was about how the world truly broke.

Raya : Anyone hoping to steal the dragon gem now has to face the fury of the TWO baddest blades in all the lands. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 7)

The word now from the utterance above was time deixis that used to explain about the time of a moment that happening in the present. The word now was adverb of time which refers to current situation in utterance that uttered by the speaker.

Raya: Today? When exactly do you think "today" is? (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 24)

The word today from the utterance above was time deixis that used to explain about the time of a moment that happening in the present. The word today was adverb of time which refers to current situation in utterance that uttered by the speaker.

Place Deixis

Raya: Sisudatu... I don't know if you're listening. I've searched every river to find you. And now I'm here at the very last one. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 22)

The word here in the utterance above was a place deixis which refers river which close to the speaker. In this utterance the speaker had searched every river to find sisudatu and finally she was at the last one of the river.

Raya: Please get out of there! (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 39)

The word there in the utterance above was a place deixis that refers river which far from the speaker but close to the listener. In this utterance Raya asking Sisu to get out of the river because someone could see her.

Discourse Deixis

Raya: I know what you're thinking. A lone rider, a dystopian world, a land that's gone to waste - how did this world get so broken? (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 1)

The word that in the utterance above was a discourse deixis types anaphora because the word that used to explain the words that had been mentioned before and it refers to a dystopian world therefore it include type of anaphora.

Raya: Kumandra. This is what we used to be, when our land was whole and we lived harmoniously alongside dragons - magical creatures who brought us water and rain and peace. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 1)

The word this in the utterance above was a discourse deixis types anaphora and cataphora. In the utterance the word this have two functions which is to explain the words that had been mentioned before and it refers to Kumandra therefore it include type of anaphora. The second was has a function as a cataphora which is to explain how was the real Kumandra before it separated.

Social Deixis

Raya: Kumandra. This is what we used to be, when our land was whole and we lived harmoniously alongside dragons - magical creatures that brought us water and rain and peace. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 1)

The words magical creatures from the utterance above was the form of absolute social deixis types authorized recipient. From the utterance there were obvious differences between the speakers as the ordinary human being with the dragon as magical creatures.

Raya: Chief Benja. Look, I know it's your job to try and stop me, but you won't. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 5)

The words Chief from the utterance above was the form of absolute social deixis types authorized recipient. The word Chief was a form of respects that given to someone because of his position as a leader in a village.

Raya: That's when the mighty Sisudatu, the last dragon, concentrated all her magic into a gem and... (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 2)

The words mighty were the form of absolute social deixis types authorized recipient. From the utterance there was an obvious difference between the speakers as the ordinary human being with the dragon as magical creatures who has the power to fight the druun.

Raya: You got it, Captain. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 45)

The word Captain was absolute social deixis types authorized recipient. The word Captain was a form of respect that given to someone because of his position as a leader in a group and it refers to Boun as the captain on the boat.

Raya: Now, the palace will be swarming with Fang soldiers. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 69)

The word Soldiers was absolute social deixis types authorized recipient. The word Soldiers was a form of respect that given to someone because of their professions and it was refers to the Fang Kingdom soldiers.

Raya: Hey there, princess undercut, fancy meeting you here. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 64)

The word Princess was absolute social deixis types authorized recipient. The word Princess was a form of respect that given to someone because of the title held as a royal

princess and from the utterance Namaari was a princess of Fang.

Raya: Hey, bud. That was awesome. Gimme some shell. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 4)

The word buddy was relational social deixis types honorific addressee and it used by Raya to clarify the closeness of social relations or kinship with her friend and it refers to Tuk-Tuk.

Raya: Hey. Come with me, dep la. I wanna show you something. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 15)

The word dep la was relational social deixis types honorific addressee. In Kumandran language, the words “dep la” has a meaning as best friend. The word depla was used by Raya to clarify the closeness of social relations or kinship with her friend and it only refers to Namaari.

Raya: Yeah well this one was easy, but the rest of them are being held by a bunch of no-good binturis. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 33)

The word binturis was relational social deixis types of honorific to addressee. The word binturi has the same meaning with the word insult. In this utterance, Raya has a bad relationship with Namaari, therefore Raya used the word binturi to shown the social relationship with Namaari and it was only refers to Namaari.

Raya: Look, my father blindly trusted people and now he's stone. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 40)

The word father was relational social deixis types of honorific to addressee. The word father was used by Raya to shown the respect to her father and it refers to Chief Benja as Raya's father.

Raya: Okay, Tong, look, you don't know me, I don't know you. But I'm sure that you know a back door or way outta here and it's really important that my friends stay safe. (Raya and The Last Dragon, 2022, p. 63)

The word friends was relational social deixis types the speaker and group. The word friends was used by Raya to clarify the closeness of social relations or kinship with her friends and it refers to Sisu, Boun, Noi, Tuk-Tuk and the three Ongis.

The explanation above showed that in Raya and The Last Dragon movie script there were five types of deixis namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

4.2 The function of deixis in Raya and The Last Dragon movie script

Person Deixis

In Raya and The Last Dragon movie script the word I and me have a function as a singular first person pronoun. The word we and us have a function as a plural first person pronoun. The word you have two functions they were as a singular and plural second person pronoun. The word they and them have a function as a plural third person pronoun. The word she, he, it, her and him have a function as a singular third person pronoun.

Time Deixis

In Raya and The Last Dragon movie script the word ago has a function to explain the moment that has happened in the past. The word later has a function to explain the moment that will be happened in the future. The word now and today script have a function to explain

the moment that happening in the present.

Place Deixis

The word here in Raya and The Last Dragon movie script has a deixis function to explain the specification of location which the place was close to the speaker. Meanwhile, the word there have two functions they were: first was to explain the specification of location which far from the speaker but close to the listener and the second was to explain the specification of location which far away from the speaker and the listener.

Discourse Deixis

The words that in the movie script have function as an anaphora which explained the words that had been mentioned before. Meanwhile, the word this have two functions they were: as an anaphora which to explain the words that had been mentioned before and as a cataphora which to explained the word to be mention.

Social Deixis

In Raya and The Last Dragon movie script, the words magical creatures have a function to distinguish the social level between the speaker and the addressee. The words Chief have a function to distinguish the social level between the speaker and the listener. The words mighty have a function to distinguish the social level between the speaker and the addressee. The word Captain has a function to distinguish the social level between the speaker and the listener. The word soldiers have a function to distinguish the social identity between the speaker and the listener. The word princess has a function to distinguish the social status between the speaker and the listener speaker and the listener. The word buddy has a function to clarify the closeness of social relations. The word dep la has a function to clarify the closeness of social relations. The word binturis has a function to clarify the closeness of social relations. The word father has a function to maintain the language manners. The words my friends has a function to clarify the closeness of social relations.

Based on the explanation above deixis has different functions according to the types of deixis. Person deixis has a function as singular and plural first person pronoun, singular and plural second person pronoun, singular and plural third person pronoun. Time deixis has a function to explain the time of an event which happened in past, present and in the future. Place deixis has a function to explain the place that closes to the speaker, close to the listener and the place that away from the speaker and the listener. Discourse deixis has a function to explain the words that had been mentioned before and the words to be mentioned in utterance. Social deixis has a function to distinguish the social status between the speaker and the listener, to distinguish the social level between the speaker and the listener, to distinguish the social identity between the speaker and the listener, to clarify the closeness of social relational and to maintain the language manners.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Types of Deixis

Person Deixis

Person deixis was used to indicate the person who utters the utterance. There were three parts of person deixis namely first person pronoun, second person pronoun and the third

person pronoun. First person pronoun refers to the speaker who uttered the utterance and both of the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker like the words I, me, us and we. The word we has different references depending on the people around the speaker and it used to mentioned more than one people that grouped with the speaker. The speaker used the word we to represent the group in communicating. Second person pronoun refers to the person who is being addressed or listener like the word you and the third person pronoun refers to the person or thing that was being spoken or the referents were neither the speaker nor addresses like the words she, he, it, they, them, her and him. Person pronouns could be a singular or plural. When the speaker only mention one person or to mention she/he self that was singular but it was plural when the speaker mentions more than one person which included the speaker itself. As the Levinson (1983, p.62) stated that person deixis was the encoding of the participant role in the speech in which the utterance is delivered.

Time Deixis

Time deixis refers to an expression that point to special period when the speaker produced the utterances. Time deixis was encoded with present time, past time and future time. The words ago, today, now and later were time deixis because it used by the speaker to encoding the time of the moment or event happen when the speaker produced the utterances. The word ago used to indicate the moment that happened in the past. The word today used to indicate the moment that happened in the present and the word later used to indicate the moment that will happened in the future. Time deixis cannot be determined based on the position of the planet earth to the sun. But, time deixis was determined when someone expresses a certain time in the utterance. As Levinson (1983, p. 73) stated that it is important to distinguish the moment of utterance or coding time from the moment of receiving time.

Place Deixis

Place deixis was the relation of place between speaker and the listener. Place deixis divided into 3 parts namely the place that close to the speaker, the place that close to the listener and the place that away from the speaker and listener but known by the speaker. To find out the pecific location of the speaker and listener can be determined by words that will uttered by the speaker. The speaker will use the word here if the location was close to the speaker and used the word there if the location was close to the listener or away from the speaker or listener based on the context that will be delivered by the speaker which close to the speaker or away form boththe speaker and listener. The specifications of place were used to clarify the locatedof the objects. As Levinson (1983, p. 79) stated that deixis place concern with the specification of location in the speech event which includes close to the speaker (here), far from the speaker but close to the listener (there) and away from the speaker and listener (there).

Discourse Deixis

There were 2 types of discourse deixis namely anaphora and cataphora. It called anaphora when it refers to the word that has been previously mentioned in the utterance. Meanwhile it called cataphora when the words or text refers to the thing to be mention which mean appointment to something that will be mentioned in the utterance. The demonstrative pronoun of that is always be an anaphora because it refers to the word that had been mentioned before. Meanwhile this can be anaphoraor cataphora depending on which context

it refers to. As Levinson (1983, p. 85) stated that discourse deixis concerns with the use of expression within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains in the utterance.

Social Deixis

Social deixis refers to the social ranking and position between the speaker and the addressee in the society using language. There were 2 types of social deixis namely absolute form and relational form. Absolute form were the forms of language that has been set for the speaker and this form of honor that is limited to recipients or honors that were only truly addressed to the person who have the right such as mighty, magical creatures, chief, princess, soldiers and captain. The relational form was a form of social deixis that relates to the respect directed by the speaker to the reference or listener or commonly called politeness in language using words father, buddy, dep la, binturis and friends. Relational form also used to clarify the closeness of the social relationship. As Levinson (1983, p. 89) stated that Social deixis was a word which reflected the reality of the social situation in which the utterance occurs.

The explanation above showed that there were five types of deixis based on Levinson's theory that contained in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie script namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

5.2 The Functions of Deixis

In *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie script deixis has different functions based on the types of deixis.

Person deixis have 6 functions they were singular first person pronoun the word I and Me because it only mention one person and refers to the speaker, plural first person pronoun the word us and we because it mentions more than one person and refers to both of the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker, singular second person pronoun the word you because it only mention one person and refers to the person spoken to, plural second person pronoun the word you because it mentions more than one person and refers the group identified as addressee, singular third person pronoun the word she, he, her, him and it because it only mention one person or thing and refers to person or thing that was being spoken and plural third person pronoun the word they and them because it mentions more than one person and refers to the group of person that was being spoken.

The function of time deixis was to explain the time of moment or event happen in utterance. There were 3 functions of time deixis they were to explain the moment that happened in past, to explain the moment that happened in present and to explain the moment that happened in the future. The speaker used adverb of time to explain the moment in utterance which happened in the past (ago), present (now and today) and what will happened in the future (later). Therefore time deixis have 3 function.

Place deixis has a function to explain the specification of location between the speaker and the listener. Place deixis have 3 functions they were to explain the place that close to the speaker (here) which mean the place where the speaker uttered the utterance, to explain the place that close to the listener (there) means that the place where the listener stand and to explain the place that away from the speaker and the listener (there) means somewhere which the place was knowing by the speaker or the listener.

Discourse deixis have 2 functions they were as an anaphora and cataphora. When it has a function to explain the words that had been mentioned before in utterance it called anaphora

marked with the word that and when it has a function to explain the words to be mentioned in utterance it called cataphora marked with the word this. The word this could be an anaphora and cataphora based on the context of the word. It become anaphora when it was explaining the word that has been mentioned in utterance and become cataphora when it has a function to explain the words to be mentioned in utterance.

The last one was social deixis have 5 functions they were: to distinguish the social status between the speaker and the listener because of someone status social (higher and lower) like Princess. To distinguish the social level between the speaker and the listener because of the position held by someone like chief. To distinguish the social identity between the speaker and the listener because of the person profession like soldiers. To clarify the closeness of social relational like friends and to maintain the language manners because of the respect that given to someone like father.

From the explanation above the writer concluded that In Raya and The Last Dragon movie script deixis has different functions according to the types of deixis. Person deixis have 6 functions. Time deixis have 3 functions. Place deixis have 3 functions Discourse deixis have 2 functions. Social deixis have 5 functions.

6. CONCLUSIONS

There were five types of deixis used in Raya and The Last Dragon movie script based on Levinson's theory namely person deixis (I, me, us, we), time deixis (ago, later, now and today), place deixis (here and there), discourse deixis (this and that) and social deixis (magical creatures, Chief Benja, mighty, Tail Chief, Captain Boun, Chief of Talon, Fang gang, Fang soldiers, princess, buddy, ba, Dep la, binturis, father, my friends). Deixis has different functions according to the types of deixis. Person deixis has a function as singular and plural first person pronoun, singular and plural second person pronoun, singular and plural third person pronoun. Time deixis has a function to explain the time of an event which happened in past, present and in the future. Place deixis has a function to explain the place in which close to the speaker, close to the listener and the place that away from the speaker and the listener. Discourse deixis has a function to explain the words that had been mentioned before and the words to be mentioned in utterance. Social deixis has a function to distinguish the social status between the speaker and the listener, the social level between the speaker and the listener, the social identity between the speaker and the listener, to clarify the closeness of social relational and to maintain the language manners.

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