DEIXIS IN DISNEY MOVIE: CINDERELLA

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INFO ARTIKEL

ABSTRACT

When we communicate, especially through conversation or any means of communication, often we use phrases or words that describe time, place, or a person in a specific way within a specific context. Expressions of time and place are usually called deictic expressions that are included in Deixis. There are 5 Deixis which are people deixis, place deixis, article deixis, and social deixis. This research has a main focus to analyze the use of deictic expressions used in the 2015 Disney movie titled “Cinderella”. In this paper, researchers will be gathering data from the script of 2015 Disney Movie “Cinderella” in order to carry out the Pragmatic Deixis Theory. The method of research this article will be used is qualitatively research with a descriptive approach about what deixis is in the “Cinderella” movie. This research had a purpose to identify and classify what kind of deixis and also meaning of each deixis that were used in the 2015 Disney movie “Cinderella”. Based on collected data this research has gathered, it is concluded that to understand the source of Deixis from “Cinderella” by Disney movie in 2015, researchers have a better understanding to interpret it's deixis with its appropriate word, research and reader's comprehension about what deixis meaning is slightly improved.

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Introduction

Humans are social beings who rely on one another to survive (Seppala, Rossomando, & Doty, 2013). We communicate with others in our social lives since we may require knowledge on anything we wish to know as well as engagement with others in our daily lives. Understanding how communication works is extremely important to humans because their daily activities require some type of direct or indirect communication (Jeyaraj, 2014)

Everyone who considers themselves to be a participant in event communication will communicate with and through other participants, regardless of the activity. So, in general, there are two sorts of language: spoken language and written language. Oral talk is a language that is used to connect with other social beings in the form of daily conversation or direct dialogue. While it was being written (Mercer, 2013).

Pragmatics is the systematic study of meaning that is based on, dependent on, or uses language (Toe, Paatsch, & Szarkowski, 2019). Implicature, presuppositions, action speech, and deixis are some of the core issues of pragmatic study. From the foregoing, it can be inferred that deixis is a branch of linguistics that investigates how humans analyze words or phrases that are directly tied to people, time, location, social context, and speech in every sentence, word, or slang. It is concerned with speech cues and the interaction between language and context structures in various elements of language. Deixis also
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demonstrates how to encode or grammatically represent speech, as well as how to understand speech based on context analysis.

A deixis is a phenomenon in human language by which the meaning of some reference is given. Expressions depend on various aspects of the context in which they are used (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013). For example, the meaning of a sentence Like “see me here in a week” depends on (at least) who pronounces it, we (the speaker and recipient) what time it is (e.g. what day is today). Although the meaning of all words and Social behavior is often contextual or "indexed," a feature that Deixis brings to the table Indexability into the structure of the language itself. Words like me, here and now It is called a demonstrative, indexed or shifted word because of the way such a term "shift" refers. Depending on the environment It is widely believed that perception and orientation in space are decisive Factors in human behavior and interactions. So language depends heavily on knowledge Context: When and where the sentence is spoken, and by whom (Canale, 2014).These three Dimensions are traditionally seen as the so-called indicative centers of all linguistic events; without it, no linguistic expression can be properly interpreted.

In this study, researchers analyzed deixis in pragmatics. There are so many categories of deixis while in this study researchers focus on the deixis of the person being analyzed, the deixis of place, the deixis of time and the deixis of discourse in the Cinderella film script. There are many characters in the Cinderella film while in this film; this research will focus on finding the type of deixis in Cinderella's script as the main character related to the pragmatic field as well as to search for the use of deixis in a movie compared to usual use of it in our daily life based on the script of the movie.

Methods

Researchers used the descriptive qualitative method for this researchIn the collecting the data (Bradshaw, Atkinson, & Doody, 2017). Qualitative research is synthetic or holistic, heuristic with a little controlling or without controlling and manipulation of the research content. The researchers were collecting the script of the “Cinderella” movie to analyze the data. The terms qualitative research and descriptive research are sometimes used interminently. Changeable However, a distinction can be made between the two. Both types of research are characterized by processing natural data. That is, they try to study the learning and teaching of language in its natural form. There is no need to intervene or manipulate the setting of variables or these two Types of studies may vary in their objectives, level of control and how they are conducted to analyze data.

The goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its properties (Oliver, 2012). This study is more about what, rather than how or why something is happening. Therefore, observation and survey instruments are often used for data collection (Rickards, Magee, & Artino Jr, 2012). In such studies, data can be collected qualitatively, but they are Frequent quantitative analysis using frequencies, percentages, averages, or other statistics Analyze to determine connectivity. However, qualitative research is more comprehensive and often involves rich collections of data from a variety of sources for deeper insights. Get to know each participant, including their opinions, views and set up. Qualitative research collects data qualitatively, and analytical methods are also primarily qualitative. This usually involves inductive exploration of the data Identify, then describes and explains recurring themes, patterns or concepts in these
categories. There are many researchers who believe and support that "qualitative descriptions" are feasible and acceptable qualitative research design terminology.

Result and Discuss

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies how languages relate to the context. As this definition indicates pragmatics combine as a different and coherent domain of inquiry only in relation to language studies derived from its use context (Laughlin, Wain, & Schmidgall, 2015). Mentions 4 pragmatics definitions, which are: areas that discuss the meaning of the speake, areas that look at the meaning of the context. Areas that go beyond the study of the meanings that are spoken or review meanings that are communicated or communicated by the speaker, areas that examine forms of expression at social distance that limit participants in certain conversations.

Deixis is concerned with the connection between discourse and the situation in which it is used (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013). The term “deixis” comes from the Greek word and the meaning is to show it is used to denote elements in language that refer directly to a situation. Deixis is an important field of language study in itself and of great importance to language learners.

Deixis has three parts: first person is (I) second person is (YOU) third person is (SHE, HE, IT).

Example:

a. first person (I will go to masjid)
b. second person (i like you)
c. third person (rara is my sister, she is a smart girl)

Place or space is a question of specifications. In the speech, the relative location to anchoring. In general, important places of the specifications can be deduced from the fact that there appear to be two primary ways of referring to objects: on the one hand, describing or naming them, and on the other hand, looking for them. 'Spatial" or where deixis presents himself mostly in the shape of positional adjectives such as' here 'and' there 'and Demonstrations or demonstrators like "this" and "that,". England has a limited amount of room. Proximal and distal are the most common labels for a decretic system with only two terms. The term proximal refers to the distance between two points. "A region that is relatively close to the speaker" and "relatively far from the speaker" are good examples. Additional speakers, also known as spatial or deixis are a visible kind of space partitioning. The words "this" and "here" depict items or people close to the addressee, while "that" and "there" show persons or things far away from the addressee.

Example:

a. The airport is fifteen kilometers from my house. That is too far for me to take you home. That refers to the Airport.
b. I plan to have a vacation to Bali after finishing my studies. Probably, I’ll be there in November. There refers to Bali

DeixisTime Deixis also can be referred to as deixis temporal. "Temporal. Deixis serves to designate points or intervals on the axis of time, using the moments of enunciation as a Point of reference (Söhrman, 2013). There are three large divisions on
the time axis, that is: (1) before its time speech, (2) in the age of speech, (3) after the age of speech. Temporal deictics are the most basic in English "now" and "then". In other words temporal deixis is closely related to information time, where it is a time-view form based on language activity that occurs and is made. In English, people can find some examples of temporal dementia. It can be found in the use of time signals, such as: now, immediately, Recently, then, yesterday, this year. Moreover, the term is usually used in the use of tenses.

**Example:**
For example, based on time signals
a. Now i'm still a student
b. My sister called me yesterday

Based on tenses:

a. The student are studying now (present)
b. Yesterday my young sister come to my house

"social deixis concerns aspects of the sentence that reflect or determine or are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs" (Lestari & Rahman, 2016). Social deixis encodes the social identities of the participants (true, incumbent mole participants), or the social relationships between them, or between one of them and the people and entities in question (Aryan, 2020).

**Example:**
Mr for man, Mrs for woman, Brother for boy, Your honor or President Joko widodo

Discourse deixis the use of phrases in some of them referring to a portion of the speech that contains the greeting (including the greeting itself). The word can end with deixis's remarks in some other way to convey words signal to link with the text of a globular text, this example - however this seems to indicate that language utterance is directed, not to a discourse that is spoken directly in advance, but to one or more steps Go back. In English, there are some deictic expressions which include in discourse deixis, such as: but, therefore, in conclusion, to the contrary, still, however, anyway, well, besides, actually, all in all, so, after all, etc

**Example:**
Everybody wants to succeed but actually they need to study hard. Today it is raining and lala is still in the bedroom.

From the film Cinderella 2015 by Disney Movie, researchers found quite a number of examples of various types of Deixis with a total of 17 examples and all of them chosen as a best representation for the reader in order to fully comprehend the meaning and usage of Deixis, especially its various types. Details are in the explanation below:

| No. | Sentence | Type                     |
|-----|----------|--------------------------|
| 1   | and She saw the world not always as it was | Third person singular Deixis |
I believe in everything

Oh, Gus-Gus, you’re a house mouse

we don’t want you getting an upset stomach

In the first sentence, “and she saw the world not always as it was’ ’ contained a Personal Deixis because there is a third person pronoun singular that is “she”, as the sentence refers to Ella. In the second sentence that is “I believe in everything” is a Personal Deixis, as in it there is a first person singular Deixis for the reason that it contains the pronoun “I” and it refers to the one who utters the sentence. The third sentence “oh, Gus-Gus, you’re a house mouse” is a Personal Deixis second person singular Deixis for the fact that in the sentence contained the pronoun “you” who is directly involve in utterance by being the addressee. The fourth sentence that says “we don’t want you getting an upset stomach” contained the first person Personal Deixis, but as a plural due to the pronoun used in the sentence is “they”, referring to multiple people.

Spatial Deixis

| No. | Sentence                                      | Proximity   |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1   | and that’s why we must cherish this house     | Proximal Deixis |
| 2   | our little sister, up there, talking to the woodworm | Proximal Deixis |
| 3   | Why do you stay there, when they treat you so? | Distal Deixis |
| 4   | And I’d like to wear it when I go to the palace | Distal Deixis |

The second sentence, “our little sister, up there, talking to the woodworm” is a Spatial Deixis marked by the phrase „up there‟, and it‟s a Proximal Deixis as it has a word, there” indicating that the location is distant or gap of space. The third sentence that says “why do you stay there, when they treat you so?” is form of Spatial Deixis, Distal Deixis type shown by the use of a word „there‟pointing to the fact that the location is where the dialogue takes place and on somewhere else. In the fourth sentence “and I’d like to wear it when I go to the palace” is a Spatial Deixis type with the proximity of Distal Deixis indicating that the specific place mentioned in the context is far in distance.

Temporal Deixis

| No. | Sentence                                      | Tense   |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------|---------|

The second sentence, “our little sister, up there, talking to the woodworm” is a Spatial Deixis marked by the phrase „up there”, and it’s a Proximal Deixis as it has a word, there” indicating that the location is distant or gap of space. The third sentence that says “why do you stay there, when they treat you so?” is form of Spatial Deixis, Distal Deixis type shown by the use of a word „there”pointing to the fact that the location is where the dialogue takes place and on somewhere else. In the fourth sentence “and I’d like to wear it when I go to the palace” is a Spatial Deixis type with the proximity of Distal Deixis indicating that the specific place mentioned in the context is far in distance.
You’ll recall that sometime ago Distal tense
And I must go very soon Proximal Tense
There’s been enough play-acting today Proximal Tense

The first sentence “you’ll recall that sometime ago” is included in the Temporal Deixis. This sentence in terms of tense of Temporal Deixis is enclosed in Distal tense, indicated by the deictic expression “sometime ago” that is to imply that the event was a long time in the past. The second sentence, that says “and I must go very soon” there is a deictic expression which is „soon” to point out that this sentence is a Temporal Deixis and a Proximal tense one, which mean that the event close to the present time or will happen. The third sentence “there’s been enough play-acting today” indicates the sentence is a temporal Deixis that uses a deictic expression as “today” illustrating the time of the occurrence is in the present time or is happening.

Social Deixis

Table 4. Result of Social Deixis Based on Its Type

| No. | Sentence                  | Type    |
|-----|---------------------------|---------|
| 1   | Isn’t that right, Mummy?  | Relational |
| 2   | Papa, welcome home        | Relational |
| 3   | Thank you, Doctor         | Absolute  |

First sentence that says “isn’t that right, Mummy?” is a Social Deixis. The deictic expression used in this sentence is “Mummy”, a nickname for mother indicating that this is a Relational type. The second sentence “Papa, welcome home” is a Relational type of social Deixis, because the use of the expression “Papa” that is a nickname for father which is fall in the Relational type. In the third sentence “thank you, Doctor” is a Social Deixis and by the use of the word “Doctor” that is a professional term of an occupation which is included in the Absolute type.

Discourse Deixis

Table 5. Result of Discourse Deixis

| No. | Sentence                              |
|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 1   | This must have been very difficult for you |
| 2   | This thing is so old-fashioned        |
| 3   | This is the most hugest news          |

First sentence that says “this must have been very difficult for you” using the deictic expression “this” refers to the situation and describing it, as in this sentence with
“very difficult for you”. The second sentence “this thing is so old-fashioned” is a discourse Deixis with two deictic expressions such as “this” and “so” that refer to Ella’s mother’s dress. The third sentence “this is the hugest news” is a discourse Deixis with a word “this” as a deictic expression. This sentence refers to the announcement of the Kingdom Ball as the “most hugest news”.

Conclusion

Based on the data that the researcher has gathered in the 2015 film Cinderella by Disney Movie, there are many applications of Deixis and its types such as Personal Deixis, Spatial Deixis, Temporal Deixis, Social Deixis, and Discourse Deixis. The number of each type of Deixis we have collected are 4 examples of Personal Deixis, 4 examples of Spatial Deixis, 3 examples of Temporal Deixis, 3 examples of Social Deixis and 3 examples of Discourse Deixis. From the research shown in the Movie, this movie has a simple concept of Pragmatic.
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