ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS USED IN AN AMERICAN-SIGN LANGUAGE MOVIE ENTITLED 'A QUIET PLACE'

Eka Anastasia Wijaya[1]

[1]Akademi Pariwisata Denpasar

e-mail: eka-anastasia@akpar-denpasar.ac.id

Abstract

This study employed descriptive qualitative research that aimed to investigate the use of deixis and its frequency in 'A Quiet Place' movie as the most popular movie tagged with keyword 'American-sign-language'. This research used Levinson's theory about deixis types to analyse the data. The result shows that there are 47 total amount of deixis used with 33 person deixis, 3 spatial deixis, 4 temporal deixis, 3 discourse deixis, and 4 social deixis. Moreover, person deixis placed as the most dominant type used with total amount 33. Meanwhile, spatial deixis and discourse deixis are the least deixis used with total amount 3 for each type. It implies that the use of deixis cannot be separated from human's communication process in any kind of form. Both verbal and non-verbal communication included deixis as the part in understanding the context of the communication.

Keywords: A Quiet Place, deixis, pragmatics

INTRODUCTION

As part of communication, it is important to understand the context of the utterances spoken in a conversation to avoid the problem in the communication itself (Sasmita, Hardiah, & Elfrida, 2018). However, the utterances spoken by the speaker could be ambiguous if the listener cannot figure out the context of the conversation (Sari & Zakrimal, 2020). It is because sometimes the speaker uses deictic or indexical expressions in the communication that have a relationship with the context of the utterances spoken. This kind of deictic or indexical expression in communication is called deixis (Fadlilah & Septyani, 2018; Sasmita, Hardiah, & Elfrida, 2018).

Yule (1996) states that deixis deals with the expressions used being 'near speaker' against 'away from speaker'. In short, deixis is 'pointing' via language. The example of 'near

speaker' could be seen in the use of 'this', 'here', and 'now'. Meanwhile, the example of 'away from speaker' could be seen in 'that', 'there', and 'then'. In conclusion, deixis refers to a meaning depending on the context referenced by speakers and influenced by the conversation.

Therefore, it is needed to understand the relationships between language and context as the basis of language understanding which is called pragmatics (Levinson, 1983). Besides, it is also needed to understand deixis as part of pragmatics. Yule (1996) stated that deixis is pointing via language. Moreover, Sari and Zakrimal (2020) added that deixis is also called pointing because some words and phrases point to person, time, place, discourse, and social.

In this case, deixis could be found in everyday conversation as well as in literary work, for example in a film. There are several previous research that discussed deixis used in certain

movies, as in Spider-Man: No Way Home (Putri, Pratiwi, & Dewi, 2023), Bird Box (Rebong & Handayani, 2023), Front of the Class (Ulfaningtyas & Pramudyawardhani, 2022), Avengers: Infinity War (Sari & Zakrimal, 2020), Avengers: End Game (Saputri, Manalu, & Anggraeni, 2019), Pitch Perfect 2 (Ainiyah, Sili, & Ariani, 2019), Beauty and the Beast (Fadlilah & Septyani, 2018), and A Thousand Words (Sasmita, Hardiah, & Elfrida, 2018).

The first study comes from Putri, Pratiwi, and Dewi (2023) entitled 'Analysis of the Deixis in *Spider-Man: No Way Home* Movie'. The conducted study applied a descriptive qualitative research method. It showed that 920 deixis were found in all types of deixis by Levinson varied from person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Person deixis is the dominant deixis used with a total of 692 deixis and social deixis is the least deixis used with a total of 14 deixis.

The second study comes from Rebong and Handayani (2023) entitled 'Deixis Analysis Found in "Bird Box" Movie' in the form of descriptive qualitative research. It showed that 34 deixis varied from spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and person deixis were used by the characters in Bird Box. Further, spatial deixis is the dominant deixis used by the characters in Bird Box to point out places.

The other related study was done by Ulfaningtiyas and Pramudyawardhani (2022) with the title 'Deixis Analysis on "Front of the Class" Movie Script'. This study used descriptive qualitative and Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC) methods to analyze the data found in the movie script. The analysis showed 856 deixis used which are classified into person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Further, person deixis is the most dominant deixis found in the Front of the Class movie script.

Besides, Sari and Zakrimal (2020) also conducted a study entitled 'An Analysis of Deixis in Avenger Infinity War Movie' in the form of descriptive qualitative research. The researcher found 168 deixis used in Avenger: Infinity War varied from person deixis, temporal deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Further, person deixis is the most dominant type

of deixis used in the movie with a total of 87 person deixis.

The following movie after Avengers: Infinity War, which is Avengers: End Game, is also being analyzed by Saputri, Manalu, and Anggraeni (2020) entitled 'The Pragmatic Analysis of Deixis in Avengers: End Game'. This study analyzed the deixis used in Avengers: End Game in the form of descriptive qualitative research. It resulted that the use of deixis varied from person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis with a total of 1.778 data, in which the function of deixis used to designate or point an object.

Ainiyah, Sili, and Ariani (2019) also conducted a study about deixis analysis entitled 'Analysis of Deixis in Pitch Perfect 2 Movie'. Frame within qualitative research with content analysis, this study showed that there were person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis used by Beca Mitchell's character in Pitch Perfect 2 movie. This study implied that the character in a fictional movie also used deixis in communication.

The next study entitled 'An Analysis of Deixis Using "Beauty and The Beast" Movie Script' was conducted by Fadlilah and Septyani (2018) in the form of descriptive qualitative research. The analysis of the Beauty and The Beast movie script showed 152 deixis used, namely person deixis, spatial (place) deixis, and temporal (time) deixis. The most frequent deixis used in Beauty and The Beast movie was person deixis.

The last related study comes from Sasmita, Hardiah, and Elfrida (2018) with the title 'An Analysis of Deixis and Its Reference Used by Main Character in "A Thousand Words" Movie Script by Steve Koren". This study was in the form of descriptive qualitative research. The analysis showed that the deixis used varied from person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis with a total of 674 deixis used.

However, none of the previous studies examined how deixis is used in an American sign-language (ASL) movie. IMDb (Internet Movie Database) showed that the most popular movie tagged with the keyword "American-sign-language" is 'A Quiet Place'. Furthermore, it is

shown that 'A Quite Place' is one of only a few commercialy successful horror movies over fifty years since 1970 that won many awards (Ayuniantari, Saptanti, & Fajarini, 2020). 'A Quiet Place' is a silent movie directed by John Krasinski. The characters mostly talk in sign language because they face a struggle to survive in a post-apocalyptic world inhabited by blind extra-terrestrial creatures with an acute sense of hearing. Therefore, there is almost no dialogue throughout the movie. The characters in the movie used gestures to communicate with each other. However, there are still a few verbal conversations found in the movie.

According to Mangelep (2019), one of the kinds of non-verbal communication is sign language. Since the characters in 'A Quiet Place' mostly talked in sign language, the audience was forced to focus on the non-verbal signs to survive the super-sensitive creatures. Further, Saputri, Manalu, and Anggraeni (2020) and Sari and Zakrimal (2020) argued that listeners cannot understand the deixis without context because the context is used to interpret the situation when the utterance is spoken. Because of that, the researcher is interested in analyzing the deixis used in a silent movie in the ASL genre named 'A Quiet Place', whether there will be deixis used in an ASL movie or not since the film is mostly silent. Therefore, this study aimed to examine how deixis was used in an ASL movie named 'A Quite Place' directed by John Krasinski.

METHOD

This research employed descriptive qualitative research, in which the researcher uses descriptive method to analyze the deixis used in 'A Quiet Place' movie as the object of this study. In qualitative study, it explores social or human problems faced by individuals or groups (Creswell, 2009). The data of this research were obtained through primary and secondary data. The primary data were obtained from the film, 'A Quiet Place'. Meanwhile, the secondary data were obtained from the movie's script found in the internet to support the primary data. In conducting this research, the researcher did several steps as follows: 1) the researcher watched 'A Quiet Place' movie carefully, 2) the researcher took a note of the deixis used in the movie, 3) the researcher read 'A Quiet Place' film script from the internet carefully to deeper the researcher's understanding of the whole story. 4) the researcher analyzed the data obtained about deixis used in 'A Quiet Place' movie using Levinson's types of deixis, and 5) the researcher concluded the results of the data analysis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Fadlilah and Septyani (2018) stated that word could be interpreted from its meaning based on the context that called as deixis. Yule (1996) states there are three main categories of deixis namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Further, Levinson (1983) states there are five types of deixis namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

Based on the analysis of deixis used in an American sign-language (ASL) movie entitled 'A Quiet Place', the result showed that those five deixis types by Levinson are included in the movie. The classification could be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Forms of Deixis

No	Types of Deixis	Total Amount
1	Person Deixis	33
	1st person	*13*
	2nd person	*10*
	3rd person	*10*
2	Spatial Deixis	3
3	Temporal Deixis	4
	Present	*2*
	Past	*-*
	Future	*2*
4	Discourse Deixis	3

		Social Deixis	4
5		*Relational*	4
		Absolute	-
		TOTAL	47

Table 1 showed the amount of deixis used in the movie. Specifically, there are 33 person deixis, 3 spatial deixis, 4 temporal deixis, 3 discourse deixis, and 4 social deixis used in 'A Quiet Place' movie. The details of each deixis types used and its explanation are described as follows.

Person Deixis

The data found indicated that the dominant type used in 'A Quiet Place' movie is person deixis with a total of 33 deixis. According to Levinson (1983), the use of person deixis could be seen in the use of first, second, and third person. Person deixis is used to point to objects such as 'it', 'there', and 'those' and people such as 'her', 'him', 'them', and 'those'. Levinson (1983) also classifies person deixis into first person as in 'I', 'me', 'we', and 'us', second person as in 'you', and third person as in 'he', 'him', 'she', 'her', 'it', 'they', and 'them'.

In 'A Quiet Place' movie, the use of first person deixis could be seen in "**I**", "**me**", "**we**", and "**us**". Saputri, Manalu, and Anggraeni (2020) stated that first person deixis is the word spoken by the speaker to point themselves. Meanwhile, the use of second person deixis in the movie could be seen in "**you**" and "**yourself**". Second person deixis is the word used by the speaker to point one or more addressees as the object of the conversation (Saputri, Manalu, & Anggraeni, 2020). Further, the use of third person deixis in the movie could be seen in "**he**", "**she**", "**her**", "**herself**", "**they**", "**them**", and "**it**". According to Saputri, Manalu, and Anggraeni (2020), third person deixis is the use of deixis that refers to a person who is not identified as a speaker or listener. The use of person deixis aimed to ease the speaker in pointing a person in their utterance. The data and its interpretation could be seen as follows.

Data Classification 1 (1ˢᵗ Person)

Beau Abbott: "That's how **we**'ll get away"

The dialogue is spoken by Beau, the third child of Lee and Evelyn Abbott. Beau tells

his sister, Regan, that they could use the rocket to get away from the situation happened. The use of '**we**' in the dialogue refers to Abbott family and is categorized as first and plural subject.

Lee Abbott: "Listen to **me**, too loud"

The dialogue is spoken by Lee to Beau when his son wants to take home the rocket. In the movie, there are creatures that super sensitive to any sound. Thus, they have to live in silence. The use of '**me**' in the dialogue refers to Lee and is categorized as first and singular person also as an object.

Lee Abbott: "Might help **us** boost the signal"

The dialogue is spoken by Lee to Regan, the first child of Abbott family. The use of '**us**' in the dialogue refers to Abbott family and is categorized as first and plural subject.

Marcus Abbott: "**I**'m sorry"

The dialogue is spoken by Marcus, the second child of Abbott family, when he makes some noise while playing monopoly with his sister. The use of '**I**' in the dialogue is categorized as first and singular person also as a subject.

Lee Abbott: "**I** didn't say anything"

The dialogue above is spoken by Lee to his wife, Evelyn Abbott, in the basement. The use of '**I**' in the dialogue is categorized as first and singular person also as a subject.

Regan Abbott: "**I**'m not going to make any sound"

The dialogue is spoken by Regan when her father prohibit her to basement. The use of '**I**' in the dialogue is categorized as first and singular person also as a subject.

Evelyn Abbott**:** "He just wants you to be able to take care of yourself, to take care of **me**, when **I**'m old, and grey, and **I** have no teeth"

The dialogue is spoken by Evelyn to calming Marcus who is afraid to the creatures outside there when he have to find food supply with his father. The use of '**me**' act as an object and '**I**' act as a subject are categorized as first and singular person.

Lee Abbott: "**I** wanna show you something"

The dialogue is spoken by Lee to Marcus when he wants to show him a waterfall and what they could do at the waterfall. The use of '**I**' is categorized as first and singular person also as a subject.

Lee Abbott: "**I**'ll find them"

The dialogue is spoken by Lee to Evelyn in the safe room. He was talking about Regan and Marcus. The use of '**I**' in the dialogue is categorized as first and singular person also as a subject.

Evelyn Abbott: "Who are **we**?"

The dialogue is spoken by Evelyn to Lee in the safe room. She is afraid that they could not save their children and questioning themselves as parent. The use of '**we**' refers to Evelyn and Lee and is categorized as first and plural subject.

Regan Abbott**: "We** can't stay here"

The dialogue is spoken by Regan to Marcus when they are in the silo roof. Regan initiated to find another way to survive from the creatures. The use of '**we**' refers to Regan and Marcus and is categorized as first and plural subject.

Data Classification 2 (2nd Person)

Lee Abbott: "For **you**"

Lee as the father give Regan, his daughter, a Leatherman super tool when they are in the general store located in the main street at the town. The use of '**you**' in the dialogue is categorized as second and singular person also to point Regan as the addressee.

Lee Abbott**: "You** cannot go down there"

The dialogue above is spoken by Lee toward Regan when she wants to go down to the

basement. The children were not allowed to go to the basement because of certain reasons. The use of '**you**' in the dialogue is categorized as second and singular person also to point Regan as the addressee.

Evelyn Abbott: "Your father will always protect **you**"

The dialogue is spoken by Evelyn to calming Marcus when he is afraid to go outside for food supply with his father. The use of '**you**' in the dialogue is categorized as second and singular person also to point Marcus as the addressee.

Evelyn Abbott**:** "He just wants **you** to be able to take care of **yourself**, to take care of me, when I'm old, and grey, and I have no teeth"

The dialogue is spoken by Evelyn to calming Marcus who is afraid to the creatures outside there when he have to find food supply with his father. The use of '**you**' indicated Marcus as the addressee and '**yourself**' indicated the possession of Marcus are categorized as second and singular person.

Marcus Abbott: "They'll hear **you**"

The dialogue is spoken by Marcus at the river when Marcus and Lee have to find the food supply. Lee is trying to catch the fish and it makes noise. Marcus is afraid that the creatures will hear the noise made by his father. The use of '**you**' refers to the second and singular person also to point Lee as the addressee.

Lee Abbott: "I wanna show **you** something"

The dialogue is spoken by Lee to Marcus when he wants to show him a waterfall and what they could do at the waterfall. The use of '**you**' refers to the second and singular person also to point Marcus as the addressee.

Marcus Abbott: "Why didn't **you** let her come?"

The dialogue is spoken by Marcus at the river when Marcus and Lee have to find the food supply. He asks his father the reason why Regan was not allowed to join them. The use of '**you**' in

the dialogue is categorized as second and singular person also to point Lee as the addressee.

Lee Abbott: "**You** can do this"

The dialogue is spoken by Lee to Marcus to save Evelyn when the creature is inside their house. Evelyn is there alone and has a contraction. Therefore, Lee told Marcus to make some noise with the fireworks to attract the creature's attention. The use of '**you**' in the dialogue is categorized as second and singular person also to point Marcus as the addressee.

Lee Abbott: "**You** just need to rest now"

The dialogue is spoken by Lee to Evelyn at the safe room. Evelyn was just gave birth and Lee told her to take a rest. The use of '**you**' in the dialogue is categorized as second and singular person also to point Evelyn as the addressee.

Data Classification 3 (3ʳᵈ Person)

Evelyn Abbott: "**He**'s okay"

Evelyn as the mother give Marcus, her son, an amoxicillin to relieve his fever. Further, the first child of the family, Regan, appears and Evelyn tells Regan that Marcus is okay by saying "he's okay". The use of '**he**' in the dialogue is categorized as third and singular person also to point Marcus.

Regan Abbott: "**It** won't work"

The dialogue above is spoken by Regan when she has an argument with her father, Lee, after Regan tries to go to basement. Lee tries to give her a new hearing aid but Regan refuses the new hearing aid. The use of '**it**' in the dialogue refers to the new hearing aid and categorized as singular object.

Evelyn Abbott**: "He** just wants you to be able to take care of yourself, to take care of me, when I'm old, and grey, and I have no teeth"

The dialogue is spoken by Evelyn to calming Marcus who have to find food supply with Lee. At first, Marcus is afraid to go outside and begging for staying at home. The use of '**he**' in the dialogue is categorized as third and singular person also to point Lee.

Marcus Abbott: "**They**'ll hear you"

The dialogue is spoken by Marcus at the river when Marcus and Lee have to find the food supply. Lee is trying to catch the fish and it makes noise. In this case, Marcus refers to the creatures. The use of '**they**' refers to the third and plural subject also to point the creatures.

Marcus Abbott: "Why didn't you let **her** come?"

The dialogue is spoken by Marcus at the river when Marcus and Lee have to find the food supply. In this case, Marcus refers to his older sister, Regan, who wants to join them to find the food supply. The use of '**her**' in the dialogue is categorized as third and singular person also to point Regan.

Marcus Abbott: "Because **she** blames **herself**"

The dialogue is spoken by Marcus to Lee at the river. He talks about his sister, Regan, and the incident that killed his younger brother, Beau. The use of '**she**' and '**herself**' in the dialogue are categorized as third and singular person also to point Regan.

Evelyn Abbott: "Where are **they**?"

The dialogue is spoken by Evelyn in the safe room after give birth of their fourth child. She was asking for Regan and Marcus who did not exist in that room to Lee. The use of '**they**' in the dialogue is categorized as third and plural subject also to point Regan and Marcus.

Lee Abbott: "I'll find **them**"

The dialogue is spoken by Lee to Evelyn in the safe room. He was talking about Regan and Marcus. The use of '**them**' in the dialogue is categorized as third and plural subject also to point Regan and Marcus.

Evelyn Abbott: "**It**'s a boy"

The dialogue is spoken by Evelyn after give birth of their fourth child to her husband, Lee. The baby is a boy. The use of '**it**' in the dialogue is categorized as third and singular person also to point the baby.

Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis is used to point to a location such as 'here', 'there', 'this', 'these', 'that', and 'those'. Levinson (1983) states that spatial deixis also called as place deixis that refers to the relative location of people and things.

The data found indicated that spatial deixis is one of the least deixis used in 'A Quiet Place' movie with a total of 3 deixis. According to Levinson (1983), spatial deixis or place deixis refers to the location of the utterances being spoken. In simple, spatial deixis known as the pointing of place. Further, the words that indicate place could be demonstrative pronoun such as "this" and "that" and adverbs of place such as "there" and "here" (Sari & Zakrimal, 2020). In this case, the use of "this" and "here" refers to something that is near or close to the speaker, and the use of "that" and "there" refers to something besides or close to the listener. The use of spatial deixis in this movie could be seen in "**there**" and "**here**" as adverbs of place. The data and its interpretation could be seen as follows.

Data Classification 4

Lee Abbott: "You cannot go down **there**"
The dialogue above happened when Regan wants to go down to the basement. The children were not allowed to go to the basement because of certain reasons. The use of '**there**' in the dialogue refers to the basement and belongs to adverb of place that is besides or close to the listener, Regan.

Lee Abbott: "Unless, **there**'s another sound nearby... that's louder"
The dialogue happened at the river when Marcus and Lee have to find the food supply. Lee is trying to catch the fish and it makes noise. Marcus is afraid that the creatures will hear the noise made by his father. The use of '**there**' in the dialogue refers to the river and belongs to adverb of place that referring something besides or close to the listener, Marcus.

Regan Abbott: "We can't stay **here**"

The dialogue happened at the silo roof. Regan initiated to find another way to survive from the creatures. The use of '**here**' in the dialogue refers to the silo roof and belongs to adverb of place that referring something near or close to the Regan as the speaker.

Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is used to point to a time such as' now', 'then', 'yesterday', 'tomorrow', 'next week', and 'last month'. Levinson (1983) states that temporal deixis also called as time deixis which refers to the moment of utterance.

The data found indicated that the use of temporal deixis in 'A Quiet Place' movie is 4 temporal deixis. According to Levinson (1983), temporal deixis refers to the time at which the conversation takes place, it could be present as in "now" and "this time", past as in "yesterday" and "last month", or future time as in "tomorrow" and "next week". In this movie, the use of temporal deixis found could be seen in present time as in "**this time**" and "**now**" and future time as in "**soon**" and "**next time**". The data and its interpretation could be seen as follows.

Data Classification 5 (Present Time)

Lee Abbott: "**This time**, I was able to use small amplifiers from the stereo speaker"
The dialogue spoken by Lee to Regan occurs when Lee wants to give Regan a new hearing aid. The use of '**this time**' in the dialogue refers to the current moment when Lee and Regan were having conversation.

Lee Abbott: "You just need to rest **now**"
The dialogue spoken by Lee to Evelyn occurs when Evelyn just gave birth and Lee told her to take a rest. The use of '**now**' in the dialogue refers to the time when Lee and Evelyn were having conversation.

Data Classification 6 (Future Time)

Evelyn Abbott: "It'll be dark **soon**"
The dialogue spoken by Evelyn to Lee occurs in the afternoon at the general store located in the town's main street. Evelyn told

her husband that they have to go back before its going dark. The use of '**soon**' in the dialogue refers to the time after Evelyn and Lee were having conversation.

Lee Abbott: "... **next time**"

The dialogue spoken by Lee to Evelyn occurs when Lee rejected Regan to follow him in finding for food supply. The use of '**next time**' in the dialogue refers to the future time when they have to find food supply.

Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is an expression which refers to some parts in a discourse. Discourse deixis could be classified into upcoming part as in 'this' and former part as in 'that'.

The data found indicated that discourse deixis also one of the least deixis used in 'A Quiet Place' movie with a total of 3 deixis. According to Levinsion (1983), discourse deixis is an expression which refers to some parts in a discourse. Further, Saputri, Manalu, and Anggraeni (2020) stated that discourse deixis could be classified into upcoming part as in "this" and former part as in "that". The use of discourse deixis in this movie could be seen in "**this**" and "**that**". The data and its interpretation could be seen as follows.

Data Classification 7

Beau Abbott: "**That**'s how we'll get away"

The dialogue is spoken by Beau to Regan. Beau told Regan that they could use rocket to get away from the situation happened. The use of '**that**' in the dialogue refers to the former part of the conversation, in which Beau refers to the rocket before the utterance occurs.

Lee Abbott: "Unless, there's another sound nearby... **that**'s louder"

The dialogue happened at the river when Lee made some noise and has to comfort Marcus. Marcus is afraid that the creatures will hear the noise made by his father. The use of '**that**' in the dialogue refers to the former part of the conversation, which is the sound.

Lee Abbott: "You can do **this**"

The dialogue is spoken by Lee to Marcus to save Evelyn when the creature is inside their house. Evelyn is there alone and has a contraction. Therefore, Lee told Marcus to make some noise with the firework to attract the creature's attention. The use of '**this**' in the dialogue refers to an upcoming part which is the plan to save his mother.

Social Deixis

The last type is social deixis that refers to the status and relation between the participants of the conversation. There are two kinds of social deixis namely relational social deixis as in 'my father' and absolute social deixis as in 'miss'

The data found indicated that the use of social deixis in 'A Quiet Place' movie is 4 deixis. According to Levinson (1983), social deixis is a deixis that refers to the status and relation between the participants of the conversation. There are two kinds of social deixis namely relational social deixis and absolute social deixis (Saputri, Manalu, & Anggraeni, 2020). Relational social deixis could be seen in "my father" and "your mother". Meanwhile, absolute social deixis could be seen in "your majesty" and "miss". In this movie, there is only four relational social deixis used that could be seen in "**your mother**", "**your father**", and "**dad**". The data and its interpretation could be seen as follows.

Data Classification 8

Lee Abbott: "Go find **your mother**"

The dialogue is spoken by Lee to Beau, he told his son to find his mother, Evelyn. The use of '**your mother**' belongs to relational social deixis that refers to social relationship between Beau and Evelyn which is a son and a mother.

Evelyn Abbott: "**Your father** will always protect you"

The dialogue is spoken by Evelyn to calming Marcus when he is afraid to go outside for food supply with his father. The use of '**your father**' in the dialogue belongs to relational social deixis between Marcus and Lee which is a son and a father.

Lee Abbott: "**Your mother**... needs your help"

The dialogue is spoken by Lee to Marcus to save Evelyn when the creature is inside their house. Evelyn is there alone and has a contraction. The use of '**your mother**' in the dialogue belongs to relational social deixis between Marcus and Evelyn which is a son and a mother.

Marcus Abbott: "**DAD**!"

The dialogue is spoken by Marcus when Lee sacrifices himself to save Marcus and Regan from the creature. The use of "**DAD**" in the dialogue belongs to relational social deixis between Marcus as the speaker and Lee as the listener.

Based on the analysis above, it showed that even the characters in an ASL movie also used deixis to communicate. The point of using deixis in communication is to help the speakers and the hearers understand the context of the communication itself. Therefore, it is important to know and understand the situation and the context of the communication. It is also supported by Rebong and Handayani (2023), who state that the speaker has to know the situation to understand the meaning of the deixis used. Besides, understanding deixis could prevent the speakers and the hearers from misunderstanding when communicating (Rebong & Handayani, 2023).

Besides, the analysis also emphasized that language, including sign language, is the key to communicating with each other. It is also supported by Sudianthi, Putri, and Santi (2020) who state that language is needed to communicate as well as to share ideas, thought, and opinion. Suastika, Putra, and Prawira (2020) also emphasize that language is required in the process of communication, both direct and indirect communication. The analysis also showed that even people who use sign language applied direct and indirect communication.

CONCLUSION

The use of deixis in 'A Quiet Place' movie as one of the American sign-language (ASL) movie implied several things. The analysis showed there are 47 deixis used in 'A Quiet Place' movie, varied from person deixis, temporal or time deixis, spatial or place deixis,

discourse deixis, and social deixis. In this case, person deixis placed as the most dominant type used with a total of 33 deixis. Meanwhile, spatial deixis and discourse deixis are the least deixis used with a total of 3 deixis for each type. From the findings and discussion, it reflects that deixis cannot be separated from human's communication process in any kind of form. Both verbal and non-verbal communication included deixis as the part in understanding the context of the communication.

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