

DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTER IN RAYA THE LAST DRAGON 2021 MOVIE

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to figure out how deixis was used in the movie that released in 2021, entitled "Raya and the Last Dragon". Additionally, this research was also concerned with the type of deixis. The researchers employed a qualitative descriptive research method in this research. The source of data for the research is the movie's main character. The data was gathered using an observational method and a note-taking technique. The pragmatic competence-in-equalizing were implemented to analyse the data. The results obtained from this research define the numerous types of deixis, such as personal deixis, place deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis by using Levinson's (1983) theory. According to the findings, the following types of deixis exist: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Person deixis accounted for 11 data, place deixis accounted for 3, time deixis accounted for 1, social deixis accounted for 2, and discourse deixis accounted for 4. Thus, in the movie *Raya and the Last Dragon*, person deixis was determined to be the most prevalent type of deixis.

Keywords: Deixis, Movie, Pragmatics, Types

1. INTRODUCTION

Language performs and impacts in powerful ways (Bouman et al., 2017). The impact of language serves an important key function in directing ideas and intentions toward other people. Without language, it will be difficult for us to comprehend and communicate with one another. According to Hastuti

et al., (2021) humans participate in communication activities to exchange various types of information using words or symbols. A word may have numerous meanings in a language depending on the context of the conversation. Experts have conducted studies on context as it relates to

language study. Levinson is one expert who discusses about the connection between language and context. Pragmatic theory is a study that studies the meaning of a word depending on its context.

In pragmatics there is deixis that is subfield of pragmatics that influences the meaning of a language based on the context of communication or speech. Deixis, according to Levinson (1983), the Greek term for pointing or indicating is the linguistic origin of deixis, which has a pattern that is tightly correlated to the context of speech. Therefore, deixis occurs and is commonly found in both spoken and written English. The utterance and written cannot be separated from society. This condition could be seen in the tools that the community frequently uses. The thing that is often used by the community nowadays is a mobile phone that has social media such as YouTube, Facebook, Instagram and others. For example, consider the deixis phenomenon, which was discovered in a YouTube video on a topic that is frequently debated by the international community, namely the war between Ukraine and Russia. On April 14, 2022, the presenter of the DW News channel as speaker interviews Vladimir Klitschko as hearer, a member of Ukraine's territorial defence army.

Presenter : “Vladimir what can **you** tell **us** about the situation in **Mariupol**. Russia is reporting a mass surrender of **Ukrainian forces**, so has the city surrendered or is it still being defended.”

Vladimir :“ The city a matter of fact. the cities are still defended and defenders of the city are stealing Mariupol, the situation is very critical or the past two weeks the city has been endlessly bombarded.”

There were several dioxies that appeared in the above conversation. The types of deixis that appeared were person deictic and place deictic. Person deixis found in speaker utterance. Speaker was found to use three-person deictic words, namely “you”, “us” and “Ukrainian forces”. Person deixis "you" refers to the Vladimir because the speaker wanted to ask the hearer. For the deictic “us” pointed to the audiences who were watching the interview. It was because the speaker requested some facts for people to know about a condition relevant to the topic. For the next deixis is “Ukrainian forces” relating to hearer and their groups as members of the Ukrainian army. The next type found was place deixis. In the speaker's conversation, two words were identified as place deixis, namely the words "Mariupol" and "city". The meanings of these two terms were connected. The first speaker mentioned Mariupol as one of the subjects of discussion concerning a question about a region. The speaker then used the term "city" that referred to Mariupol. Thus, the audiences realized that Mariupol is one of the Ukrainian cities that Russia has taken over.

In addition to the YouTube platform which is often used by the public, movie is something that attracts

the attention of many people. This is also because every movie has messages that are very closely related to people's lives today. One of the movies that are in great demand is *Raya and The Last Dragon* in 2021 as one of the cartoon movies that were widely watched by teenagers or adults. The role of deixis in interpreting meaning is essential when determining the meaning of each scene's character utterances. In one scene, there was a conversation between Raya as the speaker and Benja as the hearer. Benja was a masked figure who guarded the gem that Raya wants to achieve. In a conversation in that context, researchers found phenomena that contain deixis in the main character's utterance, as follows:

- Raya : “Chief Benja. Look, I know it’s **your** job to try and stop **me**, but **you** won’t.”
- Benja : “Don’t mistake spirit for skill, young one. I promise you will not set foot on the Dragon Gem’s inner circle. Not even a toe.”

The use of “I” referred to the speaker to explain that she knew something about hearer. The use of the pronoun “me” was related to the context of the used of the deictic “I”. It was because the speaker knew that the hearer's job was to stop herself from reaching the gem. Furthermore, there was the usage of the deictic person “you” and “your” to point the hearer. The term “you” addressed to the hearer, specifically Benja as the opposite of the speaker. The next was the deictic of “your” referred to the hearer's

possession, which is designated as a noun and occurs following the pronoun “your”.

According the phenomena that found, there were several deictic words that occurred in the utterance. Levinson (1983) said the phenomenon of deixis is the main evident manner of how language structure has link between language and context. Sitorus & Herman (2019) further stated that deixis is a type of pointing that is contextually dependent on the speaker. It could be said that there are some words in a language that is incomprehensible if we are unaware of the context and situation the speaker is in. Furthermore, Yule, (2017) stated that here and there, this or that, now or then, yesterday, today, or tomorrow, as well as pronouns like you, me, she, him, it, and them, fall into this category. Deixis has the type that has been discussed in Levinson's (1983) theory and it was also a theory in this research.

Research on deixis has been done by other previous researchers that used Levinson's (1983) theory. One of the examples is Fadilah & Resmini (2021) who researched types of common deixis. The lyrics to the song "Lover" serve as the research's data source. In this investigation, researcher used qualitative research method for analyses the data. The findings of this study revealed that the lyrics contain fifty-one deixis, including thirty-nine personal deixis, seven temporal deixis, and five spatial deixis.

Another analysis related to deixis and also the use of Levinson's (1983)

theory is research conducted by Simatupang & Fathonah (2020). The goal of their research is to determine what types of deixis may be discovered in Joko Widodo's 2019 inauguration speech, in addition to the types of deixis that frequently used. The result indicated that person deixis is the most common form of deixis in this speech, with seventy-eight words (49.1%) containing person deixis. Time, location, discourse, and social deixis are some of the various forms of deixis used in this speech (Simatupang & Fathonah 2020).

According to the previous research, deixis is a significant pragmatic concept that is present in social life, including media and movies. In the previous and present research have similarities in the theory used, theory of Levinson (1983). In order to determine which types of deixis were most prevalent in the main character's utterances, the researchers employed theory to examine the different deixis categories. The difference between previous and present research was in the data source that would be used. This research analyzes the deixis in the utterances of the main character in the Raya the Last Dragon movie as data source.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Person Deixis

The first type that always used is person deixis. Person deixis according to Levinson (1983), is a type of deixis that focuses on the participant's involvement in the event at the time and place where the utterance happened or was given. Participants in speech

actions can be classified as first, second, or third person. A deictic expression that belongs to the person or to the speaker and object whole or partially together, such as single pronouns (I, me, we) is the first-person deixis. An individual or individuals designated as the addressee are mentioned in the second person, such as you, yourself, yours. Third-person deictic language designates a singular or plural subject other than the speaker and hearer, or, alternatively, the subject of the discussion. For third-person example including he, her, she, they and so on.

“Hopefully **he** won't stink up the joint” (Icha Sartika & Ambalegin, 2022)

2.2 Place Deixis

Levinson (1983) defined place deixis as a deictic that describes situations involving the processing of spatial locations in respect to where the speakers are located during the speech event. Place deixis, also referred to as spatial deixis, is a subcategory of deixis that is associated with the spatial positions essential to an utterance (Sitorus & Herman, 2019). Examples include the demonstrative pronouns "this" and "that," the location adverbs "here" and "there," and others. Yule, (2017) also stated that category spatial deixis which is close to the speaker. For examples are here, this bed, behind me and category that not to close are there, those hills, over yonder and so on.

“And swim every **ocean**” (Sitorus & Herman, 2019)

2.3 Time Deixis

The time that was heard or spoken in the conversation is described by the

following deixis. A type of deixis known as temporal deixis, frequently known as time deixis, is described as preserving temporal points and related ranges of when an utterance is given (Levinson 1983). Azzahra (2019) also stated that the time of utterance should be known in order to interpret this statement. If this does not occur, neither the speaker nor the listener will know whether a short or extended statement is ahead. For example, today, tomorrow, yesterday, tonight, last night and so on.

“**Today** we’ll talk about one of the amazing stories in the Quran” (Alkhalwaldeh, 2022).

2.4 Discourse Deixis

The use of language within the statement to make a reference to a section of discourse that contains that utterance is known as discourse deixis. (Levinson (1983). The discourse deixis refers to one utterance in relation to other utterances, either backward or forward. Both spoken and written discourses commonly relate to previous or upcoming elements of the discourse. This deixis designates a subsequent element as "this" and a prior element as "that" using the deictic words. Additionally, an explicit performative sentence that attracts the addressee's consideration to the object in the context of the utterance must be included in the discourse deixis (Azzahra, 2019). Thus, discourse deixis generally refers to the particular text that employs the statement as a trigger and the interactions between that text and other texts.

“Turn **that** down, sweetie” (Marwati & Ambalegin, 2021)

2.5 Social Deixis

The next type of deixis leads to social relations which can be called social deixis. As said by Levinson (1983) that social deixis is utilized to identify social differences relating to a speaker's participation status in a social interaction with an addressee or a speaker and some reference. This was also connected to the speaker's and hearer's social standing and connection. According to Hatch (1995), as cited in Azzahra (2019) absolute deictic forms are those that are consistently associated with a social role (e.g. “Mr. President”). After a percentage term, a relational deictic phrase is used to refer to the person in connection to the speaker rather than to their place in the community as a whole. Example of social deixis following my husband, cousin, and teacher).

“Not really, but I ever read them at a glance in **Prof.** Hamied's book, Sir” (Sugianto & Bukhori Muslim, 2022)

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The descriptive qualitative research approach was employed in this study. The qualitative is used to examine several types of data, including interviews, observations, and others. According to Creswell (2013), the techniques involved in examining social or human problems are described in the qualitative research process. This was an appropriate method for this research because the researchers were interested in how language is utilized in society. Furthermore, the main character's statements in the movie *Raya and the Last Dragon* serve as the data source.

Therefore, the results of the study were given in a descriptive manner because the phenomena, data, analysis, and results were in the form of words.

The equalizing technique proposed by Sudaryanto (2015) was used to analyze data in this research. The researchers also employed Sudaryanto's (2015) observational method to gather the data. Furthermore, the researchers took several steps to analyze the data source. The first researcher began by watching the movie. The second, the main character's utterances that contain deixis was transformed into a script and also write down the context for support to analysis the data. The third, the researcher highlighted the deixis phenomenon that occurs in the utterances base on the Levinson (1983).

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

The researchers indicated five distinct types of deixis based on Levinson (1983) theory. These five types were discovered in twenty-one data from the main character's utterance. The table below provided more information.

Table 1. Description data of types of deixis

No.	Type	Occurrence
1.	Person Deixis	11
2.	Place Deixis	3
3.	Time Deixis	1
4.	Social Deixis	2
5.	Discourse Deixis	4
Total data		21

4.2 Discussion

In accordance with the findings in the table, the most prevalent configuration of deixis was person deixis which occurred 11 times and the percentage was 52.38 %. Place deixis accounted for three or 14.28 %, temporal deixis accounted for one or 4.76%. Meanwhile, social deixis accounts for two, and discourse deixis accounts for four. The data analysis in the preceding table will be discussed in greater detail below:

Data 1 and 2

The speaker struggled to go to the location of the gems because it was heavily guarded by someone behind the mask. Before the fight started, there was a conversation between the speaker and the hearer.

Raya (S) : “**You** might want to take out **that** blade. **You** are gonna need **it**.”

Benja (H) : “Not today”
 (00:05:58 – 00:06:02)

In the conversation, it was identified that there were four deictics expression that appeared. The person deictic was found twice in the word “you” as second person. This type of deixis addressed to the interlocutors or hearer. The second word was “that” included in the discourse deixis type. In using this type, the speaker described an object that was designated, namely the “blade”. It had a position on the hearer and it was quite far from the speaker. The last deixis “it” found was as a third form pronoun referring to the word blade that was previously spoken.

Data 3

Raya who was walking with her father (Benja) discussed her passion in guarding the dragon gem that people from other lands wanted.

Raya (S) : “Okay, okay, **we** can do this. **I** am ready. **I** know exactly how **we** will stop **them**.”

Benja (H) : “Really? Tell me what you know about the other lands.”

(00:08:48 – 00:08:58)

Deictic words that appeared in conversation above were “I”, “we”, and “them”. All of those were a person deixis but the addressee is different. Deictic word “I” as the first-person deixis that pointed to the speaker herself. Secondly, the deictic word “we” that referred to the Raya, Benja and all of the people in the land of Heart where they lived. Deictic word that found the last was “them”. That word was third person plural object pronoun that pointed to all people from another land.

Data 4 and 5

After Raya's father, Benja gave a small welcome, a girl who was the same age as Raya approached her. She is Namaari from the Land of Fang. After getting acquainted, Raya noticed about the necklace that Namaari was wearing.

Raya (S) : “Is **that** **Sisu**? Sorry. I might be a little bit of a dragon nerd”

Namaari (H) : “Hey. I’m the one wearing the Sisu fan-necklace.”

(00:11:43 – 00:12:53)

There are two deictic expressions that found in conversation above. First, the deictic word “that”. It was identified as discourse deixis because the speaker pointed to the place where the necklace that Namaari was wearing. Second, the deictic found was person deixis in the word “Sisu”. In this context, Sisu was the name of the last dragon who was believed to be able to return the dragon gem that would drive Druun away in the land of Kumandra.

Data 6 and 7

Raya, Sisu and Tuktuk were on a wooden boat with a young male captain named Boun. Raya asked Boun to speed up from his wooden boat because she and her friends were being chased by troops from the land of Fang.

Raya (S) : “Uh... **Captain Boun**? Does **this** thing go any faster?”

Boun (H) : “Whoa, you didn’t tell me Fang was after you! This is gonna cost you extra!”

(00:36:51 – 00:37:01)

Social deixis found in the deictic word “Captain” that indicated the participation role in a social interaction between the speaker and the hearer. It pointed to the hearer as someone who drove his wooden boat. The next was the deictic word “this” that contained discourse deixis. This deictic referred to the wooden boat that they were being. It also supported to the word “thing” that pointed to the wooden boat too.

Data 8 and 9

The wooden boat that Raya and his friends were sailing on had arrived

at the land of Talon. Sisu got out of the ship and stood beside Raya to prepare to go with Raya.

Raya (S) : “Sisu, **I** think maybe it’s safer for **you** to stay **here** on the boat”

Sisu (H) : “What!”
(00:43:53 – 00:43:58)

The deictic word “I” and “you” was indicated as person deixis. “I” referred to the speaker herself. Furthermore, pronoun “you” pointed to the hearer as the second person. Additionally, there was spatial deictic in the word “here”. That deictic described about the location where they were standing. It also supported by the word “on boat” that referred to the area near their boat.

Data 10, 11 and 12

Raya and Sisu returned to the wooden boat after taking the dragon gem pieces and escaped from the land of Talon. Sisu expressed disbelief that she had just been tricked by the person who helped her.

Raya (S) : “Well, **I**’m sorry, Sisu, **that’s** what the world is **now**. **You** can’t trust anyone.”

Sisu (H) : “Does that include babies?”
(00:50:57 – 00:51:05)

There were types of deixis that found by researchers. First, person deixis in the word “I” that referred to the speaker. The second person deixis is in the word “you” that pointed to the hearer. Third, the deictic word “now” as temporal time which referred to that time when the conversation happened. The last type of deixis is the deictic word “that” as discourse deixis type. That word

pointed to the condition of the hearer that recently happened.

Data 13 and 14

Captain Boun recently helped Raya and Sisu from being held hostage by soldier from land of Spain. Then, there were armies from the land of Fang who were looking for Raya and her friends.

Raya (S) : “Okay, the Fang gang’s **here** for me, not for **you**. So, if I can distract **them**, **you** guys can get out of **here**.”

Sisu (H) : “You’re gonna fight an entire army?.”
(00:58:26 – 00:58:32)

Deictic words “I”, “you”, and them as a type of person deixis. “I” referred to the speaker herself. Deictic word “them” by speaker utterance pointed to the armies from the land of Fang. Then, the deictic word “you” occurred twice but had different addressee. The first “you” pointed to singular person, that was the Spain’s soldier because all they were in the land of Spain. The second “you” pointed to all the friends of Raya. It was supported by the word “guys” that indicate plural of personal pronoun. The next type of deixis that found was “here” that referred to the place where they are, it was land of Spain.

Data 15, 16 and 17

After decided strategy to get her friends out from land of Spain, Raya opened the main gate of the land and met Namaari who was waiting outside.

Raya (S) : “Hey **there**, **princess** undercut, fancy meeting you **here**”

Namaari (H) : You and those
dragon gem pieces
are coming with me.
(00:59:28 – 00:59:34)

The deictic word “princess” that used by speaker, it was identified as a type of social deixis. It was because that word pointed to the Namaari who were daughter of chief from land of Fang. The second deictic “there” and “here” identified as spatial deixis but referred to something different place. “There” was a spatial deixis pointed to the specific area where Namaari stood. In contrast to the word “here” that referred to the location where they were, it was land of Spain. The last type of deixis that found was person of deixis in the deictic word “you” that referred to the hearer.

Data 18

All friends of Raya were complaining about she did not tell them about she was Sisu, the last dragon of Kumandra.

Raya (S) : “Technically, **you**
always knew **she** was
Sisu”

Tong (H) : “Why are you here,
divine water dragon?”
(01:02:11 – 01:02:18)

In the speaker’s utterance, there were two deictic words that identified as type of person deixis. The first word “you” contained plural of personal pronoun. That is because it pointed to the all-Raya friends who did not know about Sisu was the last dragon. The second person deixis in the word “she” as third singular person. The speaker used that word to point Sisu (the last dragon) who known a woman before.

Data 19

Her baby friend had given Namaari a necklace bearing the image of Sisu as the first mission to make peace. After that Raya and her friends including Tong were talking on a wooden boat while waiting for Namaari’s reaction and reply.

Raya (S) : “Um, what did **you**
just call **her**?”

Tong (H) : “Noi. It’s her name.
It’s written on her
collar. Have none of
you ever checked?”

(01:15:18 – 01:15:26)

From the conversation above, there are two deictic word that identified as type of person deixis in speaker utterance. The use of deictic word “you” that indicated as the second person. That deictic referred to the Tong who were speaking at the time. Then, deictic word “her” as the third-person of the conversation. It pointed to her baby friend that previously Raya didn’t know about her name.

Data 20

Namaari and Raya met somewhere to talk about their peace after Namaari received a necklace with a dragon image that she gave to Raya when she was young. This was done by Raya so that they could make peace and the pieces of the dragon gem could be handed over and could be put back together.

Raya (S) : “Well, **I** tried to
take good care of **it**.”

Namaari (H) : “Ehmm.”
(01:16:04 – 01:16:12)

Person deixis occurred in speaker utterance. The first deictic that found was “I” that pointed to the speaker herself. It was the first-person in the type of person deixis. Then the last deixis discovered was as a pronoun of the third-person form. The deictic word is “it” which referred to a necklace depicting Sisu (the last dragon) that Namaari was holding.

Data 21

Namaari, Raya and the others were avoiding Druun who was attacking them. They tried to protect themselves with the power of the dragon gem with the pieces that each of them held.

Raya (S) : “**Everyone**, give **me your** gems! **We** can still put **it** together; **it** can still work!”

Namaari (H) : “Sisu’s gone, Raya. We don’t have her magic”

(01:24:00 – 01:24:08)

There are some deictic words yang appeared in utterance speaker that identified as person deixis. Deictic word “everyone” that pointed to the all-Raya friends including Namaari too. “Me” as object that referred to the speaker. Then, “we” as third person plural that pointed to the all-Raya friend who were holding the piece of dragon gem. Then the last deixis found was as a pronoun of the third form “it” which referred to the piece of dragon gem.

5. CONCLUSION

In accordance with the result of this research, deixis, which includes person, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse deixis, was used in the movie

Raya and the Last Dragon. Person deixis referred to character in the movie. It could be pointed to the speaker, hearer and also people around depending of the context. The use of spatial deixis did not only occur in one place but referred to many places depending on the speaker of the character in the movie. The use of temporal deixis in the movie was appeared depending on the conversation. The next was social deixis that found in the speaker utterance that pointed to the hearer depending which whom speaker were talking. The last type was discourse deixis that found several times according to the context in the conversation. Base on Levinson theory all types of deixis had identified in this research. Thus, deixis that existed also had various purposes depending on the type and context in the utterance.

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