



Deixis Found in The Utterances by The Main Character of “Enola Holmes” Movie

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Abstract

This research focuses on the types of deixis used in Enola Holmes movie by Harry Bradbeer. The aim of this research is to identify the type of deictic words used by the main character in the Enola Holmes film. The data in this study was analysed using a qualitative method, and the data were collected using a library research approach. The data were obtained from Enola Holmes movie according to the theory from Levinson (1983) from his book entitled pragmatics. In this study, 518 deixis data were identified in this film, including person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. It was found that person deixis are "I, Me, My" which refers to the speaker. For time deixis are "Soon, When I Was a Child" which encode temporal points. For place deixis is "here" encode specific location. For discourse deixis is "that" to indicate some words spoken before and the last is for social deixis "Mr., Mother" to show social distance between the speaker and addressee. The person deixis was shown to be the most dominant types based on the findings. It refers to the function of person deixis, which is directly associated with social interaction.

Keywords: *pragmatics, deixis, movie*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada jenis-jenis deiksis yang digunakan dalam film Enola Holmes karya Harry Bradbeer. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis kata deiktik yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam film Enola Holmes. Data dalam penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan metode kualitatif, dan data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kepustakaan. Data diperoleh dari film Enola Holmes menurut teori dari Levinson (1983) dari bukunya yang berjudul pragmatics. Dalam penelitian ini, 518 data deiksis diidentifikasi dalam film ini, termasuk deiksis persona, deiksis waktu, deiksis tempat, deiksis wacana, dan deiksis sosial. Data yang ditemukan untuk deiksis persona adalah "I, Me, My" yang merujuk pada penutur. Untuk deiksis waktu adalah "Soon, When I Was a Child" yang mengkodekan titik-titik temporal. Untuk deiksis tempat adalah "here" mengindikasikan lokasi tertentu. Untuk deiksis wacana adalah "that" untuk menunjukkan beberapa kata yang diucapkan sebelumnya dan yang terakhir adalah deiksis sosial "Mr., Mother" untuk menunjukkan jarak sosial antara pembicara dan penerima. Deiksis persona terbukti menjadi tipe yang paling dominan berdasarkan temuan. Hal ini mengacu pada fungsi deiksis persona, yang secara langsung berhubungan dengan interaksi sosial.

Kata kunci: *pragmatik, deiksis, film*

Introduction

Language becomes one of the most crucial parts because it allows people to communicate and interact with society. People, whether orally or in writing, tend to use language to transfer and convey their ideas or feelings. Accordingly, the way we utilize language is critical in preventing miscommunication between sender and recipient. Studying languages, including branches of linguistics such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics, is one approach to avoid misunderstandings between the speaker and the addressee. Since people have their own interpretations of each other, hence understanding what the speaker means through context is essential, and pragmatics is the study of what the speaker or writer means.

According to Saeed (2003), pragmatics is the study of how people apply their linguistic skills in different situations. Pragmatics, according to Levinson (1983:27), is the study of deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and aspects of discourse structure. This study used a pragmatic approach that focused on the deixis that is found in movie. According to Levinson (1983:54), deixis is concerned with the way in which languages encode or grammaticalized characteristics of the context of the utterance of speech event, and hence includes the interpretation of utterances that are context dependent. Furthermore, the role of language is currently used in a variety of ways, one of which is the arts. It can be found in magazines, novels, poetry books, movies, and music, among other forms of amusement.

A movie is one of the most popular in forms of entertainment in society. According to Hornby (2006:950), a movie is a collection of moving pictures with sound that tells a story and is presented in a cinema or movie. A movie can increase the knowledge of people on a variety of topics since it allows us to experience something we never imagined before. As a result, when people watch a movie, they often have their own interpretation of the film, but they overlook the fact that the author creates another meaning or moral value by writing the script. There are several related studies that deal with deixis analysis that has been used to support this research, they are from Putri (2018) entitled "The Analysis of Deixis in the Novel *The Fault In Our Stars* by John Green", Anggara (2017) entitled "Deixis Used in Top Five Waldjinah's Popular Keroncong Song Lyrics", Wibowo (2018) entitled "Deixis And Its Context Used In "Girl In Pieces" Novel By Kathleen Glasglow", Sari (2020) entitled "An Analysis Of Deixis In Avenger Infinity War Movie" and the last from Hidayah (2019) entitled "A Deixis Analysis Of Song Lyrics In *Back To You* By Selena Gomes. Based on some related studies, most of them mention the reference of the deixis without explaining the detail about the context of the utterance. Therefore, this study explained what are the types of the deixis found in utterances spoken by the main character of *Enola Holmes* movie completed with its reference and the context of the utterance based on the movie that could give deeper understanding for the reader.

This study used a movie because a movie is popular in forms of entertainment in society. *Enola Holmes* is a Netflix original film with mystery genre, set to be released in 2020 based on Nancy Springer's first novel in the young adult literature series of the same name. The film is directed by Harry Bradbeer and follows the narrative of Millie Bobby Brown, who plays *Enola Holmes*, waking up to find Helena Bonham Carter, who plays mother, who has vanished, leaving behind a strange

grouping of endowments and no clear explanation as to where she's gone and the reason behind it. Enola Holmes movie was chosen for this study because it is a mystery film based on the first novel in the young adult fiction series of the same name by Nancy Springer, and it is currently the number one movie on Netflix since it came out. As a conclusion, this research used the film Enola Holmes, which has become the number one movie on Netflix and is a mystery film based on Nancy Springer's primary book in the young adult fiction arrangement of the same name. In general, the plot revolves around the high school sister of Sherlock Holmes, who travels to London in search of her mother, who has missing. Therefore, the study was conducted to find out and identify types of deixis found in Enola Holmes movie in the hopes of assisting the audience in better understanding the use and application of deixis because the role of deixis is important especially in a movie because it will decrease misunderstanding between the speaker and the addressee in other people's point of view.

Method

In conducting this study, the method of collecting the data is with library research. The data collected from the utterances by the main character of Enola Holmes movie by Harry Bradbeer. In general, the plot of the movie revolves around the sister of Sherlock Holmes, who travels to London in search of her mother, who has missing. There are several steps in collecting the data such as watching the entire movie several times and took notes of the utterances which contain deixis. This research was conducted by observing the utterances and scripts. This study applied the theory by Levinson (1983) from his book entitled Pragmatics. Levinson (1993:54) stated that deixis is concerned almost the ways inside which dialects encode or grammaticalize highlights of utterance or discourse occasion in addition in this way too concerns ways in which the translation of utterance depends on the examination of that setting of utterance. The finding presented in two ways, the first is the formal method, this method presented the data in the form of a table and the informal method applied to explain the data descriptively using a sentence in a paragraph.

Result and Discussion

There were 518 data obtained from Enola Holmes movie by Harry Bradbeer, they are five deixis found in the movie and divided into five categories, they are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The following is the data found in the film:

Table 1. Deixis found in Enola Holmes Movie

Types of Deixis	Frequency	Percentage
Person Deixis	424	81,8%
Time Deixis	17	3,2%
Place Deixis	18	3,4%
Discourse Deixis	20	3,8%
Social Deixis	39	7,5%
Total	518	100%

As shown from the table above, the data found in Enola Holmes Movie by Harry Bradbeer from are 518 data. From 518 data, there are 424 data or 81, 8% for person deixis, 17 data or 3, 2% for time deixis, 18 data or 3, 4% for place deixis, 20 data or 3, 8% for discourse deixis, and 39 data or 7, 5% for social deixis. Nevertheless, this study only analyzed 11 data, such as three for person deixis, two for time deixis, two for place deixis, two for discourse deixis, and two for social deixis.

Person Deixis

Data 1

Enola Holmes: “**I** won't enjoy being imprisoned in those preposterous clothes. (Enola Holmes, 2020: 13.05-13.07)

Miss Harrison : “This clothes will not imprison, they will free. They will allow you, fit into society, to take part in its numerous pleasures. To catch an eye, to attract.” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 13.08-13.18)

The utterance above is from the film Enola Holmes, directed by Harry Bradbeer. In these utterances, the speaker utilized the pronoun **I** refers to to herself as the person who expresses her feelings to the addressee. **I** identified the pronoun as person deixis, or more specifically first person deixis, which refers to the person who uttered the statements above. The word **I** used to indicate the speaker in particular.

According to the context on the movie, Enola Holmes is a teenage girl who just turned 16. She protested to her teacher in her new school name Miss Harrison in Miss Harrison’s Finishing School. This is a school for teenage girl who wants to have a better attitude as a girl based on the standard of that era. Enola does not want to wear a big and long dress complete with the corset named powder-puff dress which made her feel uncomfortable and by that she said that she does not want to wear the dress. Miss

Harrison as the teacher said that by using the dress, she can fit into the society and also attract the boys or friends in her surroundings.

The person deixis **I** in the utterances above specifies the speaker who delivers the utterances to the addressee. The pronoun **I** to refer to herself as the person who expresses her feelings. In this utterance, the word **I** used as an object pronoun to identify Enola Holmes herself as the speaker who stands for her opinion about not wearing a dress in Miss Harrison’s Finishing School.

Data 2

Enola Holmes : “Don’t let him do this to **me**” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 14.19- 14.20)

Sherlock : “You are his ward.” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 14.21-14.22)

The utterances above were taken from Harry Bradbeer movie entitled *Enola Holmes*. The speaker used the pronoun **me** in these utterances to refer to the speaker herself as the person who express her feelings to addressee. The pronoun **me** classified as person deixis or to be specific first person deixis, which the person who utters the utterances above. Particularly, the word **me** used to indicate the speaker.

In the context, Enola Holmes was having a heavy conversation with her older brothers Sherlock and Mycroft Holmes about Enola Holmes will going to Miss Harrison's Finishing School. Miss Harrison's Finishing School is the school for young ladies, the reason why her brothers think Enola needed that because Enola needs a formal educational background. However, Enola refuse it because she thought that she was well educated even only learning by from her mother and herself. In this utterance, there are three participants, which are the speaker named Enola Holmes who utters the utterance, the addressee named Sherlock Holmes who received the utterance and Mycroft Holmes as the person beside the speaker and the addressee.

The speaker who utters the utterances to the addressee is indicated by the person deixis **me** in the utterances above. As explained above, pronoun **me** used to refer to the speaker herself as the person who express her feelings. In these utterances, the speaker uses the word **me** to refer to herself as the person who expresses her feelings to the addressee. Here, deixis word **me** is utilized as an object pronoun to indicate Enola Holmes as the speaker in this utterance who talks to her older brother Sherlock Holmes.

Data 3

Enola Holmes : “The fourth thing you need to know is that I'm presently on the way to collect my brothers. **My** Genius brother, He will have all the answer” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 04.40-05.23)

The pronoun **my** is classified as first person deixis in the utterance above. The possessive adjective **my** included the speaker and was used to describe anything which belongs to the speaker.

Based on the utterance above, the speaker named Enola Holmes was about to pick up her brothers on the train station. It is been a long time since the last time Enola Holmes saw his two older brother Mycroft Holmes and Sherlock Holmes. But, Enola taught that because her brother was smart and genius since one of them which is Sherlock Holmes is a famous detective, it might help her to find her lost mother. Here, Enola used *my* to show possessive adjective of the speaker and used to indicate something that belongs to the speaker. Here, *my* used to indicate her brothers which are Mycroft Holmes and Sherlock Holmes.

The speaker mentioned pronoun *my* to show possessive adjective of the speaker and used to indicate something that belongs to the speaker. On the utterance above, the speaker or Enola Holmes show a possessive adjective *my* to indicate her own brother Mycroft Holmes and Sherlock Holmes. The word *my* also shows that she is a part of the sibling as Mycroft Holmes and Sherlock Holmes younger sister and the last child of the family.

Time Deixis

Data 4

Enola Holmes : “We should think about sleeping *soon*.” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 31.03-31.04)

Tewkesbury : “We should think about eating soon” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 31.04-31.05)

The word *soon* is to inform about the future timing after the speaker utters the utterance. Therefore, the word *soon* is classified as time deixis. Time deixis soon categorizes as deictic time adverbs.

According to the context, this utterance was made while Enola Holmes and Viscount Tewkesbury were on their way to find a place to stay after escaping from the man who attempted to harm Tewkesbury by jumping off the train and now they were looking for a place to stay and get rest hence they can prepare themselves to continue their journey to London. They were tired and hungry, so they were considering taking a nap and eating as soon as possible. Here, there are two participants which the speaker is Enola Holmes and the addressee is Viscount Tewkesbury.

The deixis word *soon* in this utterance has the function to point the future time when the speaker utters his utterance to the addressee. Therefore, deictic time adverbs are instantly classified as time deixis. As previously stated, the deixis word *soon* contained in the utterance is used to indicate a future time when they should get a rest and eat after their successful escape.

Data 5

Enola Holmes : “*When I was a child*, I cut my knee open trying to save a sheep from the cliff edge. I almost died, in truth. Mother was angry.” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 54.09-54.20)

The speaker mentioned *when I was a child* in the utterance above. Here, *when I was a child*, used to tell the difference between the time in the past and the time in the present when the speaker made the utterance. As a result, *when I a child* was belongs to time deixis.

In this context, Enola was sitting alone in her room and thinking to herself about one memorable experience with her mom in the past. When Enola was a child, she was cut her knee open just only trying to save a sheep that almost fall off the end of the cliff edge. Her mother was very angry because it was a dangerous thing to do, her mother said it is okay to save others but not risking her own life.

As explained above, one of the function of time deixis is to indicates the difference between the time when the speaker made the speech in the past and the time when the speaker made the statement in the present. Therefore, *when I was a child* in this utterance has the function to point the difference between the past time and the present time when the speaker utters his utterance. The deixis phrase *when I was a child* in the utterance used to indicate that in the past time Enola when Enola was still a kid she had a memorable memory where her mother was very angry to her and in this present time when she uttered the utterance she was no longer a kid

Place Deixis

Data 6

Sherlock : “But the truth is, mother always had a reason for everything. Her own way of doing things and those kinds of mysteries are always the most satisfying to unpick” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 17.34-17.42)

Enola Holmes : “I don’t want a mystery, Sherlock. I want my mother back *here* and my life as it was.” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 17.43-17.48)

The word *here* found in the utterance above refers to the location of the speaker at the time of the utterance. The deixis word *here* is classified as place deixis, specifically proximal, because it refers to a location that is near to the speaker.

Based on the context, their mother named Eudoria Holmes was missing from their house and all of her children have no idea where she might be at. Enola Holmes as the youngest child in the family was worried about her mother, she missed her and want her to come back home. This utterance occurred when Enola was having a conversation about their mother disappearance with her brother Sherlock Holmes. Sherlock tried to make Enola calm down and give some explanation that their mother always had a reason for everything but Enola said that she just want her mother to come back home and her life became normal as it was.

The purpose of the place deixis *here* is to indicate the speaker's location. The word deixis *here* refers to proximal deixis, which indicates a place close to the speaker.

The place deixis *here* was utilized to point the position of the speaker, Enola Holmes, when she was talking to her elder brother Sherlock Holmes, as explained above.

Data 7

Tewkesbury : “This is a terrible idea. The closer it gets, the worse this idea becomes. Why are we doing this?” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 1.34.27-1.34.33)

Enola Holmes : “Unlike most well-bred ladies. I was never taught to embroider. I was taught to watch and listen, I was taught to fight. This is what my mother made me for. Trust me.. To find the answer we need. (Enola Holmes, 2020: 1.34.36-1.34.54)

Tewkesbury : “You don’t know how to embroider?” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 1.34.55-1.34.56)

Enola Holmes: “We need to do this. You need to do this. We are doing this. (Enola Holmes, 2020: 1.35.00-1.35.05)

Tewkesbury : “What’s happening?” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 1.35.51)

Enola Homes : “They know we’re *here*” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 1.35.53-1.35.54)

The term *here* in the above utterance refers to the speaker's position at the moment of the utterance. Because it relates to a location that is close to the speaker, the deixis word *here* is classified as place deixis, particularly proximal.

Based on the conversation above, Enola Holmes and Viscount Tewkesbury were at Basilwether House which the place where Viscount Tewkesbury lived with his family. Tewkesbury considers it a dangerous place because he was run away from home and now Enola brought him back. Enola brought him back on purpose because she knows that both of Tewkesbury and her have to fight for those people who worked for Tewkesbury’s uncle who wanted Tewkesbury to die because if he died the throne will be taken by Tewkesbury’s uncle. When they entered the house it was so dark and no one was there, but then they heard someone was coming.

The speaker's location is indicated by the use of the place deixis *here*. The word deixis in this context relates to proximal deixis, which indicates a location near the speaker. The location of the speaker, which is Enola Holmes with Viscount Tewkesbury, was indicated with place deixis.

Discourse Deixis

Data 8

Teacher : “Eudoria’s been hiding all her life. If she wants to stay hidden, she will” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 43.36-43.40)

Enola Holmes : “So you were at *that* meeting too.” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 44.00-44.01)

The word *that* the speaker mentioned above, it is categorized as discourse-deictic. The usage of discourse-deictic is to precede a portion of the utterance spoken before.

According to the utterance above, on Enola Holmes journey to look for her missing mother Eudoria Holmes. She arrived at the place where there was a friend of her mother who was Enola’s teacher in the past. Enola was trying to get information about where her mother would be by asking her mother’s friend and found out that the friend of her mother was at the meeting for her mother and many others of her friends that held at her house long time ago.

Therefore, the function of discourse deixis *that* in the utterance above is to refer to the speaker's future section of discourse. As stated above, Enola used the word deixis to indicate the utterance spoken before that her teacher was present at a meeting convened by her mother few days before to her mother was disappeared.

Data 9

Tewkesbury : “Ahhh!” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 28.30)

Enola Holmes : “You do make an awful lot of noise, don't you?” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 28.38-28.39)

Tewkesbury : “Well, it turns out being thrown off a train hurts considerably more than you might think” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 28.40-28.44)

Enola Holmes : “You do know you've entirely ruined phase three of my plan?” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 30.05-30.07)

Tewkesbury : “Phase what? Who the hell are you? Look, I believe our recent brush with death, deserves me at least a name” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 30.08-30.15)

Enola Holmes : “Enola Holmes. And I am undercover, so forget I told you *that* piece of information.” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 30.20-30.23)

The word *that* mentioned by the speaker above is classified as discourse-deictic. Discourse-deictic is used to present a part of the previous speech.

According to the conversation above, there are two participants of the utterance they are Enola Holmes and Viscount Tewkesbury. Both of them is a teenager who decided to run away from home because they do not want to do something that they do not like and belongs to their passion but also Enola was on a mission to find her lost mother. Nevertheless, when they were on a train, there was a man who intended to kill Viscount Tewkesbury and Enola Holmes tried to save him by did a crazy idea which is jumping off the train. The utterance above occurred when Tewkesbury was complaining about Enola’s idea and Enola also complaining that Tewkesbury already ruined some of her plans.

Therefore, the function of discourse deixis *that* in the utterance above is to refer to the speaker's future utterance spoken before. As stated above, Enola used the word deixis *that* to indicate the utterance spoken before that Enola forgot to tell Tewkesbury her name because she was on undercover. As explained before, Enola was run away from home therefore she changed her look to look like a boy so her brothers will not find her.

Social Deixis

Data 10

Enola Holmes : “*Mr.*Holmes?” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 05.32-05.33)

Sherlock : “Yes.” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 05.34)

The word *Mr.* found in the utterance is classified as social deixis. The word *Mr.* above showed a social scale between the speaker and the addressee.

Based on the utterance above, When Enola met his two brothers Sherlock and Mycroft Holmes for the first time in the train station she used the word *Mr.* before the last name of her two older brothers. Therefore, it shows the different social status between the speaker and the addressee. Here, the speaker named Enola Holmes as the younger sister meanwhile Mycroft and Sherlock Holmes as her older brother.

Hence, the aim of social deixis *Mr.* in the statement above is to indicate the social position or status between the speaker and the addressee. *Mr.* is a social deixis that refers to someone who is honored to the speaker, as explained above. *Mr.* Holmes in here is referring to her two older brothers named Mycroft and Sherlock Holmes.

Data 11

Enola Holmes : “My name is Enola. You must find your own path. My brothers have. My *Mother* has and I must too. But I now see that being alone doesn't mean I have to be lonely. *Mother* never wanted that. She wanted me to find my freedom. My future, my purpose. I am a detective; I am a founder of lost souls. My life is my own. The future is up to us. ” (Enola Holmes, 2020: 1.55.43-1.56.28)

The use of the term *mother* in the speech is referred to as social deixis. The word *mother* in the previous sentence represented a social status between the speaker and the addressee.

According to the context, this utterance occurred in the last part of the movie. This utterance uttered by the speaker Enola Holmes who gave a conclusion after her long journey of finding her mother and also helping Viscount Tewkesbury, she finally found her own path in life. Here, she mentioned that her brothers and mother had

already found their path life and her mother told her to choose her own path life. Her mother Eudoria Holmes does not want Enola to be lonely because she wants her to find her freedom to choose her future, her purpose in life and she decided to call herself a detective.

Consequently, Eudoria Holmes was referred to as *mother* in the utterance above. Enola used the term *mother* to convey the relationship or social standing between her or Enola Holmes as the children and Eudora Holmes as her mother or the lady who gave birth to her.

Conclusion

This research concludes there are five types of deixis found in Enola Holmes movie by Harry Bradbeer. There are five types of deixis they are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis according to Levinson (1983) from his book entitled pragmatics. To identify the speaker, the first person deixis was applied. The addressee was shown with the second person deixis. When the referent was not recognized as the speaker or the addressee, the third person deixis was used. In a speech event, the place deixis was utilized to identify a location participant. Time deixis was a technique for pointing to a specific point in time. This study found 518 data there are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The most dominantly used in Enola Holmes movie by Harry Bradbeer is person deixis I. It is because this study focused on the utterance spoken by the main character named Enola Holmes, she used I to show her feelings and experience along the movie.

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