DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF *THE BOSS BABY* MOVIE SCRIPT

BY TOM MCGRATH

THESIS

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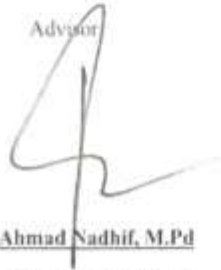
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ABSTRACT

Sholekah. Eka Wati. 2022.*Deixis Analysis of The Boss BabyMovie Script by Tom McGrath.* Thesis, English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Institute for Islamic Studies of Ponorogo. Advisor Ahmad Nadhif, M.Pd.

Keywords: Pragmatic, Deixis, The Boss Baby Movie Script.

Language plays an important role in our daily lives because people in this world need to communicate with each other. Every utterance refers to different things based on the speaker's meaning. Deixis shows the phenomenon where understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. Movie script is one of the appropriate objects for analyzing deixis. *The Boss Baby* is the appropriate movie to analyze deixis because this movie contains deictic words. So in this research, the researcher carries out the research entitled "An Analysis of Deixis in *The Boss Baby* Movie Script by McGrath".

The objective of this research is to identify the type of deixis found in *The Boss Baby* Movie Script by Tom McGrath. The data took from the movie script. This research only focused on Levinson theory.

In conducting this research, the researcher used the qualitative research design, and the approach used by the researcher is descriptive qualitative. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses six steps, and those are: utilizing, sampling, coding, reducing, inferring and narrating.

The result of this research showed that five types of deixis are found in *The Boss Baby* Movie Script by Tom McGrath, which are: 493 utterances containing deixis in the boss baby movie. The researcher found 444 utterances (90%) containing personal deixis in "The Boss Baby" Movie Script. That are 3 utterances (1%) which conduct Time deixis. That are 20 utterances that categories as place deixis, the percentage use of this deixis is 4%. The researcher found 8 utterances (2%) containing discourse deixis. Meanwhile, the social deixis contains 18 utterances, and the percentage use of this deixis is(3%).

Based on the result, it can be concluded that types of deixis that is often used in *The Boss Baby* Movie Script by Tom McGrath and this type of deixis is more dominant in personal deixis. Due to the fact that deixis is important to indicate impermanent reference, English learners should enrich themselves by understanding the function of deixis, the types of deixis and how deixis are used in an utterance.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher clarified nine topics related to the study. There are covered in background of this study, statement of problem, scope of study, objective of study, significant of study, previous related to the study, research method consist of; research approach and design, data and source of data, data collection technique data analysis technique and organization of the study.

A. Background of the Study

According to Fromkin states language as a communication tools which used to deliver ideas, messages, feeling, and opinions.[1] Language plays an important role in our daily lives because people in this world need to communicate with each other. People can use speech to interact with each other, send messages asking for consent, and share information. People can also use social media such as offline newspapers and online newspapers to send messages. In addition, people need words to convey information, ideas, and emotions to others. The study of the structure of language focused on the system of rules adopted by speaker (listeners) of a language.

The similar statement is from Gleason that states linguistics is the study from a language. Linguistic has two important parts,[2] those are internal linguistics and external linguistics. Internal linguistics is clarifying about phonology. Phonology is study of sound or from language. Second morphology it is study about relationship off word and it structure.

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[1] Victoria Fromkin. *Linguistics-An Introduction to Linguistic Theory,* (Oxford: Blackwell Publisher Ltd 2001),8.
[2] H.A. Gleason. *An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics*. (New York: Harcourt, 1958), 10.

The next is syntax, it is related how to organize a words into phrases, clauses and sentences. and semantic is study of meaning in language. External linguistics is divided into sociolinguistics or relationship between sociology and linguistics, Ethnolinguistic it is study about language and it relationship between ethnology and linguistics, the last is psycholinguistics or the study about relationship of language between psychology and linguistics. In addition, semiotic and pragmatics also study the meaning of language.

Pragmatics was linguistic features that focused on study the relationship between language and speaker's meaning. As stated by Levinson "pragmatic is the study of the relationship between language and context".[3] According to Leech pragmatics[4] is the study of the speaker's meaning according to the situation occurs. Pragmatic covers several fields, those are: Speech Acts, Cooperation Principles, Implicatures, Presumption, Instruction, Commands, Politeness and Deixis.

Deixis was created from the Greek word derived from the word *Deiktikos,*[5] which means "pointing" through language. The linguistic form used to accomplish this "pointing" is called deictic expression. The example, if people sight a straight object and ask, "what is it?" people are using deictic expression to denote something in the immediate context. The use of pronoun like "you", "I" it is among the first forms to be spoken by very young children and can be used to denote people through person deixis like "you" and "I, or location through spatial deixis such as "here", "there", or time through temporal deixis (now, then). All these kind of expressions depend for their interpretation, on the speaker and listener sharing the same context.

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[3] S. C. Levinson. *Pragmatics.* Cambridge University Press. And Levinson, S.C. 2004. *The Handbook of Pragmatics.* Ed. Horn, L.R and Ward, G. Cornwall: Blackwell Publishing, 1983)

[4] George Leech. *Principle of pragmatics.* (London: Logman, 1983),6.

[5] George Yule. *Pragmatics.* (Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1996),9.

Levinson stated that deixis is concerned with mechanism in which language encodes or grammatically features of the context of speech or speech events,[6] it is likewise focused with the strategy in which the interpretation of speech depends on the analysis of the context of that speech. Thus the pronoun does not mention or refer to any particular entity on all occasions of use: rather a variable or placeholder for some particular entity given by the context. (e.g. by a gesture). The facts of deixis should act constantly remind to theoretical linguists of a simple but very important fact that natural languages is arguably designed primarily for face-to-face interaction, therefore limited in scope and can be analyzed without taking this into account.

Levinson says there are five types of deixis,[7] namely people deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Personal deixis affect encoding of the participant's role in the speech event in which the utterance is delivered. Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the participant's location in the speech event. It contains pointing pronouns such as (this and that) and place marking pronouns such as us (here and there). Time deixis concerns the coding of temporal points and ranges relative to the time in which an utterance is spoken (or a written message is written). Discourse deixis is concerned with the encoding of references to the parts of the ongoing discourse in which utterances (which include expressions of text references) reside. Social deixis concerns encoding of social differences relative to the roles of participants, in particular aspects of the social relationship that exists between the speaker and the receiver or speaker and some references.

Deixis can be found in daily conversation. Besides that, it can also be found in literary works such as novels, dramas and movies. According to Steward movie is a creature of art

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[6] S. C. Levinson. *Pragmatics*. (Cambridge University Press, 1983),54

[7] Ibid

that has worldwide literature and theatrical performances, stage setting, music, natural beauty and most importantly the use of light and color.[8] Deixis is used to analyse utterances, conversations, utterances, or sentences, because each utterance is related to the designation of people, time, place, social, and discourse. The meaning become clear if the listener or reader understands the meaning conveyed by the speaker. Thus, deixis is used to solve the problem of misunderstanding or miscommunication in language. Therefore, the writer wants to do research on deixis analysis in films based on Levinson's theory.

In this study the researcher focused on the type of deixis in "the boss baby" movie. The researcher chose this movie because this movie contains deictic words that can be analysed. This study of deixis, especially personal deixis, is related to pronoun material of Junior High School Grade 7 related to Core Competencies 3.2 and Basic Competencies 4.2 and place deixis related to Junior High School Grade 7 material in Core Competencies 3.6 and Basic Core 4.6, discussing giving and asking for information about the existence of people, objects, or animals according to the context of their use. Time deixis is related to the material for Senior High School Grade X in Core Competence 3.4 and Basic Core 4.4 about writing recount text. Because, in writing recount text students will explain a lot about time in the story.

Not only that, this movie is an American 3D computer-animated comedy movie, a great movie produced by DreamWorks Animation, this film is one of the films that has the highest rating at the box office in 2017, And one form of film literature that is often found by characters who communicate or have conversational dialogues between film characters so that they contain a lot of deixis. Animation comedy movie is interesting, because the actor not only used the dialog of speak but also using gestures to make audience understand about

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[8] Joyce S. Steward. *Themes for Writers a Collage Reader*. (Glenview, Illinois: Scoot. Foresman and Company, 1983), 352-353.

what they delivered. This movie is not only for children or teenagers but also for adult. Because this movie is tell about family.

Therefore, based on explanation above, the researcher conducted research to investigate deixis in the boss baby movie under the title **"Deixis Analysis of *The Boss Baby* Movie Script by Tom Mcgrath".**

B. **Statement of The Problem**

Based on the background of the problem described above, then the author raised several formulation of the problem as follow:

1. What are the types of deixis found in *The Boss Baby* Movie Script by Tom McGrath?

2. What is the dominant types of deixis found in *The Boss Baby* Movie Script by Tom McGrath?

C. **Objective of the Study**

Based on the background of the objectives of the study is:

1. To identify the type of deixis found in *The Boss Baby* Movie Script by Tom McGrath

2. To know the dominant types of deixis found in *The Boss Baby* Movie Script by Tom McGrath

D. **Scope of the Study**

Based on the statement of the problem, the scope of this study is identifying of deixis in *The Boss Baby* Movie script by Tom McGrath.

E. Significances of this Study

The findings of this research were expected to be useful as follows:

1. Theoretically

This research is useful in contributing to enrich linguistic research, especially in the field of pragmatics, namely: Deixis in movie. This research can help the students, especially English Education who are interested in learning pragmatics, especially in Deixis.

2. Practically

This research is expected to provide additional information to authors who wish to discuss research related to pragmatics especially in Deixis. This research could enrich knowledge about pragmatics in general and deixis in particular.

F. Previous Related Study

The researcher will present previous study related to deixis analysis. There are several studies examining this. Each has different object and similarity the method and theory. So the researcher provided previous study related to the topic.

Mei Nola Nurmaharani[9] (Institute of Teacher Training and Education Faculty Pancasakti University Tegal, 2021) researched with the title "Analysis of Deixis in the Frozen II by Jennifer Lee Movie", then the researcher concludes that the purpose of this study is to find out the dominant types of deixis and deixis that have been used in the frozen II movie script directed by Jennifer Lee. This study was used a descriptive qualitative method. She used Levinson theory to analysed the data. From the analysis the researcher see that there are five types of deixis (personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis) and found the most dominant deixis used in the Frozen II by Jennifer Lee that is personal deixis.

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[9] Mei Nola Nurmaharani. *Analysis of Deixis in the Frozen II by Jennifer Lee Movie*. (University od pancasakti: Tegal,2021)

Another research about Deixis was conducted by Fatkhur Rozy[10] (English Language and Letters Department Faculty of Humanities Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, 2014). The researcher discus about a deixis Analysis in Nike's Shoes Slogan. This study focuses on types of deixis according to Levinson's theory. This study aims to determine the types of deixis used and to describe the interpretation of deixis conveyed in the Nike's slogan advertisement. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. He used Levinson theory to analysed the data. The steps are: first, the researcher took it by watching Nike Advertisement on television, reading sports magazines and internet. Second, read the history on the internet. Third, took a picture a Nike's slogan. As a result of the analysis, the researcher found three types of deixis (personal deixis, place and time deixis).

The third research was conducted by Arisa Fitrianti.[11] She analyzed Deixis in the Age of Adeline Movie. In this research the objectives are to identify the types of deixis used in the Age of Adeline Movie and to identify the dominant types of deixis used in the Age of Adeline Movie and used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The data of this research was taken from the Age of Adeline Movie directed by Lee Toland Krieger and written by J. Mills Goodloe Salvador Paskowitz. The result of the research shows that three types of deixis found in the Age of Adeline Movie there are 1.382 person deixis (81.10%), 231 place deixis (13.56%), 93 time deixis (5.34%). The most dominant deixis expression used in the Age of Adeline Movie is "You" which includes in second singular person deixis. Furthermore, deixis expression "You" is occurred in 401 data.

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[10] Fatkhur Rozy. *A Deixis Analysis of AdvertisementiIn Nike's Shoes Slogan*. (Thesis: English Language Letters Department Faculty of Humanities Maulana Malik Ibrohim State Islamic University Of Malang,2014)
[11] Arisa Fitriani. *Deixis in the Age of Adeline Movie*. (metro,2021)

The last research on deixis was conducted by Jusriah Fatima.[12] She analyzed deixis in Doctor Strange movie script. In this research used descriptive qualitative method. After finding the movie script, she characterized discourse deixis and social deixis using Levinson theory to analyze the data. The results showed that there were 30 of discourse deixis and 30 data of social deixis.

The different between the first, second, third, and last research is: the first research the object is the Frozen II movie, the second is the Nike's Shoes Slogan, the third is the Age of Adeline Movie and the last is the Doctor Strange movie script. The similarities of the research are: the first, second, third and the last research used descriptive qualitative method and that research focuses on Levinson's theory.

G. Research Method

1. Research Approach and Design

In conducting this research, the researcher used the qualitative research design and the approach used by the researcher is descriptive qualitative. Ary states that qualitative research in this study focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of human participants.[13] The researcher used content analysis to analyze the data. In qualitative research, content analysis is one of many types of data analysis. In addition, the w use document to be analyzed in the form of a movie script. The researcher uses descriptive because the researcher wants to describe and analyze the deixis in the boss baby movie script.

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[12] Jusruah Fatima. *Deixis in The Movie Script of "Doctor Strange"* (Thesis: English Department Faculty Of Cultural Science Hasanudin University Makasar,2019),11-57.

[13] Ary et al Donald. *Introduction to Research in Education, (English Edition)*. (United States of American: Wadsworth, 2010),89.

2. **Data and Source of Data**

   a. **Research of data**

   In this research, researchers analyse the deixis of the movie script entitled *The Boss Baby* by Tom McGrath. The data of this research is conversational consisting of types of deixis which are classified into five based on Levinson's Theory.

   b. **Source of data**

   The researcher got the data of this research by looking and reading carefully on the internet and the script by *The Boss Baby.* In addition, the researcher also dug up several references from books and internet in the form of articles that containing opinions or other research findings related to this research.

3. **Data collection technique**

   In conducting this research, the author uses documentary technique to collect the data by obtaining data from reading the movie script and watching *The Boss Baby* movie by Tom McGrath. Furthermore, Sugiyono states that documents are events that have passed and documents are used usually from works like a movie, statues, picture, and others.[14]

   In this study, researchers obtained data with following steps as follow:

   a. Downloading the movie script

   b. Watching the movie more once

   c. Reading and observing the dialogue from the movie script

   d. Identifying the sentence of movie script based on the five types of deixis which are person deictic, time deictic, place deictic, social deictic and discourse deictic

   e. Summarizing the data

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[14] Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan RnD* (Alfabeta,Bandung, 2015), 240.

4. **Data Analysis Technique**

In conducting this research, researchers used content analysis method to analyze the data. Content analysis can be briefly defined as a systematic, objective, data analysis method that analyzes the characteristics of messages.[15] Content analysis can used for analysis human interactions; analysis of the portrayal of characters in TV commercials, movies, novels and much more.

Klaus Krippendorf divides the steps of analyzed data used content analysis into six steps, as follows:

a. **Unitizing**

Unitizing is an attempt to retrieve the right data with research interest that include texts, pictures, voice, etc.[16] In this study, the data to be analyzed was The Boss Baby movie that transcribed and classified into deixis types.

b. **Sampling**

Sampling is an analytical way to simplify findings by limiting observations.[17] This study focused on the types of deixis in The Boss Baby movie that was uttered by their main characters.

c. **Coding**

In this stage, the researcher tries to bridge the gap between the unit found and their readers.[18] Coding here means that the unit can be used over and over without changing the meaning. To analyze the data, the researcher used the code bellow:

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[15] Kimberly A. Neuendorf, *The Content Analysis Guidebook* (Thousand Oaks, Calif: Sage Publications, 2002), 1.
[16] Klaus Krippendorff, *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*, 2nd ed (Thousand Oaks, Calif: Sage, 2004), 83.
[17] ibid, 84.
[18] ibid, 84.

(D1-PerD)

Tim   :   You see, *I* was seven years old... and back then, *you* relied on *your* imagination. When *I* wasn't exploring the Congo... *I* was a deep sea diver.

Code information:

D1   : Datum 1

PerD : Personal Deixis

PlcD : Place Deixis

TmeD: Time Deixis

DisD : Discourse Deixis

SocD : Social Deixis

d. Reducing

Reducing is a simplification of data. This stage is needed for efficient data provision.[19] In this study, the researcher separated the utterances that did not include in the types of deixis. So, the data presented were only utterances that contained deixis types.

e. Inferring

In the inferring stage, the researcher tried to analyze the data deeply.[20] In this research, the researcher summarized and elaborated the findings regarding the types of deixis in The Boss Baby movie.

f. Narrating

In this stage, the researcher attempted to answer research question.[21] In this research, researcher answer research question used the theory of deixis by Levinson.

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[19] ibid, 85.
[20] ibid, 85.

H. Organization of The Study

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter consists of Background of Study, Scope of the study, Objective of the Research, Significances of the Research, Previous related study. Research Method consists of Research approach and Design, Data and Data Source, data collection technique, data analysis technique and organizational of study.

Chapter II is a Theoretical Review. This chapter consists of an overview of several theories related to film is supported by theory from Stephen C. Levinson.

Chapter III is the results of the research analysis to answer the first statements of the problem.

Chapter IV Closing, this chapter consists of conclusions and suggestions. In conclusion, the researcher systematically describes the research summary that represents the answer to the research problem. In Suggestions, the researcher provides suggestions and recommendations to others who are interested in the topic being analyzed.

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[21] ibid, 85.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter explains about the literature review of the study, that contains of pragmatics, deixis, types of deixis, and "The Boss Baby" movie.

1. **Pragmatics**

Pragmatic has so many definitions, but some experts conclude that pragmatic is the study about the meaning of the language that related to between the users of language and the context or meaning of the language. Kreidler stated Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that deals with meaning.[22] The meaning is studied in pragmatics are concern with context. That means the context can influence what the speaker says, what the speaker means about who, where, and when the speaker occurs.

Levinson states pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context which is basic for explanation of language understanding.[23] That means pragmatics learned about language meaning and how the meaning of language used in a communication. Besides that, Griffiths said that pragmatic focuses on how language is expended as a tool to create meaningful communication taking into explanation the situations or contexts.[24] Other experts Schiffrin states that pragmatics as the study of the relationship between the signs and its interpreters.[25]

Yule proposes that pragmatics concerned four main fields. First, pragmatics is the study of meanings of utterances as communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the

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[22] Charles W. Kreidler. *Introducing English Semantics* (London: Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2002)

[23] S.C Levinson. *Pragmatics*. (New York, Cambridge University Press, 1983)

[24] Griffith, P. *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics.* (Edinburg: Edinburgh University Press Ltd,2006-1)

[25] Deborah Schiffrin. *Approaches to Discourse*. (Massachusetts: Blackwell Publisher Lnc, 1994-191)

hearer. Second, pragmatics has to do with the context that influences how the speaker communicates their message. Third, pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said which explore how the hearer succeeds to receive the speaker's intended meaning.[26] It means pragmatic is study about the meaning of the speaker who ae different from the meaning of words or sentence meanings. The limitation states that the meaning intended by the speaker is a speech that has been affected by various speech situations, it is different from the meaning of word or sentence because the meaning of a word or sentence is a meaning that is accordance with the meaning based on the written meaning only. Jenny Thomas said that the most common definition of pragmatics were: meaning in use or meaning in context. The speaker often have even more conflicting meanings with word that spoken in direct speech, for example: "It's hot in here!" that speech can mean "Please open the window!" or "Is it all right if I open the window?" or "You're wasting electricity!". We can get the meaning of that speech depend on the context that influences the speaker. In addition, pragmatics is the idea of the distance between the speaker and the hearer that determines the choice between the said and the unsaid.[27] As outcome pragmatics was the study that analysis of what people's meant with speech act rather than with separate meanings of words or phrases used in the speech itself. Pragmatics is the study of the meaning of speakers. Based on the explanation about, it can be concluded that pragmatic is the study of how language is used in context expressed by the speaker and interpreted by the hearer. Pragmatic cannot be explained by semantic theory, because pragmatics facilitates people to interpret the speaker's meaning when they do not clearly say what the mean. Thus, understanding pragmatic allow people to get a better understanding of the communication process. with separate meanings of words or phrases

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[26] George Yule. *Pragmatics*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1996), 3.

[27] Jenny Thomas. *Meaning in Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatic*. (New York Long Man, 1995) 1-2.

used in the speech itself. Pragmatics is the study of the meaning of speakers. Based on the explanation about, it can be concluded that pragmatic is the study of how language is used in context expressed by the speaker and interpreted by the hearer. Pragmatic cannot be explained by semantic theory, because pragmatics facilitates people to interpret the speaker's meaning when they do not clearly say what the mean. Thus, understanding pragmatic allow people to get a better understanding of the communication process.

2. **Deixis**

Deixis is pervasive in English, to indicating (who, what, where, when and so on) it is very useful to start with the purpose of the situation of utterance.[28] It means that deixis is a phrase, word, or expression that moves depending on the identity of the speaker (personal deixis), place (spatial deixis), and time (temporal deixis) in relation to the utterance. There are many words that cannot be interpreted without understood the context, especially the physical context of the speaker such as (I, you and him, there and here, that and this, now and today, yesterday, or tomorrow). Furthermore, people may find the sentence that cannot be understood clearly without knowing the context of the speaker, the location, and the time of utterance revealed.

Moreover, the general term for identifying the things little of language is reference and the mechanism for achieved in this using the speaker as a reference point, is called deixis.[29] The meaning of a word or sentence is adjusted to the context, meaning that the means of the word or sentence changes when the context changes. On the other word, deixis is a word that has a reference and changes depending on the speaker. This happens when expressing utterance is influenced of the context and situations that occurs when the speaker and listener take place.

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[28] Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics.*, 14.
[29] Alan Cruse, *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics* (Edinburg: Edinburg University Press, 2006), 3.

Furthermore, Yule states from the Greek word that deixis is a technically known as deixis expressions, which means "pointing" through language.[30] When notice a strange object and ask *"What's that?"* the word "that" using a deixis expression to indicate something of the context. All of expression corresponding on their interpretation which refers to the speaker and listener sharing in the same context.

Therefore, deixis is a word that has a reference that can be known through the speaker, place, and time that is spoken in the utterance.[31]Give attention to the situation of talking. On the other word, deixis is used to point out things. Words and phrases used to point out people (you, him, them) or person deixis, to point out locate on (here, there, this) or spatial deixis, to point out time (then, now, last week) or temporal deixis. Based on description above, the writer concludes that deixis is a word or sentences meaning based on situation.

3. **Types of Deixis**

In this study, the discussion only focusses on Levinson theory. Levinson states there are five types of deixis, namely: peson deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis.[32]

1. **Person Deixis**

According to Rankema person deixis is a deictic reference to the participant role of a referent, such as: speakers, recipients, and references who are not speakers or recipients.[33] Person deixis is manifested by personal pronouns. The first person speaker,

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[30] George Yule, *The Study of Language*.,130.

[31] Guntur Holtus and Fernando Sanchez Miret, *Manuals of Romance Linguistics* (Berlin: De Gruyter, 2015), 24.

[32] S.C Levinson. *Pragmatics*. (New York, Cambridge University Press, 1983) , 54.

[33] Jan Renkema. *Discourse Studies: An Introductory Textbook*. (Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company, 1993) , 77

"I" directs the speech to the listener, in the second person, "you" and can talk the third person, *"he" or "she"*.

Horn said the grammatical categories of people directly reflect the different roles that individuals play in the speech events: speaker, receiver and others.[34] Persona deixis refers to the participant in the speech event with utterance in the question pesed. In addition, Levinson states that person deixis is directly related to the grammatical category of persona.[35] First person *(I, me, myself, mine),* second person (*you, your, yours, yourself, we, our, us, ourself)*, third person deixis *(he, him, his, she, her, herself, they, their, them, themselves).*

a. First Person Deixis

According to Levinson first-person deixis is a deictic reference that refers to the speaker or both the speaker and reference grouped with the speaker. As an example, the following singular pronouns: we, us, ourselves, our and ours. First person deixis is grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself. [36]

For example: when Ditto says

"I think this city need good leader".

The word **"I"** in this utterance is referring to the speaker (Dito) and its expressed is a singular pronoun.

Here are some types of first person deixis:

1. Exclusive first person deixis

2. Inclusive first person deixis

Exclusive first person deixis refers to an excluding group recipient.

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[34] Laurence R and Gregory Ward Horn. *The Hand Book of Pragmatics*. (United Kingdom: Blackwell, 2006)
[35] Stephen C Levinson. *Pragmatics*. (New York, Cambridge University Press, 1983) , 68
[36] Ibid

For example: Muhammad is Moslem and he becomes speaker in Million Christian.

Muhammad: our religion is honest.

Inclusive first person deixis is a deixis that refers to a group including the addressee.

For example: Ari is one of American people who become politican

Ari: we are American people and we must obey the government's rules.

Levinson says in many languages, there are two first-person plural pronouns, according to including the recipient and the exclusive recipient.[37]

b. **Second Person Deixis**

Levinson says that second-person deixis is a second-person reference to someone identified as the recipient deictic *(you, your, yours, yourselves).*[38] In addition, Rankema states that the manner in which the second person is interlocuted can, in some languages, also provides insight into the relationship between the first person and second person.

For example: when Lina says

"**You** are the mother of Ria"

The word **"You"** in this case, pointing to Ria's mother (Lina)

c. **Third Person Deixis**

According to Rankema[39] Person deixis is a deictic reference to the participant role of a referent, such as: speakers, recipients, and references who are not speakers or

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[37] Ibid

[38] Ibid

[39] Jan Renkema. *Discourse Studies: An Introductory Textbook*. (Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company, 1993, 73)

recipients. Person deixis is manifested by personal pronouns. The first person speaker, *"I"* directs the speech to the listener, in the second person, "you" and can talk the third person, *"he" or "she"*.

Horn said the grammatical categories of people directly reflect the different roles that individuals play in the speech events: speaker, receiver and others.[40] Person deixis refers to the participant in the speech event with utterance in the question pesed. In addition, Levinson states that person deixis is directly related to the grammatical category of persona.[41] First person *(I, me, myself, mine),* second person (*you, your, yours, yourself, we, our, us, ourself)*, third person deixis *(he, him, his, she, her, herself, they, their, them, themselves).*

2. **Time Deixis**

According to Levinson defines time deixis refers to the time,[42] mostly toward the adverbs of time, when an utterance is spoken. Time deixis is also called as temporal deixis. Temporal deixis is very easy to know if the speaker understands the time of the conversation. There are some words that belong to time deixis (temporal deixis) that is: *this, last, next Monday, week, month, now, yesterday, tomorrow, today, afternoon*)

For example:

"**Now** at 08.30 am I asked permission to go home for a while".

The word **"Now"** pointing to 08.30 am

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[40] Laurence R and Gregory Ward Horn. *The Hand Book of Pragmatics*. (United Kingdom: Blackwell, 2006)
[41] Stephen C Levinson. *Pragmatics*. (New York, Cambridge University Press, 1983) , 68.
[42] Ibid

3. **Place Deixis**

Levinson says that place deixis is specification of the location relative to anchor points in speech event.[43] Furthermore, place deixis is also describe as spatial deixis, where the relative locations of people and objects are indicated. Usually place deixis is expressed *here, this, that, these, there, those.*

For example: Lina is talking to her sister (Raya)

"Now I live **here**"

The word "**Here**" refers to a room that is in the house. Where Lina is talking to her sister (Raya).

4. **Discourse Deixis**

Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions with utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance.[44] Discourse deixis are the use of that and this. Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). The use of this can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse. The use of that can be used for a preceding portion. In conclusion, discourse deixis is containing speakers" utterance in the speech event. Discourse deixis concerns the use of deitic expression with in an utterance as form of orientation inside and unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located. Some of deictic expression for discourse deixis are but, therefore, so, well, instead of, however, actually and so on.

Discourse deixis deals with the orientation in the text through the writer or the speaker, the relation of the text passages to the current utterance either as a head of time

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[43] Ibid
[44] Ibid

or past, forthcoming or simultaneous. It encodes reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located.[45] It means that discourse deixis is deictic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to the speaker's current location in the discourse, such as: above, below, last, previous, proceeding, next or following (usually used in texts) and this, that, (usually used in utterances).

As an example:

a. I bet you haven't heard **this** story

b. **That** was the funniest story I've ever heard

"This" in example (a) refers to the later part of the sentence or discourse about the story in question, an (b) "**That**" refers to the previous part of the discourse sentence.

In other words, discourse deixis is an expression used to refer to certain discourse that contain the utterance or as a signal and its relations to surrounding text.

5. **Social Deixis**

Social deixis does not deal with three main components (person, place and time) of the coordinate system of subjective orientation, but they show how different social rankings and the participants of communication utter relationships within society via language. Social deixis concerns the social information that is encoded within various expressions, such as relative social status and familiarity.

Levinson says that social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referent.[46] Besides that, social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between, the participants or referents in a speech event.

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[45] Ibid
[46] Ibid

Social deixis separated into two kinds relational and absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. For example: *my husband, teacher, cousin, mother, etc.* Absolute social deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. For examples: *your highness, Mr. President, your majesty*, etc.

As an example:

May ***Your Majesty*** always healthy and happy

The word ***"Your Majesty"*** is used to refer to the queen

That's mean, Social deixis is a deictic expression used to distinguish social status. Social deixis is divided into two types, relational and absolute social deixis.

4. The Boss Baby Movie

a. Description of the Movie

Moving images (films) are the dominant form of visual mass communication in this part of the world.[47] Meanwhile, Raymond William states that film is a cultural product that seeks to map intellectual and artistic treasures from the side of the maker. As a cultural product, film is a text. The text can be freely interpreted by the viewer. Furthermore, film is not a passive cultural product, but an active one. film has an influence, both on the process of cultural reconstruction and on the process of destroying culture in a society.

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[47] Elvinaro Ardianto and Lukiati Komala Erdinaya. *Komunikasi Massa Suatu Pengantar* (Bandung, Simbiosa Rekatama Media, 2005)

Film in a narrow sense is the presentation of images through a wide screen, but in a broader sense it can also include those broadcast on TV. Indeed, because TV presents films like those shown in cinemas, there is a tendency for people to prefer watching at home, because it is more practical to pay.[48] Films is a very powerful mass communication medium, not only for entertainment, but also for information and education, even as a tool to influence the masses in shaping and guiding public opinion.[49]

Film is a motion picture recording and does not have to record life as it is, according to the technology specifications achieved, but also records artificial images, that is, recorded images, so that they look artistic.[50]

The Boss Baby is an American 3D computer-animated comedy film based on the 2010 book of the same name written and illustrated by Marla Frazee. The film is produced by DreamWorks Animation, directed by Tom McGrath based on a screenplay written by Michael McCullers. The Boss Baby is voiced by several stars including Alec Baldwin, Miles Bakshi, Steve Buscemi, Jimmy Kimmel, and Lisa Kudrow with Tobey Maguire as narrator. The film is scheduled to be released on March 31, 2017 by 20th Century Fox.

The film (The Boss Baby) tells the story of a 7 years old boy named Tim. As an only child, he felt his life was perfect. Tim is very much loved by his parents (Ted and Janice). Unfortunately, Tim's happiness doesn't last long due to the arrival of a new member, a very cute baby boy named Theodore namely boss baby. the disasters began

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[48] Hafied Cangara. *Pengantar Ilmu Komunikasi.* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2009)

[49] T.A. Lathief Rounsyadiy. *Dasar-Dasar Rhetorika Komunikasi dan Informasi.* (Medan: Firma "RIMBOW", 1989)

[50] Philip Cheah, Tony Rayns, etc. *Membaca Film Garin.* (Yogyakarta: pustak pelajar, 2002).

to come, Tim who was used to being spoiled by his parents, was forced to share his love with boss baby. Boss baby's presence makes Tim's days turn 180 degrees.

One night Tim discovers the fact that boss baby is no ordinary baby. Besides talking like an adult, Boss Baby is actually a secret agent from a baby company called "Baby Corp". Baby Corp has a special mission to keep babies alive because of the threat of Puppy Co (a puppy company). Puppy Co has a special mission to make humans love puppies more than babies. Finally, Tim and Boss baby work together to thwart the mission.

b. **Biography of Author**

Thomas McGrath (born August 7, 1964) is an American voice actor, animator and film director. He is best known for co-directing (with Eric Darnell) the 2005 comedy *Madagascar* and its sequels, *Madagascar: Escape 2 Africa* in 2008 and *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted* in 2012, as well as voicing Skipper in all films, short films and television series *The Penguins of Madagascar*

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher explained about the finding and discussion of the research. The researcher explained deeply about the types of deixis according to Levinson theory. There are 5 types of deixis that the researcher found in "The Boss Baby" movie script by Tom McGrath namely personal deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

A. Data Findings

After collect the data from The Boss Baby movie script, the researcher explained several data that categorized as personal deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis as follows:

1. The Types of Deixis

a. Personal Deixis

Personal deixis can be seen from pronoun that related to person. The form of personal deixis divided into first person deixis *(I, me, myself, mine)*, second person deixis (*you, your, yours, yourself, we, our, us, ourself)*, and third person deixis *(he, him, his, she, her, herself, they, their, them, themselves).* Here is the example:

1. First person deixis

(D5-PerD)

Tim	: *I*'m losing control.
Mrs. Templeton	: Tim, look out!
Tim	: Tree!

The data above was collected from Tim utterance. In Tim utterance the word **"I"** refers to Tim. The utterance categorized as personal deixis because the word **"I"** was the part of first person deixis.

(***D27-PerD***)

Tim	: *I'*m up! *I'*m up
Mr. Templeton	: We're coming!
Mrs. Templeton	: We'll be right there!

The data above was collected from Tim utterance. In Tim's utterance, the word **"I"** refers to Tim. The utterance above categorized as personal deixis because the word **"I"** was the part of first person deixis.

2. Second person deixis

(***D3-PerD***)

| Mr. Templeton | : Tim! |
| Mrs. Templeton | : *Our* hero! |

The data above was collected from Mrs. Templeton and Tim utterance. The word **"Our"** was referring the speaker (Mr. Templeton and Mrs. Templeton). The utterance above categorized as personal deixis because the word **"Our"** was the part of second person deixis

(***D98-PerD***)

Boss baby : *You* obviously didn't go to business school. Look, Templeton, the numbers just don't add up. There's not enough love for the two of us. Not enough beads to go around. And then, all of a sudden, there's no place for Tim. Tim doesn't fit anymore. Oh, no!

What about Tim? So keep quiet. Stay out of my way. Or there's gonna be cutbacks.

The data above was collected from Boss baby utterances. In Boss baby utterance, the word **"You"** refers to Tim. Boss baby utterance categorized as personal deixis because the word and **"You"** was the part of second personal deixis.

(D62-PerD)

Mr. Templeton   : Well, *you* carried Lam-Lam around until you were like...

Tim   : This is not about Lam-Lam.

The data above was collected from Mr. Templeton utterance. In Mr. Templeton utterance, the word **"You"** refers to Tim. The utterance above categorized as personal deixis because the word **"You"** was the part of second person deixis.

3. Third person deixis

(D13-PerD)

Tim   : **They** worked in a department called "Marketing..." where they got to launch new products. Even though my parents worked really hard... they still made just enough time for me.

The data above was collected from adult Tim monologue. In adult Tim utterance, the word **"They"** refers to Mr. and Mrs. Templeton that worked at Puppy.Co. Adult Tim utterance categorized as personal deixis because the word **"They"** was the part of third person deixis.

(*D21-PerD*)

Tim   : I had a million questions. Who is this guy? Why is *he* here? What's with that outfit? Why's *he* so fat? Why's *he* staring at me? Does *he* know karate? What's going on*?*

The data above was collected from adult Tim monologue. In adult Tim utterance, the word **"He"** refers to Boss baby as his new brother. Adult Tim utterance categorized as personal deixis because the word **"He"** was the part of third person deixis.

(***D28-PerD***)

Mr. Templeton   : *We*'re coming! *(D28-P3-PerD)*

Mrs. Templeton   : We'll be right there!

Adult Tim   : If things weren't done to his immediate satisfaction... he had a fit

The data above was collected Mr. Templeton utterance. In Mr. Templeton's utterance, the word **"We"** refers to Mr. Templeton and Mrs. Templeton. The utterance above categorized as personal deixis because the word **"We"** was the part of third person deixis.

b. Time Deixis

Time deixis also called temporal deixis. This type of deixis refers to the time when utterance was spoken. There are some words that belong to time deixis (temporal deixis) that is: *this, last, next Monday, week, month, now, yesterday, tomorrow, today, afternoon*). Here the example:

(***P26-TimeD***)

Boss baby   : Hey, not so fast! Oh, no. Templeton! Hey!

Tim   : Sorry! Hey, where'd you go? Oh, no! Not again! Not ***now!***

Boss baby   : What the...? No, no, no!

The data above was collected from Tim utterance. Tim and Boss Baby go to airport to stopped Mr. and Mrs. Templeton goes to Las Vegas with Francis, but Boss baby suddenly became the real baby. Tim utterance categorized as time deixis because the word **"Now"** refers to the time when Boss baby became the real baby without drinking secret formula.

(D350-TimeD)

Tim   : Excuse me, coming through! Mom, Dad!

Francis   : Hurry *now!* Move! We don't wanna miss our flight!

Tim   : No!

The data above was collected from Francis utterance. Francis with Mr. and Mrs. Templeton want to go to Las Vegas for exhibition. Then, Francis knows that Tim and Boss baby followed them to the airport. Francis utterance categorized as time deixis because the word **"now"** refers to the time when Francis knows Tim and Boss baby followed them to the airport. Francis afraid that Mr. and Mrs. Templeton knows about Tim and Boss baby, that's why Francis want Mr. and Mrs. Templeton go to the plane quickly.

(D375-TimeD)

Boss baby   : Don't worry, Tim. We're gonna save your parents

Tim   : And your company. But how do we get to Vegas *now*?

The data above was collected from Tim utterance. Tim and Boss Baby go to airport to stopped Mr. and Mrs. Templeton goes to Las Vegas with Francis, but they failed. Tim utterance categorized as time deixis because the word **"now"** refers to the

time when Tim and Boss baby failed to stopped Mr., Mrs. Templeton and Francis goes to Las Vegas.

c. Place Deixis

Place deixis also called spatial deixis. This type of deixis was related to specific relative location of the speaker and speech partner involved in the interaction. Usually place deixis is expressed *here, this, that, these, there, those.* Here is the example:

(D30-PlcD)

Tim : I'm up! I'm up

Mrs. Templeton : We're coming!

Mrs. Templeton : We'll be right *there!*

The data was collected from Mrs. Templeton utterance. After the baby come to the Templeton's family, Mr. and Mrs. Templeton very busy to care the baby even in the midnight. The word **"There"** in Mrs. Templeton utterance refer to a place where the baby sleep (baby room) in their house. So, it can be said that the utterance above categorized as Place deixis because the word **"There"** refers to some place.

(D85-PlcD)

Boss baby : I am the boss of you.

Tim : No, you're not.

Tim : I was *here* first. Just wait until Mom and Dad find out about this.

Boss baby : Oh, yeah? You think they'd pick you over me? With your track
record?

The data was collected from Tim's utterance. Tim and boss baby had an argument about who were Mr. and Mrs. Templeton chosed between them. The word **"Here"** in Tim's utterance refers to a place where the Templetons live (The

Templetons house). So, it can be said that the utterance above categorized as place deixis because the word **"Here"** refers to some place.

(D179-PlcD)

Tim   : Are you the Baby Jesus?

Boss baby   : Yes. I'm the Baby Jesus. No! You see, I'm more middle man company.

Tim   : The company? What company?

Boss baby   : *Here*. Take this. It'll explain everything.

The data above was collected from Boss baby utterance. Boss baby finally told Tim about where he was from, told about Baby.Co and what actually his purpose coming to that house and become Tim's brother. The word **"Here"** in Boss baby utterance referst to a place where was Baby boss come (Baby.Co). So, it can be said that the Boss baby utterance above categorized as place deixis because the word **"Here"** refers to some place.

(D194-PlcD)

Boss baby   : If people knew where babies really came from, they'd never have one. Same thing with hot dogs, by the way.

Tim   : So how come I don't remember **this** place?

The data was collected from Tim's utterance. After boss baby explained about everything, Boss baby bring Tim to know where Baby.Co was and Tim didn't remember that he was from Baby.Co before he became Mr. and Mrs. Templeton's son. The word **"This"** in Tim's utterance refers to a place called Baby.Co where all the babies around the world come from. So, it can be said that the Tim's utterance above categorized as place deixis because the word **"This"** refers to some place.

(D198-PlcD)

Tim	: How come you're not normal?
Boss baby	: A few of us, the best of the best... are selected for the... For the ultimate honor. Upper management. This, Templeton, is where all the action is.
Tim	: So *this* whole place is run by babies?

The data above was collected from Tim utterance. Tim asked Boss baby how did him come not normal, then Boss baby answer that he was selected to be different and to be best of the best baby. The word **"this"** was categorized as place deixis because that word refers to upper management (a place that is part of Baby Corp).

(D246-PlcD)

Tim	: Smile for the camera.
Boss baby	: It makes me feel weak.
Tim	: Who's ticklish?
Boss baby	: It doesn't work on me.
Tim	: Here?
Boss baby	: I'm dead down *there.*

The data above was collected from Boss baby utterance. Tim and Boss baby had a photo shoot together, Boss baby didn't want to smile that's why Tim tried to tickle Boss baby foot. The word **"There"** refers to a place where Baby boss was not tickled, that place was in the lower body parts of Boss baby. So, it can be said that the Boss baby utterance categorized as place deixis because the word **"There"** refers to some place.

(D271-PlcD)

Boss baby	: It's gotta be in ***here***.
Boss baby	: It's begging us to go in.
Tim	: Wow. That's a lot of paperwork.

The data was collected from Boss baby utterance. Tim and Boss baby tried to find some information about new forever puppies that was produced Puppy.Co. They joined Mr. and Mrs. Templeton to Puppy.Co when all the Puppy.Co employees bring their kids to the office. The word **"Here"** in Boss baby utterance refers to a place called secret room that a place where Francis hiding the secret file and information about forever puppies. So, it can be said that the Boss baby utterance categorized as place deixis because the word **"Here"** refers to some place.

(D377-PlcD)

Boss baby	: We're gonna need a miracle. Follow that Elvis!
Boss baby	: Where ***there's*** Elvis, ***there's*** Vegas!
Tim	: There's another one!

The data was collected from Boss baby utterance. The Boss baby and Tim tried to go to Las Vegas by following the people that look like Elvis. The word **"There"** refers to a place where Elvis always there and that place called Las Vegas. So it can be said that the Boss baby utterance categorized as place deixis because the word **"There"** refers to some place.

(D415-PlcD)

Francis	: What are they doing ***here?***
Mr. Templeton	: What are Tim and the baby doing here?

The data was collected from Francis and Mr. Templeton utterance. Francis with Mr. and Mrs. Templeton came to Las Vegas to present about forever puppies in a convention center then Boss baby and Tim came to convention center in Las Vegas to messed up Francis bad intention to destroy Baby Co. The word **"Here"** in Francis and Mr. Templeton's utterance refers to a place where the present of forever puppies happened, that place called convention center. So, it can be said that Francis and Mr. Templeton utterance categorized as place deixis because the word **"Here"** refers to some place.

(D416-PlcD)

Mr. Templeton   : What are Tim and the baby doing *here*?

Francis   : What are any of us doing here, really?

Mr. Templeton   : What is going on here?

The data above was collected from Mr. Templeton utterance. Tim and Boss baby came to convention center in Las Vegas to messed up Francis bad intention to destroy Baby Co. The word **"Here"** in Mr. Templeton utterance refers to a place where the present of forever puppies happened, that place called convention center. So, it can be said that Mr. Templeton utterance categorized as place deixis because the word **"Here"** refers to some place (convention center).

(D484-PlcD)

Mr. Templeton   : It's your new baby...

Tim   : Brother! You're *here*! You're really *here!*

The data was collected from Tim utterance. After Boss baby successfully complete the mission he back to Baby.Co and he get the promotion. After Boss baby get promotion he miss the Templeton's family then he became a normal baby and

back to that family. The word **"Here"** in Tim's utterance refers to a place where Tim and his Family live. So, it can be said that Tim utterance categorized as personal deixis because the word **"Here"** refers to some place.

d. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is a deictic reference to a part of discourse relative to the speaker's current location in the discourse. This type of deixis can be distinguished from their function (anaphora and cataphora).

(D10-DisD)

Tim : It was just the three of us. The Templetons. And three is the perfect number. Interesting fact... did you know *that* the triangle is the strongest shape found in nature? I was the luckiest kid ever. My parents even had cool jobs. They worked for the biggest pet company in the world... Puppy Co.

The data above was collected from adult Tim monologue. Tim told that his family was the perfect family in this world, they like the triangle that the strongest shape in nature. His parents also worked in the biggest pet company in the world. The word **"that"** was categorized as discourse deixis because that word had a function as cataphora, cataphora refers to something that did not explained before or the explanation in the end of sentence. The word **"that"** refers to the sentence *"....the triangle is the strongest shape found in nature? I was the luckiest kid ever. My parents even had cool jobs. They worked for the biggest pet company in the world... Puppy Co"*.

(D72-DisD)

Boss baby : Hello? No, ma'am, not yet. No, I'm not making excuses. Yes, ma'am, I know I've been here a long time. Believe me, it feels like my

whole life. I'm making great progress with the parents already. The usual procedure, sleep deprivation, hunger strikes. They're very disoriented. I've got them eating out of the palm of my hand. They do everything for me. It's hilarious. But I think the kid might be on to me. No, I can handle him. I know how important this mission is to the company.

Tim : Mission?

Boss baby : Well, trust me, ma'am. You got the right baby for *this* job.

The data was collected from Boss baby utterance. Tim knows that Boss baby had a something to do. It wasn't normal when some Baby suddenly came to that house and messed up. Boss baby then tell his Big boss to trust that he can do this job. The word **"This"** categorized as discourse deixis because that word had a function as anaphora. Anaphora refers to something that was said or explained before. The word **"This"** refers to the first Boss baby utterance *"Hello? No, ma'am, not yet. No, I'm not making excuses. Yes, ma'am, I know I've been here a long time. Believe me, it feels like my whole life. I'm making great progress with the parents already. The usual procedure, sleep deprivation, hunger strikes. They're very disoriented. I've got them eating out of the palm of my hand. They do everything for me. It's hilarious. But I think the kid might be on to me. No, I can handle him. I know how important this mission is to the company"*.

(D200-DisD)

Big Boss Baby: Back to work! Formula break is over! We're in a crisis here! Don't you know we're in a crisis here?

Tim : Who is that?

Boss baby : *That* is my boss. Big Boss Baby.

The data above was collected from Big Boss Baby, Tim and Boss Baby. When Tim and Boss baby travel to Baby corp, they meet Big Boss Baby that faced a crisis in Baby corp. Tim asked Boss baby who was the women and Boss baby answer that was Big Boss Baby. The word **"That"** categorized as discourse deixis because that word had a function as cataphora, cataphora refers to something that explained in the end of the sentence. The word **"That"** refers to Big Boss Baby utterance *"....Big Boss Baby"*.

(D363-DisD)

Boss baby : Oh, please! Stop acting like a baby.

Tim : You're a baby!

Boss baby : You take *that* back.

The data above was collected from Tim and Boss baby utterance. They was in a argument after they failed hold Mr. Templeton and Mrs. Templeton went to Las Vegas with Francis. Tim said that Boss baby was a baby and Boss baby want to Tim take back what he was said. The word **"That"** was categorized as discourse deixis because that word had a function as anaphora. The word **"That"** refers to Tim utterance *"You're a baby!"* that was said before.

(D379-DisD)

Boss baby : This, Templeton, is first class.

Tim : Why is it empty?

Boss baby : No one can afford it. **That'**s what makes it so wonderful.

The data was collected from Tim and Boss baby utterance. Boss baby and Tim went to Las Vegas, they followed people who look like Elvis to get on the

plane. They sat on the first class. Tim asked Boss baby why in the first class empty and Boss baby answer that no one can afford first it. Some air hostess asked why they sat on the first class then Tim answer that they are Capt. Ross sons. The word **"That"** categorized as discourse deixis because that word had a function as anaphora. Anaphora refers to something that was said or explained before. The word **"That"** in Boss baby utterance refers to the firs Boss baby utterance *"This, Templeton, is first class."*

e. Social Deixis

Social deixis is a reference expressed bassed on social difference that affect the roles of speakers and speech partners. Here is the example:

(D11-SocD)

> Mr. Templeton   : Yes, *Mr.* Francis?
>
> Mr. Francis   : Puppy Co needs you

The data was collected from Mr. Templeton and Francis utterance. They was in a phone call with Francis. Francis need Mr. and Mrs. Templeton for his company Puppy Co. The word **"Mr"** was categorized as social deixis because that word shows how Mr. and Mrs. Templeton respects Francis as their boss in the company.

(D38-SocD)

> Tim   : Hey. What happened to bedtime?
>
> Mr. Templeton   : We'll have it on Monday, *Mr. Francis.*

The data was collected from Mr. Templeton. Tim looked up his parents had a bad bedtime, Mr and Mrs. Templeton had a dream because of their busy life in work and caring for a baby. Mr. Templeton had a dream that he was in a phone call with Francis.

The word **"Mr"** was categorized as social deixis because that word shows how Mr. and Mrs. Templeton respect Francis as their boss in the company.

(D69-SocD)

> Tim   : Hello?
>
> Boss baby   : Hello? *No, ma'am*, not yet. No, I'm not making excuses. Yes, ma'am, I know I've been here a long time. Believe me, it feels like my whole life. I'm making great progress with the parents already. The usual procedure, sleep deprivation, hunger strikes. They're very disoriented. I've got them eating out of the palm of my hand. They do everything for me. It's hilarious. But I think the kid might be on to me. No, I can handle him. I know how important this mission is to the company.

The data was collected from Boss baby utterance. Boss baby reported the progress with the Templeton's family and about his mission to Big Boss Baby via phone call, but Tim already heard that. The word **"ma'am"** was categorized as social deixis because that word shows how Boss baby respect Big Boss Baby as his boss in Baby.Co.

(D112-SocD)

> Boss baby   : Thank you all for coming here on such short notice. Now, before we begin...
>
> Triplets   : Yes, *sir!,* Sure is!, Affirmative!

The data above was collected from the Triplets, Tim and Boss baby utterance. They was fight about some tape that contain recording about the babies planned something about puppies. The word **"sir"** was categorized as social deixis because that word shows how the Triplets respect Boss baby as their boss.

(D125-SocD)

Boss baby   : My job is to find out exactly what that new puppy is... so that Baby Corp can stop it. And you're going to help me.

Triplets   : Genius! - Home run! You still got it, ***boss!***

The data above was collected from the Triplets and Stacy utterance. They and Tim was fight about some tape that contain recording about the babies planned something about puppies. The word **"boss"** was categorized as social deixis because that word shows how the Triplets respect Boss baby as their boss.

(D128-SocD)

Boss baby: Yay. Now, your parents all work for Puppy Co. So have you learned anything from them?

Triplets   : Yes, *sir!* - Sure did!

The data was collected from Triplets utterance. Boss baby had a meeting with his team mate, Stacy, Jimbo, and Triplets. He explained about history how people loved their babies but now the babies replaced by the puppies. Their parents were work at Puppy.Co so they had a job to get any information about forever puppies. The word **"Sir"** in Triplets utterance was categorized as social deixis because that word shows how the Triplets respect Boss baby as their boss.

(D135-SocD)

Tim   : Sayonara! You wanna play? Let's play.

Jimbo   : No! Save ***Boss*****!** Save ***Boss!***

The data above was collected from Jimbo utterance. Tim and the babies was fight for some tape that contain recording about the babies planned something about

puppies. The word **"Boss"** in Jimbo utterance was categorized as social deixis because that word shows how the Triplets respect Boss baby as their boss.

(D135-SocD)

Tim : ***Mom! Dad!*** I'm coming!

The data above was collected from Tim utterance. Tim and Boss baby tried to save Mr. and Mrs. Templeton from Francis. The words **"Mom"** and **"Dad"** in Tim utterance categorized as social deixis because that word shows how Tim respects Mr. and Mrs. Templeton as his parents.

2. The dominant types of deixis

Details of data analysis as the dominant types of deixis in "The Boss Baby" movie script drawn in this table bellow

Table 1.1 The percentage of dominant types of deixis in The Boss Baby Movie Script by Tom McGrath

No	Types of Deixis	Frequency	Percentage
1	Personal Deixis	444	90%
2	Time Deixis	3	1%
3	Place Deixis	20	4%
4	Discourse Deixis	8	2%
5	Social Deixis	18	3%
	Total	493	100%

B. Discussion

1. The Types of Deixis

From the result of the research above, the researcher explain the data that have been found the types of deixis in The Boss Baby movie script by Tom McGrath there are:

a. Personal Deixis

Based on the table 1.1 above, the researcher found 444 utterances (90%) containing personal deixis in "The Boss Baby" movie by Tom McGrath.

b. Time Deixis

That are 3 utterances (1%) which conduct Time deixis.

c. Place Deixis

That are 20 utterances that categories as place deixis, the percentage use of this deixis is 4%.

d. Discourse Deixis

The researcher found 8 utterances (2%) containing discourse deixis.

e. Social Deixis

The social deixis contains 18 utterances, and the percentage use of this deixis is (3%).

2. **The Dominant Types of Deixis**

In the Boss Baby movie there are five types of deixis are found in The Boss Baby movie script by Tom McGrath, which are: personal deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Based on the table 1.1, the researcher gets 493 data containing deixis in The Boss Baby. The most dominant types of deixis found in The Boss Baby movie script by Tom McGrath is personal deixis.

Based on the table 1, the researcher found there are 493 data that categorized as personal, place, time, discourse and social deixis in the boss baby movie. The researcher found 444 utterances (90%) categorized as personal deixis in "The Boss Baby" movie script by Tom McGrath. There are 3 utterances (1%) categorized as time deixis. There are 20 utterances (4%) that categorized as place deixis. The researcher found 8 utterances (2%) categorized as discourse deixis. Meanwhile, there are 18 utterances (3%) categorized as social deixis. Based on the data findings, it can be concluded that types of deixis that is often used in *The Boss Baby* Movie Script by Tom McGrath and this type of deixis is more dominant in personal deixis.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion from the finding of the research about types deixis in the ''Boss Baby'' movie script. The next part is a suggestion, it contains the researcher's suggestion for the student and other researchers to be a reference in the same field.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings, there are five types of Deixis in the boss baby movie script. The first is there are 444 utterances that categories as personal deixis, the percentage use of this deixis is 90 %. The second is there are 3 utterances that categories as time deixis, the percentage use of this deixis is 1 %. The third is there are 20 utterances that categories as place deixis, the percentage use of this deixis is 4 %. The fourth is there are 8 utterances that categories as discourse deixis, the percentage use of this deixis is 2 %. The last is there are 18 utterances that categories as social deixis, the percentage of use of this deixis is 3%. Overall, it can be seen that the type of deixis that is often used in the boss baby movie script by Tom McGrath and this type of deixis is more dominant in personal deixis.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher gives some suggestions. First, after conducting the study of deixis in the ''Boss Baby'' movie script by Tom McGrath, the author analyse that the most frequently used deixis is people's deixis. So the author suggests for the students of english department to conduct the next study that focuses on one type of deixis, for example place or discourse deixis with trying to choose a different research

object from the author. And the second, the researcher suggest the other resesearcehs to use

other theories in the next study in order to increase knowledge about deixis.

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dengan ini, menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa skripsi yang saya tulis ini adalah benar-benar merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri, bukan merupakan pengambil-alihan tulisan atau pikiran orang lain yang saya aku sebagai hasil tulisan atau pikiran saya sendiri.

Apabila dikemudian hari terbukti atau dapat dibuktikan skripsi ini hasil jiplakan, maka saya bersedisa menerima sanksi atas perbuatan tersebut.

Ponorogo, 18 Juli 2022
Yang Membuat Pernyataan

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