AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN DAUGHTER OF THE WOLF MOVIE

Dholiful Hadi, Mansur, Ni'matul Fauziah
Universitas PGRI Ronggolawe Tuban

Abstract:

Deixis is an utterance of meaning based on the word and phrase in the context of utterance. Deixis is divided into five categories. They are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Deixis is important to be analyzed, because if we read some conversations in the movie or the other literary works, sometimes we will be confused about the meaning in that conversation. It means that deixis is the way to analyze unspeakable context. This study examines types of deixis used in Daughter of the Wolf movie. Research method which was used is qualitative. Type of study is a document analysis. The writer watched Daughter of the Wolf movie and downloaded the scripts to classify type of deixis and the writer did analysis. Based on finding the writer found the type of deixis in Daughter of the Wolf movie, there are four categories of deixis, they are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, and discourse deixis, and also meaning of deixis used in Daughter of the Wolf movie. The writer suggests, for the future writers who are interesting in doing similar research, this research will give contribution to comprehend the types of deixis and also this research can give inspiration and guidance for the future researchers to be more careful in doing research.

Key words: Pragmatics, Deixis, Daughter of the Wolf.

INTRODUCTION

People know that language is a tool to express idea, feeling, and information to other. How people can cooperate with other is absolutely by using the language. Language is the basic skill needed for real communication among people. Human beings need to socialize with other people in such a way to communicate and to build relationships with others. We need others to help, to share, etc. Human beings communicate with others by using language. According to Keidler (1998:5) all human societies have language and contrary to some popular but unfounded opinion every known language is complex and subtle, capable of expressing whatever its speakers need to express and capable changing to meet the changing needs of the speakers. Language is one thing that unique; each country has different own language to communicate each other. Because language is creative, our communication is not restricted to a fixed set of topics. We constantly produce and understand new messages in response to new situations and new experiences. According to (Kreidler, 1998) at the same time, language use is subject to very specific rules and constraints.

Therefore, the language that we used thought to be meaningful to prevent misunderstanding or misinterpretation between sender and receiver. Language is the one and only general way of carrying out the kinds of acts illustrated in thought. It must be admitted that some could be performed without language, as when a street sign indicates the right turns are prohibited, or someone smiles "hello" or gestures a "help yourself" invitation. The act is done in the actual transmission of the linguistics signal itself (Griffiths, 2006). Language is not

only used as communication media but also usually involved in other fields such as language as arts. It can be found in advertisement and entertainment which appear in society such as magazines, novel, music and movie. A language is a complex system of communication, spoken or written, verbal or non-verbal. Actually, natural languages are spoken or signed: written language is an artificial creation made by man and this includes also systems like Braille (for blind people), etc.

English is an international language. As an international language, English has an important role in making relationship with others from different countries, such as in trade, tourism, diplomacy, culture, science, and technology. Thus, Indonesian people, as part of the world community, need to master English. In Indonesia, English is taught as the first foreign language, and it is more in use than other popular foreign languages, such as Arabic, French, Japanese, Mandarin, or Chinese. The predomination of English over other languages happens because now it becomes unavoidable that companies and large businesses will need to employ people in Indonesia who can speak English. In English, sometime the listener difficult to understand about what the speakers say about whom, when and where. This situation can make the problem of communication. If the listener knows the context, the language can be understood clearly about what the meaning has been said by the speaker.

In a study of modern linguistics there are two major groups namely linguistic micro and linguistic macro, linguistic micro examines language elements that are not influenced by context (phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics), while linguistic macro examines the phenomenon of language is influenced by context (pragmatics, discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, and Etno linguistic) (Fauzi, n.d.). Linguistics has many branches of knowledge such as phonetics, phonology, syntax, morphology, semantic, and pragmatic. Pragmatics is linguistics that studies the use of language that is related to the context of its use, the meaning of the language can be understood if the context is known. Pragmatics constitutes branch of knowledge that study about linguistics language externally, that is how unity of language that is used in the communication. On the other hand, there are many definitions of pragmatics that inspects how language used in the context. According to Yule, pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistics forms and the users of those forms (Yule, 2006). However, the pragmatics that develops in linguistics refers to the study of language expression in the context. Pragmatics tells us that using language in various and conventional ways is all right as long as the language users know what they are doing.

There is deixis subchapter in pragmatics. Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterance. It means 'pointing' via language (Yule, 1996:9). Then Yule explained further that, "any linguistic form used to accomplish this 'pointing' is called a deictic expression" (Yule, 1996:9). "Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deixis expressions being near speaker and the away from speaker" (Yule, 1996:9).

Deixis can be determined from the distance of speaker and context. Deixis is used to analyze conversation, utterance or sentence because every utterance is related to pointing about people, something, place or time. The meaning will be clear if the listener or reader knows about who, where and when the utterance is uttered. Thus, deixis is used to solve that problem. Deixis is an important part that we have to know in pragmatic (Levinson, 1983:54). Levinson stated that there are five categories of deixis, there are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. In person deixis, there are consist of three parts. First person deixis is contained (*I*), second person deixis (*You*), and the third person deixis (*He, She, or It*). The spatial or place deixis is the word that where location of speech event. It contains demonstrative pronouns such as (*This and That*) and the demonstrative of adverb of place such as (*Here and There*). For the time or temporal deixis, it concerns in time of speech event. It contains (*now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next week, last week, this week*). The categories can be used to analyze the language that sometimes the listener did not understand about what the speaker means.

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

Movie is one branch of the art that usually contains someone's life story, fiction, and biography as an entertainment the people. Movie usually describes about live, life, politic, violence, etc. According to (Smith, 2012), symbolic violence is violence wielded with tacit complicity between its victims and its agents, insofar as both remain unconscious of submitting to or welding it. Movie also called film or motion picture, is a visual art-form used to simulate experiences that communicate ideas, stories, perceptions, feelings, beauty or atmosphere, by the means of recorded or programmed moving image, along with sound (and more rarely) other sensory stimulations. Nowadays, movie is not strange in society. Movie is a story containing dialogue that is shown at the cinema. Watching movie is not only categorized as hobby but also becomes favorite thing for many people especially teenagers. They could spend their time for few hours to watching their favorite movie, or spend their data internet to download or streaming movie. A film might be grouped under one of the following genres: the western, the mystery, the romantic melodrama, the science fiction film, the horror film, the dystopian film, to name merely a few (Synder, 2011). The researcher choose movie as an in this research because movie is easier to get many attentions from the society. In addition, movie has a different way of the author in literature work to deliver a moral value to the spectator. If the author of written works their ideas with their words such as poem, novel and the others while the film makers use an audio-visual technology to deliver their ideas. Therefore, the spectators can get the point of view from the movie stories. That is the reason why the researcher interests to make movie as the object of analysis.

Daughter of the Wolf is a 2019 Canadian action thriller film directed by David Hacki and written by Nika Agiashvili. The film stars Gina Carano and Richard Dreyfuss. Filming took place at 4205 Gellatly Road, West Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada. The film was released

in the United States on 14 June 2019 and in Canada on 2 August 2019. It was given an R rating. It was screened in the Center Stage Competition at Taormina Film Fest in Sicily on 30 June 2019.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted using descriptive qualitative research design because the research seeks answer to question systematically using a predefined set a procedure to answer the question and collects evidence. The data of this research are in the form of text (transcript) that is not statistically analyzed it is in natural setting.

In qualitative research nothing is trivial in the world, because every event is to key open and understanding something which is studying. The objective of this study is to get objective description about deixis which found in the Daughter of the Wolf movie. To collect the data of the writer perform some steps which are related to the focuses of the study. They are as follows: Downloading the movie, Watching and understanding in *Daughter of the Wolf* movie from the beginning to the end, replaying the film more than once to understand about the deixis which is used in *Daughter of the Wolf* movie, transcribing the conversation, selecting the utterances' part which contain deixis used by the characters in this movie.

In analyzing the data, the researcher uses some steps as the following: Identifying the data which collected from the dialogue in script, segmenting the dialogue into the fragments, interpretation, finding and classifying, analyzing, discussion, conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the results of the analysis of the data obtained are presented as follows:

Person Deixis

Phillip : You alone?
Clair : I am.
Phillip : You bring the money?
Clair : Where is my son?

Based on the dialogue above the person deixis which found is **"you"**, **"I"**, and **"my".** Based on the dialogue **"you"** is the second person pronoun, **"I"** and **"my"** is the first person pronoun. In utterance **"you alone"** and **"you bring the money"** the deixis word **"you"** refer to Clair as the addressed and **"I"** and **"my"** to Clair herself.

Father : You did good, boy. Most young people would have run.
Charlie : My grandpa taught me to always stand my ground.
Father : What else did your grandfather each you?
Charlie : He said never leave your fate in someone else's hands.

Based on the dialogue above the person deixis which found is **"you"**, **"my", "me",** **"your" and "he".** Based on the dialogue **"you"** and **"your"** are the second person pronoun,

"my"and **"me"** are the first person pronoun, **"he"** is the third person pronoun. In utterance **"you did good, boy"** and **"what else did your grandfather each you"** the deixis word **"you"**and **"your"** refer to Charlie as the addressed, **"my grandpa taught me to always stand my ground"** the deixis word **"my"** and **"me"** to Charlie himself, and **"He said never leave your fate in someone else's hands"** the deixis word **"he"** refer to Charlie's grandfather as the addressed and **"your"** refer to father as the addressed.

> Larsen : I need a... I need a rest.
> Clair : We need to keep moving.
> Larsen : Come on. I need... I need to catch my breath. My leg is killing me. A little higher, you would have killed me.
> Clair : Wasn't aiming to kill you.
> Larsen : Yeah. He said you were military

Based on the dialogue above Based on the dialogue above the person deixis which found is **"I"**, **"me"**, **"my"**, **"you"**, and **"he"**. **"I"**, **"me"**, and **"my"** is the first-person pronoun, **"you"** is the second person pronoun, and **"he"** is the third person pronoun. In utterance **"I need a... I need a rest"** and **"my leg is killing me"** the deixis word **"I, me, my"** refer to Larsen himself, in utterance **"Wasn't aiming to kill you"** the deixis word **"you"** refer to Larsen as the addressed and in utterance **"He said you were military"** the deixis word **"he"** refer to father as the addressed**.**

> Charlie : What did you do?
> Father : I did what any decent man would do to a man who was drowning, I gave him my hand.
> Charlie : What happened?
> Father : He took it and then he tried to pull me down with him. He kicked me. He stood on my back, and he tried to get me down all the way to the bottom. He was a righteous man. He was a self-righteous man. There's no forgiveness in that man. He did to me what your mother's doing to you. You don't get it, do you? If she paid the ransom. they'd be here by now. Come on, boy.

Based on the dialogue above the person deixis which found is **"you"**, **"my"**, **"I"**, and **"he"**. **"I"** and **"my"** is the first person pronoun, **"you"** is the second person pronoun, and **"he"**is the third person pronoun. In utterance **"What did you do?"** the deixis word **"you"** refer to father as the addressed, in utterance **"I did what any decent man would do to a man who was drowning"** the deixis word **"I"** refer to father himself, and in utterance **"He took it and then he tried to pull me down with him"** the deixis word **"he"** refer to Charli's grandfather.

> Clair : **You** brought this to my doorstep when **you** took Charlie.
> Father : You think you're going to deal with me after you killed my boys?
> Clair : I'll kill more if you force me to.

Based on the dialogue above the person deixis which found is **"you"**, **"my"**, and **"I".** **"you"** is the second person pronoun, and **"my** and **I"** is the first person pronoun. In utterance

"You brought this to my doorstep when you took Charlie" the deixis word **"you"** refer to father as the addressed, in utterance **"You think you're going to deal with me after you killed my boys?"** the deixis word **"my"** refer to father himself, and in utterance **"I'll kill more if you force me to."** the deixis word **"I"** refer to Clair.

Clair : Father! Where is my son? Where is he? Where is he?
Charlie : Mom!
Father : I was always your fate.

Based on the dialogue above the person deixis which found is **"my", "I", "he". "my** and **I"** is the first person pronoun and **"he"** is the third person pronoun. In utterance **"where is my son"** the deixis word **"my"** refer to Clair, in utterance **"where is he?"** the deixis word **"he"** refer to Charlie as the addressed, in utterance **"I was always your fate."** the deixis word **"I"** refer to father.

Place Deixis

Clair : Look at me. Look at me! Where is my son?
Larsen : If you pull that trigger, you're never going to see him again.
Clair : Where is he?
Larsen : He's up there.

Based on the dialogue above the place deixis which found is **"there"** which means a place used to kidnap Clair's son (Charlie).

Father : This isn't the time to be making mistakes. Get him back to the camp. We're going on   to   the   lodge   now
Seth   : What about Larsen and the rest of them?
Father : They didn't show.

Based on the dialogue above the place deixis which found is **"lodge"** which means a place used to kidnap Clair's son (Charlie).

Larsen : How long have we been down **here**?
Clair : A couple hours.

Based on the dialogue above the place deixis which found is **"here"** which means a place when they fall cause chase in the forest.

Father : Remember what your grandfather said.
Charlie   : Always stand my ground.
Father   : There.

Based on the dialogue above the place deixis which found is **"there"** which mean Charlie stand on the ground.

Hobbs : Hey, over **there**. It's Larsen.
Seth: Well, I 'll be son of a bitch
Hobbs : It's Larsen.

Based on the dialogue above the place deixis which found is ”there” which means is when Larsen arrived at the Lodge with Clair.

Time Deixis

Larsen : Look, your boy's alive for now but we need to see the money.
Phillip : We all want this, to go the same way. No one gets hurt.
Clair : I held up to my end of the agreement. Now you hold up to yours.

Based on the dialogue above the time deixis which found is **"now"**. In utterance **"Look, Your boy's alive for now but we need to see the money"** deixis word **"now"** have means if the kidnapper (Larsen) give information to Clair if her son still live and in utterance **"Now you hold up to yours"** deixis word **"now"** have mean that money belong to the kidnapper.

Father : This isn't the time to be making mistakes. Get him back to the camp. We're going on   to   the   lodge   now
Seth   : What about Larsen and the rest of them?
Father : They didn't show.

Based on the dialogue above the time deixis which found is **"now"** which means father said to Seth will going on to the lodge.

Larsen : Lady, I didn't know.
Clair : I don't give a shit what you didn't know. Look at him. Look at him! You took him from me. Now you're going to help me get him back

Based on the dialogue above the time deixis which found is **"now"** which means Clair asked to Larsen went to help Clair get Charlie back.

Clair : Put your weapons down!
Father : Put them down.
Clair : **Now** put your hands on your head. Do it!

Based on the dialogue above the time deixis which found is **"now"** which means is when Clair asked to father and the other villain put down the weapons**.**

Discourse Deixis

Larsen   :   What   the   hell   was   that?
Phillip   : Huh?
Larsen   : You were going to kill her?

Phillip   : **That was the plan.**

Based on dialogue above the discourse deixis which found is **"that".** In utterance **"What the hell was that?"** deixis word **"that"** have mean if Larsen ask to Phillip and in utterance **"What the hell was that?"** deixis word "**that**" have mean directed previous word is an attempt by Phillip to kill Clair.

Father : This isn't the time to be making mistakes. Get him back to the camp. We're going on   to   the   lodge   now
Seth   : What about Larsen and the rest of them?
Father : They didn't show.

Based on the dialogue above the discourse deixis which found is **"this"** refer when father said to Seth isn't time to be making mistakes.

Seth   : Sorry, Father. What do you want me to do with it?
Father   : Just leave it.

Based on the dialogue above discourse deixis which found is **"it'** refer when Seth asked to father what should he did about the wolf.

Clair : This is my family's legacy. This is all we've got left.
Larsen : I know.
Clair : How do you know?
Larsen : Because when your old man shut down the mill, that's all Father talked about. It was money owed to him. So when your old man died...

Based on the dialogue above the discourse deixis which found **"this"** which means refer when Clair explained about her family's legacy to Larsen.

Seth   : I told him no one's coming back.
Hobbs : What the hell are you saying?
Seth   : This Larsen can't be trusted. I would have been back by now, I guarantee that.

Based on the above dialogue the discourse deixis which found is "this" and **"that"** which means refer when Seth said if Larsen can't be trust.

Clair : You brought **this** to my doorstep when you took Charlie.
Father : You think you're going to deal with me after you killed my boys?
Clair : I'll kill more if you force me to.

Based on the dialogue above the discourse deixis which found is **"this"** which means Clair killed the other villain because father took Charlie from Clair.

Larsen : Father, **this** is for my mother!
Clair : No! Charlie, are you okay?
Charlie : I'm okay.

Based on the dialogue above the discourse deixis which found is **"this"** which means when Larsen tried to kill father with weapon but Larsen fail cause father can avoid then father tried to killed Larsen.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing Daughter of the Wolf movie by doing some steps, the researcher found four kinds of deixis used in those movies, they are: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis and discourse deixis.

REFERENCES

Charles Kreidler. (1998). *Introducing English Semantics* (First Edit). Routledge.

Fauzi, M. S. (n.d.). *Pragmatik dan ilmu al-ma'aniy*.

Griffiths, P. (2006). *An Introduction to English Semanticsand Pragmatics*. Typeset in Janson and Neue Helveticaby Norman Tilley Graphics andprinted and bound in Great Britainby Antony Rowe Ltd, Chippenham, Wilts. https://www.academia.edu/41053751/Patrick_Griffiths_An_Introduction_to_English_S e mantics_and_Pragmatics

Levinson, S. C. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge University.

Smith, K. (2012). *Pierre Bourdieu – Challenging Symbolic Violence and the Naturalisation of* Power *Relations*. 1–7.

Synder, M. H. (2011). *Analysing Literature to Film Adaptions* (First Edit). Bloomsbury Publishing.

Yule, G. (2006). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press.

https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=E2SA8ao0yMAC&oi=fnd&pg=PR11& dq=Yule,+George.+1996.+Pragmatics.+Oxford:+Oxford+University+Press&ots=q3TDF eIYpD&sig=jGesA-l-oYC9GBdVJo4wSxWJJII&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Yule%2C George. 1996. Pragmatics. Oxford%3A