IDENTIFYING DEIXIS IN *WONDER MOVIE* (2017)

Yuliana Dg. Macora
Riski Meilani

Abstract: This research purposed to find out the types of deixis in the movie titled *Wonder* and determine what is dominant deixis used. The object of the research is *Auggie Pullman* utterances. To identifying the types of deixis in *Wonder*, the researcher used the theory by Yule (1996) then determined what was the dominant deixis used in that film. This type of research is qualitative research. In collect the data, the researcher used script of *Wonder* movie (2017). The result of the research showed that the three types of deixis using theory of Yule (1996) such as person, time, and place deixis. The use of person deixis represented to *Auggie* and the participant in the movie. While, the time deixis represented to the timing of the conversation in the movie. Moreover, the place deixis represented to the distance of place or location from the conversation in the movie. The dominant deixis used is person deixis which is consist 254 deictic expressions from 285 data.
Keywords: *Identifying, Deixis, Deictic expressions, Wonder*

In linguistics, deixis refers to the phenomenon that requires contextual information to understand the meaning of certain words and phrases in a sentence. When the semantic meaning of a word is fixed but its indicative meaning changes with time or place, it is called deixis.

In our communication, language is used to convey our feeling or meaning by the speakers to the listeners. Deixis is the study of indexical expression in language dialogue, prologue, and monologue. Deixis can change the meaning depends on the context situation like who, when, or where it is happening. Deixis is classified into several categories such as personal, time, place, discourse, and social. The categories can be used to analyze the language that sometimes feels difficult to understand.

In this time, the researcher decided to identifying the kinds of deixis and what are dominant deixis used through the film as further learning related to deixis that we often use in our daily lives such as when we communicate with people, read texts, listen to music, or watching movies. Deixis cannot be separated from it all, that is why we need to learn more about deixis. The researcher uses film as the main tool because nowadays, film is not just for entertaining people, but we can learn through it. The researcher chose Wonder the movie as an object analysis because it is one of many great films evidenced by five times received major nominations in 2018 Oscar. Wonder is the story about 10 years old kid who had a very rare facial deformity which made him got insecurities and shunned by the children in his school, but he does not give up and keep struggling for it. This movie contains many deictic words that can be interesting to be identifying. Otherwise, the researcher hopes this research can be useful for everyone,speciallyforthosewhowantt0 learn about deixis.

1. Deixis

Deixis is a branch of linguistics. The word deixis appears from the Greek word Deiktitos which means "thing of direct appointment". The words 'I', 'here', 'now', are deictic. A word like that does not have a fixed referent. However, the reference in words here, now, only known if it is also known who, where, and what time the words were spoken. Sasmita et al. (2018) state "Usually it has a relationship with context of the utterance, such as who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gestures of the speaker, or the current location in the discourse". Another statement by Yule (1996) stated that deixis is defined as a technical term for one of the ultimate elemental things we do with utterances. Deixis also is interpreted as a word whose references adjust depending on the context. In order to know what the speaker or writer means in an utterance or sentence, the address or listeners should understand the meaning what is the context of the sentences or utterance, at least we should know who the reference is.

2. Kinds of Deixis

Based on Yule's (1996) theory, there are three types of deixis, there are person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis.

a. Personal Deixis

The personal deixis instructions are transmitted in the code of the participants of the voice event, who are related to the

utterance in question. The categories of personal deixis include three categories: the first person is the speaker grammatical reference to himself; the second person is the speaker code related to one or more addresses or has been received; and the third person is the reference to the address. Yule (1996)defined that person deixis involves the speaker and the addressee and operates in a basic three-part division.

The first person deixis refers, is to the speaker or group with the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns (I, me, my, mine, myself) and plural pronouns (we, us, our, ours, ourselves). It can be divided into exclusive the first person deixis which refers to a group and addressee. For the examples in singular pronouns, *"I loveMinecraft, science and dressing up for Halloween"* an example in plural pronouns *"why are we whispering?","we should be asking ourselves all the time"*.

The second person deixis is a reference to a person or the identified the addressees such as (You, your, yours, yourself, yourselves). For example the sentence like, *"But it's okay if you stare too" "but, what about your gray hair?".*

The third person deixis reference to referents not identified as the speaker (it, its, itself, they, them, their, theirs, themselves) and usually imply the gender like (he, him, his, himself, she, her, hers, herself). The example of the sentences such as *"they have helped me to breath, to see..." , "he is coming", "she fell asleep".*

b. Time Deixis

"Temporal or time deixis concerns with the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance is spoken" (Noerrofi'a and Bahri, 2019). Time deixis will easy to know if the participants understand when is the time of the speaker took the conversation.

Here are some words include as time deixis: now, today, tomorrow, yesterday, months, tonight, after, before, and any others expressions which can be used according to the time when it took. Example for sentences *"Tomorrow is friday"* The word "tomorrow" is included in the time deixis it refers to the next day. From the discussion, the time taking discussed on Thursday because the word tomorrow refers to the next day on Sunday. Another

sentence like *"Next week, I start fifth grade"* the word next week, point out that the day he uttered that sentence is the day before he starts his five grade on the next week. According to Yule (1996), "The shapes of temporal deixis like now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next week, last weeks, and this week."

c. Place Deixis

Place deixis also called spatial deixis is a sort of deixis that involves the encoding of the spatial area relative to the member with inside speech occasion that is demonstrate "here" and "there".Yule (1996) stated that "Contemporary English make us of best two adverbs, "here" and "there, for the primary distinction, however as textual content and in a few dialects, a much larger set of deictic expressions can be found".

In other words, region deixis is an expression used to expose the vicinity relative to the vicinity of a player withinside the conversation. Place deixis is relative to the speaker's area. They are the proximal (close to the speaker) and the distal (away from the speaker). Some examples of Place Deixis are given below:
- *"Going to school **here** one day"*
- *"You don't to do **this**"*
- *"What are they saying down **there**?"*

3. The Function of Deixis

According to Yule's Deixis theory, the function of Deixis is to indicate things to indicate the meaning of things. Each deictic has its own function grammatical in a sentence basically the grammatical function is similar to the function of pronouns. Person deixis is divided into three types they are first person, second person, and third person. First person deixis, referred to the speaker or uttered, second person deixis referred to the listeners or addressee or who has received the message in the conversation also third person deixis that referred to who is neither listeners nor addressed.

The function of time deixis is to refer or pointing when the time conversation was done. And the last is place deixis, place deixis is referred where the location of conversation takes place. Place deixis is divided into two types, it could be proximal (closed to the speaker) and distal (far away from the speaker).

4. Movie as a Media Literacy

In learning about deixis, we usually use a book as the media to analyze kinds of deixis but nowadays, technology has been developed rapidly. In teaching learning process, it is not only used by reading habits but we can through many resources that also involved another component such as audio, visual, and combination of both even though reading is the most important of the resource. Film also called a movie is a series we can show the illusion of moving images due to the phi effect optical illusion when viewed on a screen. In recent, Jumiati (2016) states that visual is clear and has great material potential as an aid to develop writing skills and can provide both contexts and stimulation for a variety of activities. So, using movies is not only for entertaint people but also useful for education. Another statement by Sasmita et al. (2018) "Deixis is very important to study as one of the teaching materials or instructional media in order to facilitate the students to understand and how to analyze the movie".

5. Point of View In Film

Asgenerallypoint of view or POV refers directly to a shot to represents a character's point of view. We only see the point of view in story telling from the character's story. All movies and television shows present their stories from a certain point of view, and it will changes depends onthe story or at least how the audience feels about the characters or situations.

Now, there are several points of view that have different functions and can change depending on the particular point of view as follows:

a. **First Person Point of View**

The first person point of view curbs what the audience looks to the viewpoint of a single character. Expanded use of this subjective viewpoint can be problematic because we can never see our point of view character's reactions. Films (and there are not many) that use firstperson POV usually focus on the characters that we can see rather than the character who sees them. However, it is especially hard to connect with a character without seeing their face in the scene.

b. **Third Person Point of View**

The limited third person point of view gives the action from the mindset of an ideal observer. This is the most common narrative characteristic in TV and movies. Most of the time it appears in combination with subjective passages (such as the example of a husband arguing with his wife). The term "limited" refers to the idea that we only know the feelings and thought processes of a few characters, rather than the entire. As we begin to know more about the supporting characters because of the narrator, the film moves to an omniscient point of view.

c. **Omniscient Point of View**

The omniscient point of view reveals what the characters are thinking. This requires some kind of narration, graphics, or voice over. An omniscient narrator or POV, it will tell the story without being attached to a single character or group of characters. This point of view is very successful in television series and often includes information that viewers may have missed.

6. Audience Theory

Stuart Hall developed the reception theory, popularly known as Audience Theory or reader's reception theory, in 1973. His essay 'Encoding and Decoding Television Discourse' focuses on the encoding and decoding of the content given to the audience no matter the form of media such as magazines or papers, television or radios, and games. Today, theorists who do the analysis of media through reception theory often derive results from the experience of an audience created by watching a film, game or book.

The receiving theory concept points out that, a movie, book, or game even though ithas none or some inherent meaning, the audience who watch them or experience it make a meaning. The audience comes into an understanding of the happenings of the text or screen."It is unnecessary that the audience will decode the message encoded by the author just the same" (Stuart Hall, 1973).

The encoded messages usually contain shared rules and symbols common with other people. So the encoder or sender has to think about how the receiver will perceive the message. While, the decoding would be a successful deliver only if the message sent by the encoder is understood completely to its content as it was intended.

The messages sent with verbal or nonverbal clues and gestures do not bring the same result as always intended by the sender, bringing a generally different meaning an insight to the concept sent. Thus, the distortion occurs when the audience cannot understand the concept of having a different take on the conclusion itself. Such distortion can be because of age, gender, religion, race, political views, ethnicity, class,

culture and the mood in which the audience who receive the message.

7. *Wonder* The Movie

Wonder is an American 2017 film family dramatization directed by Stephen Chbosky and composed by Jack Thorne, Steven Conrad, and Chbosky. It is based on a 2012 novel of the same title by R. J. Palacio and stars Julia Roberts, Owen Wilson, Jacob Tremblay, Noah Jupe, Izabela Vidovic, Mandy Patinkin, and Daveed Diggs.

The movie, tells approximately a boy with Treacher Collins syndrome who looking to struggle. It changed into launched in the United States on November 17, 2017, by Lionsgate.

RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher attends qualitative research. According to Sugiyono (2010) "research method is procedure and technique to get the data with certain purpose and function". To answer the research questions stated in the first chapter, the researcher identified the deixis found in the dialogue of the movie script. Then, the researcher found out the dominant deixis uttered by the main characters of the movie.

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on Yule's (1996) theory, deixis consists of three parts that are person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis.

a. Person deixis

In person deixis, it is devided into three which are first person, second person, and third person.

1) First person Deixis

The first person deixis (I, me, my, mine, we, us, our) referred to the utterance or speaker in the dialogue. Subject "I" is the singular pronoun, "we" are the subject of plural, "me" and "us" as the object, "my" and "mine" belonging to the possessive pronoun of "I" then "our" belonging with the speaker and other people. Those first person pronoun data, which is an example of each sentence below

Scene 1 (00:00:47 – 00:04:29)

"I know I'm not an ordinary ten-year-old kid"

In this scene, Auggie was talking about himself or his point of view. He talked about how he spent his daily activities does ordinary things literally seems like ordinary things in his age. But his face made him different from another

kid. Since that, he always wore an astronaut's helm to cover up his face.

The word "I" refers to Auggie and addressed to the audience. He wanted the audience know about himself and convinced them that he really did normal things like kids his age.

Scene 3 (00:10:20 – 00:11:58)
"Why are we whispering?"

This scene was taking place in the kitchen where only they both there. Nate told Auggie if any kids in the school try to pushes him, he should push them back no matter what. He told Auggie while whispering because he was afraid of Isabel would hear it and scold him.

The word "we" refers to Auggie and Nate in the conversation. Auggie was replied to Nate when he suggested Auggie fight everyone who pushed him.

Scene 19 (00:44:18 – 00:45:55)

"For me, Halloween is thebest holiday in the world."

This scene, when the Halloween day. Auggie was really excited because the day he would waiting, finally came. With a happy feeling, he went to school wearing his favorite costume. He was very confident since people who think that he is a plague, now is touching him without hesitation. They did even know who is behind the costume. That is why Auggie really loves Halloween more than other holidays.

The word "me" refers to Auggie. He wanted the audience know the reason why Halloween become his favorite holiday.

Scene 37 (01:40:43 – 01:45:34)
"It's like that last precept Mr. Browne gave us"

This scene when Auggie graduated day, he recalled the message from his teacher Mr. Browne once said that *"be kind, for everyone is fighting a hard battle...."* which is the ending of this film.The word "us" refers to Auggie and his classmates were studied in the class with Mr. Browne.

Scene 22 (00:53:58 – 00:55:48)
"You don't have to be myfriend"

This scene was taking place in the cafeteria. When the lunchtime Auggie ate alone, Jack tried to join him but he asked him to leave. Kids next to his table started

to gossiping him and suspected that Jack had caught the plague so Jack did not want to friends again with him. Summer who heard that, then moved to Auggie's table to having lunch with him. Summer started to introduced herself, but Auggie already knows her because they were classmates. Summer who suddenly wanted to befriend with him, made Auggie suspect that Mr. Thusman was asked her to be friend with him which made their both arguing. She swore that she sincerely wanted to befriend him. After that argue, they decided to befriend each, Auggie also tells what happened between Jack and himself.

The word "we" refers to Auggie and Summer. Since she said wants to be a friend with Auggie.

Scene 20 (00:45:56 – 00:50:23)
"So just don't compare your bad days at school to mine, okay?"

This scene was taking place in Auggie's room. It is when Via asks him what was actually happened with him but he shouted and asked her to leave him alone. Via stayed. She thought that she deserved to know it because Auggie had snatched her day with her mother. Auggie tells her about Jack who said that he would killed himself if his face look like Auggie. Via gets shocked because she thinks that Jack is a nice one. Auggie says no one is nice there, he regretted his decision to go to school. Via then said that not only him who has bad days, she was also. Auggie deniest it and asked her do not compare it with him.

The word "mine" refers to Auggie or himself. Since Via said, he is not the only one who having a bad day and compared her days to him.

2) Second Person Deixis
Second person deixis included (You, your, yourself) referred to the addressee or listeners or people who received the message in the conversation. Those had been the data consist from the second person deixis one instance every one of the present sentences.

Scene 1 (00:00:47 – 00:04:29)
"You said that science is "supposably really hard." Twice"

This scene was taking place in the science lab. It was Auggie's first day coming to school accompanied by his mother. Mr. Thusman asked the three

students namely Julian, Charlotte, and Jack to take Auggie around the school. Everyone makes the same face at first because kids are not good at hiding it when they feel strange with Auggie's face. Julian began to introduce every room in that school until they arrived at the science lab. Julian said that the subject was difficult and Auggie might fail. He starter to introduce some items in the lab such as tables, chairs, incubators, even erasers. Julian seems like intimidated Auggie with questions that were inappropriate to ask. But Auggie can handle it. He suddenly corrected his misspelling when he wants to says "supposedly" but become "supposably" Auggie also suggested he homeschooling himself. Shame on Julian, Jack smiles contentedly while leaving him follows Auggie.

The word "you" is uttered by Auggie and addressed to Julian since Auggie was corrected his misspelling "supposedly" become "supposably" twice.

Scene 8 (00:20:00 – 00:26:23)
"But what about your gray hair?"

This scene, was taking place in Auggie's room. He blames himself because he has an ugly face, no one even talks to him and some students also bullied him. His mother patiently said that he is not ugly it is a map that shows where it will going include the wrinkles on her face and it is never ugly. Heard about that, Auggie also asked about her gray hair that makes his mother laugh and replied that it was a compliment from his father, Nate. Auggie also apologized to his parents for his actions before.

The word "your" is uttered by Auggie and addressed to Isabel or his mother since he asked his mother about her gray hair while stared on her.

Scene 24 (00:59:37 – 01:01:10)
"Well, but why don't you just tell her yourself?"

In this scene when Miranda calling Auggie after a long time. Through the phone, she said that she really missed him. Auggie tells about his new school and his friend Summer makes Miranda glad to hear that. She also asked where Via is and Auggie answer that she goes out with her boyfriend a man he met last week with his mother. Miranda then sends a message to Via through Auggie that she is missing her

very much and when Auggie asked her why she did not say so by herself, Miranda immediately hung up and said that her mother called her and had to take her.

The word "yourself" is uttered by Auggie and addressed to Miranda since she wanted Auggie to convey her longing to Via which makes Auggie ask why not tell it by herself.

3) Third Person Deixis

The third person (*He, Him, Himself, She, Her, It, Its, They, Them, Their*)referred to the person who is not the speaker or addressee in words, or in conversation. Third person deixis is a word that comes to a reference that is not identified as a speaker or receiver.Those were the data consists of the fthird person give an example of every sentence that exists.

Scene 19 (00:44:18 – 00:45:55)
"He didn't even know who I was"

In this scene when Auggie was celebrating Halloween day in the school. With confidence, he walking straight goes to the school wearing his favorite costume Ghost face. Everyone did not notice him behind that costume. Greets each other and hi-five with strangers.

The word "he" is uttered by Auggie and addressed to the stranger behind the costume who did a hi-five with him.

Scene 1 (00:00:47 – 00:04:29)

"Star Wars movie with him"

This scene was taking place in the family room when Auggie was talking about his daily activities like eat ice cream, ride a bike, playing sports, Minecraft, science, and dressing up for Halloween. He also spent to watching Star Wars with his dad, Nate.

The word "him" an utterance by Auggie and addressed to Nate or Auggie's father.

Scene 20 (00:45:56 – 00:50:23)
"He said he'd kill himself if he looked like me"

This scene was taking place in Auggie's room when Via asked him what actually happened with him. Auggie tells her about Jack who said in his behind that he would kill himself if his face looked like Auggie.

The word "himself" is uttered by Auggie and addressed to Jack since Auggie overhears Jack said that he will kill himself. Jack does not know Auggie exists behind the costume he was wearing at that time.

Scene 18 (00:43:04 – 00:44:17)
"She threw up all over it"

This scene was taking place in the kitchen when Auggie reported to his mother that the costume he wanted to wear tomorrow had been ruined by Daisy

His mother then suggested him to wear his old costume Ghostface.

The word "she" is uttered by Auggie and addressed to Daisy or his dog since she had been ruined Auggie's costume for Halloween.

Scene 24 (00:59:37 – 01:01:10)
"No. But I made one friend. Her name's Summer"

This scene when Auggie had been born which to him sunded hilarious. It started with teenage doctor for the first time assisting in childbirth then continued by his father who took a massive video camera also aids the situation. And for him, the most hilarious is when he was successfully born with an unusual face.

The word "it" is reffers to the process when he was born.

Scene 2 (00:04:30 – 00:10:19)
"Um... who are they?"

This scene was taking place in the school. It was Auggie's first day coming to school accompanied by his mother. Mr. Thusman asked three students namely Julian, Charlotte, and Jack to take Auggie around the school.

The word "they" is reffers to Julian, Charlotte, and Jack who had been chosen by Mr. Thusman.

Scene 22 (00:53:58 – 00:55:48)
"I know Tushman talked to some kids before school started and told them theyhad to be friends with me."

This scene was taking place in the cafeteria. This is when Auggie thought that Summer wanted to be friends with him because of Mr.Thusman who asked to other kids before.

The word "them" is reffers to the kids at the school or his school friends.

Scene 2 (00:04:30 – 00:10:19)
"You can learn a lot about people from their shoes"

This scene was taking place in the school. It was Auggie's first day coming to school accompanied by his mother. Atthe first time Julian, Charlotte, and Jack could not hiding their expressions when they met Auggie. Their sigh made Auggie look down as usually and automatically look at their shoes which according to him we can learn their characteristics through it.

The word "their" is reffers to Julian, Charlotte, and Jack. The kids who he met at first in the school.

After did the classifications of person deixis, here is the list of the number of person deixis used in the movie script and it will be explained into the table 1 below.

Table 1. The Percentage of Data Identifying Time Deixis

No	Personal Deixis		Frequency
	Types	**Category**	
1.	1st person	I	100
		Me	17
		My	22
		Mine	1
		We	5
		Us	2
		Our	1
2.	2nd Person	You	43
		Your	9
		Yourself	1
3.	3rd Person	He	8
		Him	3
		Himself	1
		She	3
		Her	4
		It	18
		They	12
		Them	3
		Their	1
	Total		**254**

In the first person deixis based on the table of finding above, the researcher found that first person deixis 148 data was as a dominant used which refers to the main

character Auggie. In the second place, the researcher found that second person and third person deixis has the same number of frequencies, that is 53 times used which referred to the addressee or the listener in the conversation.

b. Time Deixis

Time deixis is a word that refers to the time of the speakers utterance. The sentences like: now, yesterday, today, last year, this year, next weeks, this week, are examples of time deixis. Those where the data consists of the time deixis give an example of every sentence that exists.

Scene 1 (00:00:47 – 00:04:29)
"Not even my birth was ordinary"

This scene was taking place in the playground. Auggie was talking about himself or monologue. He explained that he really does ordinary things like kids 10 but looks not ordinary since he was born.

The word "my birth" is refers to the time in the past when he was born.

Scene 1 (00:00:47 – 00:04:29)
"Next week, I start fifth grade"

This scene when Auggie heard that he will starter his fifth grade in the real school after a long time he just been homeschooling.

The word "next week" is uttered by Auggie and refers to a time where Auggie starts his fifth grade in the general school.

Scene 15 (00:36:35 – 00:38:16)
"Now there's tuna on your face"

This scene was taking place in the cafeteria. It is the first time when Auggie and Jack decided to be a friend. They were ate together. Auggie redused it at first because he thought the way he ate it seems like prehistoric swamp turtle. Jack just laughed and said that he can do more than him while practicing it.

The word "now" refers to the time when Jack practiced his way of eating who looks like a tuna.

Scene 13 (00:30:40 – 00:34:37)
"I mean, if Chewbacca started going to school here one day, I'd probably stare at him a bit, too"

This scene was taking place in the schoolyard which is Auggie favorite comfort zone because the whole school

there does not do anything mean or saying anything or laughs. They just look away then look back. They are just being normal kids who just watched without talk anything. And maybe one day if Chewbacca started going to school, he just doing the same thing as a normal kids there.

The word "one day" refers to a time in the future we do not even know the spesific time when Chewbacca attended.

Scene 22 (00:54:03 – 00:55:48)
"I know Tushman talked to some kids before school started and told them they had to be friends with me"

This scene was taking place in the cafeteria when Summer tried to be friends with Auggie but he thought that it was asked by Mr. Thusman before Auggie into that school.

The word "before" refers to the time when Auggie was not in that school yet.

Scene 16 (00:38:17 – 00:39:58)
"I'm going as Boba Fett this year"

Its after school. Auggie and Jack were talking about their favorite holiday. Auggie said his favorite one is Halloween and said he will wearing his favorite costume, Boba Fett a character in Star Wars.

The word "this year" refers to the time when Halloween come in that year.

Scene 24 (00:59:37 – 01:01:10)
"Yeah. We met him last week. He's super nice"

This scene when Auggie and Miranda in a conversation over the phone. Miranda asked Auggie where Via been. He answers back that Via goes out with her boyfriend, a man he met last week.

The word "last week" refers to the first time Auggie met Justin in the previous week.

Scene 28 (01:10:15 – 01:15:13)
"Every time I came home from the hospital, Daisy was here"

This scene was taking place in the living room. Auggie and his father were reminisced Daisy who has been died at that day. Daisy is a lovely dog of Auggie's family. According to Auggie, Daisy is a true friend hard to find, and every time Auggie returns from the hospital, Daisy always there faithfully waiting for him.

The word "every time" refers to the time when Daisy Always stays there waiting for Auggie from the hospital.

Scene 34 (01:33:26 – 01:38:11)
"I'm going up there someday"

This scene when the whole class taking a trip to a nature reserve in Pennsylvania. Jack asked Auggie to play outside. When Jack wants to pee, Auggie looks up at the sky and said that he will go there someday.

The word "someday" refers to the time when he will go up to the sky one day in the future.

Scene 37 (01:40:43 – 01:45:34)
"Making me go to school. I was so mad at you sometimes. But I'm really happy to be here."

This scene was taking place in the school in Auggie graduation day. Auggie conveys his feeling to his mom that he was really happy because his mother made him go to school even though it is really hard at the first and made him mad sometimes. The word "sometimes" refers to the time he mad occasionally, rather than all of the time.

After did the classifications of time deixis, here is the list of the number of person deixis used in the movie script and it will be explained into the table 2 below.

Table 2. The Percentage of Data Identifying Time Deixis

No	Time Deixis	
	Adverb of time	**Frequency**
1.	My birth	1
2.	Next week	1
3.	Before	2
4.	Now	6
5.	One day	1
6.	After	1
7.	This year	1
8.	Last week	1
9.	Every time	1
10.	Someday	1
11.	Sometimes	1
Total		**17**

Based on the table of finding above, the researcher found that time deixis was used 17 times during the film which is "my birth, next week, before, after, now, one day, this year, last week, every time, someday, and sometimes".

The most used in every scenes is "now" used for 6 times, followed by "before" 2 times. The time deixis referred to the time when the character in the film took a conversation.

c. Place Deixis

Place deixis is related with the location of the speaker and listener. There are two types of place deixis that is proximal place deixis and distal place deixis.

1) Proximal Place Deixis

Place deixis is related to the location of the speaker and listener. There are two types of place deixis that is proximal place deixis and distal place deixis.

Scene 22 (00:53:58 – 00:55:48)
"Okay, I just-- Why are you sitting here then?"

This scene was taking place in the cafeteria when Summer tried to approach Auggie. Summer who suddenly came to Auggie's place made him asked what she was trying to do.

The word "here" is uttered by Auggie and refers to the place on the table where Auggie was having his lunch.

Scene 16 (00:38:17 – 00:39:58)

"Why? Dude, this is after plastic surgery.It takes a lotta work to look this good"

This scene was taking place in the cafeteria when Jack and Auggie were having their lunch. Jack asked Auggie did he ever thought of do the surgery on his face then with a serious expression, Augie answered that he never thought about it. After answering that, they both just laughed. Auggie just joking about it and said that his current face is surgical aid.

The word "this" refer to Auggie's facial area. He was answering Jack's question and said that his facial right now is after surgery.

2) Distal Place Deixis

Proximal terms mean that the listener is near from the speaker such as this, these, and there. However, the researcher will present one example of each of the existing sentences.

Scene 34 (01:33:26 – 01:38:11)
"Look at that"

The word "that" is uttered by Auggie and refers to the sky when he suddenly said that he will go up there.

Scene 16 (00:38:17 – 00:39:58)
"If you live in Alaska or there's a blizzard"

This scene when Auggie and Jack after school. Auggie and Jack are talking about their best holiday, Jack says that the best holiday is Christmas and according to Auggie it is Halloween. Jack likes Christmas because there is snow then Auggie who does not want to lose also said that on Halloween there is also snow but if it is celebrated in Alaska.

The word "there" refers to Alaska.

After did the classifications of place deixis, There is a list of the number of place deixis used in the movie script and will be explained into the table 3 below.

Table 3 The Presentage of Data Identifying Place Deixis

No	Place Deixis		Frequency
	Type	Category	
1.	Proximal	This	1
		Here	6
2.	Distal	That	3
		There	4
Total			14

Based on the table of finding above, the researcher found that place deixis devided into two types proximal and distal. In proximal term, the most used is 'here" 6 times, followed by "this" 1 time while in distal term the most used is "there" 4 times and "that" 3 times. The place deixis which are found in this film reffered to the place where the characters was taking their conversations or explain the distance between the characters and the location in their context.

2. The Dominant Deixis Used In *Wonder* Movie Script

After doing the analysis in the previous presented, the researcher recapitulated the data of dominant deixis used in the following data below.

Table 4.The Percentage of the Dominant Deixis

No.	Kinds of Deixis	Number of Data	Percentage (%)
1.	Person Deixis	254	89,1%
2.	Time Deixis	17	5,96%
3.	Place Deixis	14	4,91%
Total		**285**	**100%**

The table shows the the types, numbers, and percentages of the usage of deixis in the film titled *"Wonder"* which has 254 occurrences of person deixis or percentages 89,1%, 17 occurrences of time deixis 5,96%, and 14 occurrences of place deixis 4,91%.

Based on the research finding, it can be concluded that there are three types of deixis were applied in the film titled "Wonder" those are person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. In the table of the dominant deixis above, it was found that 285 data replaced as deixis. The highness percentaged of the movie *Wonder* is person deixis. The person deixis found out 254 from 258 data or percentaged 89,1% data through the script film. It means that person deixis is the dominant used by the character *Auggie Pullman* in *Wonder* the movie.

Person deixis is divided into three types there are first person, second person, and three person. The most used between that types is first person (I, me, my, mine, we, us, our) got 148 times utterance which referred to *Auggie* and his point of view. Here is the first person or *Auggie* utterance becoming the focus of the storyline which every single event has the correlation towards the others character in this film. The second person (You, your, yourself) got 53 times utterance which the addressee or listener who received the message directly. The second person or those who are directly involved in the conversation with Auggie in this movie. Third person (He, Him, Himself, She, Her, It, Its, They, Them, Their) got 53 times utterance refers to the person who has not the speaker or addressee in words, or in conversation. It belongs to the person or people being talked about.

The second dominant used is time deixis. This type is found out 17 from 285 data or percentage 5,96% data found through the script film which are (even my birth, next week, before, now, usually, then, one day, after, this year, last year, every time, someday, sometimes. The setting time of this movie explained when the conversation happened. It is when *Auggie* was talking about the past, present, or future time in this film.

The third level of occurrence is place deixis. This type is found out 14 of 285 data or percentage 4,91% data found through the script film. The setting place of this movie explains where the conversation was taken place. The place deixis is divided into two types that are proximal (this, here) got 7 times utterance, and distal (that, there) got 7 times utterance. The proximal terms describe the distance between Auggie and the location he meant was close, while the distal term describes to the distance between Auggie and the location he meant was away.

In brief, the data were calculated above was collected from the *Wonder* movie script and focussed to the main character Auggie Pullman's utterances in every scenes. The main categories of deixis by Yule (1996) are person deixis, a word that has functioned as personal pronounce (1st person, 2nd person, 3rd person), time deixis is an adverb of time (yesterday, now, tommorow, etc), place deixis is a location can be seeing of the people who are doing communication on speech event (this, these, here, that, there).

In teaching learning process, this research could be contributing as a material to identify deixis in media films or others media such as short videos or songs. Allen (2005) stated that using film in the classroom has been found to bring the student closer to the people, events, concepts, and theories, and help them come alive academically. It can help to deliver material in speaking and writing to be more interesting. Students can be using this research as an example of how to understanding the meaning either in text or spoken in learning about
deixis in speaking and writing skills.

CONCLUSIONS

As the conclusions, there were three types of deixis in *Wonder* movie script utterance by Auggie Pullman: person deixis 154 times utterance, time deixis 17 times utterance, and place deixis 14 times utterance. The most dominant deixis used in *Wonder* movie script utterance by Auggie Pullman was person deixis 89,1% since in the every scenes the main

character is directly involved in the dialogue. The second dominant was time deixis 5,96%, and place deixis 4,91%.

SUGGESTIONS

After collecting the analysis results, the researcher would like to give suggestions. Firstly, for lectures of the English department, the researcher hopes that this research can be applied as new variations with using film or videos in the learning process of deixis to make it more interesting. Secondly, English education students can use this research as another reference in the study of deixis. Thirdly, for future researcher, this research can be used as an example to conduct research on the similar topic.

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About the Author
Yuliana Dg. Macora, was born in Poso, 5 May 1984. She earned her master degree program in 2014, at Universitas Tadulako, Palu. Her interests are in English literature and English education. She is an English lecturer in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Sintuwu Maroso, since August 2009. Email: modjanggovivin@gmail.com. HP: 082135137552

Ismiyanti Y Akay earned her bachelor degree in English Language Teaching from Universitas Sintuwu Maroso