

Deixis Used Jo March In Little Women Movie

Febriana Margareta 1, Dwianggi Puspa Kinanti 2, Arini Hidayah 3

Department of English Literature, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education,
Musamus University 1, 2

Language and Letters Faculty, Surakarta University, Surakarta, Indonesia 3
febriana@gmail.com, dwianggi.2709@gmail.com, ariniunsa@gmail.com

Abstract

The title of this research is deixis which is used by Jo March in the film *Little Women*. This study focuses on deixis using the theory of Levinson in the film *Little Women*. The object of this study is the utterances delivered by Jo March as the main character in the film *Little Women*. First, this study aims to explain the kinds of deixis used by Jo March as the main role in the film *Little Women*. Second, this study aims to explain the reference to the word deixis used by Jo March as the main role in the film *Little Women*. This research method used by researchers is a qualitative descriptive method. The research data was taken from the film *Little Women*, directed by Greta Gerwig and written by Greta Gerwig based on the novel *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott. This film originated from America in 2019. The results showed that there were 352 speech data containing deixis. From these data, there are three types of deixis studied. From these data, there were 308 person deixis, 20 place deixis, and 24 time deixis. The deixis phrase that is often used by Jo March is the I expression which refers to Jo which is included in the singular first person deixis (singular first person deixis). There are 120 data for expression I. Meanwhile, the reference most often used by speakers themselves is 308 data.

Keywords: *deixis, film, and utterance*

Abstrak

Judul penelitian ini adalah deiksis yang digunakan oleh Jo March dalam film *Little Women*. Penelitian ini berfokus pada deiksis dengan menggunakan teori Levinson dalam film *Little Women*. Objek penelitian ini adalah tuturan yang disampaikan oleh Jo March sebagai pemeran utama dalam film *Little Women*. Pertama, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan jenis-jenis deiksis yang digunakan oleh Jo March sebagai pemeran utama dalam film *Little Women*. Kedua, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan rujukan kata deiksis yang digunakan oleh Jo March sebagai pemeran utama dalam film *Little Women*. Metode penelitian yang digunakan oleh peneliti ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian diambil dari film *Little Women* yang disutradarai oleh Greta Gerwig dan ditulis oleh Greta Gerwig berdasarkan novel *Little Women* karya Louisa May Alcott. Film ini berasal dari Amerika pada tahun 2019. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada 352 data tuturan yang mengandung deiksis. Dari data tersebut, ada tiga jenis deiksis yang dipelajari. Dari data tersebut didapatkan 308 deiksis orang, 20 deiksis tempat, dan 24 deiksis waktu. Frasa deiksis yang sering digunakan oleh Jo March adalah ungkapan I yang merujuk pada Jo yang termasuk dalam deiksis orang pertama tunggal (singular first person deixis). Ada 120 data untuk ekspresi I. Sedangkan referensi yang paling sering digunakan oleh penutur sendiri adalah 308 data.

Kata kunci: *deiksis, film, dan ucapan.*

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is one amongst the branches of knowledge that amend quickly. linguistics constitutes branch of knowledge that studies concerning linguistic language externally, that's however unity if language that is use within the communication. On the opposite hand, there are many definition of pragmatics that inspects how language employed in the context. Language has a crucial role in our daily activities. Herman (2014) aforementioned that language is just individual and non-instinctive manner of conversing thought, feelings, and needs through means of a theme of voluntarily created signs. Ike Endah Rachmawati (2011) communication must involve two parties, one party is considered the speaker and the two other party is the target audience. Communication will be better if done in language that is easy to understand. Language will be easier for you to understand if both parties involved in communication understand what is being said, what the speaker is saying and what the other person hears. The people involved in the communication do not always come from the same background and status and age, so they can use various language styles in speaking and sometimes their speech becomes difficult to understand or seem foreign to the other parties involved.

Pragmatics is that the study of aspects of which means that depends on the context that's consistently abstracted far from among the development of content or logical kind (Pupier, 2006). Lynda Yates (2010) proposes integrating insights from multiple related fields, namely, international language pragmatics, socio-cultural pragmatics, intercultural pragmatics, intercultural communication, and cross-cultural communication, into a new area of study-transcultural pragmatics. Transcultural pragmatics awareness is the ability to decipher how cultures, cultural

mixing, and contextual factors shape language use and communication in intercultural contexts. Transcultural pragmatics implies a focus on intercultural. Intercultural is "a situationally emergent and co-constructed phenomenon that relies both on relatively definable cultural norms and models as well as continually evolving feature" (Kecskes, 2011). To attend to transcultural pragmatics, teachers and learners should no longer focus on the use of pragmatics norms in a second language and the foreign culture. Rather, trainers can "explicitly invite learners to compare and contrast the target culture with their own culture" (Kelly, 2012) and discuss how the differences and similarities shape each interlocutor unique language use in specific intercultural communicative situations.

Speech act has advanced significantly in pragmatics. Pragmatics studies speech acts in context of social cultures. However, pragmatics itself cannot afford to manage speech act without the involvement of discourse for both of them are closely related (Dylgjeri, 2017). Speech acts theory explains how people use it and perform it in a communicative action and then how people understand what is uttered (Altikriti, 2011). Explain how speakers use language to accomplish intended actions and how hearers infer intended meaning from what is said, that is how to frame speech act for doing things, interacting and working among people of the world. It is how to use a language for in the family, society, market, department stores. Speech act is the object of pragmatics focused on "illocutionary force" that involves the function of imagination, manipulation, creation, dynamic, and heuristics. Speech act is also part of sociolinguistics, such as dialect or language variation in a social culture context of the speakers. In this speaker doing things as well, for instances: apology, thanks, asking, complain (Zayed, 2014).

As the part of language which also means as a study of language that involves

the aspects in the outside of language, pragmatic has its own space. Based on Gazard (1979), pragmatics is the study of deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts and aspect of discourse structure. Yule (1996), deixis comes from Ancient Greek 'deiknūnai', it's meant "to show or point out". Yule states that deixis is truly technical term (from Greek) which implies 'pointing' through language. Then, Cruse stated that deixis means different things to different folks (Cruse, 2000). Types of deixis are divided into six, namely person deixis, pointer deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, place deixis, time deixis, and social deixis (Putrayasa, 2014).

Before this research, there have been some prior researches which focused on the using of deixis. The first prior research entitled "The Analysis of Social Deixis in The Movie Beauty and The Beast" written by IgaratuNoerrofi'a and SyaifulBahri in 2019. The object of their research is to identify the social deixis in the movie Beauty and The Beast. The second prior research entitled "Person Deixis in English Translation of Summarized Shahih Al-Bukhari Hadith in the Book os As-Salat" written by SiskaPratiwi 2018. The research limited her study on person deixis which aimed to identify and classify kind of person deixis in English translation of Summarized Shahih Al-Bukhari Hadith, especially in the Book of As-Salat. The third prior researches entitled "Temporal Deixis in Balinese Language" written by NyomanKardana and Made Sri Satyawati 2019. This study analyzed the forms of temporal deixis found in Balinese.

The similarity between this analysis and also the previous researches above is that the theory that used to analyzed the data, Levinson theory. On the other hand, there are some differences. Besides the object of the research, this research totally different with the prior researches above, as a result of this research gift deixis by

Levinson which focuses on Jo March's utterances and also identifies which deixis that Jo March use in the Little Women Movie. This is not similar to previous studies, which only analyzed a few deixis as research object.

From the explanation above, the researchers is interested in choosing deixis in the Little Women Movie focuses on Jo March's utterance as the object of research. The reason is because deixis has an important role in the movie. Deixis is used as a strategy to get people to know a speaker or to embrace an idea by engaging people directly in that situation.

This section deals with theories that are relevant to the research topic. This theory can be used as the basic for the analysis of the study. The author also has to look for several related theories related to research. This chapter describes pragmatics definitions, definitions of speech acts, definitions of deixis and five categories of deixis: personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammatical, or encoded in the structure language (Levinson, 1983). Pragmatics is the study of the conditions of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society. Pragmatics tells us that it is acceptable to use a language in various, unconventional ways, as long as we know, as language user, what we are doing (Mey, 1993). Pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning, sentence which are used in communication, and also the study of meaning in language interaction between a speaker and a hearer.

Deixis as the structure in language with the aim to indicate person, place, time, social, distinctions and roles in discourse (Levinson, 1983). Deixis focuses in analyzing word, phrase and or utterance which directly relates to a person, time, place, social and discourse. It concerns with

the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstance surrounding the utterance and the relationship between the structure of language and context in which they are being used. According to Levinson they are five major types of deixis: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

a. Person Deixis

Person deixis concerns on utterance. Roles like who the speaker is, the hearer, the target of the utterance, recipient of the utterance, and from what or whose source the utterance comes from. Between speaker and source of utterance are two different things as well as hearer (recipient) and addressee (target). These roles help us in differentiating which types of deixis person used within an utterance, regarding that there are three types of person deixis: first person, second person, third person through the pronominal systems.

b. Time Deixis

Time deixis is also called as temporal deixis. Levinson defines time deixis as reference to the time, mostly towards the adverbs of time, when an utterance is spoken. (Renkema, 2004) states that time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point and it is typically the moment of utterance of participant-role and divided into two: the moment of utterance or coding time and reception or receiving time (Levinson, 1983). Coding time focuses on the speaker while receiving time is one the addressee. The usage of coding time depends on the three tense of time: past events completed before coding time, present events whose time includes coding time, and future events succeeding coding time.

c. Place Deixis

Place deixis is also described as spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated (Levinson, 1983). Usually expressed in this, these, there, here, that, and those. The adverb of place 'here' mean close to the

speaker's location (proximal), and 'there' means away from the speaker's location (distal). Demonstrative pronoun 'this' mean an object close to the speaker's location and 'that' means the object is far away to the speaker's location of the speech event. The demonstrative pronoun 'that' is referred to an object in the sentence. The demonstrative pronouns for discourse are used to refer to some portion of the discourse itself that being discussed again in the next utterance.

d. Social Deixis

Levinson (1983) "social deixis must set limits on those aspects of the structure of language that encode the social identity of the participants, or the social relationships between them, or between one of them and the people and entities they refer to". Hornby (1995) explains that there are three aspects that influence social deixis: distance, power, and social. Distance means a lack of friendly feelings in personal relationships. Power is used for people, groups, or countries with great authority or influence. Social status concern rank and position in society. In other words, social deixis refers to the interpersonal relationship between speaker and receiver.

METHODOLOGY

This research is concerns deixis used by Jo March as a main character in the Little Women movie, the type of this research is descriptive qualitative method. The qualitative research attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, place, conversations, and so on. It means that the research is based on the characteristics of phenomena and the data analyzed using the description not numbers (John W. Best, 2017). The qualitative method is a method in which the researcher works as a key instrument. Wahyuni 2012, "Qualitative research can provide further understanding of a subject and its contextual setting; provide explanation of

reasons and associations; evaluate effectiveness; and aid the development of the theories or strategies. Most of the time, qualitative is used to achieve insight into people's attitudes, behaviours, value systems, concerns, motivations, aspirations, culture, of lifestyles. It's used to inform business selections and communication."

The main source data in this research is taken from the Little Women movie script that written by Greta Gerwig based on the novel by Louisa May Alcott. Ratna "The sources of data of qualitative research are societies, social of phenomena: literally work manuscripts, and its data can be words; sentences, or discourses." (Ratna, 2004). The data are Jo March utterances.

Vercellis, (2009) "generally, data represent a structured codification of single primary entities, as well as of transactions involving two or more primary entities". Can be explained that represents a description of an object, event, or fact that is documented by having a structured cidification for an entity or several entities. The method of collecting data in this research is purposive sampling. Data collection is the gathering process of information from relevant sources purposing to answer the research questions. Ratna (2010) "there are several techniques in collecting data, they are: sampling, observation, interview, documentation, questionnaire, triangulation, and reading". The steps of collecting data in this research are:

1. Watching Little Women movie intensively.
2. Reading the transcript of Little Women movie closely.
3. Focusing on Jo March Utterances .
4. Identifying all Jo March Utterances.

After the data had been collected, the researcher continues to analyze the by qualitative method that has been explained

before. There are some steps which will be conducted.

1. Classifying the data into types of deixis.
2. Classifying types of person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis.
3. Finding the reference meanings.
4. Drawing conclusion.

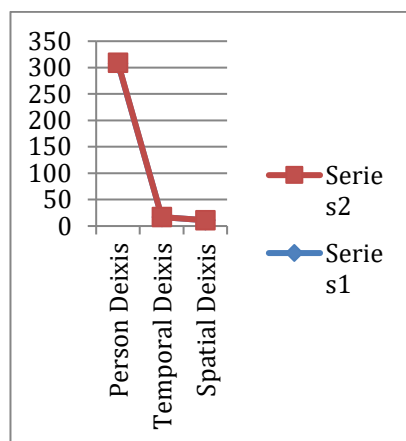
FINDING(S) AND DISCUSSION

This part present that the researcher found research finding and discussion about deixis analysis and dominant deixis used by Jo March in Little Women movie. After the data is collected and analyzed the movie script on deixis analysis. There were types of deixis in the movie script are classified based on the types of deixis according to George Yule (1996) theory. There are three types of deixis occur in the Little Women movie scrip, they include person deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis. The complete data findings on the occurrence of the deixis forms in Little Women movie script will be shown on table below:

Table 1. Research of deixis frequencies

Types of Deixis	Frequencies
Person Deixis	308
Temporal Deixis	24
Spatial Deixis	20
Total	352

Graphic 1. Deixis appearance



a. Person deixis

Person deixis in many languages, person deixis can also contain other meaning elements like the gender of the third person. Person deixis concerns with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech even in the utterance in question is delivered. Yule (1996) person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns for first "I", second person "You" and third person "She, He, It". Here are some examples of person deixis occurring in this analysis, the explanation of each form is taken from the data in movie script of Little Women. Here are three categories of person deixis a deixis according to Cruse (2000:320):

Table 2. Category of person deixis

Deixis	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	I/me	We/us
2 nd Person	You	You
3 rd Person	He/Him, She/Her, it	They/them

➤ Subject Pronoun 'I'

The example of subject pronoun 'I' in movie script Little Women, spoken by Jo March: "*I was looking for the Weekly Volcano Office...*"

The pronoun 'I' in Jo's utterance was identified as the first person deixis which referred to herself as the speaker at the moment.

➤ Subject Pronoun 'You'

The example of subject 'You' in movie script of Little Women, spoken by Jo March: "*You wicked girl! You wicked, wicked girl! I can never write it again! I'll never forgive you as long as i live !*"

The pronouns 'you' and 'your' were mostly used by Jo referring to her addressee whether it only a single addressee or more. Levinson (1983) second person deixis concerns on the addressee that is being referred by speaker within an utterance.

➤ Subject Pronoun 'We'

The example of subject pronoun 'We' in movie script of Little Women, spoken by Jo March: "*We're a bunch of ungrateful minxes!*"

The subject pronoun 'We' refer to a group of people that includes us, or an organization that we belong to. The subject pronoun 'We' in Jo's utterance was identified as the first person deixis.

➤ Subject Pronoun 'He'

The example of subject pronoun 'He' in movie Little Women, spoken by Jo March: "*He's moving to California!*"

The subject pronoun 'He' identified as the third person deixis refer to talk about men and boys (people who identify as male)

➤ Subject pronoun 'She'

The example of subject pronoun 'She' in movie Little Women, spoken by Jo March: "**She** says the whole book that she doesn't want to marry"

The subject pronoun 'She' refer to women and girls (people who identify as female). Yule (1996) the third person above showed in the absent of the entity presented during the conversation.

➤ Subject pronoun 'They'

The example of subject pronoun 'They' in movie Little Women, spoken by Jo March: "But, i, they're published in the papers and people have always said i'm considered talented."

The subject pronoun 'They' refer to someone when we don't know their gender. The subject pronoun 'They' identified as the third person deixis. Third person concerns on the person or entity whose role is neither the speaker nor addressee (Levinson, 1983).

b. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is also called as time deixis. Time deixis could be a time reference relative to a temporal purpose of reference and is typically the moment of utterance (Rankema, 1993). Temporal deixis using temporal form indicated both of time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the of the speaker's voice being heard (the hearer's). Yule (1996) the form of temporal deixis like now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next weeks, last weeks, and this week.

➤ Adverb of time "Then"

The example of adverb of time 'then' in movie Little Women,

spoken by Jo March: "**Then** why are you acting like it?"

The word 'then' shows the temporal deixis which indicates the time. Jo was upset because Friedrich doesn't like her work, while her work in newspapers are liked by the other people. The distal 'then' applies to both past and future time, relative to the speaker's present time.

➤ Adverb of time 'Now'

The example of adverb of time 'now' in movie Little Women, spoken by Jo March: "**Where** is she now? Did she not come straight home?"

The word 'now' shows the time deixis which mean at the present time, not in the past or future. It indicates when Jo and Laurie talk about Amy, Jo's sister. The word 'now' is proximal temporal deixis form that indicates the same time between the speaker utterance and the addressee hear the voice.

➤ Adverb of time 'Last night'

The example of adverb of time 'last night' in movie Little Women, spoken by Jo March: "I got carried away with our delicious revenge play at **last night** POISON!"

The word 'last night' shows the time deixis which mean at the past. The temporal deixis indicates when Jo clomps down the stairs, pages of the play in her hand. And said that because she and her sisters were decorated the Christmas ornaments last night.

c. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis or sometimes called place deixis basically is the kind of deixis that indicate a space or pointing such kinds of location. Levinson explains there are two types of spatial deixis based on speaker's distance: proximal and

distal. Levinson (1983) proximal indicates the location of things or people near the speaker while distal is away from speaker. The most frequent words are the pronouns this/that and these/those. Another expression that belong to this category are the adverbs here/there and prepositions in/on (Levinson, 1983). Here are several examples of occurrences of spatial deixis in this research.

➤ Adverb of spatial “here”

There are some examples of adverb of spatial “here” in the Little Women movie script spoken by Jo March:

- “*Dear me, I didn’t know everyone was **here!***”
- “***Here**, make room Meg is wounded soldier!*”
- “*I’m **here** now*”

The word ‘here’ in first utterances indicates the location where Jo didn’t know that in the room she entered there is Laurie in it. The word ‘here’ in second utterances indicates that Jo tells her sisters to sit with her and her mother. The third utterances indicates that she is coming home .

➤ Adverb of spatial “there”

There are some example of adverb of spatial “there” in Little Women movie, spoken by Jo March:

- “***There**, now you’ll see a perfect little ringlet*”
- “*One second! Go down, and I’ll be right **there!***”

The word ‘there’ in the first utterance indicates Jo has finished curling Meg’s hair perfectly. The word ‘there’ in second utterance indicates that she told Laurie to wait for her to get

CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the data, the writer has final conclusion to explain about deixis. There are five types of deixis found from Jo March as the main character in Little Women movie, there are person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. There are 352 data from 308 sayings of Jo March which contain deixis based on Levinson's theory. The following are the types of deixis expressions used by Jo March “352” data from people's deixis; 308 first person, 24 time deixis, and 20 place deixis. The most dominant expression of deixis used by Jo March as the main character in the film Little Women is 'I' occurring in 120 data.

Based on the finding and discussion, the writer would like to give some suggestions for English learner especially who interested in deixis theory. Deixis is one of branches of pragmatic that important to learn because to know the purpose of utterance such as person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis it can help the readers or listeners to understand what the speakers means in the utterance. The writer hopes this research will be useful to the next researcher who will make an analysis by using the same theory. The writer suggests for the future researcher to find a source that is rich with deixis that many cover more complete varieties of deixis.

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