Deixis Found in the Movie "12 Strong" by Nicolai Fuglsig

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Abstract

The theory used in this research was proposed by Yule, (1996) to analyze deixis found in the movie. "12 Strong" movie by Nicolai Fuglsig will be the data source to analyze deixis.Deixis is the main topic that sometimes will be misunderstanding by other people.This research will be focused on the deixis from the utterances that uttered by the characters in the movie. The research will be used descriptive qualitative method of the research (Creswell, 2013)by to conduct the data. The researchers will be analyzed the utterances which uttered from the characters in the movie "12 Strong." The utterances discovered in the movie will be classified used theory types of deixis proposed by (Yule, 1996) which were person deixis, spatial deixis, and the last is temporal deixis. The observational method and non-participatory technique as the method of collecting the data will be used in this research. The result will be discovered that there were 15 utterances of deixis uttered by the characters in the movie. They are included 5 data discovered as person deixis, 6 data discovered as spatial deixis, and 4 data discovered as temporal deixis. The spatial deixis was more often used in the utterances found in the movie.

Keywords: deixis, movie, pragmatics

Introduction

Language is a tool that people always use in life. People always use language to communicate to other people about something. But sometimes, they cannot understand what the speaker talked about if there is no physical movement from the speaker to indicate the meaning of the words. There are so many words in language that needs physical movements to understand the context of the words. The words are such as 'this' and 'that', 'here' and 'there', and the pronouns such as 'him' or 'them' are words that needs physical movements or context that reflects to something specifically. 'This' or 'that' is the types of words that cannot understand if the person do not know what was the speaker has talked about specifically. From the words 'him' or 'them', the person cannot understand if he/she does not know whom the speaker talked about specifically.

The phenomena where the words or phrases change depends on the context

of the words or phrases are called deixis. Deictic expression is the expression of deixis that allow the phenomena happens in the utterances. Deixis happens when there is no specific person, time, and places when the utterances happen. Yule, (1996) stated that deixis derived from the ancient Greek word that means 'showing' or 'pointing.' Generally, there are three types of deixis which are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Sometimes, when we utter sentences or phrases, the hearer cannot understand what we have said if there is no specific context from the words in the sentences.

> Amei   : "Did you wait for him **yesterday**?"
> En   : "yes, I did. But he did not come at all"

Conversation between Amei and En above is the example of temporal deixis based on the words 'yesterday.' The phenomena above uttered by Amei as the speaker and En as the hearer. From temporal deixis phenomena above, Amei asked En did En wait for the person 'him' that uttered by Amei in the conversation yesterday. The word 'yesterday' in here classify as temporal deixis because 'yesterday' describes relative time. The answer of En was clearer that she was waited for the person 'him' yesterday but the person 'him' did not come at all.

> Capt. Mitch   : "find the maps now, sergeant"
> Sam   : "you put it over **there**, sir. You threw it earlier, sir."
> (The maps is under the table)
>   06:15-07:05

The phenomenon above uttered between the conversations of the characters from "12 Strong." Captain Mitch, as the speaker, asked Sam, as the hearer, where was his maps. And Sam answered "over there" to describe exact place where the maps was. The maps were under the table. This phenomenon is called spatial deixis. It was clearer that Captain Mitch asked for the maps and Sam answered that the maps was under the table with the deictic expression "there."

Deixis is the relationship between the language and the context that reflected to the language itself. The words 'here' and 'his' example of the language that can only understand in the context of the speaker's prospective meaning. Deixis related to pragmatics. As agreed by Yule, (1996) Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. According to Birner, (2013) that the term deixis denotes the phenomenon of using a linguistic expression to "point" to some contextually available discourse entity or property. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning this type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organizes what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to ,where , when, and under what circumstances. Pragmatics is the study of the contextual meaning.By the definition above, the researcher concluded that pragmatics is a study of language in the contextual meaning. The

objective of the research for this research is what are the deixis found in the movie "12 Strong" by Nicolai Fulgsig?

For the previous research, first there is Retnowaty, (2019) discovered deixis in Donald Trump's speech to UN General Assembly using theory by Yule to analyse the data. The researcher also used descriptive qualitative to conduct the data. The result of the research there are five kinds of deixis in Donald Trump's speech. There are 334 utterances found in the data.

Next there is Astria et al. (2019). The researcher discovered types of deixis found in the students' paper. The researcher analyzed the data using theory by Levinson and Yule. The researcher also used descriptive qualitative to conduct the data. The result of the research that the person deixis more dominant in student's paper rather than the others.

From the previous research above, it can be concluded that the deixis theory proposed by Yule, (1996) and Levinson, (1983) is to analyze the utterances found in the video or movie. Moreover, the researcher will be used theory by Yule to analyze the deixis uttered from the characters in the movie "12 Strong" by Nicolai Fulgsig. From the phenomena of deixis earlier that happened between Amei and En, it was clearer that deixis can happen anywhere and anytime without any consideration for whom, where, or when the speaker and the hearer do the conversation. Based on the previous research and the phenomena deixis earlier, the researcher will be analyzed the deixis and the dominant deixis found in the movie "12 Strong." The researcher will use the theory by Yule, 1996 because the theory proposed by Yule, 1996 is suitable to be used in the research to find the context of utterances uttered by the speaker and being heard by the hearer.

Method

This research will be conducted with descriptive qualitative research to present the result of the research. The purpose of descriptive qualitative research is to conduct the data by collect them through documents, observation, interview, also investigate. According to Creswell, (2013) that research design is the plan and the procedure for research to conduct the data collection and analysis. The result of descriptive qualitative research will be presented by using words and sentences so that the reader will be understand the purpose of the research and the discussion of the research.

In collecting the data, the researcher uses method by (Creswell, 2013). According to Creswell, (2013), the data collection procedures in qualitative research involve four basic types: observation, interview, documentation and visual image. Observation is how the data observed and collected by the researcher. Interview and documentation are about how the data is suitable to the objective of the research. There are some steps of collecting the data. First, the researcher will download and watch the movie "12 Strong." Second, the researcher will read the whole script of the movie and watch the movie. Third, the researcher will highlight and take notes of the dialogues and narrations that contain three types of deixis in the movie. And the last, the researcher will classify the data based on the types of deixis using theory by (Yule, 1996).

In analyzing the data, the researcher will be used theory by Creswell,

(2013)to conduct the data. The data will be analyzed with preparation, understanding the data, classifying the data, analyzing, and the last is making a conclusion (Creswell, 2013). First, the researcher will be sorting the data that needs to be analyzed. Second, the researcher will identify and classify the dialogues and narrations based on the types of deixis. Second, the researcher will analyze based on the types of deixis using theory by (Yule, 1996).

Results

3.1 Deixis

Deixis happens when there is no specific person, time, and places when the utterances happen from the speaker to the hearer. Yule, (1996) stated that deixis derived from the ancient Greek word that means 'showing' or 'pointing.' In addition, Levinson, (1983) stated that deixis is reference by mean of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the context of the utterances, such as who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gestures of the speaker or the current location in the discourse. It also depends on the context of the utterance.

According to Yule, (1996), there are three types of deixis. Those are person deixis, place deixis, and temporal deixis.

3.1.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis describes personal pronouns such as 'I', 'you', and 'they.' This phenomenon happens when the speaker produces the word refers to a specific person. Person deixis refers to the speaker, the hearer, and it also can be refer to other persons who may or may be not present in the situation where the conversation happens. The speaker is a deictic form refers to the first person, the second, and the third person. A deictic form refers to the addressee or singular and plural pronouns. As agreed by Yule, (1996) second person deixis is when "you" as the addressee and we have to discover that each person in conversation shift from being "I" to being "you" constantly to learn this deictic expression.

Galina: "So was **my** grand-mother" (Saputri, 2016)

The word 'my' in the sentence above refers to person deixis because it is one of the examples of possessive pronouns that refer to the person deixis. Another example of person deixis is I, you, she, he, it, him, them, and etc.

3.1.2 Spatial Deixis

According to Yule, (1996) place deixis or spatial deixis is the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Additionally, Levinson, (1983) stated that, place deixis concerns with the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech event. Spatial deixis or place deixis indicates where the exactly location of the people or things that has been spoken by the speaker. Spatial deixis can be understood if it is from the use of demonstrative pronouns such us 'this.'

Tony Stark: "I'm glad you brought **this** up, 'cause it's nothing. It's just a housing unit for nano particles." (Sari & Zakrimal, 2020)

The word 'this' in the sentence above refers to spatial deixis because it is one of the examples of demonstrative pronouns which refer to the spatial deixis. Another example of spatial deixis is this, that, there, here, those, and etc.

3.1.2 TemporalDeixis

Temporal deixis describes the time of the speaker's utterance being heard and spoken. There are two basic forms of temporal deixis which are the present and the past forms. According to Yule, (1996) one basic type of temporal deixis in English is in the choice of verb tense. For example: 'I'll see you tonight'. Tonight is one of the commonly temporal deixis.

"**Tonight's** the night when we forget about the deadlines." (Mulyanti et al., 2020)

The word 'tonight' in the sentence above refers to temporal deixis because it is one of the examples of adverbs of time which refer to the temporal deixis. Another example of temporal deixis is, right now, yesterday, today, now, then, soon, and so on.

The researcher discovered deixis in the movie "12 Strong" by the utterances uttered by the characters in the movie. There are 15 deixis discovered in the movie including person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis uttered by the characters.

Table 1. Types of Deixis found in the "12 Strong" movie.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Data 1	Data 5	Data 9
Data 2	Data 6	Data 10
Data 3	Data 7	Data 11
Data 4	Data 8	Data 12
Total	61	79

Discussion
Data 1

Milo : "You know everyone died in the Alamo, right?"

Sam : "I think you should keep that to **yourself**." (30:19-30:25)

The utterance above was uttered by Sam, as the speaker, and Milo as the hearer. It was in the desert when both of the speaker and the hearer arrived at the Alamo. The word "yourself" in the utterances uttered by the Sam as the speaker refers to Milo which was the hearer. The word "yourself" as the second person or reflexive pronouns identified as addressee. Hence, the word "yourself" uttered in the conversation above is one of the types of person deixis.

Data 2

Sean : "This is **your** new home. Hey, feel free to eat any of that. The bread's good. I don't know what is this, but it is fucking great."

Mitch   : "Give me the lay of the land." (30:39-30:50)

The utterance above was uttered by Sean, as the speaker, and Mitch, as the hearer. It was in the Alamo when both of the speaker and the hearer has had meeting about the war and the conversation above has started. The word "your" refers to Mitch which was the second person or possessive adjective identified as addressee. The speaker said that the new home which was the Alamo was the new home for the hearer. Thus, the word "your" uttered in the conversation above is one of the types of person deixis.

Data 3

Mitch   : "Anything **he** could get his hands on."

Sam   : "Oh, yeah? Must have been best friends with my old man."

Mitch   : "Oh, yeah?" (47:39-47:45)

The utterance above was uttered by Mitch, as the speaker, and Sam as the hearer. It was in the Mazar I-Sharif when both of the speaker and the hearer sat in front of camp fire and the conversation above has started. The word "he" refers to the Mitch's father whom they talked about in the conversation. The word 'he' as the object pronouns which was refers to the Mitch's father. Thus, the word "he" uttered in the conversation above is one of the types of person deixis.

Data 4

Dostum : "Where are **my** bombs?"

Mitch   : "General, I have more bombs than you could ever want." (31:23-31:30)

The utterance above was uttered by Dostum, as the speaker, and Mitch as the hearer. It was in the Alamo when both of the speaker and the hearer met for the first time and the conversation above has started. The word "my" in the utterances above refers to General Dostum's bombs which General Dostum asked for. The word 'my' refers to possessive adjectives. Therefore, the word "my" uttered in the conversation above is one of the types of person deixis.

Data 5

Mitch   : "General Dostum?"

Sean   : "General Abdul Rashid Dostum. Okay, he's Uzbek. Started fighting the Russians when **he** was 16. He's 55 now."

Mitch   : "Yeah, we have his bio." (31:12-31:22)

The utterance above was uttered by Sean, as the speaker, and Mitch as the hearer. It was in the Mazar I-Sharif when both of the speaker and the hearer met for the first time and the conversation above has started. The word "he" refers to General Dostum whom they have been talked about in the conversation. The word 'he' in the conversation refers to subject pronouns or third person which was General Dostum that has not presented in the conversation at that time. As a result, the word "he" uttered in the conversation above is one of the types of person deixis.

Data 6

Sean : "Oh, **this** is great. Yeah, this is gonna go over real well in a Muslim country."

Mitch : "It ain't our job to choose the gifts, man. It's yours." (30:30-30:37)

The utterance above was uttered by Sean, as the speaker, and Mitch as the hearer. It was in the Mazar I-Sharif when the speaker received gifts from the hearer and the conversation above has started. The word "this" refers to the gift that the speaker has been received from the hearer. 'This' refers to demonstrative pronouns which used to point something specifically. Thus, the word "this" uttered in the conversation above is one of the types of spatial deixis.

Data 7

Mitch : "Turn **that** down, sweetie."

Maddy : "Daddy, look." (02:55-03:02)

The utterance above was uttered by Mitch, as the speaker, and Maddy as the hearer. It was in the living room when the hearer watched television and the conversation above have started. The word "that" refers to the television that the hearer has been watched and the speaker asked the hearer to turned it off. 'That' in the conversation above refers to demonstrative pronouns which used to point something specifically. Thus, the word "that" uttered in the conversation above is one of the types of spatial deixis.

Data 8

Mitch : "The Russians have been here before, right?"

Hal : "They've done **this**." (22:37-22:45)

The utterance above was uttered by Mitch, as the speaker, and Hal as the hearer. It was in the office when the speaker went to the office and met the hearer. After that, the conversation above has started. The word "this" refers to the war that they were in. 'This' refers to demonstrative pronouns which used to point something specifically.Thus, the word "this" uttered in the conversation above is one of the types of spatial deixis.

Data 9

Milo : "What are you doing **here**?"

Mitch : "Trying to get my team back." (06:09-06:15)

The utterance above was uttered by Milo, as the speaker, and Mitch as the hearer. It was in the office when the hearer went to the cafetaria and met the speaker. After that, the conversation above has started. The word "here" refers to the office that they were in when the conversation started. 'Here' refers to demonstrative determiners which used to demonstrating someone that one or more objects are in the specific place. Hence, the word "here" uttered in the conversation above is one of the types of spatial deixis.

Data 10

Sam : "Who, **that** guy? That's not my friend. And that guy's definitely not my friend."

Milo : "I could be their friend." (13:21-13:30)

The utterance above was uttered by Sam, as the speaker, and Milo as the hearer. It was in the desert when both of the speaker and the hearer arrived in the desert and met the soldiers. After that, the conversation above has started. The word "that" refers to the soldier that they have been talked which was standing near to them. 'That' in the conversation above refers to demonstrative pronouns which used to point something specifically. Thus, the word "that" uttered in the conversation above is the type of spatial deixis.

Data 11

Milo : "Are you trying to get our captain killed, bro?"

Soldier : "**These** are friendliness." (13:15-13:20)

The utterance above was uttered by the soldier, as the speaker, and Milo the hearer. It was in the desert when both of the speaker and the hearer met each other. The hearer punched the speaker head because the speaker tried to talk to the captain. After that, the conversation above has started. The word "these" refers to the action that the soldier did to the captain. 'These' in the conversation above refers to demonstrative pronouns which used to point something specifically. Thus, the word "these" uttered in the conversation above is the type of spatial deixis.

Data 12

Mitch : "**Now**, gentlemen, once we land, we're about nine hours away from help. Which effectively means it doesn't exist. We're on our own."

Hal : "We all need to understand that capture is not an option here." (21:19-21:36)

The utterance above was uttered by Mitch, as the speaker, and Hal as the hearer. It was in the desert when both of the speaker and the hearer has meeting about the war with their team and the conversation above has started. The word "now" refers to the time that they were talked at that moment which is a specific time. As a result, the word "now" uttered in the conversation above is one of the types of temporal deixis.

Data 13

Mitch : "We go in **tonight**. Single ship, no back up. So police your gear, get some rest."

Milo : "Had a successful test flight?"

Mitch : "We are the test flight." (21:45-21:52)

The utterance above was uttered by Mitch, as the speaker, and Milo as the hearer. It was in the desert when both of the speaker and the hearer prepared to go

to the Mazar I-Sharif and the conversation above has started. The word "tonight" refers to the night that they were talked at that moment which refers to specific time. Thus, the word "tonight" uttered in the conversation above is one of the types of temporal deixis.

Data 14

Dostum: "I took Dehi **four days ago** from Taliban. Mullah Razzan, leader of the Taliban, has a high price on your heads."

Sam   : "That's it?" (39:45-40:01)

The utterance above was uttered by Dostum, as the speaker, and Sam as the hearer. It was in the Alamo when both of the speaker and the hearer got ready to have war and the conversation above has started. The words "four days ago" refer to the time when General Dostum took Dehi which is specific time. Therefore, the words "four days ago" uttered in the conversation above are one of the types of temporal deixis.

Data 15

Dostum: "We will kill the Taliban **in the morning**."

Mitch   : "I see you." (46:23-46:40)

The utterance above was uttered by Dostum, as the speaker, and Mitch as the hearer. It was in the Alamo when both of the speaker and the hearer got ready to have rest and the conversation above has started. The words "in the morning" refer to the time that they were going to kill Taliban which was their enemy. "in the morning" refers to a specific time. As a result, the words "in the morning" uttered in the conversation above are one of the types of temporal deixis.

Conclusion

Deixis always appears in utterances to complete the sentences. It also uttered in the movie as a real conversation. The researcher discovered Deixis phenomena found in the 12 Strong movies. Types of deixis that the researcher found in the movie which are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis uttered by the characters in the movie 12 Strong. The reasons of the utterance use deixis because it used to determine the location, people, and things specifically. If the utterances used deixis, it is possible to understand the meaning of the deixis words by using gestures and movement to make it more clear and understandable in the context of the utterances. In suggestion, the reader could use this research in their research as a reference.

Acknowledgement

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