

DEIXIS ANALYSIS ON *INTERSTELLAR* MOVIE

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Abstrak

Dalam tugas akhir penelitian yang berjudul “Deixis Analysis on *INTERSTELLAR* movie, peneliti memiliki tujuan untuk mengetahui jenis deiksis apa saja yang ditemukan dalam dialog antar karakter dalam film *Interstellar*. Untuk menganalisa penggunaan deiksis dalam film *Interstellar*, peneliti menggunakan teori Levinson tentang 5 jenis dari deiksis. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan analisa dokumentasi, sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berasal dari subtitle dialog antar karakter dalam film *Interstellar* dari menit 00:20:00 – 00:40:00. Metode pengumpulan data yang dilakukan oleh peneliti adalah dengan cara : (1) Menonton film *Interstellar* dan memperhatikan dialog antar karakter dari menit 00:20:00 – 00:40:00 , (2) Memperhatikan dialog mana saja yang mengandung unsur jenis dari deixis menurut teori Levinson, (3) Mencatat dialog yang mengandung hasil temuan 5 jenis deixis menurut teori Levinson, (4) Mempresentasikan hasil temuan dalam bagian *research finding and discussion*. . Berdasarkan pertanyaan dalam *objective of the study*, saya menemukan bahwa terdapat 5 tipe deiksis yang ditemukan dalam film *Interstellar*. Deiksis yang ditemukan berupa *Person Deixis*, *Place Deixis*, *Time Deixis*, *Dixcourse Deixis*, and *Social Deixis*. Dengan demikian penggunaan setiap Deixis dalam film *Interstellar* ini adalah untuk membuat karakter lain dan penonton yang menonton film ini dapat dengan mudah memahami apa yang dikatakan oleh karakter tersebut. Berdasarkan bagian *research findings and discussion* dalam Bab IV, Peneliti menemukan total 185 *person deixis* yang terdiri dari 80 *first person deixis*, 55 *second person deixis*, 50 *third person deixis*. Dalam *Place Deixis*, peneliti menemukan 40 bagian yang terdapat *place deixis*, lalu dalam *time deixis* peneliti menemukan 8 bagian yang terkandung *time deixis*, dalam *discourse deixis*, Peneliti menemukan 12 bagian yang terkandung *discourse deixis*, dan dalam *social deixis*, Peneliti menemukan 15 bagian yang terkandung *social deixis*, dan berdasarkan penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan bahwa penggunaan deiksis terbanyak yang ditemukan dalam film *Interstellar* ini adalah *Person Deixis*, yang berjumlah 185 bagian.

Kata kunci : Deixis (1), Deixis Analysis (2), Levinson’s theory (3), 5 kinds of Deixis (4)

Abstract

In the final research project entitled *Deixis Analysis on INTERSTELLAR* movie, the researcher aims to find out what are types of deixis are found in the dialogue between characters in the *Interstellar* movie. To analyze the meaning of deixis in the *Interstellar* movie, the researcher uses Levinson's theory of 5 types of deixis. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative research method with documentation analysis. The data source used in this study came from dialogue subtitles between characters in the film *Interstellar* from minutes 00:20:00 – 00:40:00. The data collection method used by the researcher was by: (1) Watching the *Interstellar* film and paying attention to the dialogues between characters from minutes 00:20:00 – 00:40:00, (2) Paying attention to which dialogues contain elements of types of deixis according to Levinson's theory, (3) Write

the dialogues containing the findings of the 5 types of deixis according to Levinson's theory, (4) Present the findings in the research finding and discussion section. Based on the questions of objective of the study, it was found that there were five types of Deixis that found in *Interstellar* movie, there were Person Deixis, Place Deixis, Time Deixis, Discourse Deixis, and Social Deixis. Thus the use of each Deixis in *Interstellar* movie are to make other characters and the audiences who watched this movie could easily to understand of what the characters said. Based on the research findings and discussion on Chapter IV, the researcher found total 185 of person deixis which consisting of 80 first person deixis, 55 second person deixis, 50 third person deixis. In place deixis, the researcher found 40 utterances that contain place deixis, then in time deixis the researcher found 8 utterances that contain time deixis, in discourse deixis the researcher found 12 utterances that contain discourse deixis, and in the social deixis, the researcher found 15 utterances that contain social deixis, and based on this research, the researcher found that the dominant usage deixis that used in *Interstellar* movie is Person deixis, with total of 185 utterances.

Keywords: Deixis (1), Deixis Analysis (2), Levinson's theory (3), 5 kinds of Deixis (4)

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a way for humans to communicate with other individuals. Apart from being a means of communication, language can be used as self-expression, expressing ideas, feelings, and emotions. Language is not only used in oral form but also written in written form or sign. Therefore, the use of language is to prevent misunderstanding and miscommunication between the speaker and listener.

In linguistics, the study that is concerned with meaning of language is called as pragmatics. Yule (1996) states pragmatics is dealing with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker and interpreted by listener. In Pragmatics theory, there are many types of language usage, one of them is deixis.

Deixis was found in our daily communication/oral or in text. Deixis is a word used to indicate something, it can be person, thing, place, and time. Although language is used for communication but sometimes the utterance delivered by the speaker to the listener is not clear that the listener difficult to understand the meaning of what the speaker say. Because of this problem it is important to learn deixis because it can help us as the listener to be easy to understand of the utterance in communication.

We communicate with other people on a regular basis because we are social creatures. Those who interact with each other via conversation, thought exchange, and the sharing of perspectives and ideas. Humans, despite their prominence and prosperity, always find themselves in desperate need of someone. The conversation is characterized by experience and expertise, which includes asking inquiries and offering instructions. There are numerous

methods of communication.

Since ancient times humans have started to communicate, such as by using body language as in the days of their human ancestors they communicated by holding hands, sniffing each other, and making other physical contact to exchange information they know. Along with the evolution and development of the times, humans who previously communicated by attempting to make physical touch started talking to one other to exchange information and thoughts they had as society has developed and the environment continued to develop.

From the conversations they have, humans begin to perpetuate their conversations and discussions by writing these conversations so that they can become archives in the future.

Language is fundamentally essential in all aspects of human life in the present day. Humans and languages could even exist apart from one another. Language enables individuals to convey their thoughts. Information sharing is one of the functions of language. Speaking is employed during information exchange to convey information and messages.

Every renowned Language, contradictory to certain popular but unsubstantiated beliefs, is complicated and subtle, competent of trying to express whatever its speakers need to assert and able to evolve to adapt to the needs of the speakers. Pragmatics refers to the Deixis evaluation (at least in part), implicative, presupposition, communicative functions, and discourse aspect framework.

As a result, the language we used was generally acknowledged as purposeful for avoiding misunderstandings or misinterpretation between communicating parties. Language is the only general technique for performing the types of behaviors shown in in deliberation. It must be recognized how some actions can be delivered even without the use of language For example, whenever the signboard prohibits intersections or when a person smiles, we can infer that they are saying "hello" and are curious about who they are speaking to. Acts are carried performed during transmission of either the theoretical values verbal signal. Language is used not only for communication, but also in a variety of other sectors such as the arts. It can be found in societal advertisements as well as various forms of entertainment such as magazines, novels, music, and movies.

Nowadays, watching movies is a normal thing and not odd in community. A movie is a story with dialogue that is shown in a movie theatre. Watching movies has evolved from a hobby to a favorite activity for many people, particularly for Millenials. Milenial's and Gen Z could spend a few hours watching their favorite film in cinema, or they could use their internet data to download or stream a movie online streaming platform like Netflix or Disney+ or another online streaming platforms.

When we're watching In either a movie, the actor's or performer's utterances may sometimes be complex to understand for us as audiences. A film script could indeed assist you in comprehending the movie's context better.

There are two major groups in modern linguistics research: micro and macro Linguistic. In micro linguistic investigates components of speech which become unaffected due to the circumstance (morphology, semantic, pragmatic, syntaxis, and phonological) whereas the macro linguistics investigates the dichotomy of context-affected language (Pragmatics, Discourse analysis, Sociolinguistics, and Etnolinguistics). Study of language has a group called pragmatics that investigates the variables that influence our choice of language in interpersonal interactions, while also considering the impact of our choice on others. In theory, we can say whatever we want.

Deixis is a term that comes from the Greek "*Deitikos*", which means "appoint" through the language. Deixis are words that take meaning from speech situations (person, time, and place) when the words are used. deixis is an important field studied in pragmatics, semantics and linguistic. Abidin (2019) Deixis is an understandable tendency that occurs when the implication of the definition of particular words or phrases during an utterance necessarily involves pertinent information. The use of general words and phrases to refer to a relevant point is known as deixis in time, place, or person in perspective, — for example, the words tomorrow, there, and they. Words are deictic if their meaning of a word is continual but their marked as meaning evolves over time and/or place. Phrases or sentences that require additional context to study and understand.

Deixis can be found in our everyday communication and, on occasion, in our daily text. Deixis is a technical term (derived from ancient Greek word "Deictos") for one of the most basic things we do with language; the main mean to pointing with language. Deictic expression is a linguistic form used to implement this attempting to point endeavor. Pramudya wardhani (2022) Deixis is a term with whom the select the "depending on the circumstances or condition" (— for example the speaker, the addressee, the time, and the place) that it is used in.

In other words, deixis involves determining the recommendation based on the context. The relevant point, despite of how far the pragmatics or semantics intersection is drawn. Deixis is closely associated including embedding variety of aspects of the relevant circumstances the utterances within the sequences themselves. Thus, speech recognition expressions have always been directly anchored to an aspect of something like the context.

Because every utterance is unique, deixis is applied to quantify a discussion, utterance, or sentence. Associated with pointing to someone, something, a place, or a time. If the audience

or speakers is aware of who, where, and when the utterance is made, the meaning becomes clear. As a result, deixis is used to solve that problem.

"Deixis is a word whereby the meaning varies depending on its context. Deixis is also defined as a branch of pragmatics that seems to have a relationship with a specific word or sentence that varies depending on the circumstance. A change in situation, which includes personal, time, and place, frequently causes a change in context in a sentence."

From the definition of Levinson's theory, Deixis' function is pointing. Deixis is undeniably a type of relating that is tied to the speaker's context, employing another most basic things between deictic utterances from the speaker.

2. METHOD

This research is using Descriptive Qualitative. This research is kind of research that explains a condition or phenomenon thoroughly, broadly, and in depth. the data in this study will be explained in a narrative and qualitative form and described in descriptive form.

In Conducting the research, researcher take place mostly at library to discover more knowledge in Deixis Analysis by reading articles and previous research related to the topic and the time was mostly during the Open Week in University. This research was conducted from February until August 2023

This research was conducted independently, in addition to the topic discussed in this study is linguistics so that it does not require research actions in the field, then this research is carried out by examining the movies dialogues between the the characters. This research was conducted at the campus library with the aim of obtaining additional references at the residence in order to obtain the necessary previous research directly. This research was conducted since February to August 2023.

This study uses secondary data. secondary data is data taken based on documents, text, images, and audio. In this study, secondary data was in the form of dialogues between the characters from Interstellar movie itself. The type of data used in this movie is through the dialogues between the characters in Interstellar movie. secondary data comes from previous research that focused on Deixis Analysis on movie or books. For data sources, the researcher directly collects data by watching "Interstellar" movie and reading references about this movie on online sites/internet. in the technique of collecting data, the researcher uses recording data/information resulting from the data sources.

This technique is done by analyzing the dialogue related to the topic being discussed in this research.

The data of this research consists of textual of several conversation in Interstellar movie which then conducted into the topic being discussed, which is about the Deixis Analysis. The Data taken from the subtitle of Interstellar movie.

This study uses primary and secondary data. The Primary data is taken directly from the Movie, the researcher directly watch Interstellar movie and analyze it in order to conduct the data. And secondary data is data taken based on text in the subtitles of Interstellar movie. In this study, secondary data was in the form of the dialogues from Interstellar movie itself. The type of data used in this movie is the dialogues between the characters in this movie. secondary data comes from previous research that discuss about deixis analysis from movie, books, or podcast video. For data sources, the researcher directly collects data by watching Interstellar movie and read several references about Interstellar movie. In the technique of collecting data, the researcher uses recording data/information resulting from the data sources. This research data is in the form of analyzing the dialogues that contains Levinson's theory about five kinds of deixis.

The type of data used in this movie is through the dialogues between the characters during Interstellar movie from minutes 00:20:00-00:40:00. secondary data comes from previous research that discuss about Deixis Analysis in books or movies. For data sources, the researcher directly collect data by watching Interstellar movie and reading references about this movie on online sites/internet.

In the technique of collecting data, the researcher recording data/information resulting from the data sources technique. This technique is done by analyzing the conversation between the characters and categorized it into five kinds of deixis according to Levinson's theory related to the topic being discussed.

In collecting data, the researcher uses the observation method. This observation method is carried out by directly observing the Movie with the same title, Interstellar. During the observation, the researcher observes several aspects that appear in the Movie. After that the data is obtained by using recording data resulting from the data source.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Research Findings

In chapter IV it consists of the findings of the research which aim to find about 5 kinds of deixis that researcher found based on Levinson's theory about deixis and the meaning of the deixis that found by the researcher during the movie from minutes 00:20:00-00:40:00. The data from this point research finding were taken from the dialogue analysis of the actors in an

interstellar film containing a type of deixis based on Levinson's theory.

After analyzed the data, the researcher found that there were 5 kinds of deixis that used in conversation between the characters during *Interstellar* movie from minutes 00:20:00-00:40:00 that based on Levinson's theory about five kinds of deixis. The researcher shows the table that present the first question on Objective of the study that asked types of deixis.

Tabel 1 Person Deixis

| No | Personal Deixis | | Frequency of Types |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Types | Category | |
| 1. | 1st person Deixis | I | 25 |
| | | Me | 12 |
| | | My | 12 |
| | | We | 15 |
| | | Us | 6 |
| | | Our | 8 |
| | | Ours | 2 |
| 2. | 2nd person Deixis | You | 45 |
| | | Your | 10 |
| 3. | 3rd person Deixis | He | 1 |
| | | His | 1 |
| | | She | 1 |
| | | Her | 3 |
| | | They | 10 |
| | | Them | 5 |
| | | It | 19 |
| Total | | 185 | |

Based on the findings table above, the researcher found that the first person deixis was the most deixis that used in this movie with total of 80 utterances, because the word “*I, Me, My, We, Us, Our, Ours*” was referred to Cooper as the main character of *Interstellar* movie. Meanwhile, second person deixis during can be found 55 utterances during this movie. The word “*You and Your*” referred to the listener or the addressee in conversation in this movie. Last, third person deixis with the least use that mentioned 50 utterances during this movie. The word “*He/Him, She/Her, They/Them, and It*” in this movie referred to the entities other than speakers and listeners (addresses).

Table 2 Place Deixis

| No. | Place Deixis | | Frequency of Types |
|-----|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | Types | Category | |
| 1. | Proximal | Here | 6 |
| | | This facility | 4 |
| 2. | Distal | There | 5 |
| | | To Town | 1 |
| | | In the conference room | 1 |
| | | In Ireland | 1 |

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| | In Orbit | 1 |
| | Another galaxy | 1 |
| Total | | 20 |

Based on the table above, during this movie the researcher found that there were 20 utterances that contain place deixis. On place deixis, the researcher divided into 2 part : **Proximal** and **Distal**.

Proximal-place deixis means that the place where the conversation took place was near the speaker, it showed by word “*Here*” and “*This Facility*” with total of 11 utterances. Meanwhile *Distal-place deixis* means that the place where the conversation took place was far from the speaker, it showed by word “*There , To Town, In the Conference room, In Ireland, In Orbit*”. The word “*There*” was a deictic expression because the distance of place that mentioned by the speaker was far from him. Thus the words “*To Town, In the Conference room, In Ireland, In Orbit*” were a deictic expression because the place that mentioned by the speaker is far away from him.

Table 3 Time Deixis

| No. | Time Deixis Types / Category | | Frequency of Types |
|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Adverb Of Time | 7 years ago | 1 |
| | | This Year | 1 |
| | | 48 years ago | 1 |
| | | 10 years ago | 1 |
| 2. | Phrases | Soon | 1 |
| Total | | | 5 |

Based on findings above, the researcher found that there were 5 kind of words contained Time deixis during this movie. The word “*7 years ago, This year, and Soon*” that spoken by Professor Brand was a deictic expression because it referred to the extinction of Wheat and Okra plants from earth. The word “*48 years ago*” that spoken by Romily was a deictic expression because it points to the first wormhole discovery that found in 2019. The word “*10 years ago*” that spoken by Professor Brand was a deictic expression because it points to the first badge of the Lazarus Missions (Mission for finding a new habitable planet in another galaxy).

Table 4 Discourse Deixis

| No. | Discourse Deixis Types / Category | | Frequency of Types |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1. | Proximal | This | 5 |
| | | So | 2 |
| | | In Fact | 1 |
| 2. | Distal | That | 4 |
| Total | | | 12 |

Based on findings above, the researcher found that there were 4 kind of words contained Discourse deixis during this movie. The word “*This*” was the most use of discourse deixis with 5 utterances. The word “*This*” was a deictic expression because it points to the exact time or circumstances that near from the speaker. The word “*That*” was a deictic expression because it points to the exact time or circumstances from the speaker but the time or circumstances was far from the speaker. The word ”*So*” and “*In Fact*” was a deictic expression because it points the problem that currently being faced by NASA scientists.

Table 5 Social Deixis

| No. | Social Deixis | | Frequency of |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Types | Category | Types |
| 1. | Social deixis | Pal | 2 |
| | | Bud | 3 |
| | | Sir | 4 |
| | | Professor | 4 |
| | | Dr | 2 |
| Total | | | 15 |

Based on findings above, the researcher found that word “*Sir*” and “*Professor*” was the most use social deixis in this movie with 4 utterances. The words “*Sir*”, “*Professor*”, and “*Dr*” was a social deictic expression because it is indicates occurs in social relation between someone with higher position in work. Thus the word “*Pal*” and “*Bud*” was a social deictic expression because it is a social relation between the speaker to the stranger, so it can categorized into social deixis.

Here are some of the data that researchers found contained deixis according to Levinson’s theory about kinds of deixis and meaning of deixis :

3.1.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis itself has a function to indicate the pronoun of the person speaking (speaker) or the person listening (addressee). In person deixis itself is divided into 3, namely first person, second person, and third person deixis. First person deixis is used to show that the speaker is referring to himself, while second person deixis is used to show the speaker is referring to one or more listeners, and third person deixis serves to show listeners or entities other than speakers or listeners.

First person deixis

First person deixis is used for the speaker referring to himself, and usually first person deixis can be shown by using pronouns (I/My/We/Us) either at the beginning or at the end of a sentence. First person is divided into 2, namely first person-singular and first person-plural.

3.1.2 First person singular

First person deixis is shown for single subjects such as I/Me/My/Mine and refers to the speaker.

The following are some findings from using singular-first person deixis in *Interstellar*:

Cooper : "It's not a ghost. It's gravity."

Donald : "I'm dropping Tom, then heading to town. You want to clean that up when you've finished praying to it."

The situation of the conversation is when Donald want to take his grandson (Tom) to town while he watching Cooper and Murph stand still looking weird thing happen in Murph's bedroom. The word "I" is refer to Donald as a speaker and the word "I" appoint to singular first person deixis. So the researcher can conclude that word "I" is refer to first person deixis.

Murph : "I can't miss this."

Cooper : "Grandpa will be back in a couple hours, Murph"

The utterance of this conversation is happen when Murph instead to go with her father to investigate the binary code that point to coordinates of a place that they found after observing the strange dust pattern in Murph's bedroom. The word "I" is refer to Murph as the speaker and the word "I" appoint to singular. So the researcher can conclude that word "I" is refer to first person deixis.

Murph : "But you don't know what you're gonna find."

Cooper : "And that is why I can't take you."

Cooper : "Grandpa will be home in a while. Tell him I'll call him on the radio."

The utterance of this conversation contain singular first person deixis appointed by word "I" that spoken by Cooper . The first word "I" in this utterance is refer to Cooper as the speaker. Cooper tell her daughter to stay at home and not allow her to go to the place that shown by the coordinate.

Then, the second word "I" that spoken by Cooper can be categorized into singular first person deixis The word "I" in this utterance is refer to Cooper himself as the speaker. Cooper tell her daughter to stay at home and said that he will call his grandpa (Donald) on the radio.

Cooper : "What are you doing? Oh you think this is funny?"

Murph : "You would't be here if it wasn't me."

The utterance of this conversation happens when Murph sne contain singular first person deixis that appoint by word "Me". The word "Me" in this utterance is refer to Murph as the speaker. Murph said that her that could not go to the coordinates because Murph helped find the exact point of coordinate her father going to.

Cooper : “**I** think this is the end of the road.”

Murph : “Didn’t you bring the boltcutters?”

Cooper : “That’s **my** girl.”

The utterance of this conversation is happen when Cooper and Murph finally made it to the coordinates to which they are ahead. In this utterance contain singular first person deixis appointed by word “I”. The word “I” in this utterance is refer to Cooper himself as the speaker, Cooper think that this is the end of the route they can go.

Then, on the other Cooper’s dialogue part contain singular first person deixis that appoint by word “My”. The word “My” in this utterance is mention to Cooper’s daughter (Murph) . So the researcher can conclude that word “My” is refer to singular first person deixis.

TARS : ”Step away!”

Cooper : “Don’t shot me. **I**’m not armed. **My** daughter’s in the car.”

The utterance of this conversation contain singular first person deixis that appoint by word “I” and “My”. The word “I” is refer to Cooper as the speaker. Word “I” refer to Cooper because he mention himself while he was talking to the robot guarding the mysterious place . The word “My” in this utterance is mention to Cooper’s daughter (Murph). In this situation Murph was very worried because he afraid that the robot who was guarding that mysterious place will shoot both of them.

Cooper : “And **I** got grunts like you mowing **my** grass.”

TARS : “Where did you find those coordinates?”

The utterance of this conversation contain singular first person deixis that appoint by word “I” and “My”. Both of word “I” and “My” in this conversation is refer to Cooper as the speaker. Both of word “I” and “My” refer to Cooper because he mention himself while he was talking to the TARS who was guarding the mysterious place .

(*panting*)

Cooper : “Who are you?”

Amelia : “Dr.Brand.”

Cooper : “**I**knew Dr. Brand once. He was a professor.”

The utterance of this conversation contain singular first person deixis that appointed by word “I”. The word “I” in this conversation is refer to Cooper himself as the speaker when he stated that he knew Dr.Brand because Cooper used to work with Dr.Brand.

3.1.3 First person plural

First person deixis is shown for more than one subject such as **We/Us/Our/Ours**. First person deixis is shown for more than one subject. In first person-plural, can be divided into *Inclusive*

“We” and *Exclusive “We”*. *Inclusive “We”* used to refer to the speaker and the addressee, meanwhile *Exclusive “We”* used to refer to the speaker and other entity involved in the conversation.

The following are some findings from using plural-first person deixis in *Interstellar* :

Cooper : “So why don’t you just let us back up your fence and we’ll be on our way?
Huh?”

Amelia : “It’s not that simple.”

Cooper : “Well, sure, it is.”

The utterance in this conversation is happen when Cooper ask Amelia to let him and her child to let them go away. This conversation contain third person deixis appoint by word “Us”, “We”, and “Our”.

First, in the word “Us” of this conversation is refer to Cooper and Murph and the word “Us” is included in *Inclusive We* because it only mention Cooper as the speaker and Murph as the addressee.

Then the word “We” of this conversation is refer to Cooper and Murph, the word “We” in this conversation is included in *Inclusive We* because it only mention to Cooper as the speaker and Murph as the addressee.

The word “Our” in this conversation is refer to Cooper and Murph and the word “Our” is included in *Inclusive We* because it only mention Cooper as the speaker and Murph as the addressee.

From the conversation above, the researcher can conclude that word “Us”, “We”, and “Our” can be categorized into *Inclusive We* and first person deixis.

Dr. Brand : “Cooper, please. Cooperate with these people.”

Cooper : “Look, it’s kind of hard to explain. We learned these coordinates from an anomaly.”

Doyle : “What sort of anomaly?”

The utterance of this conversation is happen when the principles of NASA asking Cooper and her daughter why they can find the best-kept secret facility in the world. In this conversation contain first person deixis appointed by word “We”. The word “We” in this conversation is *Inclusive We* because only refer to Cooper as the speaker and Murph as the addressee.

Doyle : “What sort of gravitational anomaly? Where was this?”

Cooper : “Now I’m really happy that you’re excited about gravity, bud, but you’re not getting any answers from us until I get assurances.”

Williams : “Assurances?”

Cooper : “Yeah. Like that we’re getting out of here. And I dont mean in the trunk of some car.”

The utterance of this conversation happen when the principles of NASA became interested in the phenomenon of the gravitational anomaly discovered by Cooper and his daughter. This conversation contain first person deixis in word “Us” and “We” that spoken by Cooper. Both of word “Us” and “We” in this conversation is *Inclusive We* because only refer to Cooper as the speaker and Murph as the addressee.

Dr.Brand : “Wheat seven years ago. Okra this year. Now there’s just corn.”

Cooper : “And we’re growing more than we ever have.”

Dr. Brand : “But like the potatoes in Ireland, and the wheat in the dust bowl, the corn will die. Soon .”

The utterance of this conversation contain first person deixis in word “We” that spoken by Cooper. Both of word “We” in this conversation is *Exclusive We* because refer to Cooper as the speaker and the people as the addressee of what cooper said, and also both of word “We” is categorized as plural first person deixis.

(Cooper sighs)

Cooper : ”We’ll find a way, professor. We always have.”

Dr.Brand : “Driven by the unshakeable faith the Earth is ours?”

The utterance of this conversation contain first person deixis in the dialogue between Cooper and Dr. Brand. First. In Cooper’s dialogue, he mention both of word “We”. Both of word “We” in this dialogue is refer to all of the scientists in NASA, and in word “We” that mentioned by Cooper is Exclusive word because he refers to all of the scientists in NASA

Then in Dr. Brand dialogue, he mentioned word “Ours”. The word “Ours” in this dialogue is refer to all of human mankind and the word “Ours” is part of *Exlcusive We*

Cooper : “Not just ours, no. But it is our home.”

Dr. Brand : ”Earth’s atmosphere is 80% nitrogen. We don’t even breath nitrogen. Blight does. And as it thrives, Our air gets less and less oxygen. The last people to starve will be the first to suffocate. And your daughter’s generation will be the last to survive on Earth.”

The utterance of this conversation is contain first person deixis in the dialogue between Cooper and Dr. Brand. First. In Cooper’s dialogue he mentioned word “Ours” and “Our”. “Ours” and “Our” that spoken by Cooper in this dialogue is refer to all of human mankind and categorized as *Exclusive We*. Cooper believed that planet Earth is home for human mankind.

In Dr.Brand dialogue, he mentioned word “We” and “Our”. Word “We” and “Our” of this dialogue is refer to human mankind and categorized as *Exclusive We*. Dr.Brand believed that human mankind will suffer because of the Earth’s atmosphere have less oxygen.

Cooper : “Alright, now you need to tell me what your plan to save the world?”

Prof.Brand : “**We**’re not meant to save the world. **We**’re meant to leave it.”

Cooper : “Rangers.”

Prof.Brand : “The last components of our one versetaile ship in orbit, The Endurance. **Our** Final expedition.”

In this conversation contain plural first person deixis on the dialogue that spoken by Professor Brand. Firstly, Professor Brand mentioned word “We”. Both of word “We” that spoken by Professor Brand refers to human mankind and could be categorized into *Exclusive We* because in this dialogue Professor Brand refer himself as the speaker and all of human mankind as the other entity beside from the addressee.

At the other dialogue, professor Brand mention word “Our”. In word “Our” that spoken by Professor Brand is refer to the space exploration program created by NASA scientists and could be categorized in *Exclusive We*.

Second person deixis

Second person deixis used to refer to the listener (address). Second person itself is divided into You/Your/Yours/Yourselves and its use can refer directly or indirectly to what is being discussed, and the use of second person deixis can be found both at the beginning and at the end of a sentence.

The following are some findings from using second person deixis in *Interstellar* :

Murph : “The ghost.”

Cooper : “Grab **you** pillow, **you**’re sleeping with Tom.”

(Cooper staring at the strange dust pattern in Murph’s bedroom floor)

The utterances of this conversation is happen when Cooper told his daughter (Murph) to sleep with his brother (Tom). The word “Your” is refer to Cooper as the addressee of what Murph says. Murph told her daughter to take the pillow.

While the second word “you” is refer to Cooper as the addressee of what Murph’s asking. Murph ask her daughter to sleep with his big brother (Tom) while Murph investigate the strange thing that happen in Cooper’s bedroom. So the word “Your” and “You” can be concluded as second person deixis because refers to Cooper as the addressee of what her father said to her.

Cooper : ”It’s not a ghost. It’s gravity.”

Donald : “**You** want to clean that up when **you**’ve finished praying to it?”

The utterances of this conversation is happen when Donald see Cooper and Murph are stand still while they are still observe the strange pattern emerging from the flying dust in Murph's bedroom. Both of word "You" in this conversation is refers to Cooper and Murph that still observe the strange phenomena that happen in Murph's bedroom, so the researcher can conclude that word "You" could be categorized in second person deixis.

Murph : "But you don't know what you're gonna find."

Cooper : "And that's why i can't take you."

The utterances of this conversation is happen when her dad want to investigate the coordinates that they found after analyze the strange pattern in Murph's bedroom. Both of word "You" that spoken by Murph in this conversation is refers to Cooper (Murph's dad) because both of word "you" is refers to Cooper as the addressee , so the researcher can conclude that word "You" could be categorized in second person deixis.

Then, in Cooper's dialogue also contain second person deixis appointed by word "You". The word "You" in this utterance is refer to Murph as the addressee of what Cooper said.

Cooper : "What are you doing? Oh you think this is funny?"

Murph : "You would't be here if it wasn't me."

The utterance of this conversation happen when Murph secretly sneaks into her father's car to visit the mysterious coordinates they found in Murph's bedroom. In Cooper's dialogue contain second person deixis appointed by both of word "You". Both of word "You" in this utterance is refer to Murph as the addressee of what Cooper said.

In Murph's dialogue part contain second person deixis appointed by word "You". The word "You" in this utterance is refer to Cooper as the addressee of what Murph said. So the researcher can conclude that word "You" could be categorized in second person deixis.

Cooper : "Murph. Hey, Murph? I think this is the end of the road."

Murph : "Didn't you bring the bolt cutters?"

Cooper : "That's my girl."

The utterance of this conversation happen after Murph and Cooper made it to the coordinate point and they want to knows what place they are visit, so Murph says to her father to use the bolt cutters they have brought in the car. This utterance contain second person deixis that appoint by word "You". The word "You" in this utterance is refer to Cooper as the addressee of what Murph said. So the researcher can conclude that word "You" could be categorized in second person deixis.

TARS : "How did you find this place?"

Cooper : "Where is my daughter?"

The utterance of this conversation contain second person deixis appointed by word “You”. The word “You” in this utterance is refer to Cooper as the addressee of what the guardian robot said to him.

TARS : “You had the coordinates for this facility marked on Your map. Where did You get them?”

Cooper : “Where is my daughter?”

The utterance of this conversation contain second person deixis because appointed by word “You” and “Your”. Both of word “You” in this utterance is refer to Cooper as the addressee of what the guardian robot (TARS) said to him. The word “Your” in this utterance is refer to Cooper as the addressee of what TARS ask to him.

TARS : “Don’t make me take you down again. Sit down!”

Cooper : “Oh you still think you’re Marine, pal? Marines don’t exist anymore.”

The utterance of this conversation contain second person deixis because appointed by word “You”. The word “You” spoken by TARS in this dialogue is refer to Cooper as the addressee of what TARS say. So the researcher can conclude that the word “You” in this conversation categorized in second person deixis.

On Cooper’s dialogue part contain second person deixis appointed by word “You”. Both of word “You” in this conversation is refer to TARS (NASA’s guardian robot) as the addressee of what Cooper say. So the researcher can conclude that the word “You” in this conversation categorized in second person deixis.

Cooper : “Think i’ll turn you into an overqualified vaccum cleaner.”

Amelia : “No, you won’t. TARS, back down, please.”

The utterance of this conversation is happen when Amelia suddenly interrupt TARS interrogate Cooper. The word “You” in this conversation is refer too Cooper as the addressee of what Amelia said. Amelia said that Cooper won’t dare to turn the guardian robot (TARS) into a vacuum cleaner, it is explained in the previous conversation when Cooper said “Think I’ll turn you into an overqualified vacuum cleaner”.

Cooper : “You know, you’re taking a risk using ex-military security. They’re old and their control units are unpredictable.”

Amelia : “That’s what the government could spare.”

The utterance of this conversation is contain second person deixis because that appointed by both of word “You”. Both of word “You” in this conversation is refer to Amelia as the addressee of what Cooper said. So the researcher can conclude that both of word “You” in this conversation can be categorized as second person deixis.

(PANTING)

Cooper : “Who are you?”

Amelia : “Dr.Brand.”

The utterance of this conversation is happen when Cooper asking who is the mysterious woman which was suddenly appeared. In this conversation contain second person deixis that appointed by word “You”. The word “You” in this conversation is refer to Amelia as the addressee of what Cooper said.

Cooper : “I knew a Dr. Brand once. He was a professor.”

Amelia : “And what makes you think i’m not?”

Cooper : “Wasn’t near as cute, either.”

(Cooper answer what Amelia ask while a little bit flirt to her)

The utterance of this conversation is happen when Cooper explaining that he knew Dr.Brand and also he once worked with Dr.Brand and Amelia asking to Cooper why she don’t looks like Dr.Brand. In this utterance contain second person deixis that appointed by the word “You”. The word “You” in this conversation is refer to Cooper as the addressee of what Amelia ask to him. Amelia ask why she don’t looks like Dr.Brand that Cooper knew, and Cooper’s answer was Dr.Brand that he once knew is not as cute as when he saw Amelia.

Cooper : “You give me that, i’ll give you anything you want to know.”

Amelia : “Get the principals and the girl in the conference room, please.”

(Amelia told TARS to bring the principals and Cooper’s daughter to the conference room)

The utterance of this conversation contain second person deixis that appointed by the word “You”. All of word “You” in this conversation is refer to Amelia as the addressee of what Cooper said. So the researcher can conclude that the word “You” in this conversation can be categorized as third person deixis.

Cooper : “I don’t know anything about you. I dont know anything about this place.”

Amelia : “Yes, you do.”

(Door opening)

The utterance of this conversation contain second person deixis that appointed by the word “You”. The first word “You” that spoken by Cooper is refer to Amelia as the addressee. Cooper state that he don’t know the place that he and her daughter come to.

The second word “You” that spoken by Amelia is refer to Cooper as the addressee. Amelia state that Cooper knew the place that he and her daughter come to.

Williams : “Explain me how you found this facility? ”

Cooper : “Kind of an accident. We sort of stumbled upon it. We were on a salvage run.”

Williams : “**You**’re sitting in the best-kept secret in the world. Nobody stumbles in here. Nobody stumbles out.”

The utterance of this conversation is happen when Williams, one of the principals in NASA facility asking Cooper why he can find NASA facility, one of the best-kept secret facility in the world. In this conversation contain second person deixis that appointed by word “You” that spoken by Williams. Both of word “You” in this conversation is refer to Cooper and her daughter as the addressee of what Williams asking to.

Third person deixis

Third person deixis is used to refer to entities other than speakers and listeners (addressees). The third person itself is divided into **He/His** , **She/Her** , **They/Them** , **It** and its use can refer directly or indirectly to what is being discussed, and the use of third person deixis can be found both at the beginning and at the end of a sentence.

The following are some findings from using third person deixis in *Interstellar* :

TARS : “You had the coordinates for this facility marked on Your_map. Where did You get **them**?”

Cooper : “Where is my daughter? “

The utterance of this conversation contain third person deixis that appoint with word “Them”. The word “Them” in this utterance is refer to the coordinates of the secret NASA facility. So the word “Them” in this conversation can be categorized as third person deixis.

Cooper : “You know, you’re taking a risk using ex-military security. **They**’re old and their control units are unpredictable.”

Amelia : “**It**’s what the government could spare.”

The utterance of this conversation contain third person deixis that appoint by word “They” and “It”. Both of word “They” and “It” in this conversation is refer to the guardian robot as the other entity apart from the speaker (Amelia) and the addressee (Cooper). So, the word “It” can be categorized as third person deixis.

Cooper : “Now I’m scared for my daughter and want **her** by my side. You give me that, i’ll give you anything you want to know.”

Amelia : “Get the principals and the girl in the conference room, please.”

The utterance of this conversation is happen when Cooper beg to Amelia to give her daughter back to him and he will give any information that Amelia want to know. In this conversation contain third person deixis that appointed by word “Her” spoken by Cooper. The word “Her”

in this conversation is refer to Cooper's daughter (Murph), and it explained in the previous conversation when Cooper said "Now I'm scared for my daughter".

Cooper : "I heard **they** shut you down, sir, for refusing to drop bomb from the stratosphere onto starving people."

Prof. Brand : "When **they** realized that killing other people was not a long-term solution, then **they** needed us back. In secret."

Cooper : "Why secret?"

Prof. Brand : "Because public opinion wouldn't allow spending on space exploration."

The utterance of this conversation is happen when Cooper knew that he and his daughter was in the NASA secret facility and Cooper ask to Dr.Brand why the government running NASA's program in secret. In this conversation contain third person deixis that appointed by Cooper and Dr. Brand dialogue. In Cooper's dialogue word "They" is refer to the government as the party of what Cooper mentioned.

Meanwhile in Professor Brand dialogue both of word "They" is refer to the government as the party what Dr.Brand mentioned. Dr.Brand said that when the government realized that dropping bomb from the stratosphere onto starving people was not a long-term solution, the government re-activated the NASA program to find a planet fit for human mankind to live in secret.

3.1.4 Place Deixis

Place deixis/Spatial deixis is a linguistic term used to describe the phenomenon where language refers to the spatial location of entities or events in relation to the speaker or the context of communication. It involves the use of words, phrases, or grammatical constructions that indicate or point to specific places or locations.

During the research, the researcher found 20 kind of place deixis. From that 20 kind of deixis the researcher found 7 namely ***to town, here, there, this facility, in the conference room, in Ireland, in Orbit.***

The following are some findings from using Place deixis in *Interstellar* :

Cooper : "It's not a ghost. It's gravity."

Donald : "I'm dropping Tom, then heading **to town**. You want to clean that up when you've finished praying to it? "

(Cooper start writing on book)

Cooper : "It's not a morse, Murph. It's binary. Thick is one, thin is zero."

The utterance of this conversation happen when Donald come over to Cooper and Murph and tells that he want to dropping Tom (Cooper's son) while Cooper and Murph still investigate

the mysterious gravitational anomaly that happened in Murph's bedroom. In Donald's dialogue contain place deixis that mention in phrase "To town". Based on the conversation above, the phrase "to town" points the exact place, so it can be categorized into place deixis.

Cooper : "Where is my daughter? "

TARS : "You had the coordinates of **this facility** marked on your map. Where did you get them?"

Cooper : "Where is my daughter?!"

(Cooper shouting to TARS)

In this conversation contain place deixis because it mention TARS dialogue. The word "this" on "this facility" in TARS dialogue can be categorized into place deixis because it explain that the NASA secret facility is near from TARS as the speaker in the speech event and can be conclude as proximal place deixis.

Cooper : "Now I'm scared for my daughter and want her by my side. You give me that, i'll give you anything you want to know."

Amelia : "Get the principals and the girl **in the conference room**, please."

(Amelia told to TARS)

The utterance of this conversation contain place deixis in part of Amelia dialogue. The preposition **In** on sentence "in the conference room" is showing that Amelia told TARS to get the NASA's principals and Cooper's daughter to the conference room and can be categorized into distal place deixis because the conference room is far from Amelia as the speaker.

Prof.Brand : "Blight. Wheat seven years ago, Okra this year, now there's just corn."

Cooper : "And we're growing more than we ever have."

Prof.Brand : "But like the potatoes **in Ireland** and the wheat in the dust bowl, corn will die. Soon."

The utterance of this conversation happen when Professor Brand explain to Cooper about the food crisis that happen on earth. In this conversation contain place deixis in part of Professor Brand dialogue. "in Ireland" can be categorized into distal place deixis because when Professor Brand explain to Cooper, Ireland is far from him and Cooper.

Cooper : "Rangers."

Prof.Brand : "The last component of our one versatile ship **in orbit**, the Endurance. Our final expedition."

Cooper : "You sent people out **there** looking for new home? "

Prof.Brand : "The Lazarus missions."

The utterance of this conversation happen when Professor Brand explain about the Lazarus mission, mission to find new planet for mankind to life. In this conversation contain place deixis. The word “In orbit” that said by Professor brand is a place deixis because it refer to the exact place where the Endurance spaceship occur.

The word “there” that spoken by Cooper in this conversation can be categorized into distal place deixis because “there” points to place that far from speaker (Cooper) in the speech event.

3.1.5 Time Deixis

Time Deixis is a deixis that is used to show the actual time a situation/event will occur. Time Deixis can be identified by using adverbs of time such as *Yesterday, last... , Tomorrow, This... , Soon,... years ago, Etc* and description of tenses (past and present) in the verb.

During the research, the researcher find 5 kind of time deixis. From that the researcher found 5 different phrases of time deixis namely *seven years ago, this year, Soon, 48 years ago, ten years ago*.

The following are some findings from using Time deixis in *Interstellar* :

Prof.Brand : “Blight. Wheat seven years ago, Okra this year, now there’s just corn.”

Cooper : “And we’re growing more than we ever have.”

Prof.Brand : “But like the potatoes in Ireland and the wheat in the dust bowl, corn will die. Soon.”

The utterance of this conversation contain time deixis in the Professor Brand’s dialogue part. First in the sentence “seven years ago” can be categorized into time deixis because it is explain the exact time of the annihilated of wheat crops from earth.

Then in the sentence “this year” can be categorized into time deixis because it is explain the precise time of the annihilated the Okra from earth.

The word “soon” in the sentence “corn will die. Soon” is a deictic word that refer to the time. So it can be categorized into time deixis in proximal form because the annihilated of corn corps not yet happen but it will happen in the future.

Cooper : “Is that a wormhole?”

Romily : “It appeared 48 years ago.”

Cooper : “And it leads where? “

Prof.Brand : “Another galaxy.”

The utterance of this conversation contain time deixis appointed by sentence “48 years ago” spoken by Romily. The sentence “48 years ago” can be categorized into time deixis because it appoint the exact time of the emergence of wormhole.

Cooper : “You sent probe into that?”

Prof.Brand : “We sent people into it. **Ten years ago** .”

Cooper : “The Lazarus missions.”

The utterance of this conversation contain time deixis appointed by sentence “Ten years ago” that spoken by Professor Brand. The sentence “ten years ago” can be categorized into time deixis because it appoint the exact time of the Lazarus missions start.

3.1.6 Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is a linguistic phenomenon that involves the use of linguistic expressions to refer back to elements or entities within a discourse or text. It is a type of deixis that establishes connections between different parts of a conversation or text, allowing for coherent and cohesive communication.

During the research, the researcher find 12 kind of discourse deixis. From that 12 kind of deixis the researcher found 5 namely *this, that, so, will, in fact*.

The following are some findings from using Discourse deixis in *Interstellar* :

Cooper : “It’s not a morse, Murph. It’s binary. Thick is one, thin is zero. Coordinates.”

(Cooper and Murph took out a map and started searching for the coordinates)

Cooper : “Nope, Mm-Hm. Here we go. Thirty-three. **That**’s it.”

(Cooper pointing the position of the coordinates on map with pencil)

The utterance of this conversation happen when Cooper and Murph searching the exact location for the coordinates they’ve just founf from the gravitational anomaly on Murph’s bedroom. In this conversation contain discourse deixis mention in word “That”. Based on the conversation above, the word “that” points to the exact point according to the coordinates that they have.

Murph : “STAY. It says, “STAY,” dad.”

Cooper : “Murph.”

Murph : “Look at the book. Look at **this**. It says, “STAY.” Why? You’re not listening!

It says “STAY!”.”

(Murph looking her book to her father)

The utterance of this conversation happen when Murph refused to let her father go on Lazarus mission while showing the message from “The Ghost”. In this conversation contain place deixis on word “this” that said by Murph. The word “this” can be categorized into discourse deixis because “this” is a deictic expression that refer to “*The Ghost*” message on Murph’s book .

Amelia : “One shot with three potential worlds? No long shot.”

Cooper : “Okay. **So**, if we find a new home then what?”

Prof.Brand : ”**That**’s the long shot.”

The utterance of this conversation is happen when the scientists in NASA discuss about the new planet that can be a new planet for human mankind to life. In this conversation contain discourse deixis that appointed by word “So” in Cooper’s dialogue. The word “So” is a deictic expression refers to what is the next move from NASA when they find new planet for human mankind to life. So, it can be categorized into discourse deixis.

In word “That” on Professor Brand dialogue is a discourse deixis because word “That” refers to the next move from NASA what will NASA do when they find a new planet for human to life.

Donald : “Tom will be alright, but you got to make things right with Murph.”

Cooper : “I **will**.”

Donald : “Without making promises you don’t know you can keep.”

In this conversation contain discourse deixis that appointed by word “will” in Cooper’s dialogue. The word “Will” in Cooper’s dialogue is a deictic expression refers to the Cooper’s promises to Murph so he can participate in the Lazarus mission that professor Brand assigned to him.

Romily : “We started detecting gravitational anomalies almost 50 years ago. Mostly small distortions to our instruments in the upper atmosphere. **In fact**, I believe you encountered one yourself.”

Cooper : “Yeah over the straights. My crash. Something tripped my fly-by-wire.”

Romily : “Exactly.”

The utterance of this conversation happen when Romily presented the findings of gravitational anomalies that have occurred during the last 50 years on earth. In this conversation contain discourse deixis appointed by word “In Fact” that spoken by Romily. The word “In fact” is a deictic expression refers to some gravitational anomalies phenomenon ever experienced by Cooper. So the word “In fact” can be categorized into discourse deixis.

3.1.7 Social deixis

Social deixis uncovers the social differences that arise between language event participants, particularly those pertaining to cultural aspects. The presence of this deixis induces politeness or language etiquette. Convey or indicate the differences in social criteria between speakers and speech partners, or authors and audiences, in relation to the issue discussed or referenced with in talk.

Social deixis is concerned with the way language reflects and shapes social interactions. It includes various linguistic devices used to indicate the social relationships between the speaker,

the listener, and other individuals mentioned in the discourse. These devices may vary across languages and cultures.

In *Interstellar* movie, the researcher found 15 social deixis categories. The researcher found 4 types of deixis namely *pal*, *bud*, *sir*, *Professor*. Let see the example :

TARS : “Don’t make me take you down again. Sit down!”

Cooper : “Oh you still think you’re Marines, pal? Marines don’t exist anymore. And I got grunts like you mowing my grass.”

The utterance of this conversation happens when Cooper is under interrogation with TARS. In this conversation contain social deixis on phrase “Pal” that spoken by Cooper. The phrase “Pal” in this conversation is a deictic expression that refers to TARS. It is a social relation to the stranger, so it can categorized into social deixis.

Prof.Brand : “Hello, Cooper.”

(smiling to Cooper)

Cooper : “Professor Brand.”

The utterance of this conversation happened when Professor Brand say hi to Cooper because Cooper is used to work with him as a pilot in NASA.

The researcher found that the phrase “Professor” spoken by Cooper is a social deixis because it indicates that occurs in social relation between someone with higher position in work and Cooper used to work with Professor Brand in NASA.

Doyle : “What sort of gravitational anomaly? Where was this?”

Cooper : “Now I’m real happy that you’re excited about gravity, bud, but you’re not getting any answers from us until I get assurances.”

The utterance of this conversation happens when Doyle asking Cooper about the gravitational anomaly that leads Cooper and Murph to NASA’s secret facility.

In this conversation contain social deixis on phrase “bud” spoken by Cooper. The phrase “bud” in this conversation is a deictic expression that refers to Doyle. It is a social relation to the stranger, so it can categorized into social deixis.

Cooper : “I heard they shut you down, sir, for refusing drop bombs from the stratosphere onto starving people.”

Prof.Brand : “When they realized that killing other people was not a long-term solution, they needed us back. In secret.”

The utterance of this conversation happens when Cooper asking about the rumor of NASA to Professor Brand.

In this conversation contain social deixis on word “Sir” spoken by Cooper. The word “sir” in this conversation is a deictic expression that refers to Professor Brand. It is a social relation between Cooper to someone he respects, so it can be categorized into social deixis.

3.2 Discussion

From the data above that researcher found in *Interstellar*, the researcher wants to discussed the data that found in *Interstellar* movie. To answer the question number 1, the researcher uses the Levinson’s theory about deixis. Levinson (1983) states that Deixis is a word or phrase that integrates an utterance to a person, time, place, social context, or discourse. We can't discern the utterance except if we know the speaker's time, place, and identity, as well as the context of the utterance.

Firstly, the researcher discussed the person deixis, in *Interstellar* movie from minutes 00:20:00 – 00:40:00, the researcher found an utterance from the dialogue between Cooper and Donald “**I**’m dropping Tom, then heading to town. You want to clean that up when you’ve finished praying to it.” The utterance of this conversation happened when Donald wants to take his grandson (Tom) to town while he watching Cooper and Murph stand still looking weird thing happen in Murph’s bedroom. The word “I” is refer to Donald as a speaker and the word “I” appoint to singular first-person deixis.

On the other utterance between Murph and Cooper “Didn’t **you** bring the bolt cutters?” The utterance of this conversation happened after Murph and Cooper made it to the coordinate point and they want to knows what place they are visit, so Murph says to her father to use the bolt cutters they have brought in the car. This utterance contains second person deixis that appoint by word “You”. The word “You” in this utterance is refer to Cooper as the addressee of what Murph said. From this utterance, the researcher can conclude that word “You” categorized as second person deixis.

On the utterance between Cooper and Amelia “You know, you’re taking a risk using ex-military security. **They**’re old and their control units are unpredictable.” The utterance of this conversation contained third person deixis that appoint by word “They”. The word “They” in this conversation is refer to the guardian robot as the other entity apart from the speaker (Amelia) and the addressee (Cooper). So, the word “They” can be categorized as third person deixis.

The second is place deixis. The researcher found an utterance between Donald and Cooper “I’m dropping Tom, then heading **to town**. You want to clean that up when you’ve finished praying to it.”. In Donald’s dialogue contain place deixis that mention in phrase “To town”. Based on the conversation above, the phrase “to town” points the exact place, so it can be

categorized into place deixis.

On the other utterance between Amelia and Cooper “Get the principals and the girl **in the conference room**, please.” The utterance of this conversation happened when Amelia told TARS to get the NASA’s principals and Cooper’s daughter (Murph) to conference room. In this utterance contain place deixis on phrase “in the conference room” because it points to the exact place position for the NASA’s principals and Murph go to.

Then, the researcher discussed about time deixis. The researcher found the use of time deixis in utterance between professor Brand and Cooper “Blight, Wheat **seven years ago**, Okra **this year**, now there’s just corn.” In this utterance contain time deixis that appointed by phrase “seven years ago” and “this year”. The phrase “seven years ago” and “this year” can be categorized into time deixis because it refers to the exact time of annihilated of Wheat and Okra from earth.

Next, the researcher will discuss about discourse deixis. The researcher found the use of discourse deixis in utterance between Cooper and Murph “Nope, Mm-Hm. Here we go. Thirty-three. **That**’s it.” The utterance of this conversation happened when Cooper and Murph searching the exact location for the coordinates they’ve just found from the gravitational anomaly on Murph’s bedroom. In this conversation contain discourse deixis mention in word “That”. Based on the conversation above, the word “that” points to the previous utterance (point the exact point according to the coordinates that Murph and Cooper have).

Last, the researcher discussed about social deixis. The researcher found the use of social deixis in utterance between Cooper and Professor Brand “I heard they shut you down, **sir**, for refusing drop bombs from the stratosphere onto starving people”. The utterance of this conversation happens when Cooper asking about the rumor of NASA to Professor Brand. In this conversation contain social deixis on word “Sir” spoken by Cooper. The word “sir” in this conversation is a deictic expression that refers to Professor Brand. It is a social relation between Cooper to someone he respects, so it can be categorized into social deixis.

From the data that has been found and discussed by the researcher, this research entitled “Deixis analysis on *Interstellar* movie” the researcher can conclude that in this research serves to complement the research conducted by Tirta Nur Fitria entitled “Analysis of Deixis in the movie subtitle of : *First Kiss*” In this research, the researcher used George Yule’s theory about kind of deixis. In George Yule’s theory, there are 3 kind of deixis namely person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. Meanwhile on this research entitled “Deixis Analysis on *Interstellar* movie” using Levinson’s theory about kind of deixis. In Levinson’s theory, there are five types of deixis namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

4. CLOSING

This chapter consist of three parts which consist of Conclusion, Implication, and Suggestion. In Conclusion will briefly explains the results of the research and answers to research questions that are the object of research. Then the implications contain the meaning or significance of the research conclusions for the development of practice, theory, and further / further / another research. Suggestions are submitted after the conclusions and implications. it contains how researchers try to solve problems in the advice section contains recommendations and suggestions from researchers to clarify understanding and knowledge of kinds of deixis and meaning of deixis according to Levinson's theory about deixis. In this research entitled "Deixis Analysis on *Interstellar* movie" the researcher review the deixis usage using Levinson's theory about deixis that focusing on the utterances of the actor of *Interstellar* movie from minutes 00:20:00 – 00:40:00 that contains the types of deixis according to Levinson's theory about deixis. The data source of this research are taken from *Interstellar* movie from minutes 00:20:00 – 00:40:00 and from this data source the researcher explicated two enigma that underlies this research. First, the type of deixis that are found in the utterances of dialouge between the characters in the *Interstellar* movie. Second, the use of each deixis that found in the *Interstellar* movie. Deixis can be found in our everyday communication and, on occasion, in our daily text. Deixis is a technical term (derived from ancient Greek word "Deictos") for one of the most basic things we do with language; the main mean to pointing with language. Deictic expression is a linguistic form used to implement this attempting to point endeavor. Pramudya wardhani (2022) Deixis is a term with whom the select the "depending on the circumstances or condition" (— for example the speaker, the addressee, the time, and the place) that it is used in. In other words, deixis involves determining the recommendation based on the context. The relevant point, despite of how far the pragmatics or semantics intersection is drawn. Deixis is closely associated including embedding variety of aspects of the relevant circumstances the utterances within the sequences themselves. Thus, speech recognition expressions have always been directly anchored to an aspect of something like the context. Based on the question of objective of the study number 1 which discuss about types of deixis from *Interstellar* movie, i was found that there were five types of Deixis that found in *Interstellar* movie, there were Person Deixis, Place Deixis, Time Deixis, Dixcourse Deixis, and Social Deixis. Thus the use of each Deixis in *Interstellar* movie are to make other characters and the audiences who watched this movie could easily to understand of what the characters said. Based on the question of objective of the study number 2, the researcher found total 185 of

person deixis which consisting of 80 first person deixis, 55 second person deixis, 50 third person deixis. In place deixis, the researcher found 20 utterances that contain place deixis, then in time deixis the researcher found 8 utterances that contain time deixis, in discourse deixis the researcher found 12 utterances that contain discourse deixis, and in the social deixis, the researcher found 15 utterances that contain social deixis, and based on this research, the researcher found that the dominant usage deixis that used in *Interstellar* movie is Person deixis, with total of 185 utterances.

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