

# ANALYSIS OF DISCOURSE DEIXIS ON THE FILM MIDNIGHT SUN

Nuran Farah Dhianuari, Malikatul Laila

Program studi pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

## Abstrak

Deixis wacana ditemukan digunakan dalam bahasa Inggris untuk mengungkapkan hubungan interpersonal yang terlibat antara pembicara dan pendengar dalam percakapan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis deixis wacana pada film *Midnight Sun*, (2) Untuk menjelaskan hubungan dua hal yang dihubungkan oleh deixis wacana tersebut. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang digunakan adalah deixis wacana pembentuk ujaran yang menghubungkan 2 peristiwa. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah naskah percakapan film *Midnight Sun*. Data penelitian dikumpulkan dengan metode observasi dan dokumentasi. Berdasarkan temuan data, ada lima jenis deixis wacana yang ditemukan dalam Film *Midnight Sun* yaitu frasa preposisi, frasa benda, keterangan waktu, keterangan tempat, dan kalimat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada lima deixis wacana yang terdapat dalam film *Midnight Sun*. Sedangkan tingkat tiap jenis deixis wacana berdasarkan informasi di atas adalah 5 data frase preposisi (18%), 9 data frase nomina (32%), 5 data adverbial waktu (18%), 2 data frase keterangan tempat (7%), dan 7 data kalimat (25%). Terdapat 28 data yang termasuk dalam jenis deixis wacana yang terdapat dalam film *Midnight Sun*. Deixis wacana merupakan isyarat bahasa yang menjalin hubungan antara satu wacana dengan wacana lain, menghubungkan satu peristiwa sejarah dengan peristiwa sejarah berikutnya.

**Kata Kunci:** Deixis Wacana, Observasi non partisipan, Jenis Deixis Wacana,

## Abstract

Discourse deixis is found to be used in English to express the interpersonal relationships involved between speaker and listener in a conversation. This research aims to (1) identify the types of discourse deixis on the film *Midnight Sun*, (2) To explain the relation of two things related by the discourse deixis. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The data are utterance forming discourse deixis with relating 2 events. The source of data of this research was a conversation script of the film *Midnight Sun*. The data of the research are collected by method of observation and documentation. Based on the data finding, there are five kinds of discourse deixis found in *Midnight Sun* Movie such as prepositional phrase, noun phrase, adverbial of time, adverbial of place, and sentence. The result of this inquire about appears that there are five discourse deixis contained in *Midnight Sun* movie. Whereas, the rate of each kind of discourse deixis based on the information over are 5 data of prepositional phrase (18%), 9 data of noun phrase (32%), 5 data of adverbial of time (18%), 2 data of adverbial of place (7%), and 7 data of sentence (25%). There are 28 data, which is included as the types of discourse deixis found in *Midnight Sun* movie. Discourse deixis is a language signal that establishes a connection between one discourse and another discourse, connecting one historical event to the next

**Keywords:** Discourse Deixis, Non-participant observation, Types of Discourse Deixis,

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Abdulla (2020:141) States discourse deixis is found to be used in English to express the interpersonal relationships involved between speaker and listener in a conversation. Research has pointed out that although the traditional category of deixis is the most obvious example, there are other types of deixis widely available. Cruse (2006) in Febriza (2020:689) states the five types of deixis, there are person deixis, spatial (place) deixis, temporal (time) deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. These categories were first discussed by Fillmore and Lyons. These categories are those of social deixis and textual/discourse deixis. The study also includes a discussion of the linguistic views of scientists in this field.

According to Huang (2007:132) states the term deixis, which means to exhibit or point out, is where the idea of deixis originates. It is clear that deixis is interested in the connection between a language's structure and its usage context. Hurford (1984:66) suggests that deixis, a method rooted in the circumstances or context, draws meaning from elements such as the speaker, the addressee, the time, and the location. In this context, the term "context" refers to the segment of discourse that is mutually understood by speakers, encompassing details about the listener, the topic of the statement, and the setting in which the statement is expressed. This phenomenon can be characterized as the contextual features of an utterance or speech event, which are encoded through the grammatical meaning of language.

Levinson, as cited in Hatch (1992: 219) states discusses discourse deixis, which involves the utilization of expressions within an utterance. This type of deixis is focused on maintaining reference tracking in unfolding discourse. The inclusion of phrases like "from" and pointers such as "next chapter" or "this/that" signifies broader segments of the chapter, creating a discourse nested within itself. According to Hatch, discourse deixis can encompass clauses, phrases, single adverbs, or demonstratives, with the illustrated indicative serving to direct attention backward or forward within the discourse (1992: 220).

The study of deixis had been conducted by many previous researchers, such as: Miftakhatus Sa'diyah (2019), Putri Dwi Puspita (2021), Septria Ayuningrukmi (2018), Prof. Salih Mahdi Adai, and Hamsa Samea, Nheir (2022), and the last Desla Fitria et al, (2023). All of them used discourse deixis as the object of the study and New Paper, but every research have different data source.

The movie is one of the oral language and written text with stable form that makes it easy to be observed, which is why the researcher chose it as the data source for the study. The writer decides to choose Midnight Sun Movie as the data source of the research. In Midnight

Sun Movie there are many discourses deixis that can be found. However, they are not described after all. Since, discourse deixis has role to comprehend the content of the dialogue, it will be important to understand of each discourse deixis relation that can be found in that movie. To understand of each utterance between speaker and listener, the researcher will describe each discourse deixis relations that can be found in the movie. So, it will be helpful to understand the dialogue of each scene in movie.

The reason why this research becomes important is that discourse deixis is one of the essential part of pragmatics. Its description will greatly help to understand the discourse deixis relation the utterances between speaker and listener. So, the writer would like to do further research entitled ANALYSIS OF DISCOURSE DEIXIS ON THE FILM MIDNIGHT SUN.

There have been previous studies exploring discourse deixis, some of these are Discourse Deixis Analysis Found in a "Robin Hood" Short Story by Sally M. Stockton by Miftakhatus Sa'diyah (2019). This study focuses on discourse deixis, specifically aiming to identify the various types of discourse deixis present in the narrative and elucidate the chronological structure of the story based on discourse deixis. The data for this investigation is derived from Sally M. Stockton's short story "Robin Hood," with data collection employing observation and documentation techniques. The theoretical framework guiding this research is Levinson's (1983) discourse deixis theory. The findings of the study reveal the existence of multiple discourse deixis types, including phrases, prepositional phrases, adverbial clauses of time, adverbial clauses of place, and temporal adverbials. Among these, phrases emerge as the most dominant. A total of 43 events were identified, illustrating connections between different occurrences through the depiction of place and time.

The second research has been conducted previously entitled Discourse Deixis in "The Elf of The Rose" Short Story by Hans Christian Andersen (1892) by Septria Ayuningrukmi (2018). This study focuses on discourse deixis, aiming to recognize linguistic cues indicating discourse deixis within the story and elucidate the interrelation between different discourses. The data for this research is derived from the short story "The Elf of the Rose" by Hans Christian Andersen (1892). Data collection involves the use of observation and documentation techniques. To analyze the data, the study refers to theories presented by Klein (2006), identified by Golden (2017), and describes the collected information. The theoretical framework for discourse deixis is based on Evelyn Hatch's theory (1992). The research findings indicate that prepositional phrases exhibit the highest dominance, followed by sentences, adverbial clauses of place and time, with the adverbial phrase of time being the

third most dominant. Additionally, the study identifies 13 events connecting one to another within the discourse.

The last research has been conducted previously entitled *The Study of "Discourse Deixis" in the Short Story "The Garden" by Elisabeth Laird 1979* by Desla Fitria et al (2023). This study delves into discourse deixis, aiming to identify the forms that indicate discourse deixis within the narrative and analyze events associated with discourse deixis. The data for this research is drawn from the short story "The Garden" by Elisabeth Laird (1979). Data collection involves the use of observation and documentation techniques, while data analysis refers to theories presented by Cline (2006) and identified by Golden (2017), with the results being described accordingly. The theoretical framework adopted in this research is Evelyn Hatch's discourse deixis theory (1992). The findings of the study reveal that noun phrases emerge as the most dominant form indicating discourse deixis, followed by time adverbial clauses, sentences, subclauses, prepositional phrases, and adverbs of place. Additionally, the study identifies 21 events that are interconnected within the discourse.

Discourse deixis analysis is where this research and previous research have in common, namely examining discourse deixis. The difference is that the previous researcher took data in the form of short stories while the researcher took data in the form of *Midnight Sun* movie objects with a focus on the type and relationship of two essential things in discourse deixis.

## **2. METHOD**

The type of research used descriptive qualitative. Qualitative research involves an investigative method focused on comprehending distinct methodological traditions that explore social or human issues. In this approach, the researcher constructs a comprehensive, holistic representation, analyzes language, reports in-depth perspectives from participants, and conducts the study in a natural setting (Creswell on Herdiansyah, 2019:8). The object of this research is analysis of discourse deixis use on the film *Midnight Sun*. The data are utterance forming discourse deixis with relating 2 events. The source of data of this research was a conversation script of the film *Midnight Sun*. The data of the research are collected by method of observation and documentation. The technique of analyzing data in this research is:

1. to identify the types of discourse deixis on the film *Midnight Sun*, the writer using theory of deixis especially discourse deixis.
2. to explain relation of two things related by discourse deixis, the writer refers discursive context.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Following the identification of the data source, the researcher discovered that 28 discourse deixis data exist, each of which connects one event to another.

#### 3.1 Types of Discourse Deixis

**Table 1. types of discourse deixis**

No	Type of Discourse Deixis	Text
1.	Phrase	
	1.1 Prepositional Phrase	<p>1. a part of my routine. Along with constant doctor appointments. Sleeping <b>during the day</b> and staying up all night</p> <p>2. I've watched you outside my window <b>for the past 10 years</b>, and I've been in love with you, stalking you every minute of the day.</p> <p>3. I'm really busy during the day. But I could be free <b>at night</b>.</p> <p>4. Charlie's going to meet us <b>at Garver's at 8:00</b>. We have to get ready!</p> <p>5. Charlie, that night we met <b>at the train station</b>, I already knew you.</p>
	1.1 Noun Phrase	<p>1. it was me, Morgan and my dad. Until <b>one day</b>, I saw Charlie.</p> <p>2. I saw him <b>every day</b>. And yet, he had no idea I even existed.</p> <p>3. I got to go home. I graduated <b>today</b> and my dad's a super big worrier.</p> <p>4. I've probably skated by your house, like, <b>every day</b> on the way to practice.</p> <p>5. if I spend <b>one more night</b> here, just</p>
		<p>listening to everyone else outside my window living their lives, I might go crazy</p> <p>6. I got really drunk <b>one night</b> at Owen's house. And my friends dared me to jump off the roof into the pool and I clipped the edge with my shoulder.</p>

		7. There's this huge meet coming up <b>next month</b> , and the Berkeley coach is coming down to watch.
		8. There's also some reasons to stick around here <b>next year</b> . Katie, I want to take you on a real date tomorrow.
		9. In elementary school, you walked by window <b>every day</b> on your way to swimpractice.
		10. It's not going to fall into remission. And <b>every year</b> , the risk becomes more serious for her.
	1.3 Adverb phrase of time	1) <b>Tomorrow night</b> , we can order way too much chow Mein, and have a movie marathon.
	1.4 Adverbial Phrase of Place	1) if I could go play my new beautiful present at the <b>train station</b> tonight.
2.	<b>Word</b>	
	2.1 Adverbial of Time	1) I was wondering if I was going to see you <b>tonight</b> . What, and disappoint all my fans?
		2) This is what Taylor Swift does. She has awkward interactions with boys, and <b>then</b> she just writes amazing songs about it.
		3) Dad, I need to go to the train station to pick up my notebook. Okay, text me
		when you get <b>there</b> and be careful.
		4) His parents are out of town <b>tonight</b> and he's throwing a party.

3.	Sentence	<p>1) I miss the dream. I want so badly for this dream to be real, but <b>that would be impossible.</b></p> <p>2) I graduated today! Isn't that the American tradition, to extend my curfew? Okay, <b>I'll extend your curfew one hour.</b> Which means midnight.</p> <p>3) I have to get home. <b>I have to plan the funeral, my cat that died.</b> Yeah, it's super dead.</p> <p>4) I'm going to refill her prescription for you this time, but <b>she really should be coming to these appointments with you.</b></p> <p>5) I submitted Katie's name for their Phase Two trials, <b>if it even gets that far.</b> I wouldn't get your hopes up.</p>
		<p>6) we're <b>talking about a disease that affects only one in a million people.</b> We're in luck, cause she's one in a million.</p>
		<p>7) When you're <b>on a train</b>, you must always travel with Chinese food out of a backpack.</p>

In types of discourse deixis refers to the category of linguistics. Discourse deixis findings are divided into two, namely spoken and written. In written according to the word category, there are 3 phrases, words and sentences. Phrase is a group of containing head and modified. Discourse deixis in this finding is in the form of phrase there is a noun phrase, prepositional phrase. In the word there is an adverbial. And the sentence has more than one syllable.

### 3.2 the relation of two essential things of discourse deixis

#### 3.2.1 That would be impossible.

This sentence refers to the 1<sup>st</sup> event by showing the time when the 1<sup>st</sup> event happened. When Katie told him that she had a dream with her mother, she wanted that dream to come true.

#### 3.2.2 One day

This phrase refers to the 2<sup>nd</sup> events by showing the time after the 1<sup>st</sup> event happened. This event happens when Katie still young and saw Charlie for the first time.

### 3.2.3 Everyday

This Phrase refers to the 3<sup>rd</sup> events by showing time after 2<sup>nd</sup> events happened. The time when Katie saw Charlie every day until she was a teenager. This event related to 2 event when Katie saw Charlie for the first time until she could see Charlie every day and became the part of her routine.

### 3.2.4 During the day

This phrase refers to the 4<sup>th</sup> events by showing time 3<sup>rd</sup> event happened. This time when Katie said that at the time, she could only do activities inside the house. which illustrates that his activities during the day are mostly for sleeping.

### 3.2.5 At the train station

This word refers to the 5<sup>th</sup> events by showing place or location after 4<sup>th</sup> events happened. When Katie asking permission to her dad to playing her present at the train station.

### 3.2.6 One hour.

This sentence refers to the 6<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after 5<sup>th</sup> events happened. The time when Katie's father didn't allow her to go to the station because it was curfew. This event related to fifth event cause when Katie received her graduation present, she asked for an extension of curfew to sing using the guitar her father had given her. he will sing at the station and when he gets an additional one hour curfew.

### 3.2.7 Tonight

This word refers to the 7<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after the 6<sup>th</sup> events happened. The time when Katie came to the station to play her guitar and met Fred, the ticket keeper at the station counter. This event related to sixth event cause that day was Katie's graduation day, so she could meet Fred at the station.

### 3.2.8 Today

This phrase refers to the 8<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after event 7<sup>th</sup> happened. The time when Katie was very surprised to meet Charlie, the person she had always liked. because she was feeling nervous, she decided to go home and gave an excuse to Charlie that he was graduating today and had to go home immediately because his father was super worried

### 3.2.9 I have to plan the funeral, my cat that died

This sentence refers to the 9<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after 8<sup>th</sup> events happened. Katie meets Charlie, the person she has always liked. But She was awkward and gave the excuse that She had to go home because his cat died

### 3.2.10 she really should be coming to these appointments with you

This sentence refers to the 10<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after 9<sup>th</sup> events happened. This time



when Katie's father has registered Katie to attend a university in Washington so that Katie can get the opportunity to go to college.

#### 3.2.11 every year

This phrase refers to the 11<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after 10<sup>th</sup> events happened. when the doctor told Katie's father to look after Katie more carefully because Katie's illness had a serious impact every year

#### 3.2.12 if it even gets that far

This sentence refers to the 12<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after 11<sup>th</sup> events happened. This time when Katie's father sent Katie's name for phase Two trials for Katie to enter the university in Washington.

#### 3.2.13 talking about a disease that affects only one in a million people

This sentence refers to the 13<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after 12<sup>th</sup> events happened. The doctor talks to Katie's father about a disease that only affects one in a million people. Katie is lucky, because she is one in a million

#### 3.2.14 for the past 10 years,

This phrase refers to the 14<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after 13<sup>th</sup> events happened. Morgan advises Katie to talk to Charlie that she has been watching him through the bedroom window for the past 10 years.

#### 3.2.15 Then she just writes amazing songs about it

This word refers to the 15<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after 14<sup>th</sup> events happened. Morgan tells Katie that she should go on a date with Charlie next time and compose a song for Charlie like Taylor Swift did.

#### 3.2.16 the train stations

This word refers to the 16<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after event 15<sup>th</sup> happened. Katie asked her father for permission to pick up her notebook which she had left at the station

#### 3.2.17 Everyday

This phrase refers to the 17<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after 18<sup>th</sup> events happened. This time when Charlie told Katie that he always skated by her house like every day on the way to practice.

#### 3.2.18 at night

This phrase refers to the 18<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after 19<sup>th</sup> events happened. This time Katie has a lot of free time outside to do any activities. And when Charlie asked Katie if she had time because he was going to ask her out to date.

### 3.2.19 Tonight

This word refers to the 19<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after 18<sup>th</sup> events happened. This time when Morgan told Katie that Garver's parents out of town so she wants invite Katie to Garver's house.

### 3.2.20 one more night

This phrase refers to the 20<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after 19<sup>th</sup> events happened. This time Morgan invites Katie to go to a party at Garver's house. So, Katie begged her father to let her go, because otherwise Katie would feel crazy.

### 3.2.21 Tomorrow night

This phrase refers to the 21<sup>st</sup> events by showing time after 20<sup>st</sup> events happened. Katie promises her father that the next time they will spend time together and orders lots of chow Mein as long as her father allows her to go to Garver's party.

### 3.2.22 At Garver's at 08.00 pm

This phrase refers to the 22<sup>nd</sup> events by showing time after 21<sup>rd</sup> events happened. This time showed when Katie told morgan that Charlie going to meet them at Garver's house.

### 3.2.23 one night

This phrase refers to the 23<sup>rd</sup> events by showing time after 22<sup>nd</sup> events happened. This time showed when Charlie got really drunk at Owen's house. And he broke his shoulder after falling from the top floor of a swimming pool.

### 3.2.24 next month

This phrase refers to the 24<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after 23<sup>rd</sup> events happened. This time showed there one of the other swimmers transferred out and another spot opened up. So, Charlie will get back his spot and there will huge meet coming up and the Barkeley coach is coming down to watch.

### 3.2.25 next years

This phrase refers to the 25<sup>th</sup> events by showing place after 26<sup>th</sup> events happened. This time showed Charlie have a reason to stick around in his town.

### 3.2.26 on a train

This sentence refers to the 26<sup>th</sup> events by showing place or location after 27<sup>th</sup> events happened. This time when Charlie told Katie if her want to travel, she must have Chinese food out of a backpack.

### 3.2.27 At the train station

This phrase refers to the 27<sup>th</sup> events by showing place after 26<sup>th</sup> events happened. Katie told Charlie that the night they first met at the train station, she already knew him.

### 3.2.28 Everyday

This phrase refers to the 28<sup>th</sup> events by showing time after 27<sup>th</sup> events happened. This time when Charlie walked on the way to practice and Katie always watched him from the window.

## 4. CLOSING

- 1) The findings of this investigation reveal the presence of five instances of discourse deixis in the *Midnight Sun* movie. The distribution rates for each type of discourse deixis, based on the gathered information, are as follows: 5 data of prepositional phrases (18%), 9 data of noun phrases (32%), 5 data of adverbials of time (18%), 2 data of adverbials of place (7%), and 7 data of sentences (25%). With a total of 28 data categorized as discourse deixis types in the *Midnight Sun* movie, the researcher concludes that the most prevalent type is noun phrase.
- 2) Discourse deixis, according to the researcher, is a language signal that establishes a connection between one discourse and another discourse, connecting one historical event to the next. Discourse deixis is not just the terms *this*, *that*, *those*, *these*, and *then*.
- 3) In types of discourse deixis refers to the category of linguistics. Discourse deixis findings are divided into two, namely spoken and written. In written according to the word category, there are phrases, words and sentences. Phrase is a group of containing head and modified. Discourse deixis in this finding is in the form of phrase there is a noun phrase, prepositional phrase. In the word there is an adverbial. And the sentence has more than one syllable.

## REFERENCES

- Abdulla, M. S. (2020). The Peculiarities of Text/Discourse Deixis in the English Language. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 10(3), 141. <https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v10n3p141>
- Adai, S. M., & Nheir, H. S. (2022). A Micropragmatic Analysis of Personal and Discourse Deixis in Von der Leyen at the Summit of World Leaders. *Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 7(March), 143–146. <https://www.zienjournals.com/index.php/zjssh/article/view/1362>
- ALINA, N. W. (2023). AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' READING INTEREST DURING POST-PANDEMIC ERA (A Descriptive Research to the Eleventh Grade Student of SMA Hidayatul Muhsinin Pontianak in the Academic Year of 2021/2022) (Doctoral dissertation, IKIP PGRI PONTIANAK).
- Creswell, J. W. (2010). *Research Design: Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Mixed*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Cruse, A. (2006). *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press

- Cambridge University Press. Retrieved from  
<https://carrerainglesuce.files.wordpress.com/2019/05/semantics.pdf>
- Fauziati, E. (2016). *Applied Linguistics Principles of Foreign Language Teaching, Learning, and Researching*. Surakarta: Era Pustaka Utama.
- George Yule. (1996). *Pragmatics*. In Oxford University. Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316779194.021>
- Huang, Y. (2007). *Oxford Linguistics: Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press Inc.
- Hurford, Smith, & Heasley. (2007). *Semantics, a Course book*. New York: Hatch, Evelyn. 1992. *Discourse and Language Education*. Cambridge University Press.
- Herdyansah, H. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif untuk Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial: Perspektif Konvensional dan Kontemporer*. In Jakarta: Salemba Humanika. <http://www.penerbitsalemba.com>
- Laird, E., Veronica, N., & Kirani, K. A. (2023). The Study of “ Discourse Deixis ” in the Short Story “ The Garden ” by The Study of “ Discourse Deixis ” in the Short Story “ The Garden ” by Elisabeth Laird 1979 Introduction. 10, 362–370. <https://doi.org/10.30605/25409190.598>
- Levinson, S. C. (2000). *Presumptive Meaning: Theory of Generalized Conversational Implicature* Cambridge: Cambridge University.
- Muchamad Rizal Febriza. (2020). A DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF ONLINE NEWSPAPER IN JAKARTA POST. *Professional Journal of English Education*, 3.
- STEPHEN C. LEVINSON. (1983). *PRAGMATICS*. In the Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.
- SEPTRIA AYUNINGRUKMI Reenen, J. Van. (2013). DISCOURSE DEIXIS IN “THE ELF OF THE ROSE” SHORT STORY BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN (1892). *NBER Working Papers*, 1892. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w16019>
- SA'DIYAH, M. (2019). Discourse Deixis Analysis Found in a “ Robin.