

**A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF PERSON DIXIS IN *GOD OF EGYPT* MOVIE SCRIPT**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

**By:**

**INDAH PERMATA DEWI**  
NPM. 1502050327



**UMSU**  
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
MEDAN  
2022**

**BERITA ACARA**

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1  
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

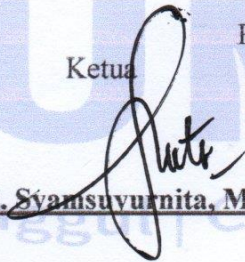
Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Senin, Tanggal 25 April 2021, pada pukul 08.30 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa:

Nama Lengkap : Indah Permata Dewi  
N.P.M : 1502050327  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : A Pragmatic Analysis of The Use of Person Diexis in *God Of Egypt* Movie Script

Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian Komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd).

Ditetapkan : ( ) Lulus Yudisium  
( ) Lulus Bersyarat  
( ) Memperbaiki Skripsi  
( ) Tidak Lulus

Ketua

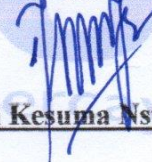


Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.

PANITIA PELAKSANA



Sekretaris




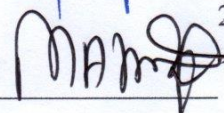
Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, M.Hum.

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, M.Hum.
2. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.
3. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

1. 

2. 

3. 

**LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skripsi ini yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Indah Permata Dewi

NPM : 1502050327

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : A Pragmatic Analysis of The Use Person Diexis in God of Egypt  
Movie Script

sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, April 2022

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembimbing



**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.**

Diketahui oleh:



**Dra. Hj. Syamsuurnita, M.Pd.**

Ketua Program Studi,



**Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.**

**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Nama Lengkap : Indah Permata Dewi  
NPM : 1502050327  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : A Pragmatic Analysis of The Use Person Diexis in God of Egypt Movie Script

Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
09-12-2021	Chapter 1: Background of the study, Identification of problem, Research Formulation and Limitation of Problem	
28-02-2022	Chapter II: Relevant Studies, Conceptual Framework	
	Chapter III: Research Design, Source of Data, Technique of Data	
07-04-2022	Chapter IV: Data and Data Analysis	
14-04-2022	Chapter IV: Data and Data Analysis	
	18/04-2022 Ace	

Medan, April 2022

Diketahui oleh :  
Ketua Program Studi

Dosen Pembimbing

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

## SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Indah Permata Dewi  
NPM : 1502050327  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : A Paragmatic Analysis of The Use of Person Deixis in God of Egypt  
Movie Script

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah di teliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong **plagiat**.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 diatas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa paksaan pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Maret 2022

Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Indah Permata Dewi

Diketahui oleh  
Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pirman Ginting, S.pd, M.Hum

## ABSTRACT

**Indah Permata Dewi, NPM. 1502050327. A Pragmatic Analysis Of The Use Of Person Deixis In *God Of Egypt* Movie Script, Skripsi UMSU. Medan 2022.**

The criteria for people deixis is the participant's role in language events. The role of the participants can be divided into three kinds. The first is the first person, namely the category of speaker's reference to himself or the group he is involved in, for example me, us, we. The second is the second person, namely the category to refer to one or more interlocutors, for example you, you. The criteria for people deixis is the participant's role in language events. The role of the participants can be divided into three kinds. The first is the first person, namely the category of speaker's reference to himself or the group he is involved in, for example me, us, we. The second is the second person, namely the category to refer to one or more interlocutors, for example you, you are brothers. Third is the third person, namely the category to designate other than the speaker's self as well as the interlocutor, whether present or not, for example he or she they. Third is the third person, namely the category to designate other than the speaker's self as well as the interlocutor, whether present or not, for example he or she they.

**Key Word: Perosn Deixis, Gods of Egypt Film Script**

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah SWT, the most beneficent and the most merciful. Price to Allah, firstly, the researcher would like to thank to Allah, the most Almighty who has given her the opportunity in finishing and completing this research . Secondly, blessing and peace be upon the prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought people from the darkness to the brightness. The objectives the research titled “**A Pragmatic Analysis of the Use of Person Diexis in *God of Egypt* Movie Script**” was as the fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd) English education program. In writing this research there were many difficulties and problems without any helps from the following people, it may be impossible for her to finish this research.

In arranging this research, a lot of people have provided motivation, advice and support for the researcher. In this valuable chance, the researcher intends to express her gratitude and appreciation to all of them. The researcher’s deepest appreciation goes to her beloved parent’s, **Mhd Hamsar Daulay** and **Cahaya** for the endless love, pray, support and always remind me to keep going and never give up.

The researcher would like to deliver her thanks to the people mentioned below :

1. Prof. Dr. Agussani M.AP the Rector of University Of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, who has encouraged her along her education in University Of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd., the Dean of FKIP University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, who always encourages her along her education in university of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
3. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum and Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum, the Head and Secretary of English education program for their administration help.
4. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd her experienced supervisor froshowing her how to write the scientific writing well and giving her useful knowledge.
5. All lectures of FKIP university of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, especially those of English education program who have given the valuable thought and instruction well as the information in theaching English during her academic years in university of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
6. Muhammad Riswan and Vivi Nasution, her beloved aunty and uncle who always give her more supports moral and materials.
7. Muhammad Afrizal Daulay and Arpan Rasoki Daulay as her beloved younger brother, all families members always give her support and motivation.
8. Her beloved friend Nur Adila Nasution, Dinda Shaleha, Putri Ramadhani, all her friends in VIII – C Morning 2015 of English Education Program



and For all her friends who cannot be mentioned one by one, who have cared and supported her in finishing this research. May Allah Bless them all. All people who she cannot be mentioned in this skripsi, thanks for everything may Allah bless them all.

Medan, 25<sup>th</sup> April 2022

The Researcher

Indah Permata Dewi

1502050327

## TABEL OF CONTENTS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEENT .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Background of the Study .....	1
B. Identification of Problems.....	4
C. The Scope of Limitation .....	4
D. The Formulation of the Problems .....	5
E. Objectives of the Study.....	5
F. Significance of the study .....	5
1. Theoritcally .....	5
2. Practically .....	5
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE .....</b>	<b>7</b>
A. Theoretical Framework .....	7
1. Pragmatics Analysis.....	7
2. Context .....	9
3. Deixis .....	10
4. Type of Deixis.....	12
B. Theoretical Framework .....	15
C. Previous Related Studies .....	16
<b>CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH .....</b>	<b>18</b>
A. Research Design .....	18
B. Sources of Data .....	19

C. Techniques of Data Collection .....	19
D. Techniques of Data Analysis .....	22

**REFERENCES**

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of the Study**

Deixis is one of the most basic things in the technical term of utterances (Yule: 1996). The word deixis was borrowed from the Greek word for pointing or indicating. Additionally, Levinson (1983: 37) stated pragmatics is the study of deixis (at least in past) implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and aspect of discourse structure. And deixis directly concerns the relationship of language and context which is reflected in structures of language. Deixis is used to analyze the conversation, utterance or sentence because every utterance is related to pointing about people, something, place or time. The meaning would be clear if the listener or reader knows about who, where and when the utterance is uttered. Thus, deixis is used to solve that problem. Therefore, the researcher will analyze the type of deixis based on Yule's theory and also what the dominant type of deixis that will be found.

Personal deixis encodes the participants' roles in a speech event and shows itself typically in personal and possessive pronouns (Fitzmaurice 2002, 36; Levinson 1983, 62). With the pronoun *I* the speaker refers to himself and therewith introduces himself in the conversation. It is more complicated with the first plural personal pronoun *we* to be interpreted by the addressee. It is quite ambiguous as it can have three different meanings depending on the context.

Deixis is not only found in everyday life, but also in movie, and the researcher is going to find out variations of deixis in the Gods of Egypt movie script. Knowing variations of deixis are important for speaking. Most hearing is good for speaking and most reading is good for writing so listening and reading are known as 'receptive' skills while speaking and writing are known as 'productive'. Based on the reason above, knowing variations of deixis will help the speaker to express their ideas.

In a movie, it is found some types of deixis language usagemay exist. One of them is person deixis. Deixis is a part of pragmatics study. Thus, the researcher wants to explore deixis especially on person deixis using pragmatic approach. According to Levinson (1983:62) There are three types of person deixis namely first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis.

In ancient Egypt, the god Ra (Geoffrey Rush) has divided Egypt into two: the fertile part with the Nile will be ruled by his son Osiris (Bryan Brown) and the desert by his other son Set (Gerard Butler). But out of jealousy, Osiris is killed by Set during the coronation of Osiris' son Horus (Nikolaj Coster-Waldau). Set then took the eye of Horus which was the source of his power and exiled him in the wilderness. Set usurps the throne and declares that humanity must pay riches to enter the afterlife. One year later, a thief named Bek (Brenton Thwaites) and his beloved wife Zaya (Courtney Eaton) who adores Horus become Set's slaves. Zaya, who works for Set's architect Urshu (Rufus Sewell), convinces Bek to steal Horus' eye from a protected pyramid designed by Urshu to return it to Horus, the only one capable of defeating Set. The defender succeeded but took only one

point; but Urshu discovers the theft, and Bek and Zaya have to escape. Urshu kills Zaya with an arrow and when Bek reaches Horus' shelter, he proposes to help the god to get his other eye back. In return, he demands that Horus bring back his beloved Zaya from the underworld. They team up and soon the lover of Horus Hathor (Élodie Yung), the goddess of love, leaves Set and joins them in their quest to defeat the evil Set.

There are so many categories of deixis but in this research, the researcher will focus on three types of deixis because this movie script contains a lot of deictic words that can be analyzed and the script is simple and easy to understand. The researcher will analyze the type of deixis in *Gods of Egypt* movie script, not only because it has deictic words but also this is a great movie from Walt Disney and many people especially teenagers and kids are interested in this movie.

The selection of deixis in this study was considered interesting by the researchers because it wants to learn more deeply about the meaning contained in a sentence. In addition to this, the researcher also wants to reveal that not all deixis words can function or mean deixis.

Based on this background, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the types and functions of personal deixis that occur in a speech act event. In this study, researchers used film as a data source. Film is a literary work that contains words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, as well as expressions in every conversation between characters. Speech act events can be seen in actual phenomena such as those that occur in life as told in a film. Films can cause

speech acts and actions that seem real from various actions through dialogue as a form of communication process between characters. In a film there is a concrete form of a speech act event that contains a message to be conveyed by each character. In this study, researchers chose the film *Gods of Egypt* by Alex Proyas. This film is one of the English language films that belongs to the type of drama film, because the story in this film focuses on the struggle for the throne in ancient Egypt. *Gods of Egypt* film depicts a mortal Egyptian hero who partners with the Egyptian god Horus to save the world from Set and save his love. Because movies involve different dimensions of space and time. *Gods of Egypt* was chosen because after watching this film, the researcher found the use of persona deixis found in the speech acts between characters that occurred in this film.

The researcher collect the data from the movie script in *Gods of Egypt* movie script. The movie is a story containing dialogue that is shown at the cinema. The movie is interesting because the character of the actor is unique and the actor does not only speak, but also uses gesture to make the audience can understand more. Nowadays, movie is not strange in society. Movie is a story containing dialogue that is shown at the cinema. Watching movie is not only categorized as hobby but also becomes favorite thing for many people especially teenagers. They could spend their time for few hours to watch their favorite movie, or spend their data internet to download or streaming movie.

The writer is going to show deixis which are used in every language, although in simple words. Finally, the writer will carry out the research entitled on *A Pragmatic Analysis of the use person deixis in Gods of Egypt movie script.*

## **B. Identification of Problems**

The problem of this research is focused on:

1. The types of person deixis found in the Gods of Egypt movie script
2. The use of person deixis in the Gods of Egypt movie script

## **C. The Scope of Limitation**

There are a lot of kinds of deixis which are used in literature such as novel, poem, drama and speech. To avoid misunderstanding upon what the writer is going to do, the writer will limit the scope of the study. The scope of this research is deixis used by Yule theory, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Here, the theory of deixis is used to analyze the movie script Gods of Egypt movie script. The writer will only analyze types of deixis and the referent person of deixis in Gods of Egypt movie script.

## **D. The Formulation of the Problems**

Based on the description in the background of the study above, some problems of this the study was formulated as the following:

1. What types of person deixis found in Gods of Egypt movie script?
2. How is person deixis used in Gods of Egypt movie script?

## **E. Objectives of the Study**

Based on the problem statement above, there will be some objectives of the study that can be formulated as follows:

1. To investigate types of person deixis found in Gods of Egypt movie script.



2. To elaborate the realization of person deixis used in Gods of Egypt movie script.

## **F. Significances of the Study**

### **1. Theoritcally**

Theoretically, this research will show the use of deixis in the English movies and will give more information about the reference of meaning of deixis in the English movies. By learning the theory of deixis in this analysis, this would make easier to understand deixis.

### **2. Practically**

#### **a. Students'**

Pragmatics is branch of linguistic study that is appropriate to the context and situation. this study is to give a variety of deixis in the Gods of Egypt movie script. The researcher is going to conduct this research to enrich the findings about deixis and the dominant person of deixis so that it would be easier for all linguistic learners.

#### **b. Lecturer from English Department**

Lecturer from English Department will also know the kinds of deixis types by understanding the used deixis in this study. Then, by taking some samples in this study, hopefully Lecturer from English Department are able to create various learning materials which are not only concerned with the grammatical form but also concerning the con medium.

c. Researcher

This research is expected to add insight for writers about deixis, especially person deixis, and it is hoped that this research will become a reference for further researchers

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

##### **1. Pragmatics Analysis**

Levinson (1983) has discussed as many as eight definitions of pragmatics, each capturing a dimension representing an area or a set of areas in which pragmatics is viewed to serve its roles. The following is a list of definitions of pragmatics presented and discussed by Levinson.

- a. “Pragmatics is the study of language usage.” (p. 5)
- b. “Pragmatics is the study of those principles that will account for why a certain set of sentences are anomalous, or not possible utterances.” (p. 6)
- c. “Pragmatics is the study of language from a functional perspective, that is, that it  
  
Attempts to explain facets of linguistic structure by reference to non-linguistic pressures and causes.” (p. 7)
- d. “Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language.” (p. 9)
- e. “Pragmatics is the study of all those aspects of meaning not captured in a semantic theory.” (p. 12)
- f. “Pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding.” (p. 21)

- g. “Pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the contexts in which they would be appropriate.” (p. 24)
- h. “Pragmatics is the study of deixis (at last in part), implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and aspects of discourse structure.” (p. 27)

Another definition sees pragmatics as “the study of speaker meaning” (Green, 1989). In this definition, the fundamental concern of pragmatics is “meaning” that is produced by the speaker when using language to communicate in a particular social encounter with another person or a group of other people.

Pragmatics has come to be known and studied as a sub-study of linguistics with the growing acceptance of the view that language is behavior and that language use depends on and is constrained by context. This view has significantly shifted the focus of linguistic analysis from system-centered to behavior-centered analysis. It has also geared the linguists’ attention from matters internal to language (such as phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics) to factors external to it (like the user of language, culture, communication purposes, social norms, and social parameters), which typically and intrinsically part of any form and mode of communication with language being its means.

In conclusion, pragmatics is the study of meaning of utterances in relation to the contexts which involves how a speaker produces an utterance to deliver his or her intention and how the listener interprets it.

## 2. Deixis

Deixis is one of the pragmatics studies in which the meaning of the language must be adapted to the context. The study of deixis is a way to find out the relationship between language and context in the structure of language itself. To be able to know the meaning of the word, it must also be known who, where, and when the word is spoken. Thus, deixis is an identification of meaning contained in language and can be known if it is already in the context of the speaker's event or situation. So, the center of orientation is the speaker. The choice of deixis in this research was considered interesting by the researcher because the researcher wanted to learn more deeply about the meaning contained in a sentence.

Research on deixis or movie kid has been widely raised by researchers previously as an interesting research material for further research. Another definition of deixis is proposed by Yule (1996: 9). He states that the word deixis comes from from a Greek word, to point something via language, and then he classifies it into three categories (1996: 10-14):

Deixis is reference to a person, object, or event which relies on the situational context. Deixis is used to analyze the conversation, utterance or sentence because every utterance is related to pointing about people, something, place or time. The meaning would be clear if the listener or reader knows about who, where and when the utterance is uttered. Thus, deixis is used to solve that problem. Therefore, the researcher analyzed the type of deixis based on Yule's theory and also what the dominant type of deixis that found.

Deixis can be classified into three types. Those types are person deixis, place deixis or spatial deixis, and time deixis or temporal deixis. Further, deixis can be classified into five types. The three types is added by discourse deixis and social deixis. But, generally we know three types of deixis. They are person deixis or personal deixis, place deixis or spatial deixis, and time deixis or temporal deixis.

### **3. Type of Deixis.**

In pragmatics study, there are some definitions about deixis because every linguists has their own view and opinion about types of deixis. We use deixis to point to things (it, this, these boxes) and people (him, them, those idiots), sometimes called person deixis. Words and phrases used to point to a location (here,there, near that) are examples of spatial deixis, and those used to point to a time (now, then, last week) are examples of temporal deixis. In this research, the discussion is focused only on three parts of deixis based on Yule's theory.

#### **3.1 Person Deixis**

According to Yule (1996: 10) person deixis clearly operates on a basic three part division, exemplified by pronoun for first person, second person and third person. According to Levinson (1983: 62) the first person category means the speaker's refers to himself, the second person is to identify the speaker's reference to one or more addressee, and the third person refers to person and entities which are neither speakers nor addresses.

Person deixis is grasped only when the hearer understand the roles of the speaker, source of the utterance, recipient, and the target of the utterance. For example “I live here”. To understand the meaning of that utterance, contextual information is needed. The hearer need referent of those words depend on who, where, and when is. It is concluded that meaning of a sentence will always changes depends on the context, because the center orientation of deixis is the speaker. It is different from words like a pen, a house, a book has consistent referent. The referent of those words are always consistent and the referent is not depending on who, where, and when the utterance happens.

In this research, the discussion is focused to person deixis. According to Levinson (1983:62) person deixis concerns encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered. There are three types of person deixis namely first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. The category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker’s reference to himself, second person the encoding of the speaker’s reference to one or more addressee, and third person the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speaker nor the addressee of utterance in question. Person deixis is also divided into singular (single) and plural (more than one). It is seen in the following table:

**Table 2.1 Data types of person deixis**

<b>Pronoun</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
First	I, My, Me	We, Our, Us, Our self
Second	You	You
Third	He, She, It	They, Them, Their

From the statement above we can conclude that there are three kinds of person deixis.

a. First person deixis

First person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself Levinson (1983: 62). Meanwhile, first person deixis is the represent of the speaker's reference to himself. The first person deixis is deixis reference that refers to the speaker or both the speakers and reference grouped with the speaker and it is expressed in a singular pronoun (I, me, myself, mine) and a plural pronoun (we, us, ourselves, our, ours). The first person singular pronoun is used by the speaker to refer to himself/herself as the intended reference, and plural first person pronoun refer to the group of which the speaker is a part. In addition, there are two types first person plural pronoun corresponding to inclusive and exclusive. Inclusive first person deixis is deixis that refers to a group including the hearer. Exclusive first person deixis is deixis that refers to a group excluding the hearer. The example is explained below:

1. Budi is talking to his friend: "Let's go to school".
2. Budi is talking in press conference : "Our team is the best".

Utterance "let's go" with friend's is included into inclusive "we" because the speaker and the hearer are included into the activity of going. Meanwhile, the word "our" is included into exclusive "we" because the hearer are excluded their team.

The singular pronoun: *i, me, myself, my, mine.*

The plural pronoun: *we, us, ourselves, our, ours.*



For example:

A: **I** have to finish my graduating paper now.

The word “I” in that example is referring to the speaker and it express in a singular pronoun.

In addition, first person plural divided into two kinds of first-person plural pronoun. There are “inclusive we” and “exclusive we”. Inclusive means that the speaker and the addressee included.

For example:

A: Are **we** going to the future?

B: yes, we are.

The word “we” is included the speaker and the addressee, so it can be categorized into inclusive of first-person plural pronoun. Then, Exclusive means that include the speaker and others excluding the addressee.

For example:

A: What are you doing here?

B: **We** are celebrating our graduation.

The word “we” excludesthe addressee, so it can be categorized into exclusive of the first-person plural pronoun.

b.Second person deixis.

According to Levinson, (1983: 62) second person deixis is deictic reference to a person identified addressee (you, your, yours, yourselves). The word you, can be used both deictically, when the context is required to determine the reference and none deictically, when the reference is general rather than to

particular identifiable persons. Second person is included into singular pronoun words you, your, yourself. Then, second person is included into plural pronoun words you, they, and their. In addition, third person may also identify in pronoun and proper name.

Second person is a person who takes direct contact with the first person and being a listener, the second person which is used for the hearer or a group at least one hearer but no speaker. In addition, second person deixis is deixis reference to a person identified as the hearer.

For example:

A: [*pointing to someone*] I know **you** are the man.

The word “you” is referring to the addressee, it can be categorized into second person of deixis.

#### c. Third person deixis

Third person represents someone out of the subject. Related to, Levinson (1983:62) the third person deixis encodes of reference to person and entities that are neither the speaker nor the hearer of the utterance in question. It is encoded to the third person of the sentence which is not first or second person, it means a person who is being talked between first person and second person. That pronoun identified such as he, she, and they.

Third person deixis is not reference both first person and second person. That are identified into utterance form he, his, she, him, it, her, that are categorized as singular third person deixis and the word they, them that are categorized as

plural third person deixis. In addition, third person may also identify in pronoun and proper name. Third person deixis occurs in the position of subject and object.

For example:

A: What is Superman doing up there?

B: He is learning to fly.

The word “he” is refers to Superman, Superman is not the speaker or addressee in that conversation. So, it can be categorized into third person deixis.

### **3.2 Place deixis**

According to Levinson (1983:79) place deixis (spatial deixis) is the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. Yule (1996:12) states that in considering spatial deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker’s perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. In addition, Mayer (2009:186) states that the kind of deixis, known as spatial or space deixis, is also associated with the adverbs here and there and some uses of prepositions such as in or on (e.g. in the room, on the roof).

For example:

A: I am on the roof, now.

The prepositions “on” is referring to the specific place on that utterance. So, it can be categorized into place deixis.

### 3.3 Time Deixis

Historically in English and other language, spatial preposition, such as *in* and *on* in the previous example, developed temporal meanings over time, a reflection of general trend for notions of time. Thus, prepositions such as *in*, *on*, *at* and *by* in the phrases *in the morning*, *on time*, *at noon*, and *by the evening* can now be markers of temporal, or time (Mayer 2009:187). According to Mayer temporal deixis is marked linguistically by both temporal adverbials (*e.g. yesterday, tomorrow, in the morning*) and tense markers (present and past) on verbs.

For example:

-I am ready for **tomorrow**.

-She's always wakes up **in the morning** to do prayer.

The word "tomorrow" and "in" refers to the specific time. So, it can be categorized into time deixis.

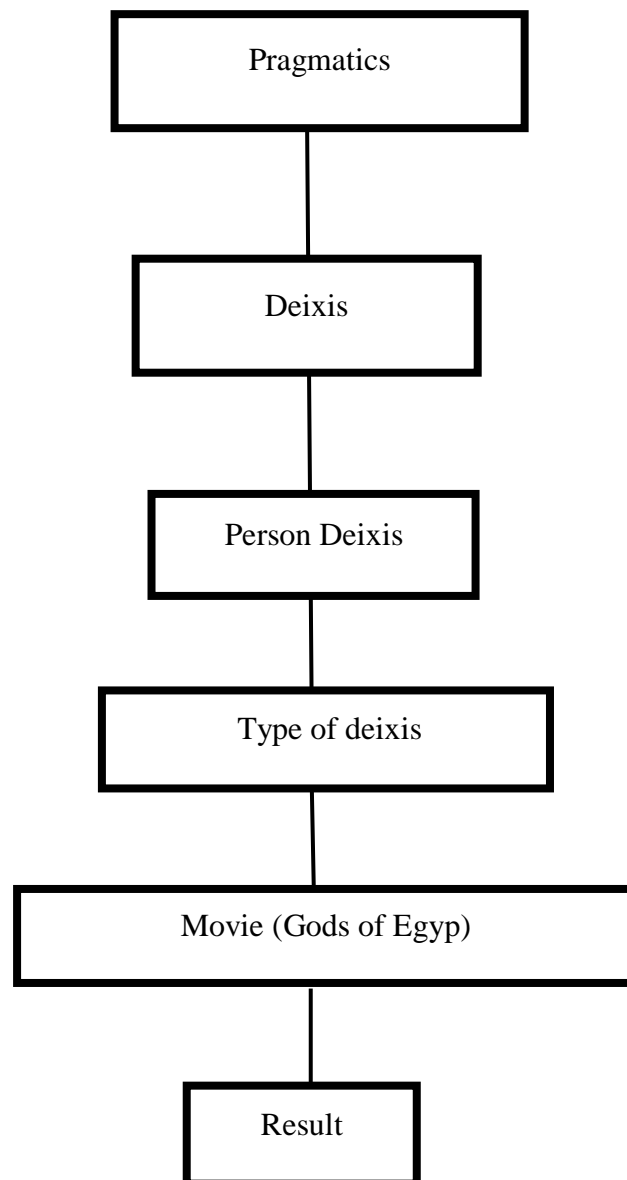
### B. Conceptual Framework

Deixis is a part of pragmatics study. Levinson (1983:9) states that pragmatics is study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. Deixis is not only found in everyday life, but also in movie, and the researcher is going to find out variations of deixis in the *Gods of Egypt* movie script. Knowing variations of deixis are important for speaking. Most hearing is good for speaking and most

reading is good for writing so listening and reading are known as ‘receptive’ skills while speaking and writing are known as ‘productive’.

Based on the reason above, knowing variations of deixis will help the speaker to express their ideas. The researcher also has reason why she is going to analyze of the Use Persons deixis in God of Egypt Movie Script. Gods of Egypt is directed by Alex Proyas with writers Matt Sazama and Burk Sharpless whose stories are based on the gods of ancient Egypt.

Then, here the researcher wants to explore again about deixis especially on personal deixis using pragmatic approach. In this study, the writer focuses on personal deixis. Yule (1996:10) stated that personal deixis, the distinction just described involves person deixis, with the speaker (I) and the addressee (you) mentioned. Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns for first person („I“), second person („you“) and third person („he, she, and it“). In many languages these deictic categories of speaker, addressee, and other (s) are elaborated with markers of relatives social status (for example, addressee with higher status versus addressee with lower status). In this section the researcher tries to analyze personal deixis which are found in Gods of Egypt movie manuscript.



### C. Relevant Studies

As for the reference in research can be seen in the relevant research below:

1. Research about analysis deixis conducted by Ali (2012) looks at A person deixis analysts of the song lyric in *Maher Zein's* album. This research deals with the pragmatics field. It analyzes personal deixis in discourse of *Maher*

*Zein's* album based on Goerge Yule's theory (1996). The data are taken from *Maher Zein's* song in *Thank You Allah album*. The objects of this research are to identify the kinds and reference of person deixis in song lyrics of *Maher Zain's* album and analyze the reference meaning of person deixis on song lyrics in *Maher Zein's* Album. He used a qualitative method in his research. The first technique of data analysis is reading the song lyrics. The second is identifying the person deixis in song lyrics. Third, classifying the person deixis. The result of this research shows that there are three kinds of person deixis which are first-person deixis, second person deixis, and third-person deixis used in *Maher Zain* Album. The reference meaning of first personal deixis *I and We* refers to the singer and second personal deixis *You* refers to a woman, Allah, Muhammad, and people *as the hearer*. While the third personal deixis, *He* refers to Allah. Research before using albums from Maher Zain' song lyrics, while the authors in this study used a story film in determining person deixis.

2. The other research is about deixis analysis conducted by Lestari (2015) which the title is "*The Study of Deixis in song lyrics of Bruno Mars' Doo-Wops and Hooligans 2010 Album*". The aim of the research is to analyze five types of deixis and describe the reference meaning of deixis is found in song lyrics of Bruno Mars's Doo-Wops and Hooligans 2010 album. In this analysis, she used theory of Levinson about deixis in 1983. Besides, this research used a descriptive qualitative method. She classified the deixis based on the five types of deixis that used theory of Levinson and also describe the reference

meaning of deixis that were found in song lyrics of Bruno Mars's Doo-Wops and Hooligans 2010 Album. The result of the study is person deixis is mostly used in every song lyric than spatial and temporal deixis which is used in lyrics of Bruno Mars' Doo-Wops and Hooligans 2010 Album.

Reading some researches above, it is clear that this study is different from other studies. Previously, two researchers analyzed deixis found in the song lyrics. In this study, the researcher analyzed the deixis found in the movie which is categorized into three types based on Yule's theory. According to Yule, there are three types of deixis: person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis.

3. The other researcher about person deixis analysis conducted by Fatkhunurophmah (2013). This research paper aims at describing the types of personal deixis and finding the reference of personal deixis. The object to be analyzed is personal deixis in the form of words. The writer takes the data from Iron Lady movie manuscript. The type of the research is descriptive qualitative research and this research uses documentation method to get the data. In clarifying the types of personal deixis the writer uses pragmatics analysis especially deixis theory. In finding out the reference of personal deixis, the writer employs reported speech theory by Hurford and Brendan. Then, the technique of analyzing data are finding the types of personal deixis used in Iron Lady movie manuscript, describing the reference of the use of personal deixis in movie script of Iron Lady, drawing the conclusion and suggestion based on the data analysis. The research finding of the study shows



that there are three types of personal deixis first personal deixis, second personal deixis and third personal deixis and three kinds of the reference on Iron Lady movie include that reference that refers to first person, the reference which refers to second person and the reference which refers to third person and the data of this research consists of 185 personal deixis. similarities in this study, namely discussing the three types of deixis, namely reading the first, second and third person pronouns. but in this study the author chose the film gods of Egypt.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research Design**

The research design of this research is qualitative descriptive, because the purpose of the research is to know what are types of the deixis in the movie. The qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistic. Data in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews or excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communication are used to present the findings of the study. The data collected will be the participant experiences and perspectives; the qualitative researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so on. Occasionally, some numeric data may be collected. Managing the large volume of descriptive data generated from interviews, observations, and the collection of documents is an important consideration in qualitative studies. Qualitative investigators also typically keep a personal or reflective log or journal in which they record accounts for their thoughts, feelings, assumptions, motives, and rationale for decisions made. This is one way that the qualitative inquirer addresses the issue of th inquiry being value bound.

#### **B. Sources of Data**

In this study, researchers will try to analyze the deixis of the film script entitled "Gods of Egypt" by Walt Disney. The data of this research are in the form of conversational sentences consisting of types of deixis which are categorized

into three types based on Yule's theory. The data source is the source from which the data comes from Youtube. Where in the film the researchers used film transcripts. The researcher will focus on personal deixis in the film script "Gods of Egypt", because in this film there is a personal deixis of the researcher.

### **C. Technique of Data Collection**

Procedure the steps taken by the author in collecting data are as follows:

1. Download data from YouTube.
2. Download dialogue transcription from YouTube
3. Read transcription
4. Identify and select the speech or dialogue that contains personal deixis

After carrying out the data collection procedure, the author proceeds to carry out the data analysis procedure as follows:

1. Analyze conversations in movies
2. Analyze the use of personal deixis
3. Draw conclusions from the analysis.

### **D. Techniques of Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which

must be examined and interpreted. Qualitative data generally take the form of words (descriptions, observations, impressions, recordings, and the like).

Qualitative study is not suggested that numerical measures are never used, but that other means of description are emphasized. According to Miles and Huberman (1989), qualitative data are grounded, lot of descriptions and able to explain about the process. The following steps data analysis that should be reached:

#### 1. Data Reduction

On the data reduction steps, the researcher performs data selection, focuses the data on the issues studied, makes the effort of simplification, abstraction and transformation. In addition, in selecting, categorization is also made between important and less important data, although it does not necessarily mean that the data including less important should be discarded. This categorization is solely intended for strengthening the interpretation of data analysis result.

#### 2. Data Display

Display data is a step of organizing data in an information order that is solid rich meaning so it will make a conclusion easily. Data display is usually made in story or text form. This is well-crafted to enable the researcher to make it way to get the conclusion. Miles and Huberman stated that “better display is a major avenue to valid qualitative analysis”. It means a good display is the main path to a valid qualitative analysis, and valid qualitative analysis is an important step to generate conclusion that can be verified.

### 3. Conclusion and Verification

Based on the results of the data analysis, through data reduction and data display steps, the last step is to draw conclusion and verify the conclusions made. The conclusion made is the answer to the research problem. However, the content appropriateness of the conclusions with actual situation in the validity of the conclusions made should be verified. Verification is an attempt to verify the truth of a conclusions has been made, or the appropriateness of a conclusion with reality

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Data

As stated in the previous chapter, data is collected on youtube in English. In general, there are five types of deixis, namely: personal deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. However, the researcher only analyzed persona deixis. In personal deixis there are 3 parts, namely first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis in *Gods of Egypt* movie, the researcher found there were 30 first person deixis words. In this study, which the writer took in the film *Gods of Egypt*, the writer found that the deixis for the second person deixis was 45 words and for the third person deixis was 47 words.

#### B. Data Analysis

This sub-heading presents the finding, analyze the data related to the types of deixis which are found in *Gods of Egypt*. The criteria for people deixis is the participant's role in language events. The role of the participants can be divided into three kinds. The first is the first person, namely the category of speaker's reference to himself or the group he is involved in, for example me, us, we. The second is the second person, namely the category to refer to one or more interlocutors, for example you, you. The criteria for people deixis is the participant's role in language events. The role of the participants can be divided into three kinds.

The first is the first person, namely the category of speaker's reference to himself or the group he is involved in, for example me, us, we. The second is the second person, namely the category to refer to one or more interlocutors, for example you, you are brothers. Third is the third person, namely the category to designate other than the speaker's self as well as the interlocutor, whether present or not, for example he or she they. brothers. Third is the third person, namely the category to designate other than the speaker's self as well as the interlocutor, whether present or not, for example he or she they.

#### **4.1.1 The Types of Deixis Found in the Gods of Egypt Movie Script**

The following are the types of deixis in the Gods of Egypt script film

##### **1. Personal Dexices**

Person or person deixis is the giving form to a person or person, which includes three classes of self-pronouns, namely; (a) first person, (b) second person, and (c) third person. Under these three categories, the first person refers to the speaker or himself, for example, I, I, we, and us. Furthermore, the second person refers to someone or more than the listener or anyone to whom the conversation is addressed. For example: you, you, you, you, brothers. Meanwhile, the third person refers to a person who is neither the speaker nor the listener. For example, he, he, he, them. Pronomina the first person is the speaker reference to himself.

In other words, the pronoun first person refers to the person speaking. This pronounsona is divided into two, namely the first single

pronominal persona and the first single pronominal persona has several forms, namely I, I, one.

The second persona pronoun is the speaker's reference to the interlocutor. In other words, both singular and plural pronouns refer to the interlocutor. The second singular form of the personal pronoun is *kamu* dan *kamu*. The third pronominal persona in Indonesian has two, namely the singular form and the plural form. The singular form of the third persona pronoun has two forms, namely *ia* and *dia* which have variations. The third persona plural form of the pronoun is *mereka*, *mereka*.

In the film *Maleficent* found the forms of personal deixis used by the characters when having a conversation. Forms of personal deixis which is found in the film *Maleficent*, namely: first person deixis, person deixis second, third person deixis. Personal deixis is indicated by the personal pronoun or things like *I*, *me*, *my*, *mine*, *you*, *your*, *yours*, *we*, *our*, *they*, *their*, *them*, *she*, *her*, *he*, *his*, *him* and *it*.

#### **a. First Person Deixis**

First person deixis, namely the speaker's reference category to himself or groups that involve himself. In this study the authors found 7 kinds first-person deixis the characters use in their conversation. Deixis these personas, namely: *I*, *me*, *my*, *mine*, *we*, *our*, and *us*.



Minute	First Person Deixis	Description
3.10	<p>I say spend tomorrow together instead</p> <p>We're spending tomorrow together at the coronation</p>	<p>The word I means that Nail will spend time with Osiris at the coronation of the king the next day.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation</p>
3.15	<p>We're blessed the gods shall give us a new in our life time</p> <p>You know I couldn't care less about the gods</p>	<p>The "we" in the conversation were Neil and Horus. The conversation happened because Horus felt that they were protected by a god.</p> <p>The first person deixis of the plural "we" is exclusive; it means, The pronoun includes the speaker/writer and the</p>

		<p>other person on his/her side, but does not include other people on the part of the listener/reader.</p>
3.27	<p>I knew you wanted to war something special</p>	<p>The Word "I" Refers To Zaya. In This Case Zaya Wants To Go To War With A More Powerful One.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation</p>
3.53	<p>I Promised you a good life</p>	<p>The word I refers to Ra. Ra wants to give Horus a decent life, because Ra wants Horus to become a King.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate</p>

		himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation
4.55	If I Was to be crowned, I might gave spend the preceding hours, Composing a message for my people	The word "I" refers to Horus. He told me that if he became a king, he would write letters to his people before he was crowned.  In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation
6.17	I was Celebrating the hunt. You would know that had you been here	The word "I" refers to Set. The hunting in question is Set's evil plan to take the prosperous kingdom near the Nile that was ruled by Orisis.

		<p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation</p>
9.41	I say they are equal. Symbols of live well-live	<p>The word I refers to Ra, Ra, said that Orisis and Set had equality because they were brothers, and were able to bring prosperity to their people.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
10.01	My son Horus, Lord of the Air	<p>The word my refers to Orisis. Orisis, in the first place, says his son Orisis is</p>

		<p>the master of the heavens.</p> <p>The word "my" in the sentence above refers to the property of the speaker to the other person</p>
12.43	<p>I love you brother I love you too brother</p>	<p>The word I refers to Orisis and Set. Orisis are brothers who love each other and are the rulers of Egypt.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
13.11	<p>I, set... Shall be your one true king</p>	<p>The word I refers to Set. Set, is a king who is greedy because he wants to take all parts of Egypt into his own.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used</p>

		<p>speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
18.50	I had found Zaya enslaved to a cruel master	<p>The word I refers to Horus this is because Zaya is in the territory of the notorious Set kingdom, and Horus wants to take Zaya from the Set kingdom.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
23.18	I Suppose because I Proved to be the best my lord	<p>The word I refers to Horus. Horus convinces Ra that he is worthy to replace his father as king.</p>

		<p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
28.32	I Pride My self in an oderly office, Zaya	<p>The word I refers to Ra Ra, said that he was proud to work in his office. even though he was actually in trouble regarding the egyptian realm king.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
31.15	I don't need any more worshippers	<p>The word I refers to Ra. Ra, said that he was old, and he needed no more</p>

		<p>worshippers from his people.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
35.16	I have nothing to lose	<p>The word I refers to Ra. Ra, said that whatever happened to his work, he had divided the power between his two children in each region, and he no longer had the burden of it.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself.</p>
35.56	I know how to get into sets; pyramid	<p>The word I refers to Horus. Horus, says he knows how to get into Set's bascam.</p>



		<p>because he knows that Set hates him and wants to take over his father's kingdom.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself.</p>
36.42	I Kill set and take back crown before your beloved reaches the final gate	<p>The word I refers to Bek. Bek is Zaya's lover, and wants to kill set.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
41.43	Normally, when a bird lands on my boat, I kill it before it can shit	<p>The word I refers to hail.</p> <p>Hail told Bek, usually, when a bird lands on his boat, he kills it before he can pee.</p>

		<p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
48.35	<p>I Braved those stinging winds just to be your side</p>	<p>The word I refers to Zaya. Zaya tells Bek that he is willing to brave the wind to be by Bek's side.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
53.06	<p>I didn't fall to my death The deal doesn't count I die</p>	<p>The word I refers to Horus, Horus says, to the defender and Zaya, that in his agreement with Set, that he doesn't count for</p>

		<p>death.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
54.10	<p>Are you can do this</p> <p>I saved you, didn't I?</p>	<p>The word I refers to Ra. Bek tells Horus, that he, was able to save him from Set, and he says can you do the same.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
54.20	<p>I could steal it back for you, if you like.</p> <p>Don't test my patience, Mortal</p>	<p>The word I refers to Mortal. Mortal is Horus' accomplice, and he is so</p>

	My Name is not Mortal	<p>annoyed that Set has stolen Horus' eye, he will lend the Eye back from Set.</p> <p>In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p> <p>The word "my" in the sentence above refers to the property of the speaker to the other person</p>
58.25	I'd have thought you'd be exhausted from so much lying	<p>The word I refers to Bek. Bek tells Mortal, that he must be lying from exhaustion against Set. In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations,</p>

		such as in an interview, conversation.
1.07.39	I think it makes you look roquish	The word I refers to Bek. from exhaustion, thinking that Mortal would act rashly. In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.
1.11.21	Come with us	The word us refers to Zaya, Horus and Bek. Defender, invites Mortal, to follow where Defender is going to set a strategy to take mta Horus from Set's hands.  The implication of the sentence "We" is that the speaker/first person and the person being spoken to

		<p>who took part in the departure. First person deixis our plural form also used in the singular sense to refer to the speaker/writer in formal situations.</p>
1.11.40	<p>I contain all the wisdom in the universe</p>	<p>The word I refers to Ra, Ra says that he owns everything in the universe, because he is a god. In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
1.14.01	<p>I did not choose a path of revenge</p> <p>I chose none of this</p>	<p>The word I refers to Horus.</p> <p>Horus said he did not choose revenge against Set, because Horus thought that Set was his Uncle.</p>

		<p>even though the eye of Horus had been taken by Set. In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
1.27.00	If I don't do this, I'm nothing	<p>The word I refers to Horus.</p> <p>Horus said that he had to do to anyone, if he didn't, he was nobody. In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
1.33.49	I need you take my place	<p>The word I refers to Orisis.</p>

		<p>The old Osiris said that he needed Horus to take his place be king. In the first Deixis the singular "I" is used speaker to designate himself. Usually this form is used in formal situations, such as in an interview, conversation.</p>
--	--	--

The word "I" in conversation is refer to singular of first person. According to conversation, the word "I" in conversation can be categorized into first person deixis because the word "I" refers to Speaker himself. By that consideration the word "I" includes into first person deixis.

The word "we" in speech it refers to people who speaks that involves himself as speaker and is the subject in the sentence. So categorized in the first person. The word "we" in conversation is spoken by Neil and Horus grith. The word "we" includes into deitic expression because it is refers directly to all humans in the kingdom. In addition, the position of the word "we" is in subject pronoun that uttered by Ra. So, it can be categorized into first person deixis because speaker using the word



“we” to explaining humans in the kingdom. The word "my" in the sentence above refers to the property of the speaker to the other person

The word "us" in speech it refers to people who speaks and is the subject in sentence and act as a speaker. The word "our selves" in speech it refers to people who speaks that involves himself as speaker and is the subject in the sentence. Say “We” is also wrong one category entered in the first person. Use of pronouns my first person is right because it shows meaning single. Use of the word replace our first person right because it shows plural meaning.

#### **b. Second Person Deixis**

Second person deixis is deictic reference that refers to addressee. According to Levinson, (1983: 62) second person deixis can be identified into the words (you, your, yours, yourselves). The word you can be used both deictically, when the context is required to determine the reference and non-deictically, when the reference is more general rather than to particular identifiable persons. In example, the sentence “thank you” has two meaning. The meaning may also be noted in different between saying “thank you” (to my friend) and “thank you” (to all my friends).

**Table 4.2**  
**Second Person Deixis**

<b>Minute</b>	<b>Second Person Deixis</b>	
4.05	I Would do anything to make you happy	The word "you" in the sentence refers to Zaya.

		<p>Defender says he will keep Zaya happy forever.</p> <p>The word "you" in the sentence shows second person singular deixis</p>
4.26	<p>Already crowds press check – to check of you. You will look splendid</p>	<p>The word "you" refers to Zara. Zara is doing her makeup, and Zaya will look beautiful in her make-up.</p> <p>The word "you" in the sentence shows second person singular deixis</p>
5.42	<p>That's fine thanks... you. A shame I've come too late</p>	<p>The word "You" refers to Bek, and Bek apologizes to Zaya for coming late. the word "you" in the sentence shows second person plural deixis</p>
5.50	<p>Hard to believe, but you look like a king. If that's what excites you,</p>	<p>The word "you" refers to Horus. Defender</p>

	who am I to judge	could hardly believe that Horus' friends would become kings. and Horus was eager to become a king.  The word "you" in the sentence shows second person singular deixis
6.02	To remind you of the demons is layed for you. A more valuable treasure Eqypt has never know.  This old thing	The word "you" refers to Horus. Ra reminds Horus that Egypt is a priceless treasure, which the Egyptians never knew.  the word "you" in the sentence shows second person plural deixis
6.17	I was celebrating the hunt-you would know that you been here. I value my freedom. Dead animals less so	The word "you" refers to Thoth. King Set was hunting, and was very happy to celebrate his freedom as a king in hunting anything in

		<p>Egypt.</p> <p>The word "you" in the sentence shows second person singular deixis</p>
8.22	<p>You've been aw fully nice to strongers today, show me your hands</p>	<p>The word "you" refers to Horus. where Ra visited Horus when he was sick, and started to be better than the day before.</p> <p>The word "you" in the sentence shows second person singular deixis</p>
8.40	<p>Did you ever imagine that you former student would oneday wear the crown of egypt</p>	<p>The word "you" refers to Horus. Queen Ra said that he was a former disciple of his one day will wear the Crown as King of Egypt.</p> <p>The word "you" in the sentence shows second person singular deixis</p>
9.14	<p>May father has been fit to bless</p>	<p>The word "you" refers</p>

	<p>this day as you all bless us with your generosity</p>	<p>to Orisis. Horus prayed for his father Orisis who was sick. because he was sure that by blessing Horus, all would be well. because his father was a kind king.</p> <p>The word "you" in the sentence shows second person singular deixis</p>
10.41	<p>Brother. Good to see you, and you. And you brother. There's always a place for you here</p>	<p>The word "you" refers to Bek and Zaya. Horus is very happy to meet them, and always welcomes Bek and Zaya to come whenever they want.</p> <p>the word "you" in the sentence shows second person plural deixis</p>
14.34	<p>I looked up to you of course you did. That would be unwise</p>	<p>I looked up to you of course you did. That</p>

		<p>would be unwise.</p> <p>The word "You" in the sentence is a form of second person deixis in addition to having a singular form such as above also has a plural form, namely you and the persona form the second singular which is added to the word all, like you all, you all, and so on. even though your form doesn't record on manners social, those of lower social status generally do not use that form to older people or people of higher social status.</p>
19.17	Pretty one, if I find my desk disorder again, I'll throw you	The word "You" Refers to Zaya, Set tells Zaya if

	<p>outside to push stone. Is that clear?</p>	<p>his desk is messy he will scold Zaya.</p> <p>The word "You" in the sentence is a form of second person deixis in addition to having a singular form such as above also has a plural form, namely you and the persona form the second singular which is added to the word all, like you all, you all, and so on.</p>
39.34	<p>We must go to my grandfather. He will help our take your grandfather.</p>	<p>The word "you" in the sentence above refers to Zaya's grandfather. where Horus wants to help him Ra from Set's captivity.</p> <p>the word "you" in the sentence shows second person plural deixis</p>

39.39	<p>You mean Ra?</p> <p>The sun God ra? So, where exactly is your grandfather</p>	<p>the word "you" refers to Horus. Zaya is confused whether Ra is Horus' grandfather. because all this time Horus hid Ra's status as the egyptian sun god.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis</p>
42.31	<p>And put mortal below deck if you want him to live</p>	<p>The word "you" refers to Mortal. this is what Defender said, if you want Horus to live, Mortal puts Horus under the deck.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis</p>
43.56	<p>Crawl back to shadow you thinking wrom! You shall never feast on my creation</p>	<p>You Say Referring to Set, Lord Ra said that Set would not be able to enjoy the event, because</p>



		<p>all this depended on god Ra.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis.</p>
44.20	Egypt must never be destroyed by choice. So you see there are things worse than Set	<p>The word "you" refers to Horus. Defender doesn't want an Egyptian destruction worse than Set.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis.</p>
45.28	You plan to quench the desert fire. To kill Set to become king as your father wished	<p>The word "you" refers to Horus. the defender says he plans to ask who set the desert on fire, as well as kill Set, as Orisis wants.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis.</p>
1.02.32	It's too dangerous. Are you	The word "you" Refers

	<p>worried about me?</p> <p>No, it's just my aim with as spear is not what it was</p>	<p>to Bek. Horus said was he worried over the plot to kill Set, as the people wanted.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis.</p>
1.05.14	<p>Pretty girl, yhou don,t belong in battle</p>	<p>the word "you" refers to Zaya. Horus said that Zaya didn't need to join the battle as he wasn't from that part.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis.</p>
1.06.35	<p>How were you planning to get in? him? He's seen the plans. He know the way</p>	<p>The word "you" refers to Horus. Mortal tells Defender that Horus knows the way to get to the Pyramids where Set is.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second</p>

		person singular deixis.
1.07.16	So you chose that one you though would please him the most. I dress to please to please my sel	The word "You" refers to Bek. It is said by Zaya that he dresses or dresses according to his liking and happiness.  The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis.
1.08.20	Would it kill you say "please"? I'am really not in the mood to argue. Go get it for me. I command you	The word "You" refers to Mortal. God Ra doesn't want to argue with Mortal, and wants this matter to end soon.  The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis.
1.11.54	It's Lettuce! Your Father Dropped His ground. Tghat was not only extremely stupid	The word "You" Refers to Horus. The god Ra told Horus that the land of Egypt on the Nile was a very fertile land. that's why Set wants to

		<p>take that territory from Orisis hands.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis.</p>
1.12.29	<p>It's fine I'll do it. I though you were a stray baboon. I told you I'd be the one to face to sphinx</p>	<p>The word "you" refers to Horus. Defender tells Horus that Horus is too kind and mistakenly thinks that Horus is a liar Pig, and that Bek himself will face Set.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis.</p>
1.17.00	<p>Your beloved is with me, Bek? Zaya, it's me I knew if there was a way, you would find it.</p>	<p>The word "Your" refers to Bek. Horus said that defender's lover, Zaya will always be in the protection of Horus.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis.</p>

1.17.08	But i can't see you listen, we can be together again you can return, but how?	<p>The word "We" Refers to Horus. that Bek couldn't see Horus. and the Bek wants to continue with Horus and Zaya.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis.</p>
1.17.26	Horus is a just god, as you said he would be. You are probably thinking "I told you so" right now. Well, yes just a little	<p>The word "You" refers to Bek, that Horus is a just god, as Bek said.</p> <p>The word "you" in the sentence below found in the movie god of eqypt, namely Refer to listeners, or more than one person.</p>
1.17.34	It's so good to hear you voice everything going to be fine, Zaya. Trust me, Horus is going to bring you back	<p>The word "you" refers to Zaya. Mortal tells Zaya that he is happy, that Zaay is fine and has voiced that Horus will</p>

		<p>bring Zaya back into Bek's lap.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis.</p>
1.18.23	<p>Goof thing you saw those plans.</p> <p>If you didn't know which one it was, this would truly be impossible</p>	<p>The word "you" refers to Horus. Mortal said he wasn't sure about Horus's ridiculous plan and afraid that the plan won't work.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis.</p>
1.19.45	<p>I find your dependence on chance troubling if you continue to survive, I may need to study further</p>	<p>The word "you" refers to Bak. that Horus is dependent on Defender. and and the defender wants to keep Horus alive and wants to learn a lot more from Horus.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second</p>

		person singular deixis.
1.26.10	<p>Hiathor, what are you dring ?</p> <p>This Mortai's beloved bears no theasure for the scales perhaps wecan help her you ask much, mistress</p>	<p>The word "you" refers to Hiathor. hator is a mortal lover. harthior is a fat girl. and mortals don't care about that.</p> <p>The word "you" in a sentence shows second person singular deixis.</p>
1.26.52	<p>I command you to release me you can it command me you know why</p>	<p>The words "you" are referring to Set, because set has been captured by Defender. set rebelled for Defender to release him. but defender doesn't want to.</p> <p>The word "You" in the sentence is a form of second person deixis in addition to having a singular form such as above also has a plural form, namely you and</p>

		<p>the persona form</p> <p>the second singular</p> <p>which is added to the</p> <p>word all, like you all,</p> <p>you all, and so on.</p>
1.27.00	<p>I'm the goddess of love if don't</p> <p>to this I'm nothing I can't lose</p> <p>you again</p>	<p>The word "you" refers</p> <p>to Horus. Horus is the</p> <p>grandson of Ra, a god</p> <p>of love. without Horus,</p> <p>Ra senses that he is</p> <p>nothing in Egypt. and</p> <p>Ra was very afraid of</p> <p>losing Horus again.</p> <p>The word "You" in the</p> <p>sentence is a form of</p> <p>second person deixis in</p> <p>addition to having a</p> <p>singular form such as</p> <p>above also has a plural</p> <p>form, namely you and</p> <p>the persona form</p> <p>the second singular</p> <p>which is added to the</p>



		word all, like you all, you all, and so on.
1.32.36	None is mightier below the sun then honor me as I've honored you	Your Word Refers to Set. Lord Ra says that he is the sun god who respects the contents of the world, and Ra wants Set too.  The word "you" in the sentence above refers to the second person plural deixis
1.33.41	It's true....  I did not want you to have children this was a kindness, because I did you to miss them	The word "you" refers to Set". It was said by Lord Ra to Set, that Ra did not want Set to have a child, so that Set would be his nephew and his people.  The word "you" in the sentence above refers to the second person plural deixis

1.45.49	You don't think your eye might have been more useful than a wounded thief	<p>The word "you" refers to Horus. Karfena defender tells Horus that Horus thinks his eyes are no more useful than a wounded thief, the culprit in this case is Set.</p> <p>The word "you" in the sentence above refers to the second person singular deixis</p>
1.45.56	I'm sorry for everything I've done to you. Including this accepted.	<p>The word "you" refers to defender. Horus apologizes to Defender for thinking the wrong thing</p> <p>The word "you" in the sentence above refers to the second person singular deixis</p>
1.46.33	I told you I'd steal your other eye. But you could have saved me	The word "you" refers to Horus. set says he

	trouble and told me you didn't need it.	could take Horus' eye out again. but Horus says he doesn't need it
1.51.39	We make a good time. Are you sure you're not a god? What would be the god of?	The word "You" Refers to Horus". mortals say that there is nothing better than Horus being a God in Egypt.  The word "you" in the sentence above refers to the second person singular deixis
1.52.51	I have never been in debt. And yet I am in debt to you, grandson. Ask what ever you will.	The word "you" Refers to Set. That Ra doesn't owe Set to give him grandchildren. and Lord Ra told him to ask for whatever Set wanted.  The word "you" in the sentence above refers to the second person singular deixis
1.52.59	Mountains will kneel before you.	The word "you" refers

	<p>The winds will do your bidding. Answer quickly,for Apophis still hungers,</p>	<p>to Horus. Lord Ra said that the mountains would sift to him. the wind will make its bid. if Horus had to answer that question quickly. does Horus want to become an Egyptian God. The word "you" in the sentence above refers to the second person singular deixis.</p>
1.55.55	<p>Are you thinking I'd misplace Egypt is greates treasure? You think they'd miss me If I were gone a few days?</p>	<p>The word "you" refers to Horus. god ra said whether he was guilty of placing Horus as an egyptian god, before he departed a few days. The word "you" in the sentence above refers to the second person</p>

		singular deixis. this refers to horus not being in the place of conversation
--	--	--

Second person deixis, namely giving a reference to someone or engaging in a conversation. From the transcript of the film Gods is Egypt, the pronoun "you" indicates the interlocutor of the messenger. So, it can be categorized into the plural form of second person deixis.

The word "your" in speech refers to a person who be the interlocutor and act as object in sentences and act as listener. So that categorized as people second.

### c. Third Person Deixis

Third person deixis, namely giving a form of reference to someone who is not speaker or listener of the utterance. Third person deixis used in the film Maleficent namely: she, they, him, his, he, her, it, them and their.

Minute	Third Person	Description
4.10	And how was Horus, the king-to-be, preparing for his great day?	The word "his" refers to HorUs in the third person. this happens a conversation between Zaya and Bek. they both question Horus' preparations to become a

		<p>king.</p> <p>Single third person deixis – "his" refers to the person outside conversation between speaker and listener. When used in sentences, the third person singular form of the pronoun can only function as an object</p>
5.01	<p>Could the people love him more? Maybe Lord Horus doesn't think we need boring speeches.</p>	<p>The word "Him" refers to Horus. this happens a conversation between Zaya and Bek questioning whether Horus needed a long Speech when he was crowned King.</p> <p>Single third person deixis – "him" refers to the person outside conversation between speaker and listener. When used in sentences,</p>

		the third person singular form of the pronoun can only function as an object
5.07	Many toasts were required. I was doing deeds of which songs will be sung. The great lion he slayed was terrorizing village.	<p>The word "He" refers to Mortal. they are preparing a song to be sung at the coronation of the king. But the lion that Mortal killed was terrorizing the Village.</p> <p>The word "he" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
9.41	I say they are equal. Symbols of lives well-lived.	<p>The word "They" refers to Horus and Set, this conversation takes place between Bek and Zaya, they say that Horus and Set are symbols of life.</p> <p>The third person plural deixis is "They". Generally "they"</p>

		<p>only used for humans. Plural objects or concepts are expressed by another way; for example by repeating the noun (reduplication) or by changing the syntax.</p> <p>They have no variation in shape so that in any position that's the only form that's used.</p>
9.54	<p>But today, we crown a new king . And one day, he will have a legacy of his own.</p>	<p>The word "we" refers to the Egyptian people. and they hope that the crowning of Horus as the new King of Egypt, will give inheritance to his people.</p> <p>The word "his" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
18.50	<p>But how could I free her from all this? It was the</p>	<p>The word "it" refers to Zaya, where Zaya works for Set.</p>



	maddest of all plans.	<p>they want to free Zaya from Set.</p> <p>The word "her" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
20.13	<p>Set's army return with spoils of war. His vault will be unlocked to night. The perfect time for someone to sneak inside.</p>	<p>The word "his" refers to Set. Horus and Bek plan to kidnap Zaya when Set and his army have returned with the spoils of war. and it was done while putting the armor in the cupboard, that's when they planned to enter.</p> <p>The word "his" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
20.19	<p>Why? They say Horus' eyes are kept there. He would give his power again.</p>	<p>The word "them" refers to the army of sets. that the army of Set kept the eye of</p>

		<p>Horus in the basecamp.</p> <p>The third person plural deixis is "They". Generally "they" only used for humans. Plural objects or concepts are expressed by another way; for example by repeating the noun (reduplication) or by changing the syntax.</p> <p>They have no variation in shape so that in any position that's the only form that's used.</p>
20.43	<p>He's built himself fire pit.</p> <p>He must cook massive feasts. It's the pit to center of the world.</p>	<p>the word "he" in the conversation refers to Set.</p> <p>Horus says this to Bek, that if Set is capable of massive cooking, then the world will be on Set.</p> <p>The word "himself" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation</p>

		going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene
20.49	The souce of his power.No feasts.Found it.	the word "His" Refers to Set. That set lacks the power to create a massive party. The word "his" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene
23.27	He shall see it from dawn to dusk. Your saticsfaction is worth more than gold.	The word "He" Refers to Set. Bek tells Horus that the set will see the glory of Horus' kingdom, from morning till night. Horus' happiness is worth more than gold. While the third person pronoun is in the plural form, the third person pronoun can be indicated by the word "your".

34.16	Without treasure, she won't be allowed through the Final Gate. What do you offer? She can't pass into the Afterlife.	<p>The word "She" refers to Zaya, this is a conversation between Bek and Horus. That Zaya must bring tribute to pass through the last gate. otherwise, he would not be able to enter the afterlife.</p> <p>The word "she" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
35.09	Now give them to me. You've done nothing! My eyes. Spend the rest of your days wandering around sightless.	<p>The word "Them" refers to the Egyptian people. this happens a conversation between Defender and Horus. That Hirus is currently unable to see, and Bek wants Horus to give up some of it to Bek.</p> <p>While the third person pronoun is in the plural</p>

		form, the third person pronoun can be indicated by the word "your".
36.09	It's where he keeps his power locked up, right? If I could you kill him?	<p>the word "he" shows on Set. Defender says that the source of Set's power is there, and Bek asks Horus for permission to kill Set.</p> <p>The word "his" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene.</p> <p>The word "his" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
38.35	I'll find him. And find whichever of his allies was clever enough to steal back this eye.	<p>The word "he" refers to Set. The Bek knows where the set ally is and the point is. and want to take it from Set</p> <p>The word "him" refers to the</p>

		<p>singular third person deixis.</p> <p>this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene.</p> <p>The word "him" refers to the singular third person deixis.</p> <p>this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
41.43	<p>What is this? You dare bring a mortal to the source of Creation? He's valuable to me. I could not leave him behind.</p>	<p>The word "He" refers to Horus, this is a conversation between Ursu and Ra. Ra said that Horus was very precious to him, and could not leave him.</p> <p>The word "him" refers to the singular third person deixis.</p> <p>this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
46.56	<p>Isn't this a bit excessive? She'd want them to fight to the death anyway. She was</p>	<p>The word "She" refers to Zaya, this is a conversation between Defender and</p>

	your wife. All the more reason to kill her.	<p>Mortal. that zaya wants Defender's fight with Set, and wants to free Zaya from Set's clutches</p> <p>While the third person pronoun is in the plural form, the third person pronoun can be indicated by the word "your".</p>
55.06	Where, he going? Who's he allying with? His only ally is the mortal. It's hardly an army,is it?	the word "His" refers to the Bek, this is a conversation between Set and Mortal. Set asks who the Bek is allied with.
55.12	I overhard them. The mortal spoke of bargain he'd made with Horus. This is one ambitious mortal.	The word "Them" refers to Urshu and Bek, this is a conversation between Mortal and SetI overhard them. The mortal spoke of the deal he made with Horus. This is one ambitious human.
58.05	How long has he had his	The word "His" Refers to

	sight? Why do care?	Horus. this happens in a conversation between Ursu and Ra. ra asked when the eye should disappear and how long this can last
1.02.26	We have kill them. "we"? When you go fishing, what's most important? I don't fish. It's the quality of the bait.	The word "Them" refers to the army of Set. this happens a conversation between Mortal and Horus. that Fana had managed to kill Set's army..
06.06.46	It will kill mercilessly all who enter if they cannot answer the riddle,right?	The word "They" in conversation Refers to people who are about to leave the Set Territory. and everyone who wants to go out will meet each other. if they couldn't answer then they would be killed.  While the third person pronoun is in the plural form, the third person pronoun can be indicated by



		the word "they".
1.09.09	Oh, she wouldn't have been with you if she didn't love you. Believe me, I know. I'm going to make it up to her.	<p>The word "He" refers to Zaya. that if Bek loves him then Bek will keep Zaya. and Horus judged them.</p> <p>The word "she" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
1.09.14	But I thought she... Horus is going to bring her back. He said that? I know it's hard to see past his	<p>The word "he" refers to Zaya. this is because Horus, must defend Zaya, even though the eyes of Horus which is the source of Egypt's power have not returned to Horus.</p> <p>The word "her" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
1.10.14	His trusted servants. He only	He Said Referring to

	trust himself. Rich with generous compost.	"Horus". it is a conversation that Horus really believes in himself. and Horus is a young man who has a very sincere and generous heart. The word "himself" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene
1.11.27	No, you won't. Set must be stopped before he destroys us all. You see the wisdom in that, don't you?	The word "He" Refers to Set. This conversation takes place between Bek and Horus, Bek says Set's crimes must be stopped. One way is to kill him. The word "he" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene
1.13.32	[Hathor] You know his Zaya	The word "He" refers to the

	<p>can never come back. The King doesn't have the power. Anubis doesn't have the power. You deceived him.</p>	<p>defender. The conversation that ensues is about Zaya who can't be snatched away from Set. and Horus has no power to take Zaya.</p> <p>The word "his" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
1.13.41	<p>He will probably die trying to break into Set's pyramid. He offered his life. Because he thought he could save her.</p>	<p>the word "He" Refers to Horus. Mortal says that Horus will not be able to enter the Pyрмаid Set. Horus offers himself to Set. because with that Horus thought with the car it could take Zaya from Set's hands.</p> <p>The word "his" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>

1.13.47	He believes what he wants to believe. You've been blind in more ways than one. You really watched the world come into being?	<p>The word "He" refers to Horus. He is very confident in what he wants. even though Hrous was blind. But Horus really made this world a reality.</p> <p>The word "he" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
1.15.48	[Hathor] Are you thinking about her? Of course you are.	<p>The word "He" refers to Zaya. this conversation took place between Defender and Horus. Horus says does Bek love Zaya. with a smile.</p> <p>The word "her" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
1.25.18	Every day, she prayed for you to save Egypt, but you	Kata "Dia" Merujuk pada Ra. Mortal mengatakan

	<p>didn't come. - I was in a tomb. I didn't hear. - No, you didn't listen.</p>	<p>bahwa Ra setiap hari berdoa agar menyelamatkan Mesir.</p> <p>The word "she" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
1.30.43	<p>May they protect him from those who would harm.</p>	<p>The word "they" refers to the people of Egypt. Mortal hopes that the Egyptians will protect him from Set's evil.</p> <p>While the third person pronoun is in the plural form, the third person pronoun can be indicated by the word "they".</p>
1.33.13	<p>Why did you make Osiris King? And why did you give him a son?</p>	<p>The word "He" refers to Orisis. this happens a conversation between Defender and Set. Set asked Ra. why Orisis was given a son while he was not.</p>

1.33.18	<p>And yet you denied me the chance to even give life. - This was your test. - You didn't test him.</p>	<p>Kata "Him" merujuk pada Orisis, dalam hal ini. Set mengatakan kepada Ra mengapa Orisis tidak diuji seperti dirinya.</p> <p>The word "him" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
1.33.24	<p>I gave Osiris the crown of Egypt. And when the time came, he didn't cling to his power.</p>	<p>The word "He" refers to Orisis. Ra told Set. that Orisis will not be able to continue his reign and that will depend on his son Horus</p> <p>The word "his" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
1.33.41	<p>It's true... I did not want you to have children. This was a</p>	<p>Kata "Them" Merujuk pada rakyat Mesir. Ra</p>

	kindness, because I did not want you to miss them	<p>mengatakan bahwa Ra tidak ingin memberikan Set anak, supaya rakyat Mesir, mendapat kasih sayang dari Set.</p> <p>While the third person pronoun is in the plural form, the third person pronoun can be indicated by the word "them".</p>
1.37.02	<p>He should do so with haste. If you don't trust him, trust me. I know we'll be together again.</p>	<p>The word "He" refers to the Bek. this was a conversation between Horus and Zaya. Zaya has to believe in Bek. That the Bekrelaxes so much Zaya.</p> <p>The word "hin" refers to the singular third person deixis. this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
1.37.28	<p>You never give up, do you? Only because Zaya told me</p>	<p>The word "Our" Refers to Defender, Set and Horus.</p>

	not to. You didn't tell her about our bargain?	<p>this happens a conversation between Bek, Ra, and Horus</p> <p>Horus is not a bargain between Defender, Set and Horus.</p> <p>The word "her" refers to the singular third person deixis.</p> <p>this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
1.37.33	Yes, I did tell her. But for some reason, she still believes in you.	<p>The word "He" refers to Zaya. this happened a conversation between Horus and Bek, Horus said whether with this secret Zaya will believe it.</p> <p>The word "her" refers to the singular third person deixis.</p> <p>this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene</p>
1.40.48	Stood beside him as if he were your friend. Oh, I	<p>The word "He" refers to the Bek. Zaya didn't want the</p>



	know how it feels. Favor of a god.	Defender to be too spoiled with Horus. because Horus is a god now.  The word "him" refers to the singular third person deixis.  This is a conversation going on. That the object of the speaker is not at the scene
1.54.35	To live again. To be whole again. Horus mourned his parents	The word "His" refers to Horus. That he is very worried about the death of his parents.  The word "his" refers to the singular third person deixis.  this is a conversation going on. that the object of the speaker is not at the scene

As mentioned earlier, the third person pronoun is one of the most used. The third person pronoun we usually encounter when reading a text or story. In accordance with the name of the term, this pronoun uses a third person point of view in referring to an object or subject.

In English, third person pronouns are also divided into singular and plural forms. The third person singular pronoun can be represented by he or she. While the third person pronoun is in the plural form, the third person pronoun can be represented by their word.

The third person singular form of the pronoun is He dia" (male), She dia" (female) serves as the subject. Him dia" (male) functions as object and her she" (female) functions as an object. It is the noun form that functions as an object. The forms of these personal pronouns are found in the Movie Gods of Egypt.

he word "him, his, her " refers to the singular third person deixis. This is a conversation going on. That the object of the speaker is not at the scene

The word "They" in speech refers to the opponent talk without involving speakers and everyone who inhabit listen what delivered by speaker. The word "he" in speech refers to a person who be the interlocutor and does not act as object in sentence and act as a listener. So that categorized as people second.

### **C. Discussion**

Based on the results of the research on the film Maleficent, the writer presents the following discussion:

#### **1. Types Of Dexis**

Person or person deixis is the giving form to a person or person, which includes three classes of self-pronouns, namely; (a) first person, (b) second person, and (c) third person. For example: you, you, you, you, brothers. Meanwhile, the third person refers to a person who is neither the

speaker nor the listener. For example, he, he, he, them. Pronomina the first person is the speaker reference to himself.

### **Person Deixis**

#### a. First Person Deixis

First person deixis, namely the speaker's reference category to himself or groups that involve himself. In this study the authors found 7 kinds first-person deixis the characters use in their conversation. Deixis these personas, namely: I, me, my, mine, we, our, and us.

Types of First Person Deixis consist of:

- 1) First Person Single
- 2) First Person Plural

#### b. Second Person Deixis

Second person deixis, which is to give the speaker a form of reference to someone or more involved in the conversation.. Second person deixis used in this film, namely: you and your.

Types of Second Person Deixis consist:

- 1) Second Person Single
- 2) Second Person Plural

#### c. Third Person Deixis

Third person deixis, namely giving a form of reference to someone who is not speaker or listener of the utterance. Third person deixis used in the film Maleficent namely: she, they, him, he, her, it, them and their.

Types of Second Person Deixis consist:

- 1) Third Person Single
- 2) Third Person Plural

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the formulation of the problem, we can draw conclusions in the study as follows:

#### A. Conclusions

1. The criteria for people deixis is the participant's role in language events. The role of the participants can be divided into three kinds. The first is the first person, namely the category of speaker's reference to himself or the group he is involved in, for example me, us, we. The second is the second person, namely the category to refer to one or more interlocutors, for example you, you. The criteria for people deixis is the participant's role in language events. The role of the participants can be divided into three kinds.
2. The first is the first person, namely the category of speaker's reference to himself or the group he is involved in, for example me, us, we. The second is the second person, namely the category to refer to one or more interlocutors, for example you, you are brothers. Third is the third person, namely the category to designate other than the speaker's self as well as the interlocutor, whether present or not, for example he or she they.brothers. Third is the third person, namely the category to designate other than the speaker's self as well as the interlocutor, whether present or not, for example he or she they.

The deixis Used In the Film Gods of Egypt, its consist of:

#### 1) Personal deixis, consist:

- a) deixis first person: I, me, my, mine, we, our, us.

- b) second person deixis: you, your
- c) deixis in third person: they, her, she, he, him, her, it, its, their.

## **B. Suggestion**

After doing research on personal deixis in the film Gods of Egypt, Then the writer can give suggestions as follows:

1. The author sees that other deixis is like deixis discourse, deixis time, deixis place and social deixis are also found in this film. So the writer suggest to further researchers who want to do deep research a pragmatic field to conduct research by focusing on one deixis which the author has previously mentioned by using another theory so that it can add more knowledge about deixis.
2. It is hoped that this research can be used as a reference for further research have a desire and interest in pragmatics. And the next researcher expected to develop a more in-depth place deixis research using using implicatures. Further research can use data from various sources such as debate shows, talk shows or novels. Because of that, This research can be a new breakthrough for students and other researchers Next.

## REFERENCES

- Ali, Y.(2012). *A person Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Maher Zein's Album*, Gorontalo University.
- Best, JohnW. 1981.*Research in Education*. Fourth Edition. USA: Prentice-Hall.
- Creswell, John W. (2014). *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitive and Qualitative Reseacrh*. Fourth Edition. Edinburgh Gate: Pearson Education Limited.
- Dwipayani I Made, (2020). Deixis Found In Movie Script Sing. *Kulturistik: Jurnal Bahasa dan Budaya*. Vol. 4, No. 1, Januari 2020, 44-55.
- Dylgjeri, A., & Kazazi, L. (2013). *Deixis in Modern Linguistics and Outside*. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 2(4), 87–96.  
<https://doi.org/10.5901/ajis.2012.v2n4p87>
- Fadlilah, Elis (2018). An Analysis Of Deixis Using “*Beauty And The Beast*” Movie Script. *Professional Journal of English Education*, Vol.1 No.4, p. 413-420.
- Kurnia, Saputri (2016). An Analysis Of Deixis In Black Swan Movie Script. *Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra Volume 5 No.1*. p. 13-18.
- Lestari, Wiwin P. (2015) *The Study of Deixis in Song Lyrics of Bruno Mars' Doo-Wops and Hooligans 2010 Album*, Thesis, English Department Faculty of Learners and Humanities, state University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

- Levinson (1983) in Seken, K. (2015). *Introduction to pragmatics*. Yogyakarta
- Levinson, S. (1983) *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lyons, J. (1977). *Semantics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Marshall R. (1999) in Creswell, John W. (2014). *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. Fourth Edition. Edinburgh Gate: Pearson Education Limited.
- Seken, K. (2015). *Introduction to pragmatics*. Yogyakarta
- Yule, G. (1996) *The Study of Language* 2nd Ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Yulfi, (2017). An Analysis of Deixis And Speech Act Used In English Teaching And Learning Process. *Journal of Linguistics, English Education and Art (LEEA)* Volume 1 No 1. 82-90.