

DEIXIS ANALYSIS IN FANTASTIC BEAST 3: PRAGMATIC APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This study revealed about the study of deixis through a pragmatic view in the film Fantastic Beasts 3, about the use of deixis by the actors through the speech used. In this case, the writer used a descriptive method with the following steps: 1) preparation, 2) data collection, and 3) data analysis. The results showed that the most frequent type of deixis used in the film was third person (35.90%), followed by first person (23.08%) and second person (20.51%). Time deixis (5.13%) of the total instances, while place deixis and discursive deixis comprised (12.82%) and (2.56%), respectively. Besides this, the result of analysis of this study indicated that the deixis research in this film was related to the moral message that would be conveyed in the story, namely the importance of loyalty, courage, honesty and the struggle against evil enemies. An analysis of the use of deixis in this film gave us a deeper understanding of the characters, their motivations and relationships with one another to the hidden moral messages in their dialogues.

Keywords: *Deixis, Pragmatic, Fantastic Beast 3*

INTRODUCTION

Language is an essential tool for daily communication between speakers, serving a specific purpose with its own meaning. It plays a critical role in conveying meaning to the listener and is achieved through verbal and written communication. These forms of communication serve to fulfil the people's need to express their emotions, to communicate, adapt and integrate into their surroundings, as well as to exert social control. Therefore, language serves as a medium of communication, enabling people to express themselves effectively and navigate their social environments with ease. One way to study language is through pragmatics.

According to Levinson (1983) Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and the context in which it becomes basis for determining the understanding. Even though pragmatics has same scope with semantics, which is a field that studies meaning, they have different focus. Parker (1986) states the difference between semantics and pragmatics. Semantics is the study of meaning related to word meaning or lexical meaning that is, the meaning is free from context, while the meaning in pragmatics is context-bound, the intention of the speaker or the feelings of the speaker. Furthermore, pragmatics includes discussion of presuppositions, speech acts, conversational implicatures, aspects of discourse structure and deixis (Mulan, 2012).

According to John Ferdinand Deixis got the term from the Greek word for "pointing" and "indicating". It is a part of pragmatics which has a simply meaning "pointing" via language or asserting something via language. Any linguistic form used to achieve this explanation is called a deixis expression. Deixis expressions are sometimes called indexical. Deixis is used in pragmatics to argue the use of demonstrative and

personal pronouns, adverbs of time and place like "now" and "here", and many other grammatical features.

According to Levinson (1983) "deixis concerns the ways in which language encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of the context of utterance". In addition, Yule (1996) defined that "deixis is a form referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being 'near speaker' versus 'away from speaker'. In English, 'proximal terms or the near speaker, are "here", "now", "this". The distal terms or the away from speaker are "there", "than", "that". (Yule, 1996)

Many previous research on deixis had been done. Studies on deixis which are focused on semantics field in literary work have been analyzed (Widayanti & Yuwono, 2019; Rahmadhani & Sri, 2021. Thao & Herman, 2020. They analyzed deixis on literary work using semantic theory. Moreover, deixis analysis which focused on tradition of a community are (Bocale, 2019; Mwinlaaru, 2021; Saidahmadovna & Madaminovich, 2022; Mark, 2019). These studies tried to reveal how deixis is used in some communities, such as Uzbekistan, French, Poland, Sino-Tibetan, and Niger-Congo. However, deixis which was analyzed using Pragmatics theory also had been analyzed, such as (Abdulameer, 2019; Herman & Pardede, 2020; Nisa, Asi & Sari, 2020; Sinaga, Herman & Marpaung, 2020; Wang, 2020; Simatupang, Fadhilah & Barokah, 2021).

In this journal analysis, we will explore the use of deixis elements in one of literature object, *Fantastic Beasts 3* movie. Even though many studies have been focused on deixis in literary work, this analysis quite interesting because the film had just been released. This highly anticipated film is the third instalment in the *Fantastic Beasts* franchise, which takes place in the wizarding world of *Harry Potter*. Directed by David Yates and written by J.K. Rowling, the film had been released in 2022 and stars Eddie Redmayne, Katherine Waterston, Jude Law, and Ezra Miller.

Deixis analysis in this film used to answer the ambiguity, confusion and misunderstanding of the meaning of an utterance in the speech of the actors. The use of language that is irregular and ineffective will cause confusion of meaning, and can lead to different perceptions of language recipients. In the *Fantastic Beasts* film, there are many examples of deixis used by the characters in dialogue. In this context, deixis analysis will help us understand how these characters build their identities, introduce locations and times in the story, and provide the implicit moral messages in their dialogues. Through deixis analysis, we can find patterns in the use of words and phrases that show how each character perceives themselves and others, how they identify locations and times in the story, and how moral messages are conveyed through their dialogues.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, descriptive method was used because it is kind of linguistic research. The utterances and the subtitle from film *Fantastic Beast* become the primary data. The author watched the *Fantastic Beast* film to get a deeper understanding in about the story. Then, the author picked all the deixis from the utterances that will be identified the type of deixis after that. Last, the classification of deixis found in the film according to its form. The technique used by the author was content analysis because it just focused on the

content of the film. The data was analysed according to the forms of deixis and their meaning based on the theory of Stephen C. Levinson (1983).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The use of deixis forms in the Fantastic Beast movie can be observed through the sentences used by the characters in the movie in their conversation. This study identified various forms of deixis found in the film, including deixis of people, which were further divided into first-person, second-person, and third-person categories. Additionally, the study also identified place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis, which were analyzed based on the theory of Stephen C. Levinson.

There are twenty-seven utterances which have thirty-nine deixis in six types of it. We will further discuss each type of deixis in this sub heading. Here is the calculation of the type of deixis.

Table 1. The Calculation of Type of Deixis

| No | Type of Deixis | Freq. | Percentage |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | Deixis First Person | 9 | 23.08 % |
| 2 | Deixis Second Person | 8 | 20.51 % |
| 3 | Deixis Third Person | 14 | 35.90 % |
| 4 | Deixis Time | 2 | 5.13 % |
| 5 | Deixis Place | 5 | 12.82 % |
| 6 | Deixis Discursive | 1 | 2.56 % |
| Total | | 39 | 100 % |

From the table above we can see that Deixis third person dominate the utterances in the Film Fantastic Beasts, and Deixis Discursive has minor presentation in that movie. It can be concluded that this movie reveals more on third person actor in its plot.

The analysis on each type of Deixis found in this film will be discussed deeply in this sub heading.

Third Person Deixis

Example:

That's my cousin Stenly, He is a wizard.

The word *that's* and *he* in the sentence above is belong to third person deixis. The use of third person deixis in this context can show the domination and power of one of the film's characters, Stenly.

First Person Deixis

Example:

Dumbledore: *I don't think anyone more deserving*

The presence of first-person deixis in that dialogue shows the leadership of Dumbledore and courage traits.

After analyzing the data using Levinson theory in Fantastic Beast Movie, the total data obtained by the author is 39 deixis on 27 utterances with six types of deixis which are first, second and third person deixis, place deixis and time deixis. Those data are as follows:

| No | Speakers | Dialogue | Type of Deixis |
|----|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Credence Dumbledore | Does <i>he</i> send <i>you</i> to spy <i>me</i> ? | Person Deixis 1,3 |
| 2 | Queenie Goldstein | I don't tell <i>him</i> , not always, not everything | Person Deixis 1, 3 |
| 3 | Jacob Kowalski | That's enough, Get out from <i>here</i> | Time Deixis |
| 4 | Jacob Kowalski | <i>You</i> had to be ashamed to yourself, <i>she</i> is lady | Person Deixis 2, 3 |
| 5 | Jacob Kowalski | <i>I</i> tell <i>you</i> what, <i>I</i> give <i>you</i> first shock | Person Deixis 1, 2 |
| 6 | Lally Hicks | <i>That's my</i> cousin Stenly, <i>He</i> is a wizard | Discouse Deixis Person deixis 3 |
| 7 | Jacob Kowalski | Lally, guy with the hair, sit <i>next to</i> Edith, <i>he</i> seems killed <i>somebody</i> | Person Deixis 3, place |
| 8 | Theseus Scamander | What did the ministry said about <i>them</i> | Person Deixis 3 |
| 9 | Newt Scamander | <i>Prof. Hicks</i> we correspondence for a many years but never meet <i>you</i> | Person Deixis 1, 2 |
| 10 | Lally Hicks | Fantastic Beast is required reading for all <i>my student</i> in the five years | Person Deixis 1 |
| 11 | Newt Scamander | <i>We</i> have to seems be able to anticipate before <i>he</i> did | Person Deixis 1 |
| 12 | Newt Scamander | Dumbledore gave <i>you</i> something. | Person Deixis 2 |
| 13 | Theseus Scamander | Of course, <i>now</i> everything make a sense | Time Deixis |
| 14 | Albus Dumbledore | Kingdom of Buthan is in the <i>east</i> of Himalaya mount | Place Deixis |
| 15 | Albus Dumbledore | <i>I</i> don't think <i>anyone</i> more deserving | Person Deixis 1, 3 |

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 16 | Queenie Goldstein | <i>She</i> is a taker, <i>you</i> need a giver | Person Deixis 3 |
| 17 | Tina Goldstein | <i>You</i> are an interesting man, <i>Mr</i> Scamander, <i>You</i> just like your suitcase, <i>I</i> think there's more to <i>you</i> than meets the eyes | Person Deixis 1, 2 |
| 18 | Gellert Grindelwald | Who does this law protect? <i>Us..</i> Or <i>them</i> ? | Person Deixis 3 |
| 19 | Newt Scamander | People change <i>after a while</i> , and <i>they</i> are no longer who <i>you</i> once know | Person and time Deixis 2, 3 |
| 20 | Newt Scamander | <i>My</i> philosophy is that worrying means <i>you</i> suffer twice | Person Deixis 1, 2 |
| 21 | Newt Scamander | <i>She</i> is Qilin Jacob, <i>She</i> is incredible rare | Person Deixis 3 |
| 22 | Queenie Goldstein | People are easiest to read when <i>they</i> are hurting | Person deixis 3 |
| 23 | Queenie Goldstein | <i>You're</i> too good, Newt. <i>You</i> never met a monster <i>you</i> couldn't love | Person Deixis 2 |
| 24 | Albus Dumbledore | Do you know why <i>I</i> admire <i>you</i> , Newt? <i>You</i> do not seek power. You simply ask, 'Is a thing right? | Person Deixis 2 |
| 25 | Newt Scamander | Cause <i>she</i> can see into <i>yourself</i> | Person Deixis 2, 3 |
| 26 | Lally Hicks | <i>She</i> bows but only in the <i>present</i> of someone who have pure heart | Person and place deixis 3 |
| 27 | Lally Hicks | Stay <i>here</i> , don't go <i>anywhere</i> | Place Deixis |

CONCLUSION

Deixis in the film *Fantastic Beasts 3: The Secret of Dumbledore* revealed that deixis plays an important role in building characters, locations, and time in the film. The study has identified several types of deixis used by the characters, including person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Through the use of pragmatic analysis, the study has provided insights into how deixis functions in the film, particularly in constructing meaning and conveying information to the audience. Furthermore, the study has shown that the use of deixis in the film can be related to the underlying moral

message of the film. By analysing the use of deixis in the film, we can gain a deeper understanding of what are in the insight of the film.

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