DEIXIS TYPES IN "CHEF KICKS OUT HOMELESS CUSTOMER" SHORT MOVIE

Icha Sartika[1]
Universitas Putera Batam (UPB), Batam, Indonesia
Pb171210013@upbatam.ac.id

Ambalegin[2]
Universitas Putera Batam (UPB), Batam, Indonesia
Ambalegin@puterabatam.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at identifying the use of deixis in "Chef Kicks out Homeless Customer" short movie by Dhar Mann. Moreover, this research concern about the type of deixis. In this research, qualitative descriptive is a research method used by the researchers. Data source in this study is "Chef Kicks out Homeless Customer" short film. The data were collected through observational method and non-participatory technique. Analyzing the data was done by using the pragmatic identity method and pragmatic competence-in-equalizing. The results of this study found the type of deixis, namely personal deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis by using (Yule, 1996). Based on the results, there were 83 utterances of deixis by the main character in the short film. There were 70 utterances of person deixis found in the short movie. In addition, 10 utterances showed spatial deixis and 3 utterances referred to temporal deixis. The use of person deixis was found to be the most dominant deixis type in Chef Kicks out Homeless Customer short movie.

Keywords: deixis, pragmatics, short movie.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is used for every activity in social life. Language is an utterance that arises from a person's mind to convey ideas, thoughts, concepts, and feelings. With language, we can communicate with one another. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and contexts structured in grammar. (Yule, 1996) stated that the pragmatic is the study of meaning given by speakers and response by listeners.

In other words, it's an analysis of what people's utterances mean in the context and how the context affects what they are trying to convey. Deixis is one fields of pragmatics. In language activities, deixis is words or phrases that refer to the person, time, and place. It is usually has a relationship with the context of the speech, like who is speaking, time or place of speaking, movement, and location. According to (Yule, 1996), deixis is one

of the simple things that we can do with speech, which literary means "pointing with language". Deixis is important for research because deixis is very useful for someone to communicate in society. It is useful for explaining the meaning of the utterance, so the meaning of the utterance can be acceptable by readers or listeners.

There is deixis found informal activity from the interaction by employees in the company. For example, by saying "tomorrow" or "today" to explain time or using "those" to pointing objects or things that are far away. All the words mentioned in the event are called deixis. For more details, there is the phenomenon of deixis from the language event that the researcher found in the real life.

Customer service : "Excuse me sir, please sign **here**."

Customer : "Ok, thanks."

From the conversation above, the researcher found the use of deixis. The word *here* which is pronounced by the customer service refers to where the customer's signature must be placed. Yule (1996) agreed "here" or "there" are reflections of spatial deixis. Spatial deixis is used to point a location uttered by the speaker to the hearer.

The phenomenon of deixis also can be found in the short movie. The short movie can be reflection of dexis in society. Short movie is conduct to the conditions of daily life. In addition, the role players are members of the community. (Javalandasta 2011:2) agreed that Short movie is a movie that only has a short duration or less than 60 minutes. Many dialogues related to

deixis in Dhar Mann's short movies. One utterance of "Chef Kicks out Homeless Customer" short movie:

Owner : It is the main reason why Giovanni's has been so busy?"

Employee : Yeah, well that's great for you. (00:10-00:14)

From the conversation above, there is deixis "you" uttered by the employee, the employee said "you" to point someone or person immediately. But there are types of deixis, different types will have different deixis usage. In this research, the researchers analyzed the types of deixis in entire conversations of "Chef Kicks out Homeless Customer" by using the theory discovered by Yule (1996) theory.

To support the theory of research, the researchers put two journals of previous research results that have the same topic as this research. Ginting and Syahri (2021) analyzed the kind of deixis that used in Justin Bieber's song lyrics in the 'Purpose' album. The focus of their research is the type of deixis which is person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. The researchers found deixis in some lyrics. The most dominant deixis found was person deixis, with 130 words or 89.6%. The second journal by (Febriza 2020). The journal focused on the use of deixis in online Newspaper, Jakarta Post entitled "Pancasila, Pluralism, and Election: Lessons from Istiqlal" by Oryza Astari. The writer used theory by (Cruse2000). There are five types of deixis, there are person deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, social deixis, and spatial deixis. The result is person deixis is commonly used in this online newspaper.

This research and previous studies discussed the same topics, but they used different data sources. This study uses data from the short film Chef Kicks Out Homeless Customer as a data source. The character of the story utters various types of deixis. In summary, this research was focused on studying the types of deixis employed by the characters in the novel Chef Kicks Out Homeless Customer.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Deixis

Deixis is a designation of words that refers to words. These words can be interpreted according to the meaning of the speaker and influenced by the conversation situation. The words of deixis can change based on the situation. Deixis has a role important in describing the relationship between language and context in the language structure itself. According to Yule (1996) deixis is the point of language that refers to person, place, and time. Suhartono (2020) stated deixis is reference through indexical (deictic expression) with arbitrary references. In other words, deixis is a word construction that can only be referred to by reference to the situation.

A. Person Deixis

Person deixis determines according to the participant's role in language events. (Yule, 1996) stated person deixis refers to the pronoun people, for example me, you. Person deixis using 'me' and 'you' forms to indicate a reference to someone. Person deixis can be distinguished into three kinds of roles, namely: first person, second person, and third person. Here is the utterance of person deixis.

Mother : "Bima, **you** have to tell everything to me. Are *you* on drugs? Yes, right?"
Bima : "No, mom. (Fahrunisa et al., 2020)

B. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis can be called place deixis. Spatial deixis refers to the participant's location in language events, for example 'here' and 'there'. (Yule, 1996) stated spatial deixis is the form used to point the location or place based on the context of utterances e.g. 'here', 'there'. The use of here and there depends on the distance of the location being discussed. Here is the utterance of spatial deixis

Marketer: "For those who want to come to our store, you can really do it. Our store is on **Wates street KM 2. Number 80, Kadipiro, Yogyakarta** (Nurleli & Rahmawati, 2020)

C. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis or time deixis is related to the period time spoken in language events, for example, the words 'now' and 'then'. (Yule, 1996) temporal deixis is the form used to point to the location in time as now', 'then'. . Here is the utterance of person deixis. Here is the utterance of temporal deixis

Speaker: "Before prayer **tomorrow night**, those who still bring kitchen spices are not allowed to come." (Kholilah & Tangerang, 2020)

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The research design used in this study is descriptive qualitative. (Creswell, 1994) stated qualitative is a

type of research that explains and understands the meaning in a group of people stemming from social activity. The entire utterances in the Chef Kicks Out Homeless Customer short movie become the data source of the researchers. To collect data, the research used an observational method. Sudaryanto (2015) stated observational method is a data collection technique where the researcher is not involved in the dialogue. In addition, this method used non-participatory techniques. There were steps to collecting data. First, the researchers watched the short movie entitled "Chef Kicks out Homeless Customer". Second, the researchers read the script and screen-shoot the utterances that conduct the type of deixis. This research used the pragmatics identity method and pragmatic competence-in-equalizing by (Surdayanto 2015). There are steps in analysing data. First, the researchers found the data. Then, analyse the data to find out the type of deixis based on (Yule, 1996) theory.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
4.1 Result

In this research, the deixis found were classified according to the types. The types of deixis are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. 70 data are person deixis, 10 data are spatial deixis and, 3 data for temporal deixis. The number of deixis finding data found from sentences in the dialog from the character "Chef Kicks out Homeless Customer" short movie will be analyzed and discussed in this research.

Table 1. Deixis Types in "Chef Kicks out Homeless Customer" short movie

No.	Types of Deixis	Frequency
1	Person Deixis	70
2	Spatial Deixis	10
3	Temporal Deixis	3
	Total data	83

4.2 Discussion
Data 1

Staff : "it is not like you've paid any of us anything more"

Owner : "Last time **I** checked the name of the restaurant was Giovanni's" (00:19-00:26)

There was a conversation between the owner (speaker) of the restaurant and the staff (hearer) in the kitchen. The owner is very obsessed with getting a second award for his restaurant but does not appreciate the hard work of his staff. The word I refer to the owner. The word I used by the owner to explain that he had previously won the same award by himself. Thus, I is kind of the person of deixis.

Data 2

Owner : "Then, **I** will really be rolling in the dough"

Staff : "hmmm" (00:54-00:57)

The owner (speaker) standing in front of the staff (hearer) and expect to get an award. If he gets an award he will be very happy. The words I uttered by the owner to describe himself. Word I is kind of person deixis. The word I as the first person of deixis and I is a singular pronoun.

Data 3

Staff : "what do you want me to do?"

Owner : "Hopefully **he** won't stink up the joint" (01:54-01:59)

The conversation above took place at the reception between the staff (speaker) and the owner (hearer). **He** said the owner refers to the customer who does not look like an Inspector and he enters the restaurant. The word he is kind of person deixis. He is spoken by the owner to point someone who is not involved in the conversation.

Data 4

Guest : "Okay Geo, **You** really know how to treat customer"

Owner : "Thank you" (05:12-05:16)

The conversation above took place at the dining table. The owner (speaker) gives the guest (hearer) that he considers an inspector with the excellent service. **You** spoke by guests is addressed to the owner of the restaurant. In the sentence above, the word you is person deixis.

Data 5

Owner : "By the way, how are **you** gonna pay for this?"

Inspector : "By Cash" (04:08-04:11)

The conversation took place at the dining table between the owner (speaker) and the inspector (hearer). The owner didn't know he was talking to the real inspector and belittled the inspector. The word **you** spoke by the owner to address the inspector. You is the type of person deixis. The owner used you as a second-person pronoun.

Data 6

Inspector : "What's what that I'd like to order something"

Owner : "**I** would have kicked you out into the street" (05:53-06:07)

The conversation took place at the dining table between the owner (hearer) and the inspector (speaker). The inspector also wanted to order a signature dessert but the owner refused. He accepted the man to eat here because there was a dining inspector (wrong inspector) at another table. I uttered by the owner to address himself. I define the kind of person deixis. The owner used I as a first-person pronoun.

Data 7

Owner : "No, no, no, no you are not welcome **here**"

Inspector : "Excuse me?" (01:32-01:34)

The conversation above happened at a dining table between the owner (speaker) and the inspector (hearer). When the inspector has just entered the room and he is about to sit in the space provided. The owner hastily blocked it. "Here" is the kind of spatial deixis. "Here" is uttered by the owner to explain the place that occurs in the conversation. Based on the conversation above, "here" refers to the Giovanni Restaurant.

Data 8

Owner : "Because I have an inspector sitting over **there**"

Staff : "what?" (06:00-06:04)

The word "there" is uttered by the owner (speaker). At the restaurant, the owner explained to the real inspector (hearer) that an inspector was sitting. The owner asked the real inspector to be quiet and don't make noise. There is spatial deixis, the word there refers to a

place. The use of the word there to indicate a place that is far away from the speaker's place. There meant in uttered above is a VIP dining table.

Data 9

Inspector : "That's all right I won't be eating **here.** And after my review lots of either people won't either okay**.**"
Owner : "wait wait wait please" (08:07-08:14)

The conversation above happens between the inspector (speaker) and owner (hearer). The owner was shocked after the owner realized that the real inspector was the one he underestimated. And for the bad service provided by the owner, the inspector will never eat at the owner's restaurant. Here uttered by the inspector, here is refers to spatial deixis. The word here shows the location that occured in the conversation. Here based on the conversation is the Giovanni Restaurant.

Data 10

Owner : "The only reason I let you eat **here** because there is inspector"
Inspector : "huh?" (05:57-05:60)

The utterance above happened at the restaurant. With the real inspector's shabby appearance, the owner (speaker) did not want to accept the inspector (hearer) because of his ambition to get an award from a customer who he considers an inspector, he accepts the real inspector eating at his restaurant. The word here is used by the owner to indicate the location of the dialogue. And the location is at Giovanni restaurant. The

word here is categorized as spatial deixis.

Data 11

Owner : "You come **here**! Hurry, give this guy a grilled cheese sandwich"
Staff : "Yes, sir" (04:36-04:44)

The utterance above happened in the dining table. The owner (speaker) told his staff (hearer) to come to the inspector's dining table and ordered to give ordinary food to the inspector. Here uttered by the owner to his staff. Here refer to the location where the owner stands, and the location is the inspector's dining table. Thus the word here is categorized as spatial deixis.

Data 12

Owner : "**here** is your menu"
Customer : "thank you" (02:51-02:54)

The conversation above happened at the restaurant. The owner (speaker) invited the customer (hearer) to sit (who he considered the inspector.) and he serves the customer by himself. The owner's words here indicate the location of the menu. The location of the menu is on the table. The word here is used to indicate a location close to the speaker and hearer. Thus the word here is categorized as spatial deixis.

Data 13

Owner : "Two kitchelling star, we have an inspector coming **today**"
Staff : "hmmm ok" (00:45-00:48)

The utterance above happened at the kitchen restaurant. The owner (speaker) informed his staff (hearer) that the inspector would come to their restaurant. The owner hopes for the

second kitchelling star award. The word today shows an explanation of the time that occurs in speech. Today spoken by the utterance describes the time in the present. The word here is categorized as temporal deixis.

Data 14

Staff : "I can take you to the table **now**"

Inspector : "ok" (02:05-02:08)

The utterance above happened at the restaurant. The restaurant staff (speaker) assists the inspector (hearer) to the dining table in the corner that has been arranged by the owner. The word now indicates the specific time and shows the current time. The word now is spoken by the staff during the speech and the word now is categorized as temporal deixis.

Data 15

Owner : "**Now** as you may know, we are one kitchen star restaurant. But, we are hoping that in very near we can be a two kitchen star"

Customer : "Is that so?" (02:58-03:15)

The conversation above happened at the restaurant between the owner (speaker) and the customer (hearer). The owner explained that his restaurant already had a previous award and he hopes to get the next restaurant award. The word now based on the conversation is temporal deixis. The word now indicates the time in the present.

5. CONCLUSION

From the explanation present in this research, it can be concluded that there is a use and type of deixis in Chef Kicks out Homeless Customer short movie by Dhar Mann, namely, person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Person deixis refers to the characters in the short movie. The use of spatial deixis does not only appear in one place but refers to many places depending on the speaker of the characters in the short movie. The use of temporal deixis in the short movie was found to be minimal. Temporal deixis contained in the short movie appear several times in an event, but the reference can change depending on the conversation. In language events, deixis serves to assist readers in understanding the contents of reading or discourse. In particular, deixis also has different functions according to the type and context in the deixis.

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