Analysis of the Deixis in *Spider-Man: No Way Home* Movie

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze deixis applied in Spider-Man: No Way Home movie and its reference by using the theory of deixis by Levinson (1983) *and theory of role of context by Dijk. This study applies descriptive qualitative research method in analyzing deixis and its reference applied in Spider-Man: No Way Home movie script. The procedures are: collecting data with observation method and documentation technique. This study applies the theory of deixis by Levinson (1983) and Dijk. In data analysis and presented descriptively by informal method. The finding shows that all types of deixis are applied in the data source with the quantity of 920 in total; person deixis: 692 data, spatial deixis: 28 data, temporal deixis: 18 data, social deixis: 14 data, and discourse deixis: 168 data. Person deixis consist of first-person deixis to identify the speaker, second person deixis used to appoint the addressee, and third person deixis refer to a person neither the speaker nor the addressee. Spatial deixis used to explain the location of certain utterance. Temporal deixis described an exact time of utterance. Social deixis illustrated certain relationships among characters. Lastly, discourse deixis functioned to refer to something that being talked about in the same utterance.*

INTRODUCTION

In the context of communication, language has systematic conventional use in our daily lives. A speaker uses language to transfer information, messages, and ideas in order to easily communicate with others. However, many utterances delivered by both the speaker and/or the interlocutor reflect plenty of vagueness. Sometimes it is difficult to understand the context that the speaker is talking about, especially for English as a Foreign Language learners.

It is essential to provides less ambiguous utterance in order to make the interlocutor understands the context or as the consequence, the message or information cannot be well-delivered and cause misunderstanding or ambiguity. Theoretically, this case can be identified using pragmatics study. It describes how a particular type of verbal context is derived in order to recognize the meaning, how they identify what the speaker is referring to, and how they connect new information with previous content to clarify the utterer or the situation are some main

focuses of pragmatics. Therefore, in order to understand the references, it is essential to identify the general words or phrases use by the speaker or the interlocutor in context. This phenomenon can be conveyed using deixis theory.

According to Levinson (1983), the connection between language and context can be illustrated by the structure of the language itself. because it can help the listeners to get a better understanding of what the speaker trying to convey. Furthermore, language consists of word, symbol, number, body language, or even art. Beside direct communication, people often express something with language through diary, song, poetry, novel, film, painting, craft, etc. However, language also has its aesthetic side. The result of producing language can be found in form of speech, book, song, painting, and movie. Many researches have been working on deixis as a one of theories to discuss about. One of the most used data sources as the object of research is movies.

According to Wibowo (Rizal, 2014), a movie is an instrument to convey messages to the audience through story media. It can be also interpreted as a medium to express their ideas in a form of creative expression by artists and filmmakers. Movies have been a part of our daily lives, as entertainment, lesson, or accompaniment. However, to understand the movie, one must understand the context of the conversation. In communicating, sometimes the speaker's speech cannot be understood properly by the listener. In other words, listeners or interlocutors may struggle in catching the point of the conversation. Without context, the listener will not be able to get the speaker's intention. It means that the information or message of the utterances cannot be well-delivered. This is the urgency and intention of conducting this study. Deixis belongs to the domain of pragmatics because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used. The process makes it easier to have a better view of the thought that is being transmitted.

Apart from entertaining, movies also convey a message. To facilitate and reduce misunderstandings in understanding a point, deixis analysis is very suitable, because in a film there are a lot of deixis in each scene, so it also increases knowledge with the existence of linguistic analysis using a pragmatic approach that focuses on deixis in the movie. Many researches have done research in deixis field but as time flies by, the object of research keeps updating. That is why this study was conducted. The main value of this study is that people who have not watched *Spider-Man: No Way Home* movie can get a better understanding of what are the speaker and/or the interlocutor are referring to only by reading the movie script.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
PRAGMATICS

Yule (1996) states pragmatics concerns meaning as uttered by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. It is very risky if people analyze what people are literally mean based on their utterances rather than what the word itself means. If we recognize what the speakers mean or the writers mean based on their utterance rather than the meaning of the word in utterance then the communication is clearer. He said that pragmatics study concerns the speaker's meaning. According to Cruse (2006), pragmatics studies aspects of meaning depending on the context. Kreidler (1998) said that pragmatics is a part of linguistics conveying importance in context. It concerns meaning. Lycan (1995) also stated that pragmatics studies the use of language in context, and the context dependence of some linguistic interpretations. In sum, pragmatics studies the speaker in conveying meaning where there is a related context in the communication situation.

DEIXIS

According to Levinson (1983), deixis means "pointing or indicating". Moreover, Yule (1996) stated that deixis is derived from the ancient Greek word that means "Showing or Pointing". The means of pointing or indicating relates to terms in the context. A word is indicated as a deixis if the reference is shifting or changing, depending on who is the speaker, where, and when the words were spoken. In other words, deixis is contextual information, both lexically and grammatically, which refers to certain things, whether objects, places, or times.

There are five sorts of deixis based on Levinson (1983). They are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

A. Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), personal deixis is an interest in participants' role in the speech event. Personal deixis is related to the situation said is carried out. The function of personal deixis is to show a person. There are three sorts of person deixis based on Levinson (1983) as follows.

a. First person (I)

The first-person pronouns are pronouns that are used when you are the subject. First-person pronouns can be categorized into two, singular and plural. The first-person singular pronoun refers to the words *I, me, myself,* and *mine*. While the first-person plural refers to the terms *we, us*, and *our*.

For example:

I am listening to Coldplay's song on YouTube.

b. Second person (you)

The second person pronoun is used to designate the interlocutor or another person, such as *you, yourself, yourselves, your, yours*.

For example:

You are a beautiful woman.

c. Third person (He, She, It, They)

The third-person pronouns are used for other people who are not involved as interlocutors. The third-person singular pronouns are *she*, *he*, *her*, *him*, *herself, himself*, and *it*. Furthermore, the third-person plural pronouns are *they* and *their*. In other words, the third person is the person who the first and second person is telling.

For example:

She is as beautiful as her mom.

B. Spatial Deixis

Levinson (1983) states that spatial deixis deals with the encrypting of spatial location close to the participant's location in the speech event. *Here*, *there*, *this*, and *that* are some pure deictic place words. *Here* and *this* means that the speaker's location is close to the speaker. *There* and *that* indicate a place far from the speaker when the speaker is spoken. It is called distal and proximal.

For example:

Leave me down here in my own

The practice of *here* is the location of a person who is *me*.

C. Temporal Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), temporal deixis is concerning the time of pronunciation. It

means disclosure or giving shape to a topic or distance in time that is seen from the time an expression is made. Furthermore, Thomas (1995) stated that time deixis, such as *soon, later, yesterday*, *now, tomorrow*, only becomes fully meaningful if the time when the words were spoken is recognizable. In other words, the main function of temporal deixis is to specify a time.
For example:
Wait for me. I will meet you <u>soon</u>. I promise.
The word *soon* is included in time deixis.

D. Social Deixis

Levinson (1983) proposes that social deixis aims to reflect a sentence that has been determined by the speaker or the current social situation. Furthermore, Cruse (2006) stated that social deixis is a statement that shows a person's social position when speaking. In other words, social deixis expresses differences in social characteristics between the speaker and the opposite sex or writer and reader with the topic or situation raised in the conversation.
For example:
<u>*Mommy, are you out there*</u>
The word *mommy* illustrates relational social deixis because it indicates a relation between the writer and interlocutor, which is the writer's mother.

E. Discourse Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), discourse deixis is a statement that has a reference in the text. Discourse deixis deals with the discourse part of the reader's position, such as *this*, *that*, *there*, *next*, *last*. In other words, discourse deixis aims to find out the meaning of an expression is something that contains speech and is related to the surrounding text.
For example:
The police found the victim's body in <u>this</u> abandoned cabin
The word *this* here simply refers to the body that the police found in an abandoned cabin.

REFERENCE

According to Cruse (2006), "Reference is the general term for identifying the things in the world and deixis is the mechanism to achieve the reference". As well as from Yule (1996) "Reference indicates the ability of the speaker or writer to enable the listener or reader identify something". The act of the speaker in referring to something in utterance is called reference and the expression that is used to refer to something in the utterance is known as deixis, so that we can conclude that there is a relation between deixis and reference in pointing the origin of utterance.
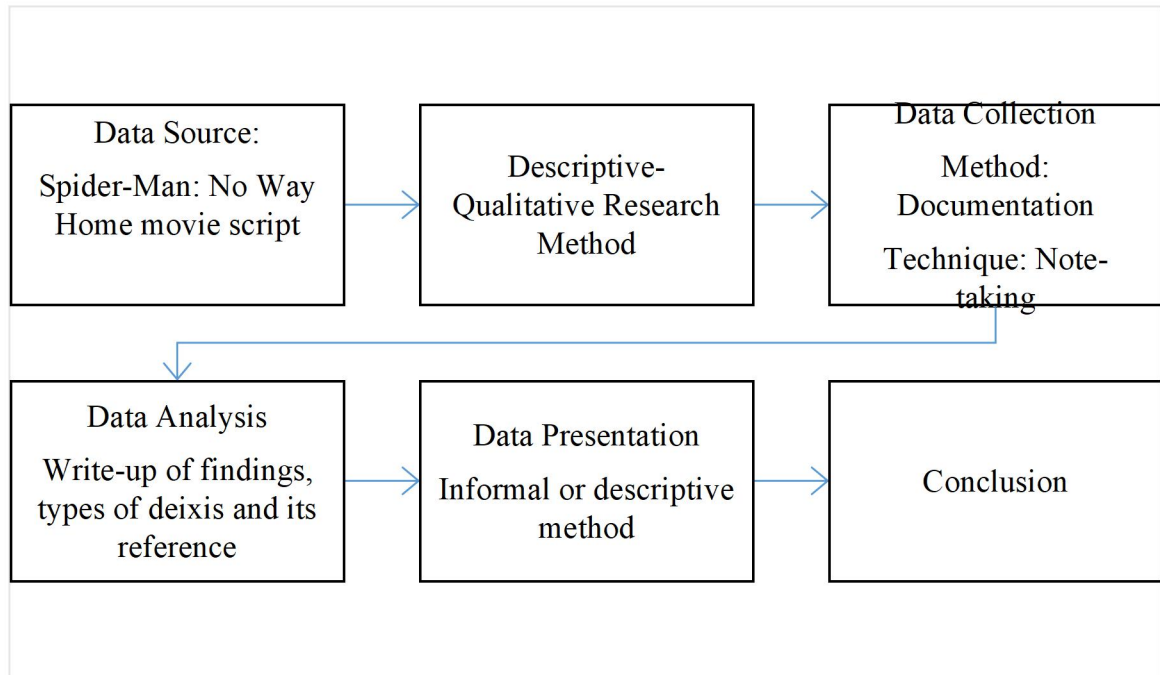
RESEARCH METHOD

Figure 1. Research Method

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This part shows the result of data analysis that covers the types of deixis and their function applied in the data source, *Spider-Man: No Way Home* movie script. There are five sorts of deixis based on Levinson (1983) namely person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The finding shows that all types of deixis are applied in the data source. The finding is shown in the following table.

Table 1. Research Finding

No.	Types of Deixis	Frequency of Types
1	Person Deixis	692
2	Spatial Deixis	28
3	Temporal Deixis	18
4	Social Deixis	14
5	Discourse Deixis	168
	Total Data	920

Based on the finding above, the finding found 920 data in total with person deixis as the dominant deixis applied in the data source with a quantity of 692 data. In contrast, the least type applied is social deixis with only 14 data. The following is the analysis of each type of deixis applied in the data source and its role.

A. Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), person deixis is an interest in participants' role in the speech event. In other words, personal deixis is related to the situation said is carried out. A person deixis needs to be done if the participants have known the role of the speakers, the situation, and the target of the utterance. The following id the analysis of each type of person deixis.

a. First-person Deixis
Data (1-4)

***I** managed to send the Elemental back through the dimensional rift, but **I** don't think **I**'m gonna make it off this bridge alive.*

The *I*s in the utterance above refers to Quentin Beck, the speaker himself. Contextually, he was recording himself talking about how his villain, Spider-Man, harmed him until that made him think that he could not survive fighting Spider-Man. The function of this deixis is as a subject personal pronoun in the sentence and it is a singular first person to refer the utterer or the speaker of the utterance.

b. Second-person Pronoun
Data (25-3)

*Have **you** been listening **this** **whole time**?*

The speaker of this utterance is Peter, while the interlocutor is Happy, Peters friend and also former assistant of Tony Stark. There are three types of deixis applied in this utterance. They are second-person, spatial, and temporal deixis. The first one is *you* that refers to Peter's interlocutor, Happy. The next one is the interrogative *this* that refers to Peter and MJ's phone call conversation. The term *this* functions in referring to the part of the discourse in the preceding statement. The last one is *whole time* that refers to the period of time when Peter and MJ were having a phone call near Happy.

c. Third-person Pronoun
Data (1-6)

***He** has an army of weaponized drones, Stark technology.*

The utterer of this sentence is Mysterio, also known as Quentin Beck, in a video recording of him telling the current situation in the middle of a battle with Spider-Man. The pronoun *he* in his utterance refers to Spider-Man that indicate Spider-Man is the one who responsible of the attack of those drones toward him.

B. Spatial Deixis

Levinson (1983) stated that spatial deixis, also known as place deixis, deals with the encrypting of spatial location close to the participant's location in the speech event. The following is the analysis of spatial deixis applied in the movie.

Data (30-2)

*Finally, some privacy! It is so crazy down **there**!*

This utterance is from Ned, a great friend of Peter Parker who helps him all the time. The practice of *there* is the place where Peter, MJ, and Ned percussion. The location is at the first floor of their high school but the reason of circumstances is after Mysterio's video went viral, the public accuses Spider-Man is a murderer. That is why they moved to a less sound location, that is the roof where Ned states this utterance.

C. Temporal Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), temporal deixis concerns the time of pronunciation. It means disclosure or giving shape to a topic or distance in time that is seen from the time an expression is made. Here is the analysis of temporal deixis applied in the movie.

Data (1-1)

***We** come to **you** **now** with revelations about **last week**'s attack in London.*

This utterance by a NY1 reporter, contains two types of deixis, they are person and temporal deixis. NY1, also known as *Spectrum News NY1*, is a real-world news television channel in the

Marvel Cinematic Universe broadcast in New York. The person deixis *we* refers to NY1 as the news provider. Next, the person deixis *you* refers to the audience of the news. the temporal deixis *now* and *last week* refer to the moment where NY1 was leaking about a video sent by Mysterio, and the moment when Spider-Man and Mysterio had an intense battle in London that causes Mysterio's death.

D. Social Deixis

Social deixis expresses differences in social characteristics between the speaker and the opposite sex or writer and reader with the topic or situation raised in the conversation. Here is the analysis of social deixis applied in the movie.

Data (47-2)

__Mom__? __Mom__, look! Look, it's Peter Parker!

The word *mom* demonstrates relational social deixis because it indicates a relation between the speaker and interlocutor, which is the speaker's mother. The speaker is a random teenage girl. She calls her mom out of the blue when she notices Spider-Man's presence when he peers into her window while looking for the AVC down the road. AVC is responsible for *a defined Academic Affairs unit(s)* that provides centralized support for faculty, academic staff, and students. Spider-Man aims is to ask a second chance for him, Ned, and MJ to get accepted to the college because their applications were declined due to Spider-Man murdering issue. Ned and MJ get dragged into it since they are closely relative with Spider-Man.

E. Discourse Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), discourse deixis aims to find out the meaning of an expression is something that contains speech and is related to the surrounding text. Here's the analysis of discourse deixis applied in the movie.

Data (16-1)

Ah, __they__ have nothing to do with __this__, sir.

This scene takes place in an interrogation room where Peter is being interrogated by Agent Cleary. Just outside the glass walls of the interrogation room, DoDC agents bring in May, MJ, and Ned for questioning. Peter got panicked and he tries to explain that May, MJ and Ned, demonstrated by the third-person deixis *they*, have nothing to do with Mysterio's death that has been illustrated by the demonstrative *this* in the sentence above.

CONCLUSION

Based on the finding and discussion, it can be concluded that all types of deixis are applied in *Spider-Man: No Way Home* movie script as follows; person deixis: *I, me, my, myself, we, us, our you, your, she, he, him, they, their, them*, spatial deixis: *here, there*, name of place, temporal deixis: *yesterday*, *a couple years later*, *before, last week, now,* social deixis: *girlfriend, mommy, uncle, best friend* and obvious examples of such grammaticalizations such as polite pronouns and title of address such as *sir* and *ma'am*, discourse deixis: *this, that, those, these, it* to refer certain objects. The dominant type of deixis applied is person deixis (692 data), followed by discourse deixis (168), spatial deixis (28), temporal deixis (18), and the least type is social deixis (14). In term of function, this study examines the reference of each type of deixis applied in the data source. First, person deixis refers to a person or a group of people that is being pointed out by the speaker. Second, spatial deixis functions to refer certain spot or place as the object of the

utterance. third, temporal deixis refers to specific time when an action or accident had done. Fourth, social deixis refers to the social status that relates with the relationship within the characters, lastly, discourse deixis functions to find out the meaning of an expression is something that contains speech and is related to the surrounding text.

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