

**AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS FOUND IN “THE
TOMORROW WAR” MOVIE: PRAGMATICS
APPROACH**

THESIS



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PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2022**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
English Sarjana Sastra**



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Hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

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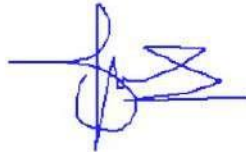
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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'J' followed by a series of loops and a horizontal line.

**Mhd. Johan, S.S., M.Hum
Supervisor**

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berfokus untuk mengetahui jenis dan fungsi deiksis. Secara teoritis, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menambah pengetahuan, dan pengalaman, khususnya untuk pengetahuan tentang deiksis. Secara praktis, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kepraktisan bagi peneliti dalam menjelaskan fenomena deiksis dalam komunikasi. Deiksis akan menjadi objek penelitian. Deiksis mengacu pada fenomena pemahaman makna kata dan frasa sesuai dengan konteksnya. Selain itu, deiksis juga terdapat dalam film. Film “The Tomorrow War” terlampir sebagai sumber data. Peneliti menggunakan teori Yule (2017) untuk menjelaskan jenis-jenis deiksis. Ada tiga jenis deiksis, yaitu deiksis persona, deiksis spasial, dan deiksis temporal. Peneliti menggunakan teori Jakobson (1960) untuk menentukan fungsi deiksis. Ada enam fungsi deiksis, yaitu referensial, emotif, konatif, metalingual, fatis, dan terakhir puitis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan teori (Creswell, 2013). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasi dan teknik non-partisipatif yang dikemukakan oleh Surdayanto (2015) untuk mengumpulkan data. Metode identitas pragmatik dan kompetensi pragmatik dalam teknik penyetaraan diterapkan dalam penelitian ini oleh (Surdayanto 2015). Hasil analisis disajikan dengan menggunakan metode informal yang dikemukakan oleh (Surdayanto 2015). Hasilnya, ada 38 kata yang menunjukkan deiksis persona, 8 kata menunjukkan deiksis spasial, dan 9 kata menunjukkan deiksis temporal. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, terdapat 36 ucapan yang menunjukkan fungsi referensial, 6 ucapan menunjukkan fungsi emotif, 7 ucapan menunjukkan fungsi konatif, 3 ucapan menunjukkan fungsi metalingual, dan 3 ucapan menunjukkan fungsi fatis. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa jenis deiksis yang dominan ditemukan adalah deiksis persona, sedangkan jenis fungsi deiksis yang dominan adalah referensial.

Kata kunci: *Konteks, Deiksis, Pragmatik*

ABSTRACT

This research focuses on finding out the types and functions of deixis. Theoretically, this research is performed to increase knowledge, and experience, especially for knowledge of deixis. Practically, this research is expected to contribute practicality for the researcher explaining the phenomenon of deixis in Communication. Deixis will become the object of the research. Deixis refers to the phenomenon of understanding the meaning of words and phrases according to the context. Besides, deixis is also found in an movie. “The Tomorrow War” movie is attached as the data source. The researcher will use Yule (2017)’s theory to explain the types of deixis. There are three types of deixis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The researcher used Jakobson (1960)’s theory to determines the function of deixis. There are six functions of deixis, namely referential, emotive, conative, metalingual, phatic, and the last poetic. This research used the descriptive qualitative method by (Creswell, 2013). The research used the observation method and non-participatory technique proposed by Surdayanto (2015) to collect the data. The pragmatic identity method and pragmatic competence- in equalizing technique applied in this research by (Surdayanto 2015). The results of the analysis presented by using informal methods proposed by (Surdayanto 2015). There were 38 words indicated the person deixis, 8 words indicated the spatial deixis, and 9 words indicated the temporal deixis. Based on the result of this research, there were 36 utterances indicated the referential function, 6 utterances indicated the emotive function, 7 utterances indicated the conative function, 3 utterances indicated the metalingual function, and 3 utterances indicated the phatic function. The researcher concluded that the most common kind of deixis found is person deixis, while the most common type of deixis function is referential.

Keywords: Context, Deixis, Pragmatics

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Communication through language is a human way of conveying messages from sender to receiver or from speaker to hearer. Language is essential for human communication to express desires and intentions. Felicia (2001) stated the language is necessary for forming communication include oral and written. In oral communication, people use utterances in society and there is meaning from the utterances. The meaning itself is conveyed varies, depending on the context and situation used. The study of language is called linguistic. Rahardi (2005) Stated linguistics is the study of the use of language and how language is used in communication. A branch of linguistics that studies meaning by looking at its context is called pragmatics. Yule (2006) stated pragmatics is the study of meaning given by the speaker to the hearer. It means that pragmatics is the study of meaning from the speaker, and the purpose of this approach is to know the utterance that the speaker wants to deliver. One of the pragmatic studies namely deixis, Cruse (2018) stated that deixis as meaning different things for different people and deixis is related to its contacts. It means deixis is an utterance that has different references according to its context. Yule (2006) stated deixis means the point of the language directly. Deixis usually describes the function of pronouns, including place, time, and person according to the reference. Deixis is used to find

out who is the speaker, what is referred to in the speech, and when the time in the speech occurs.

Deixis and context are interconnected. The changes of reference in deixis make the speaker must understand the context of the conversation to avoid errors in determining references. The context refers to circumstances that facilitate an interlocutor's interpretation of utterances during an interaction (Erlita, 2019). In other words, context is a conceptual framework about something that is used as a reference in understanding the meaning of speech. In order to avoid misunderstandings, the hearer needs to know what the context is. For more details, there is a phenomenon related to the context and deixis from the language event that the researcher found in the real life. The activity happened at the office and there is a marketing meeting which is attended by all marketing staff from eight branches including new staff named Mundika.

Owner : “Oh **you** are the new staff”
 Manager : “It’s been a week”

From the conversation above, the researcher found the use of deixis. The sentence “Oh you are the new staff” does not address the manager. The use of deixis by someone in language must understand the situation of the conversation. If someone does not understand the situation of the conversation, misunderstanding between the speaker and hearer will happen. The word “you” was pronounced by the owner addressed to Mundika. Mundika did not participate in the conversation. the owner talks to the new staff and the manager is not a new staff but the manager only gave information to the owner. It is person deixis and kind of the second person type, cause “you” refer a person. Yule (2015) stated

person deixis is the first form used to indicate people. Deixis will be easy to understand if the hearer knows the context and for whom “you” is pronounced. According to Brown and Yule (1983), context is the environment or situation in which language is used. Thus, it can be stated that the context influences the use of deixis.

Every people know that they can use language to express the meaning. But, it is not easy to describe the meaning itself. Pragmatics and semantics are branches of linguistics that both studies meaning. Therefore, some people are unable to distinguish the semantics and pragmatics. The semantics of words and sentences is concerned with the intrinsic meaning of the expressions themselves, whereas pragmatics is concerned with the meaning derived from how the words and sentences are used (Kroeger, 2019). “Good ya your score” in semantics, the sentence means praise because semantics focuses on the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Kroeger (2019) agreed that semantics is part of language related to the meaning of expressions and the structure of a speech. Different from semantics, pragmatics focuses on using language according to a certain situation (Yule, 2015).

Mama	:	“What did you got for the exam?”
Son	:	“I got C mom”
Mama	:	“ Good ya your score”

The conversation above is pragmatics. The word “good” above can be interpreted as good or bad when the speaker and hearer know the context. From the context of the conversation above the word "good" is used to satirize. From the statement, it can be concluded that there are two main fields in linguistics that

study meaning. Semantics focuses on the real meaning. Pragmatics focuses on the speaker's meaning and its context.

The phenomena of deixis can be found in the movie, some conversations present deixis in each storyline. The movie is conducted in language events through television media. Henry (2005) stated that movie is made not only to entertain people, but it is also useful in various fields because there is information from the actor to the audience. The movie that the researcher analyzed is “The Tomorrow War”. Directed by Chris McKay, “The Tomorrow War” is a 2021 American military science fiction movie. The movie was written by Zach Dean with 138 minutes long. The movie tells of a war against an alien invention call the white spikes that took place in 2051. To win the war, time-traveling fighters go back 30 years to recruit soldiers from that time to fight in the war. Dann enters the military building and gives the war recruitment documents to the military staff. The military staff checked the files and asked Dann to sit.

Military Staff : “Can you have a sit please, over **there**”
 Dann : “Sure” (13:53-13:55)

From the conversation above, the researcher found the use of deixis. The word “there” which is pronounced by Military Staff refers to the place when the conversation happened between them. This conversation occurs when Dann talks with the military staff. “There” indicates the location where Dann should sit. Dann has to sit in a special technology chair for soldiers who pass recruitment. The word “there” is a kind of spatial deixis. Yule (2017) stated “here” or “there” are reflections of spatial deixis. Spatial deixis is used to point a location uttered by a speaker to the hearer.

Spatial deixis can be interpreted in terms of proximal and distal. Yule (2017) stated the term proximal is referring to the object's location near the speaker, distal conversely. It is the object's location that is far from the speaker. "This and here," are referring proximal. "That and there" are referring the distal. And "there" from the phenomena above is kind of distal because the military staff mentioned something using hand to point the place.

The researcher also found the function of deixis in "The Tomorrow War" movie. Captain Muri who leads the future war told Dann and his members to stay away from the dangerous area. The area was filled with monsters called the White spikes.

Muri : "Get out of there, **move now!**"
 Dann : "We working on it" (00:54:39-00:54:40)

The sentence "Move now!" was uttered by Captain Muri. The sentence "Move now!" is used to describe the conative. Conative relates to the interlocutor or an expression addressed to the interlocutor. Muri said "Move now!" it means she wants the soldiers to do her order immediately. Jakobson (1960) agreed the function expresses the speaker's desire to the recipient by doing something directly. Conative is one of the functions that contain deixis.

To strengthen the explanation of deixis, the researcher provides two previous kinds of research from other researchers. First, the research by Kusumadewi and Anggraeni (2020). The researchers analyzed the kind of deixis used and describe the type of deixis in One Only song lyrics. There are four types of deixis based on their research namely personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and social deixis. One of the examples is "You tell me what did I do",

words “you”, “me”, and “I” are personal deixis. “I” addresses the singer as a subject, “me” refers to the singer as an object, and “you” refers to the girl in the lyric of the song.

Second research by (Viahapsari & Parmawati, 2020). The researchers described the type of deixis. There are 5 types of deixis found in their research namely personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. “For all, we don’t know what happened there”, this sentence was uttered by Satria the main character in the film “I Leave My Heart in Lebanon”. Word “There” is a kind of spatial deixis that refers to a place in the film. Based on the two studies, there are similarity and differences with the research that will be conducted by the researcher. The similarity lies in the discussion of the study of deixis. The differences are in the object of the research and the type of deixis used.

Deixis was chosen by the researcher for this research because the researcher found deixis in “The Tomorrow War” movie. The researcher chose “The Tomorrow War” movie directed by Chris McKay as a data source because the researcher is interested in the plot of the movie. Starring Chris Pratt, the movie tells the story of a battle between humans and aliens. There was an army from 2051 that came in 2022 to recruit people who are prepared to fight against aliens.

Another thing about deixis is the fact that not all words or utterances can be defined as deixis. The researcher found some utterances in “The Tomorrow War” Movie which define deixis and which is not defined deixis. “This is the female white spike” and “This is the place, do not be surprised”. The word “this” in the

utterance “This is the female white hedgehog” does not define deixis. The utterance that contained deixis lies in the sentence “This is Miami, do not be surprised”. The utterance “This is Miami, do not be surprised” is a kind of spatial deixis. The word “this” in the sentence “This is Miami, do not be surprised” refers to the place, the place is Miami. While “this” in the utterance “This is the female white hedgehog” refers to the animal, not the place.

The understanding of words or utterances that contain deixis and not all utterances in the “The Tomorrow War” movie contain deixis are the reason for the researcher’s interest in this research. The explanation above encourages researchers to find out more about the use of deixis including the types of deixis using Yule (2017)’s theory and the functions of deixis using Jakobson (1960)’s theory in “The Tomorrow War” movie. Those types and functions will be described in this research entitled “An Analysis of Deixis found in “The Tomorrow War” Movie: Pragmatic Approach.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

The following research questions provide a framework for defining the problems discussed in this research:

1. Context influences the use of deixis
2. The missing understanding in interpreting the meaning of the utterance
3. Types of deixis found in “The Tomorrow War” movie.
4. The functions of deixis used in “The Tomorrow War” movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The scope of this research is limited in order to focus on the topic. The limitation of the problem as follow:

1. Types of deixis found in “The Tomorrow War” movie.
2. The functions of deixis are used in “The Tomorrow War” movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

In accordance with the background of the above study, the researcher determined a formula to identify the problems as follows:

1. What are the types of deixis found in “The Tomorrow War” movie?
2. What are the functions of deixis used in “The Tomorrow War” movie?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

According to the study objectives, a number of problems are addressed, such as:

1. To find out the types of deixis found in “The Tomorrow War” movie.
2. To find out the functions of utterances that contain deixis used in “The Tomorrow War” movie.

1.6 Significance of the Research

There are two purposes in this research:

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research has two purposes. First, this research provides information related to deixis. Second, this research is also to increase knowledge, experience, especially for our knowledge of deixis.

2. Practical Significance

This research deepens literary knowledge in the field of pragmatic, especially in deixis. Second, this research is expected to contribute practicality for the researcher explaining the phenomena of deixis in communication and interaction. The explanation and analysis are aimed at readers who are interested in studying linguistics, namely Pragmatics and Deixis. This research is also expected to be an important role in the future to other researchers who want to analyze the same field.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

There are a few key terms which are established in this research. The terms as follow:

Pragmatics : Pragmatics is the study of meaning given by the speaker to the hearer (Yule 2006).

Deixis : Deixis means the point of the language directly in language events (Yule, 2006).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The purpose of this part is to explain how the previous studies and related theories have been reviewed. The reviews provide support for this research. Here are details about certain sections that were reviewed.

2.1 Pragmatics

The study of pragmatics involves understanding the meaning of the speaker. It is concerned with the interpretation of meaning as conveyed by a speaker or writer. According to Levinson (1987), pragmatics is the relationship between language and context which is the basis for an understanding of language, in other words regarding the ability of language users or speakers to connect to sentences and contexts appropriately. Pragmatics is the study of how context can contribute to the meaning of utterances. Yule (2014) stated that pragmatics is the study of what speakers mean. In other words, communication does not depend on the meaning of the word in a speech but also understand what the speaker means by their speech in a context. Pragmatics is the study of meaning conveyed by speakers or authors and interpreted by the hearer or reader.

Pragmatics examines the change in the meaning of words or sentences caused by changes in context. Yule (2017) stated pragmatics describes the meaning of language itself by situations and terms of language understanding. The focus of pragmatics is not exclusively on how humans use their language but also

on how they are related to society. Pragmatics is also concern about the use of language that refers to certain references according to usage.

The importance of pragmatics lies in the meaning of the speaker's utterance than the meaning of words themselves. It is impacted by the context in the language event where the utterances happened. Pragmatics emphasizes the speaker's meaning and context meaning. Cutting (2002) stated Pragmatics involves the interpretation of what the person means in a specific context and how that context affects, how do speakers set what they want to say to the other person, where, when, and under what circumstances. Thus, Pragmatics is important in this research because pragmatics applies skills to use language for communication in every situation, and underlies the linguistic interaction between humans as a member of society. Pragmatics focuses on meanings produced by its sentences that can be known by looking at the existing context and finding out the meaning desired by the speaker by understanding the context in the speech event.

2.1.1 Deixis

A speaker who talks to his interlocutor often uses words that refer to the person (me, you) time, or place. The words commonly referred to as deixis have the function to show something. Levinson (1987) stated deixis is the study of the relationship between language and context that is reflected in the structure of language itself. Deixis is a pragmatic branch that examines the meaning of words or sentences caused by changing contexts. In essence, deixis is about understanding the context of interaction between speaker and interlocutor. Yule (2017) stated deixis means the point of the

language directly. Deixis usually describes the function of pronouns, including place, time, and person according to the reference. Deixis is used to find out who is the speaker, what is referred to in the speech, and when the time in the speech occurs.

2.1.2 Types of Deixis

Levinson (1987) stated that deixis is group into five types in turn person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis. While Yule (2017) has another explanation of deixis, deixis is divided into three types. There are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis.

2.1.2.1 Person Deixis

The role of the participant in language events is part of the category of person deixis. Yule (2017) agreed there are three kinds of person deixis namely first person, second person, and third person. In-person deixis, the first person is the speaker's reference to himself, like the word I. The second person is a reference to someone (more than one) who is addressed in conversation like you. The third (singular) person addresses someone who is neither a speaker nor a listener, such as she, he, it. The function of the first, second, and third-person deixis is the same, the function as a pronoun that refers to people. It's just a position that distinguishes three of them. If the first person is a speaker, the second person is the opposite speech or the person to talk to, and the third person is the person who discussed.

The first person deixis is I, it is usually used in writing or speech that formal or informal according to the context of the conversation and with

whom the speaker is speaking. The use of the first-person deixis can also show intimacy between the speaker and listener. The word “you” is a form of second-person deixis. You can be addressed to everyone depending on the social status of the interlocutor. It is not only for singular, second person deixis also has a plural form. The third person deixis consists of she, he, and it. They are used in the position of the subject. In addition, there is a third person (plural) namely they and them. In general, they can be used for humans and animals. They are used to refer to people who are speaking in large numbers. The utterance below shows the type of person deixis

Becca : “Jessica and Ashley, I don’t actually know which one of
 you is which”
 Ashley : “Yeah”

(Ainiyah et al, 2019)

The word “you” expressed by Becca is person deixis. When viewed from the context of the speaker, the word “you” does not describe the singular or is not intended for one person. The word “you” said by Becca is plural, Jessica and Ashley. Becca refers to the two as second-person deixis.

2.1.2.2 Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis is related to the place or location used by the speaker in language events. Spatial deixis is divided into places that are close to the speaker and far from the speaker. In a conversation, someone will distinguish between here, and there. This is because here the location is close to the speaker, there the location is not near the speaker, while “there”

explains the location is not close to the speaker and not close from the hearer.

Yule (2017) stated the distance mentioned above is related to spatial deixis, that's the place of the relationship between the person and the object shown. However, the place from the speaker can be determined by understand the context. Locational deixis works as a demonstrative to indicate a place that is near or far away. The utterance below shows the type of spatial deixis

Rocket : "I would very much to go **there.**"
 Thor : "yes"

(Sari & Zakrimal, 2020)

The word "There" uttered by Rocket is spatial deixis. "There" defines the location which occurs in speaking. The place from the utterance is Nidavelir, and the name Nidavelir is not available in the rocket's speech. From the context, it can be seen that rocket and his friend wanted to go to a gun manufacturing place and that place is called Nidavelir

2.1.2.3 Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis or time deixis is an expression of the distance that can be seen in language events and made by the speaker such as now, today, then, and others. Temporal deixis has a function to referring time that explains whether or not the duration of the event in a language event. According to Yule (2017), temporal deixis is the time as intended by the speaker in the event language. Temporal deixis refers to the time the event

takes place, either past, present, or future. The utterance below shows the type of temporal deixis.

Donald Trump	: “ This year , we also took another significant step forward in the Middle East”
Audience	: [Clapping hands]

(Retnowaty, 2019)

Trump delivers a speech at the Grand Hall of the United Nations Headquarters, New York. Trump delivers speech in front of the General Assembly in 2018. During his speech, Trump mentions the year 2018. 2018 was the year when Trump took significant steps in the Middle East. Based on the context, it can be understood that “this year” means the year 2018. And the word “this year” defines temporal deixis.

2.1.3 Functions of Deixis

A focus of this research is the deixis function, which is closely related to the function of language. The use of deixis by the speaker certainly serves the functions. That also occurs in The “The Tomorrow War” movie. Deixis has functions in language communication. Jakobson (1960)’s function of language is used to examine the function of deixis. Jakobson (1960) stated that there are six functions of language in deixis, namely referential, emotive, conative, metalingual, phatic, and poetic. The functions of deixis concern the speaker, to mention the recipient as the listener, to refer to who is not a speaker or receiver, and to refer to the moment when a statement was made.

2.1.3.1 Referential

Referential serves to talk about objects around the speaker or those in the social environment Jakobson (1960) stated the referential function is a language function that refers to the message and is connected to the context aspect. It means referential has to function to give the information discuss a problem with a certain topic. It can be seen in the conversation below.

Meghan : “The Association of Commonwealth Universities,
which **Her Majesty the Queen is Patron of,**
supports universities to promote equality in
their own institutions.”

Emma : “it’s great.”

(Kanaza, 2020)

The context of the utterance occurs when Meghan talked to the audience she tells to the audience especially Emma that the queen supported all universities. The word “her” uttered by Harriet is kind of person deixis. “Her” used by Meghan has a function to give the information and the utterance has a function of referential because Meghan gave an explanation related to the information of speech. Meghan conveys the message of the queen through her speech.

2.1.3.2 Emotive

Emotive function is used to express the speaker's feelings in language events. Jakobson (1960) stated the emotive function is the function of language to express the situation of the speaker. This function is based on the feeling of the speaker. It used to express joy, happiness, anger, sadness and others. It can be seen in the utterances below

Meghan : "**It is wonderful to join you here today**, and we look forward to learning more about your academic endeavors and the work you plan to do as future leaders"
 Emma : [Clapping Hands]."
 (Kanaza, 2020)

The context of the utterance occurs when Mr. Knightley was meghan stands on the podium and makes a speech. During that moment, Meghan shows her appreciation to the audience for making it possible. The word “here” is uttered by Meghan, and “here” is a kind of spatial deixis. The word “here” used by Meghan has a function of language that contains deixis. The kind of function is emotive, this can be seen in the sentences spoken by Meghan. Meghan used “here” to express her feelings again, she emphasized that this is a wonderful moment for having the opportunity to give a speech by adding the words “wonderful” in the sentence.

2.1.3.3 Conative

Conative oriented to the interlocutor or an expression addressed to the interlocutor. Jakobson (1960) stated the function expresses the speaker's desire to the recipient by doing something directly. In other words conative is used when speakers give orders to the hearer. It can be seen in the utterance below

Miss Halcombe : "**let us go now!** Mr. Walter Hartright, at once, and do the best we can together."
 Mr. Hartright : “Yeah”
 (Sangadah, 2020)

The context of the utterance tells about there was an invitation from Miss Maria Halcombe to finish the case and try to do the best. “Now” is

uttered by Miss Halcombe is kind of temporal deixis. The word “Now” has function as conative. The utterances have a conative function because the speaker wants an utterance that what he said must be done by his interlocutor, it is to order her friend to go immediately to the invitation.

2.1.3.4 Metalingual

Jakobson (1960) stated the metalingual function is the application of a code that is used in utterances. Metalingual has a function that is concerned with the code used to talk about or explain an utterance. It can be seen in the utterance below.

James	: “ I call myself a man of science , where belief in supernatural entities that cannot be defined, formulated and proven in a scientific framework is unbelievable. Therefore, he does not believe in the existence of a divine entity it is called deity ”
Hasto	: “Oh why?”

(Suprayogo, 2017)

The context tells about the dialogue between Indonesian and American, they talk about their belief. The word “I” uttered by James is kind of person deixis. James used “I” to explain something that people do not know. The utterances in the dialogue have a metalingual function because describe a code that is used (language is used to talk about language itself). The utterance has a metalingual function because it describes a foreign word, namely deity.

2.1.3.5 Phatic

Phatic has the function to initiate, communication between the speaker and the interlocutor. Jakobson (1960) stated phatic function is the function

of language as an opening, forming, and maintain the relationship between speaker and listener. It can be seen in the utterance below.

Emma : “**How do you do**, Mrs Ford? I beg your pardon. I did not see you before. I hear you have a charming collection of new ribbons from town. Jane came back delighted yesterday”
Mrs Ford : “Okay”

(Setyawati, 2013)

Emma has just met someone asking the person how he is doing and talks about the new collection of ribbons that the person has. The utterance “How do you do” spoken by Emma has a function of language that contained deixis. “You” is spoken by Emma to greet Mrs. Ford. The word “you” is a kind of person deixis. The utterance has a phatic function, by using the sentence “How do you do, Mrs. Ford?” It is used as an opening conversation and to maintain a relationship. Thus, the word "you" is used in the utterance to explain the function of phatic as an opening in the conversation.

2.1.3.6 Poetic

Poetic functions use adjectives and adverbs to describe the characteristics and qualities of the subject included in the utterance. Jakobson (1960) stated the poetic function is message encoders in the conversation. This function connects to the message that appears if someone conveys a message in a language. It can be seen in the utterance below.

Mr. Hartright : “...And the rays of light shifted once more, and pointed over your shoulder; **and there, behind you, stood an angel weeping....**”
Ms. Fairlie : “Do not like that”

(Sangadah 2020)

The context of the utterance is when Mr. Hartright talks about his dream. In his dream, there is a light behind Miss Fairlie. That's right, an angel was crying. The sentence "and there, behind you, stood an angel weeping" uttered by Mr. Hartright is the function of language that contained deixis, because "there" and "you" are deixis. Mr. Hartright used those words to tell a message by using poetic words. The Messages that can be taken from the utterance above are not to believe in what you see in a dream because it may not be the reality. It is focused on conveying a message in an aesthetically pleasing manner. Based on context from the utterance above, the utterance has a poetic function because there is a message behind the utterance.

2.2 Previous Research

Sitorus (2019) analyzed the type and dominant deixis found in song lyrics "you are the reason" the popular song in that time by Calum Scott used Yule's (1996) theory. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. The result is person deixis is the dominant type of deixis and 67 words of deixis are included in a lyric song by Calum Scott.

Retnowaty (2019) analyzed the type of deixis in Donald Trump's Speech to UN General Assembly. The researcher described five types of deixis using Levinson (1987) theory. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. The result shows that there are 344 utterances in Donald Trump's Speech to UN General Assembly. The person deixis is the most found in Donald Trump's Speech with 279 (81.10%) of frequency.

Purba and Utara (2020) found there are five types of deixis in the Salam Alaikum song lyrics. Namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The researcher used Levinson (1987) theory. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. As the result, the most common deixis is person deixis because there is an expression that tells the religious life of the singer.

Prichatin (2020) defined and investigated the five types of deixis in the novel Peter Pan and Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens using Levinson (1987)'s theory. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. The result is the most common deixis found in the novel is person deixis. There are many person deixis from one of the characters in the novel.

Sinaga, Herman, and Marpaung (2020) analyzed three types of deixis using Yule (1996)'s theory and interpret the meaning of the references found in Lewis Capaldi's Lyrics of the album song "Breach". The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. Person deixis is the most common type of Deixis in this study with 11 data (55%), spatial deixis with 6 data (30%), and temporal deixis with 3 data (15%).

Purba and Thao (2021) analyzed the type of deixis by using (Yule, 1996) theory. There are three types of deixis found in Hailee Steinfeld's "Half Written Story" album song lyrics. The method of the research was the descriptive qualitative method. The result is the most type of Deixis in this research is person Deixis (93%), spatial Deixis (6%), and temporal Deixis (1%).

Apriyana (2021) analyzed deixis in Big Hero Movie 6, the researcher analyzed about kinds of deixis and the kind of dominant deixis in Big Hero Movie 6 by using Levinson (1987) theory. The researcher found five types of deixis. The researcher used descriptive qualitative to analyze the data. The result from the research, person deixis is the dominant kind of deixis in Big Hero movie 6 based on 46% of 10.

The previous research used the theory of Yule (1996) and (Levinson, 1987). This present research applied the Yule (2017) theory. The difference from previous research lies in the data source. The data source of this present research is “The Tomorrow War” movie.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research begins with defined about pragmatics. The research conducted on deixis was chosen by the researcher. In addition, the research investigated the types of deixis and functions of deixis. The types of deixis are based on theory by (Yule, 2017). There are three types of deixis namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The functions of deixis are based on Jakobson (1960) theory, there are Referential, emotive, conative, metalingual, phatic, and poetic. Those theories are applied to analyze the deixis in The “The Tomorrow War” movie.

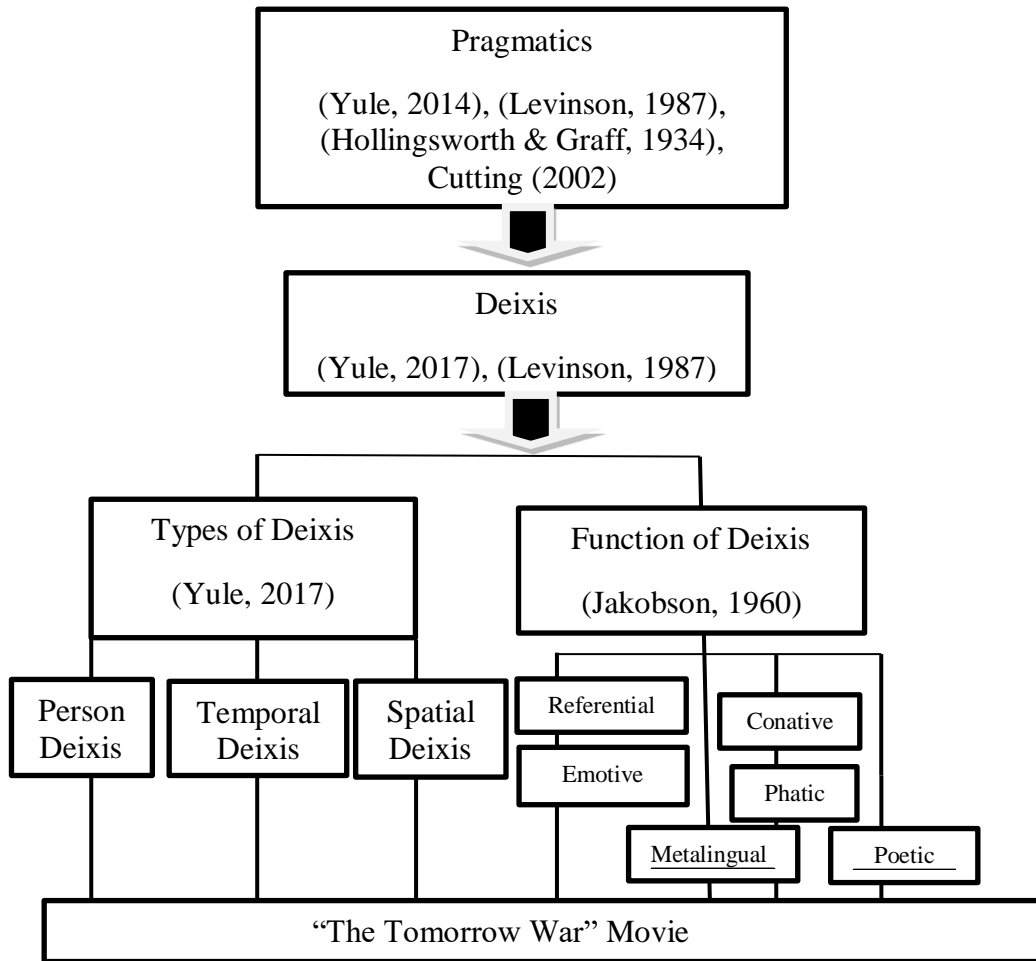


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

The following sections will discuss the research design, the subjects of the research, the role of the researcher, the method of collecting and analyzing the data, the instrument for the study, and the techniques for reporting the results. A detailed explanation follows.

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive qualitative is the type of research used in this research. Creswell (2013) stated descriptive qualitative is a study concerned with social problems by creating complex and presented in words, report detailed views obtained from the source of information. Generally, descriptive qualitative research is the research about social life, behavior, phenomena, social problems, and others.

The descriptive analysis of the research result is presented. The phenomena of pragmatics can be found in data such as words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs presented in utterances. The data analysis was done based on Yule (2017) theory for the type of deixis, and the functions of deixis by Jakobson (1960) theory in “The Tomorrow War” Movie. This research is done by understanding every dialogue that occurs between the speaker and the hearer that contain deixis.

3.2 Object of the Research

This research analyzed the type and function of deixis in “The Tomorrow War” movie with 138 minutes long. In this analysis, the subject is the whole

utterances of deixis that the researcher found in characters of “The Tomorrow War” Movie. The script for the film was written by Zach Dean. This movie used English as the language of instruction.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The method of collecting data is an important step in the research. In this research, the data collected by using the observational method. Surdayanto (2015) stated observational method is a data collection technique where the researcher is not involved in the dialogue or conversation that becomes the research subject. The researcher is not involved in “The Tomorrow War” movie but only as an observer of the utterances. Observation methods that do not involve the researcher are also called non-participatory techniques.

In the following analysis, the researcher used non-participatory techniques because the researcher observes the dialogue in “The Tomorrow War” movie which is contained without involving it in the dialogue. The researcher only watched and did not engage in the dialogue which is containing deixis. The researcher's steps for implementing the method are as follows:

In this research, the process of collecting the data begins with watched “The Tomorrow War” movie. Then, found the phenomena related to the topic. Download the script, read the script, screen shoot the utterances that related to deixis, and analyzed the type and function of deixis in The “The Tomorrow War” movie by using Yule (2017) and Jakobson (1960) theory.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The data will analyse using the pragmatic identity method. Surdayanto (2015) stated the pragmatic identity method contains participants who refer to the dialogue (conversation), and there are two people involved in the conversation. Furthermore, the pragmatic competence in equalizing technique is used in the data analysis. The pragmatic competence in equalizing technique is used to classify the structure of the text in conversation (Surdayanto, 2015). The data were taken from the script and displayed in the dialog based on the type and function of deixis in conversation.

Several steps were taken by the researcher to analyze the data. First, the researcher found the data. Then, the researcher analyzed the data to find out deixis. Next, the researchers sort out the utterances that contain deixis. The next step is the data will be categorized into types of deixis based on context and Yule (2017)' s theory and the function based on Jakobson (1960)' s theory.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

In this research, the researcher presented the result by using an informal method. Surdayanto (2015) stated the informal method means presenting the results of the analysis using words and sentences and not in the form of diagrams, statistics, and charts. The analysis presented descriptively by way of words and sentences to make readers get a basic understanding of the analysis purpose.