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An Analysis of Deixis in Harry Potter Third Movie "Harry Potter And The Prisoner of Azkaban" Movie Script By J.K. Rowling

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Abstract: *The aim of this research is to identify and analyze the different types of deixis using Yule's theory (1996), as well as to determine the function of each deixis found in the main character in the Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban movie script.The researcher chose this film as the subject of study because it became one of the most popular film in the Harry Potter series and it contains many deictic words. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method in this study. Reading and note-taking techniques were used to collect the data. The research data is taken from the Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban movie script (2003). The results of this study show that there are three types of deixis used by Yule's theory (1996), such as person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal, which are used in the "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban movie script". The function of person-deixis is to point to things and people as possessions, objects, or subjects. The function of spatial deixis is to point out the locations of people, places, and things in an utterance. The function of temporal deixis is to point out the time in an utterance. Furthermore, the researcher found that there are 836 deixis, which consist of 709 deixis of person deixis, 92 deixis of person deixis, and 35 temporal deixis.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most well-known word or term among all people in the world. Human and language can not be separated from each other because it plays the most important role in every aspect of human life, especially in communication. defines that language is the systematic conventional use of sound, sign or written symbols that exist in human society for communication and expression. Meanwhile, Keraf (in Rabiah, 2018, p.6) states that language has certain functions that are tailored to a need, such as: (a) tools for self-expression; (b) tools for communication; (c) tools for carrying out social integration and adaptation in particular

environment or situation; (d) for social control.

However, even if human have been using language as a communication tool since they were born, sometimes the utterances that are delivered sound ambiguous, which often leads to misunderstanding. Whereas knowing a two- way context, whether for the hearer or the addressee, is the most significant aspect of communication. As long as they do not understand the context, the direction of the conversation will stuck on the ground. Therefore, the study of contextual meaning is called pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies how context contributes to meaning. Pragmatics can also help to resolve issues between the speaker and the hearer, particularly those concerning point of view. According to Leech (in Ezekulie & Maduabuchi, 2016, p.41), pragmatics entails problem solving from both the speaker's and the hearer's perspectives. The issue from the speaker's point of view is how to produce an utterance that will result in the desired outcome. Meanwhile, Levinso (in Agustina, 2016, p.13) state that pragmatics is the study of the relationships between language and context that are grammaticalized or stored in the structure of language. Horn and Ward (in Slabakova, 2013, p.1) said a branch of linguistics, pragmatics, has some domains. Those domains are implicature, presupposition, speech, acts, reference, definiteness, indefiniteness, and deixis.

Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) that is one of the most basic things we do with utterances; it means ‘pointing’ via language. As Yule (in Agustina, 2016, p.3) stated, “The technical term for one of the most basic things we do with utterances which means pointing is called deictic expression”. So, deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker’s context with the most basic distinction between deictic expression being “near speaker” and “away from speaker” (Yule in Agustina, 2016, p.4). To put it more simply, deixis always requires context to determine the referral. Based on Yule there are three types of deixis: person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. At the same time, Levinson stated that there are five categories: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. In person deixis, there are three parts. First person deixis is contained ‘I’, second person deixis ‘you’, and the third person deixis ‘he, she, or it’.

The spatial or place deixis is the word that was the location of a speech event. It contains demonstrative pronouns such as ‘this’ and ‘that’ and the demonstrative adverb of place such as ‘here’ and ‘there’. For the time or temporal deixis, it concerns the time of speech event. It contains ‘now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next week, last week’. The categories can be used to analyze the language that sometimes the hearer or the addressee do not understand about what the speaker means. So, deixis can make the language easier to understand. Deixis is not only found in common life but also in literature, for example the movie. Steward (in Niami, 2020, p.4) stated that the movie is a work of art that has been worldwide literary and theatrical shows, the arrangement of the stage, music, natural beauty and most importantly the use of
light and color.

The meaning would be clear if the listener or reader knows about who, where, and when the utterance is uttered in the context. In this study, the researcher focused her research on deixis in Harry Potter third movie “Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban” by J.K. Rowling. Therefore, a movie script is an ideal object for analyzing deixis because the sentences in the script are from spoken language.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting research about

deixis. The researcher would like to write the thesis entitled An Analysis of Deixis in Harry Potter third movie "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban" movie script by J.K. Rowling to find out the types and function of each deixis based on the main character with Yule's theory.

METHOD

The research method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method, aimed at systematically collecting data from the film *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* and analyzing the use of deixis in its characters' dialogues based on Yule's theory. Qualitative research positions the researcher as the primary instrument, responsible for collecting and analyzing data in the form of words and images, rather than numbers. This method is conducted in a natural setting with an inductive approach, allowing the researcher to understand the meaning and processes occurring within the research context.

The study's subject is deixis in the film's dialogue script, categorized into three types based on Yule's theory: person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The data collected comes from the film script accessed online, supplemented by direct observation of the film to ensure consistency between the dialogues and the script. In the data collection process, the researcher watches the film several times, records dialogues containing deixis, and organizes them according to the existing categories.

The data analysis technique used is descriptive, where data is structured in table form and analyzed based on each deixis function according to Yule's theory. The analysis steps include identifying deixis, interpreting its meaning, classifying by type, and determining the function of each deixis. Once the analysis is complete, the researcher draws conclusions from the identification and interpretation results of deixis in the main dialogue script of the film.

RESULT

In this chapter, the researcher will describe the findings of her research on deixis analysis in the Harry Potter third movie "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban" movie script by J.K. Rowling that uses Yule's theory. The primary purpose of this chapter is to answer research questions based on the research question that the researcher outlined in the method.

Language is known as a medium for communication, and there are several terms in language. One of them is deixis. Yule (in Yulfi, 2017, p.84) states that the term deixis is derived from Greek, specifically the word deiktikos, which means "pointing or showing". Deixis is commonly used to refer to something in spoken or written sentences. Yule's theory distinguishes three types of deixis: person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Along with that, after observing, analyzing, identifying, interpreting, and classifying the data, the researcher discovered that the three types of deixis based on Yule's theory with five main characters as subjects appeared in the Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban movie script. The detailed explanation will be presented as follows:

1. Types of Deixis Found in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban movie script
   Person deixis refers to the use of personal pronouns such as the first, second, and third to locate referents in relation to the events occurring in the discourse (Eragbe, et al., 2015, p.97). Moreover, in the discussion of the deixis research found in the data, there are different types of deixis that are classified. Using Yule's theory, the Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban movie script contains three types of deixis. The first is person deixis,

which is divided into three parts, namely first person, second person, and third person. The second type of deixis is temporal deixis, and the last type is spatial deixis.

a. Person Deixis

Person deixis refers to the use of personal pronouns such as the first, second, and third to locate referents in relation to the events occurring in the discourse (Eragbe, et al., 2015, p.97). Moreover, Yule's person deixis clearly operates on a three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns "I" for first person, "you" for second person, and "he, she, it" for third person.

The speaker is referred to in the first person deixis. "I" is the subject of the first person. However, the first person does not always refer to the speaker as "I". There is also the "exclusive we" situation, which means 'speaker plus other(s)' and refers to both the speaker and the addressee. The first deixis also includes the words "me, my, us, and our".

“Oh, yes! I've been beaten a lot of times”

The sentence above is an example of first person deixis. The researcher will present data with several cases from first person deixis variants below:

1) Utterance 1 in scene 7:
“Oh, yes! I’ve been beaten loads of times”
In this scene, while having dinner, Aunt Marge asks Uncle Vernon where he sent Harry, and Uncle Vernon says he sent him to St. Brutus, a bad boys' school. Aunt Marge then asked Harry if there was a cane there, and Harry's words satisfied her.
The word "I" that Harry used refers to himself. The word "I" is one of the pronouns of the first person. The word serves to point to who is saying the utterance (the speaker) or who is included in the utterance (the hearer).

2) Utterance 2 in scene 9:
“No! She deserve what she got! And you... you keep away from me”
This scene shows Harry after blowing Aunt Marge up for insulting his parents. Uncle Vernon, who had refused to accept his sister, was enraged and ordered him to bring back Marge immediately. Harry, on the other hand, refused and dragged his trunk away from the house.
The word "me" that Harry used refers to himself. The word "me" is one of the pronouns of the first person. The word serves to point to who is saying the utterance (the speaker) or who is included in the utterance(the hearer).

3) Utterance 3 in scene 30:
“why’re we stopping? We can’t be there yet”
This scene shows the train that was taking them suddenly stopped. Hermione was perplexed as to why the train that was supposed to transport them back to Hogwarts had broken down in the middle of the journey. The word "we" that Hermione used refers to herself and all the passengers on the train. The word "we" is one of the pronouns of the first person. The word serves to point to who is saying the utterance (the speaker) or who is included in the utterance

(the hearer).

4) Utterance 4 in scene 32:
"dunno... Maybe we've broken down"
This scene follows on from the previous one. The scene shows Harry, who also wonders why the train stops in the middle of the journey. Harry thought maybe the train that was taking them broke down. The word "we" that Harry used refers to himself. The word "we" is one of the pronouns of the first person. The word serves to point to who is saying the utterance (the speaker) or who is included in the utterance (the hearer).
5) Utterance 5 in scene 32:
"Ouch! Ron, that was my foot!"
This scene follows on from the previous one. The scene shows the situation when the train they are traveling on breaks down in the middle of their journey to Hogwarts. Not only are trains disrupted, but so is power. Ron, who was starting to get scared because it was so dark, accidentally stepped on Hermione's feet. The word "my" that Ron used refers to himself. The word "my" is one of the pronouns of the first person. The word serves to point to who is saying the utterance (the speaker) or who is included in the utterance (the hearer).

b. Second Person
The second person is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addresses. Simply put, if the first person is returning to the speaker, then when the speaker is no longer speaking and then becomes a hearer, he or she changes from the first person to the second person. "you" is the subject of the second person. However, the second person can relate to not only one person but also to more than one person.
"Uncle Vernon. I need you to sign this form"
The sentence above is an example of second person deixis. In this scene, After opening the door for Aunt Marge, Harry took out a piece of paper and showed it to Uncle Vernon to sign.The word "you", used by Harry, refers to Uncle Vernon. The word "you" is a second-person deixis. This deixis refers to the person who was pointed out by the speaker.

2. Spatial Deixis
Spatial deixis is also known as place deixis. Basically, spatial deixis is the kind of deixis that indicates the relative location of people and things. demonstrative pronouns such as 'this and 'that' reveals spatial deixis. also from demonstrative adverbs like 'here' and 'there'. In English, there are two terms in the deictic of place: proximal and distal. Proximal indicates the location of things or people near the speaker, while distal is away from the speaker. "Here" and "this" usually refer to near the speaker. Meanwhile, "that" and "there" refer to locations distant from the speaker.
"Here" and "this" usually refer to locations near to the speaker.
"Isn't this a bit... dangerous?"
The sentence above is an example of proximal term in spatial deixis. This scene shows Harry, who is worried that this bus will be caught because it is walking on the road that are normally used by Muggles.The word "this", used by Harry, refers to the bus that is

walking on the road that Muggles normally use. The word "this" is spatial deixis. This discourse uses proximal terms to refer to people or things that are located near the speaker.

3. Temporal Deixis
   Temporal deixis, also known as time deixis, is the expression or giving form at a point or time distance from when the utterance was made. There are two basic forms in English: present and past. The words now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, and so on demonstrate temporal deixis.
   temporal deixis with the past tense in the form of words like "yesterday", "three years ago", "a month ago", "earlier".
   “I did think of Voldemort first. But then, I remembered that night o the train... and the dementors...”
   “I did think of Voldemort first. But then, I remembered that night o the train... and the dementors...” This scene shows Harry explained to Professor Lupin why his Boggart suddenly turned into a dementor. The word "that night", used by Harry, refers to the night the train that took them to Hogwarts broke down. The word "that night" is the past tense to refer to an important thing that happened.

DISCUSSION

In this study, the research problems are to find the types of deixis and find each function of the types of deixis that have been found in the movie script "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban" by J.K. Rowling.

According to Crystal (in Nurjanah, 2018, p.15) states that deixis is a term used in linguistic theory to subsume those features of language which refer directly to the personal, temporal, and locational characteristic of the situation within which an utterance take place, whose meaning, is thus relative to that situation. Meanwhile, Yule stated that deixis is a technical term (Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing’ via language. Deictic terms are used to refer to people, things, and other objects in our environment. Like when someone notices an unusual object and finds it hard to understand till they ask, "What is that?", they have used deixis, because the word "that" is part of it. Some words in the language cannot be understood unless the physical context is known, particularly the speaker's physical context. Physical context means that the speaker knows what he or she is talking about, talking to whom, when it happens, and where. Some examples of those words are "me" or "you", "this" or "that", and "here" or "there". According to the findings of the research above, the research data presented consists of three types of deixis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

The first is person deixis. A person deixis is a deixis that shows the speaker himself or herself. According to Yule (in Yulfi, 2017, p.85) types of deixis divide into three types, there are first person, second person, and third person. The person-deixis function contained in the data research leads to belonging, as an object, and as an subject. The function of first person deixis is used to change the function of the speaker about themselves. The second person deixis function is used to change the function of describing another person who is talking with the speaker. The third person deixis function is used to change the function of describing another person who is neither the speaker nor the hearer but he or she is the topic of conversation. First-person analysis, 'I', which refers to Harry because Harry would have behaved well if his aunt had done the same. Analysis of the second person, 'you', which refers to Harry and Hermione because Ron had asked

them who the man sleeping in a shabby cloak was at the time. The third person analysis, 'he' and 'his', refers to Hermione's cat, Crookshanks, because Ron and Hermione were arguing about their pets.

The second one is spatial deixis. Spatial deixis is also known as place deixis. Basically, spatial deixis is the kind of deixis that indicates the relative location of people and things. In language, people can distinguish between this and that, here and there. This is due to the speaker's location, which can be a) close to the speaker but far from the hearer; b) far from the speaker but close to the hearer; or c) close to neither the speaker nor the hearer. Furthermore, the above concept is very relevant to spatial deixis, where it becomes an indication of locations and people. For the basic distinction, modern English utilizes only two adverbs, "here" and "there", but ancient texts and dialects contain a much larger set of deictic expressions (Yule in Miftah, 2015, p.29). In the movie script "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban" by J.K. Rowling, an example of spatial deixis is when Harry escapes from the Dursleys' house and takes the Knight Bus to the Leaky Cauldron. "Leaky Cauldron. That's in London --". The word "that" in the utterance refers to the location of the Leaky Cauldron, which is in London.

The last type of deixis that was found is temporal deixis. Temporal deixis is used to change the function that describes time. Today, now, earlier, and yesterday are examples of temporal deixis words. Temporal deixis, also known as time deixis, is the expression or giving form at a point or time distance from when the utterance was made. There are two basic forms in English: present and past. The present tense is used for the proximal forms, whereas the past tenses are used for the distal forms (Yule in Al-Hindawi, et al., 2021, p.6490). An example of temporal deixis in an utterance found in the "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban" movie script by J.K. Rowling is when Harry tells the Professor that the map doesn't always work well, because seeing someone who should be dead makes it look like he's still alive. "Professor. Just so you know, I don’t think the map always works. Earlier, it showed someone in the castle. Someone I know to be dead". The word "earlier" in the utterance refers to the time when Harry saw that someone. He saw it before he was caught violating the law of school.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing and interpreting the data obtained in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes that the "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban" movie script by J.K. Rowling contains three main types of deixis. These include 709 instances of person deixis, 92 instances of spatial deixis, and 35 instances of temporal deixis. Each type of deixis plays a distinct role in the script, helping to clarify various aspects of the dialogues and interactions between characters.

The functions of each type of deixis are as follows: Person deixis is used to indicate or refer to people and objects as subjects, possessions, or entities. Spatial deixis functions to specify the location of people, places, and objects within the dialogues. Temporal deixis points out the timing of each utterance, situating events and actions within a temporal framework. These findings provide valuable insights for understanding deixis in literary dialogue and offer a basis for future researchers interested in similar studies.

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