

Deixis in the Conversation Film of *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* and the Relevance of Learning

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe the types, meanings, and functions of the film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note). In this qualitative descriptive study, the subject used was the characters' conversation in the film. The characters from the film were the focus of this research. In the film *A Wife's Heart Note*, conversational deixis included person, place, and time deixis. The data of this research were in the form of conversations in the film, while the listening technique was used to collect data, followed by a note-taking technique. The process of analyzing the data then employed a descriptive method. The deixis found in this study were person deixis (first person singular, first-person plural, second person singular, second person plural, third-person singular, third person plural), space/place deixis, and temporal deixis. Each deixis found is unique and can be replaced or changed if found in different situations. On the other hand, there is film/drama text material in Indonesian language learning in senior high school. Deixis can be used as material to identify and describe deixis of person, place, and time. Thus, this research can be used as a reference by educators in teaching film/drama text material in Indonesian to students, especially the discussion of deixis in films.

Keywords: *language, deixis, social media, learning*

1. INTRODUCTION

The communication process aims to convey a specific purpose or goal. The important aspect that the speaker wants to convey is to learn the use of language [1]. Understanding the purpose of the speaker's presence, location, time, discourse, and social conditions is crucial. Hence, the study of knowledge about the relationship between context and language is essential in syntax [2].

Specifically, in film conversations, there is the use of language to communicate, as in the film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note) [3]. Language events can be found in the film when each character is talking. Communication or interaction of roles indirectly involves the use of indicators. For example, someone mentions himself, or someone just says that a certain place is shown there, not someone says today or yesterday. In this case, all words used in language events can be called deixis. Then, sentences can be changed or unaltered depending on who speaks, where and when they take place, by paying attention to the context.

Furthermore, films are part of one of the means of communication published through various media. One of the media often encountered is YouTube. On the other hand, the use of language in conversation in films can be studied using linguistic sciences, such as syntax, morphology, pragmatics, and sociolinguistics. Pragmatics is a science that examines, studies, or researches the meaning of a speech based on the context that accompanies the occurrence of the speech. Here, YouTube is the most popular online communication medium with many fans. YouTube users can see videos from various mediums in media. One of the channels that show movies on YouTube is the Sinemart channel.

The film has large followers, totaling 1.1 million. In the past, films were defined as plays or live images downloaded in the form of sound and images. Nowadays, movie shows are getting much attention and have become a hot topic for internet citizens. In addition, movies are often shown on the Sinemart YouTube channel. Of course, the film is a process of interaction and communication related to speaking activities. On January

10, 2015, the film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note) was shown.

The film tells the story of a wife who was left cheating on by her husband. By paying attention, there are different deixis in the conversation. Therefore, it needs to be researched based on valid references.

In addition, the film was directed by Maruli Ara. The characters in this film are named Vina, Hana, Bram, *Tante* (Aunt), Karin, Nadia, Uncle Rizal, Grandma, and *Bibi* (Aunt). These characters are speakers and conversation partners (interlocutors) in the film.

The authors believe that the selection of indicators in this study is interesting since this study wants to know more about the type, meaning, and function of deixis in a word or sentence. In addition, the authors also want to state whether the type, meaning, and function of deixis can be understood if more information is obtained from words containing instructions based on the language user's situation. Before conducting the research, the writers first observed what happened, namely the wife's inner dialogue in the film. The writers who watched the event participated in the conversation and began to observe and consider whether linguistic research is suitable for studying the characteristics of spoken language and found that it fits. The language spoken in the film contains much deixis in spoken language, and what is said can also be analyzed based on the existing context in terms of type, meaning, and function.

On the other hand, there is film/drama text material in Indonesian language learning in senior high school. Deixis can be used as material to identify and describe deixis of person, place, and time. Thus, this research can be used as a reference for educators in teaching Indonesian language film/drama text material to students through deixis analysis in films.

For this reason, research on deixis in conversation in films is interesting. Therefore, a study entitled "Deixis in the Conversation Film of *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* and the Relevance of Learning" needs to be done.

2. METHOD

Success in research is determined by the research method used, so this research is qualitative. In this study, the researchers applied descriptive research. Data collection was carried out by triangulation, and the key instrument indicated a specialist in analyzing articles, where subjectively, research is a strategy to explore positive ways of thinking, whose investigation of information is inductive or subjective and the examination emphasizes meaning rather than speculation [4].

In this study, the qualitative method describes the types, meanings, and functions of deixis in the conversation of the film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note).

Moreover, the object in this study was the Sinemart YouTube channel with the film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note). The subjects in this study were the characters of the film players. The primary data source in this study was the conversation in the film. The researchers recorded the sentences in the film's conversation. In this study, the researchers also collected deixis data in the film. By observing the film shows, the data to be analyzed were recorded.

The theory, source, and data triangulation techniques were used for data validation. As a reference in this study, the pragmatic equivalent method was to describe the type, meaning, and function of deixis in the film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note). Then, the basic technology of the matching method was to determine element ranking technology (PUP). This technique was used to analyze the data by categorizing the language units analyzed using tools that determined the shape of the inner abilities of the researchers. The findings of this study were descriptions of the types, meanings, and functions of deixis in film dialogue.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study presents data in the form of written data. The data of this research were sourced from the dialogue of the film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note), containing deixis. Generally, deixis can be classified based on parts: person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis. This study has five deixes of person data, four deixes of place data, and four deixes of time data.

3.1. Deixis by Type

The film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note) contains the first person singular "I". There are also first-person pronouns in the plural "we (*kita*)" and "we (*kami*)". In addition, there is a second type of singular pronoun, "you". There is a second pronoun, "you," in the plural. There is a third-person singular "he". There is also a third type of plural person pronoun, "they" [5].

3.1.1. Person Deixis

The criteria for the category of person deixis are actors/participants of linguistic events. They differ in three roles in speech activity: first-person, second-person, and third-person. The first person relates to the speaker's reference category, the second person relates to the speaker's reference category with a person or conversation partner, and the third person relates to a person or thing. Those (near the speaker) and (far from the speaker) are the focus of the analysis.

3.1.1.1. First Singular Person Deixis

The first singular person deixis in the first person has different functions, depending on its use. In the film

Catatan Hati Seorang Istri (A Wife's Heart Note), several first singular person deixes were found as follows:

Use of the First Singular Person Deixis "I (Saya)" and "I (Aku)"

In discourse, the first person singular "I (Saya)" refers to the self/speaker. The pronoun "I" means replacing the first-person singular as the speaker's subject and the first-person pronoun. The first person pronoun is used in conversations influenced by age, status, and social differences. In formal or informal conversations, the use of the pronoun "I" can usually be found. Below is an example of the use of the pronoun "I" found in the film.

Ona: tapi saya sedih oma, kira-kira saya masih bisa punya anak nggak sih oma (FCHSI/10/01/2015)

Oma: ya pasti, makanya kan harus rajin berdoa terus pasti akan dikasih

[Ona: But I am sad, oma. Do you think **I (saya)** can still have children? (FCHSI/10/01/2015)]

Grandma: Yes, of course. So, you have to be diligent in praying. You will definitely be given.]

The role "I" in the sentences above refers to Ona. Ona plays a maid, and Oma's role is played to convince Ona's employer. The role of speech participants in this communication is the main determinant of the existence of person deixis. Therefore, to find out who the speakers and conversation partners are, it is necessary to understand the context of communication in the speech [6].

3.1.1.2. First Plural Person Deixis "We (Kita)" and "We (Kami)"

In the film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note), the first deixis of the combined role is "we (*kita*)" and "we (*kami*)". This indicator has different functions depending on its purpose. Instructions for "we (*kami*)" are comprehensive, referring not only to the speaker but also to the listener and receiver. Meanwhile, "we (*kita*)" deixis is exclusive, i.e., it only refers to the speaker or other people and does not refer to the speaker or any other people on the listener's side. The first character, "we (*kami*)," uses deixis in the film as in the dialogue between the characters Karin and Bram.

Karin: mas kamu kok gak seneng gitu sih mas hari ini hari 1 tahun kita pacaran loh mas atau gak (FCHSI/10/01/2015)

Bram: iya Karin, aku seneng kok

[Karin: Mas, how come you are not happy today, even though it is the one-year anniversary of **our (kita)** dating. (FCHSI/10/01/2015)]

Bram: Yes, Karin, I am really happy.]

In the film's conversation, the deixis "we (*kita*)" refers to Karin and Bram, who discussed the one-year anniversary of dating. Person deixis "we (*kita*)" serves to refer to two people who are talking [7].

Person Deixis Third Singular "He" and Plural "They"

The singular third-party deixis "he" is the form bound to the right of the utterance, which refers to the person speaking/possession and simile. The only third-party deixis refers to the person with whom the utterance is spoken. The use of "he" or "she" deixis is influenced by age differences. Usually, the deixis "he" is a greeting to a friend and is used in greetings from parents to young people. The following is the use of singular third-party deixis in the film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note).

Hana: "kalau seandainya ada sesuatu hal yang bikin aku sama mas bram pisah, Rosi gimana? Apa dia masih bisa sebahagia ini?"

Vina: "Han kamu jangan ngomong seperti ini."

[Hana: "What if there is something that makes me separate from Mas Bram, how is Rosi? Can **she** still be this happy?]

Vina: "Han, do not talk like that."]

The person deixis "she" in the film's conversation refers to Rosi. The character Hana uses the person deixis "she" to Rosi, discussed with Vina. The word "she" refers to the person being spoken of [8].

3.1.2. Place Deixis

The deixis category, which refers to the location of an object to find the object where the speaker is present, is included in place deixis. The position of the deixis spoken by the speaker can be determined based on the deixis. In this study, place deixis was found in a conversation in the *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note).

Vina: "Aku lihat Bram di situ sama cewek agak muda sih, dia baru dating masuk restoran. Hallo Hana kamu masih di situ kan?" (FCHSI/10/01/2015)

Hana: "iya ya Vin ini mungkin signalnya lagi jelek. Mungkin aja itu temennya mas Bram. Iya kan mereka lagi makan siang atau makan malam".

[Vina: "I saw Bram there with a rather young girl; he just came into the restaurant. Hello, Hana, are you still **there**?" (FCHSI/10/01/2015)]

Hana: "Yes, Vin, this may be a bad signal. Maybe, she is a friend of Mas Bram. Yes, they are having lunch or dinner maybe."]

In the story (1) above, Vina explains to Hana that Vina saw Bram, her husband, at a restaurant. The type of deixis in the speech data (1) is the pronoun "**there**". The

pronoun "**there**" includes place deixis to describe the destination, designated when the speech occurs. The place deixis reference, which refers to the place that depends on the above information, is the data [9].

Nisa: "Dante, dante, dante kamu ngapain di sini nak? masuk ke rumah yuk"

Dante: "Dante gak mau masuk, dante mau **di sini** aja". (FCHSI/10/01/2015)

[Nisa: "Dante, dante, dante, what are you doing here? Come on into the house."

Dante: "Dante will not come in. Dante wants to stay **here**." (FCHSI/10/01/2015)]

In the speech (2) above, Dante tells Nisa that Dante does not want to go into the house. The type of deixis in the speech data (2) is the pronoun "**here**" (home yard). The pronoun "**here**" is included in place deixis to describe the destination, designated when the speech occurs. Place deixis refers to outside the home. The word "**here**" indicates a location close to the speaker [10].

3.1.3. Time Deixis

One might say that time deixis can express the period when the expression is conveyed. Time deixis can be seen from the speaker's point of view. Time deixis is used to show someone's time. There is a use of time deixis in the conversation of the film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note).

Selin: "gak usah bohongin aku pasti kamu habis ke rumah perempuan kan? Perempuan mana lagi sekarang?"

Helmi: "loh **kemarin** kan aku udah bilang sama kamu, aku mau ketemu sama temen aku dia ada bisnis bareng, kamu lupa ya cantik?" (FCHSI/10/01/2015)

[Selin: "Do not lie to me. You must have gone to a girl's house, right? Which girl is it now?"

Helmi: "Well, **yesterday**, I told you that I wanted to meet my friend. She has a business together. Did you forget, beauty?" (FCHSI/10/01/2015)]

The statement (1) above shows that Selin explained to Helmi her suspicions towards Helmi, who had not been home for a long time. The type of deixis in example (1) is "**yesterday**". The "**yesterday**" type deixis indicates the past time the speech occurred, and here, it can be days or months ago. The time deixis "**yesterday**" refers to the past [11].

Bram: "kapan ayah bohong nak?"

Rosi: "**hari ini**, hari ini kan libur".

[Bram: "When did daddy lie, daughter?"

Rosi: "**Today**, today is a holiday".]

In speech (2) above, Bram explained the day off to Rosi. The type of deixis in the speech data (2) is "**today**" (Sunday morning). Deixis type "**today**" refers to several occurrences of speech taking place. Time deixis is an expression used to show time [12].

Sovi: "yah kamu sih buru-buru pulang padahal aku janjian sama Karin".

Hana: "ya, lain kali aja deh soalnya anakku di rumah. Salam buat Karin kita **besok** di rumah kamu.

[Sovi: "Well, you are in a hurry to go home even though I made an appointment with Karin."

Hana: "Yeah, next time, because my son is at home. Greetings to Karin, we will meet tomorrow at your house."]

Speech (3) above reveals that Hana explained to Sovi that she wanted to go to Sovi's house to meet Karin. The type of deixis in the speech data (3) is "**tomorrow**" (tomorrow morning refers to Hana, Karin, and Sovi). Deixis type "**tomorrow**" refers to the future time, spoken in an ongoing manner. There is a form of time deixis in the conversation above, namely the word "**tomorrow**". The word refers to the time of day after today [13].

3.2. Deixis Based on Its Meaning in the Film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note)

3.2.1. Person Deixis

The criteria for the category of person deixis are actors/participants of language events. They differ in three roles in speech activity: first-person, second-person, and third-person types. In this study, the first person relates to the speaker's reference category, the second relates to the speaker's reference category with a person or conversation partner, and the third relates to a person or thing. This research focuses on those (near the speaker) and (away from the speaker).

3.2.1.1. First Singular Person Deixis

Ona: tapi saya sedih oma, kira-kira **saya** masih bisa punya anak nggak sih oma (FCHSI/10/01/2015)

Oma: ya pasti, makanya kan harus rajin berdoa terus pasti akan dikasih.

[Ona: But I am sad, oma. Do you think **I** (**saya**) can still have children? (FCHSI/10/01/2015)

Grandma: Yes, of course. So, you have to be diligent in praying. You will definitely be given.]

The singular first-person pronoun "I (saya)" was found based on the quote above. The word is an attempt to designate using individual pronoun deixis. The word "I" means that Ona is afraid of whether she will be able to have another child or not. The word "I (saya)" is safer to use in formal or informal situations because the word is more neutral and does not consider familiar or not. The person deixis "I" is also shown to oneself [14].

3.2.1.2. Plural Person Deixis "We (Kita)"

Karin: mas kamu kok gak seneng gitu sih mas hari ini hari 1 tahun kita pacaran loh mas atau gak (FCHSI/10/01/2015)

Bram: iya Karin, aku seneng kok

[Karin: Mas, how come you are not happy today, even though it is the one-year anniversary of **our** (*kita*) dating. (FCHSI/10/01/2015)]

Bram: Yes, Karin, I am really happy.]

Based on the quote above, the first-person pronoun is plural. The word "we (*kita*)" refers to Karin being the speaker and Mas Bram being Karin's flings. The pronoun "we" in quotations refers to two people who are close together. The person deixis "we" also refers to two people talking to each other [15].

3.2.1.4. Person Deixis Third Singular "He" and plural "They."

Hana: "kalau seandainya ada sesuatu hal yang bikin aku sama mas bram pisah, Rosi gimana? Apa **dia** masih bisa sebahagia ini?"

Vina: "Han kamu jangan ngomong seperti ini."

[Hana: "What if there is something that makes me separate from Mas Bram, how is Rosi? Can **she** still be this happy?"

Vina: "Han, do not talk like that."]

Based on the quote above, there is a third-person pronoun, namely "she". The word includes the singular third-person pronoun. It also indicates that the person is not near where the conversation is taking place but is not actively appearing. Person deixis "she" is shown to the interlocutor being spoken to [16].

3.2.2. Place Deixis

Place deixis refers to the location of an object or referent. To determine place deixis, one must look at an

object or place where the speaker is. The purpose of place deixis is that the speaker's location who pronounces the word contains an element of location or place.

Vina: "Aku lihat Bram di situ sama cewek agak muda sih, dia baru dating masuk restoran. Hallo Hana kamu masih di situ kan?" (FCHSI/10/01/2015)

Hana: "iya ya Vin ini mungkin signyalnya lagi jelek. Mungkin aja itu temennya mas Bram. Iya kan mereka lagi makan siang atau makan malam".

[Vina: "I saw Bram there with a rather young girl; he just came into the restaurant. Hello, Hana, are you still there?" (FCHSI/10/01/2015)]

Hana: "Yes, Vin, this may be a bad signal. Maybe, she is a friend of Mas Bram. Yes, they are having lunch or dinner maybe."]

Based on the quote above, there is a use of demonstrative pronoun deixis, namely the word "there". The speaker uses the word "there" because the speaker is in a different location/place when the speech is spoken. In the quote, it was said by Vina. The word is intended for Hana, located far from Vina, who acts as a speaker. Thus, it can be said that "there" is used to indicate a place where the speaker is far away. "There" is also intended to tell the location you want to go to [17].

Nisa: "Dante, dante, dante kamu ngapain di sini nak? masuk ke rumah yuk

Dante: "Dante gak mau masuk, dante mau di sini aja". (FCHSI/10/01/2015)

[Nisa: "Dante, dante, dante, what are you doing here? Come on into the house."

Dante: "Dante will not come in. Dante wants to stay here." (FCHSI/10/01/2015)]

Based on the speech above, there is a use of deixis in place of the word "here". In the quote above, the word "here" is a locative designation. The word "here" also indicates a location close to the speaker, as evidenced in the quote. Dante, who wanted to stay outside the house, spoke the word while talking with Nisa. In addition, the word "here" refers to the place where the speaker is standing and refers to the designated location, i.e., the location of a place outside the house. Place deixis "here" also refers to the location outside the home spoken by the speaker [18].

Hana: "ya ampun Sovi kamu apa kabar? Kamu kerja di sini?"

Sovi: "iya aku sudah seminggu di sini di lantai 7, kamu ngapain di sini?"

[Hana: "Oh my, Sovi, how are you? Do you work here?"

Sovi: "Yeah, I have been here for a week on the seventh floor. What are you doing here?"]

Based on the quote above, there is a use of the place deixis "here". The word "here" is a locative designation in the quote above. The word "here" also indicates a location close to the speaker; as evidenced in the quote, the word was spoken by Hana, who was asking Sovi about a workplace. The word "here" refers to the place where the speaker is standing and the designated location, i.e., a place outside the house. The place deixis "here" also shows the current location [19].

3.2.3. Time Deixis

Time deixis can be interpreted as the passage of time or the time that will come when the speech is produced. The time display is also called time deixis. The time deixis marker can be seen from the speaker's point of view. The use of time deixis in the conversation of the film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note) is as follows:

Bram: "Tapi serapi-rapinya kita menyimpan hubungan ini pasti ada celah yang akan terbuka untuk istri aku soal hubungan ini, makanya aku berfikir aku milih yang terbaik buat kita adalah hubungan kit aini kita stop aja ya aku gak mau keluarga aku hancur."

*Karin: "hah kenapa baru **sekarang** kamu ngomong kaya gitu mas kemana aja selama ini kamu mas?" (FCHSI/10/01/2015)*

[Bram: "But as neatly as we keep this relationship, there must be a gap that my wife will open about this relationship. That is why it is best for us to stop our relationship. I do not want my family to be destroyed."]

*Karin: "Huh, why are you just **now** talking like that, Mas. Where have you been all this time, Mas?" (FCHSI/10/01/2015)]*

The speaker is Karin. Karin asked about the extent of her relationship with Bram. Speakers use the word "now". This word is used to describe events happening in the present. The word "now" also indicates when the speaker and the interlocutor are talking [20].

*Rosi: "Ayo **sekarang** bunda beli kuenya". (FCHSI/10/01/2015)*

Hana: "nanti aja sayang ya".

[Rosi: "Come on **now**, mommy, buy the cake." (FCHSI/10/01/2015)]

Hana: "Later, honey."

There is a "now" time deixis in the conversation based on the quote above. The speaker is Rosi, who wants to buy a cake. This utterance uses the word "now." This word is used to describe what happens during a conversation. The word "now" is also indicated for the

current time when the speaker and the interlocutor are speaking [21].

Selin: "gak usah bohongin aku pasti kamu habis ke rumah perempuan kan? Perempuan mana lagi sekarang?"

*Helmi: "loh **kemarin** kan aku udah bilang sama kamu, aku mau ketemu sama temen aku dia ada bisnis bareng, kamu lupa ya cantik?" (FCHSI/10/01/2015)*

[Selin: "Do not lie to me. You must have gone to a girl's house, right? Which girl is it now?"]

*Helmi: "Well, **yesterday**, I told you that I wanted to meet my friend. She has a business together. Did you forget, beauty?" (FCHSI/10/01/2015)]*

The speaker is Helmi, who tells the hearer that he is going to his friend's house. The speaker uses the word "yesterday." Adverbs of the time "yesterday" show the time that has passed. This word is used to describe events that were formed in the past. The time deixis "yesterday" also shows the past [22].

Bram: "kapan ayah bohong nak?"

*Rosi: "**hari ini**, hari ini kan libur".*

[Bram: "When did daddy lie, daughter?"]

*Rosi: "**Today**, today is a holiday".]*

Based on the quote above, there is a time deixis "today." In the conversation, the speaker is Rosi, and Bram answers questions from Rosi, which tells about time. This utterance uses the word "today." This word is used to describe what happened during the conversation. Time deixis can cause periods that vary based on the conditions and situations when the speech occurs [23].

Sovi: "yah kamu sih buru-buru pulang padahal aku janjian sama Karin".

*Hana: "ya, lain kali aja deh soalnya anakku di rumah. Salam buat Karin kita **besok** di rumah kamu."*

[Sovi: "Well, you are in a hurry to go home even though I made an appointment with Karin."]

Hana: "Yeah, next time, because my son is at home. Greetings to Karin, we will meet tomorrow at your house."

Based on the quote above, there is a "tomorrow" time deixis in the conversation. The speaker is Hana, who tells Sovi that her child is at home, and Hana postpones going to Sovi's house until tomorrow morning. This word is used to show events that will occur in the future when pronouncing a word. The word "tomorrow" is also indicated at a time that will happen or a planned time [24].

3.3. Deixis Based on Its Function in the Film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri (A Wife's Heart Note)*

3.3.1. Person Deixis

Person deixis, which refers to the speaker and change, is used by film writers to refer to the speakers in the story to avoid repeating nouns. Person deixis also means to show first person, second person, and third-person pronouns.

In utterance 1, there is a singular first pronoun "I (*saya*).". This word includes first-person deixis since it refers to the speaker, and Ona as the speaker becomes the central point of deixis in the data above. The deixis function of the word "I" is to explain to the interlocutor that the word "I" is shown to oneself [25].

In example (2), there is a pronoun "we (*kami*)", the first of which is used in the plural. The pronoun "we (*kami*)" indicates Karin is the speaker, while Mas Bram is Karin's companion. The use of pronouns in quotations is to indicate two people nearby. The elements that become the reference of the word "we (*kita*)" are Karin and Mas Bram, both of which are in the same place. Karin said the quote in a tense situation discussing Karin and Mas Bram's illicit relationship. The function of the word "we (*kita*)" is expressed to the interlocutor that it is addressed to two people who are talking [26].

In example (3), in the dialogue of the film *Notes of the Heart of a Wife*, there is singular third-person deixis "he." The personal pronoun refers to Rosi, the person Hana talks about as the protagonist in the film. In other words, the role shows that the role in the film refers to the person being talked about. The pronoun "he" also shows someone being talked about by the speaker and the interlocutor [27].

3.3.2. Place Deixis

In speech (1), deixis refers to the place that Vina and Hana are talking about. It is the place deixis. The language contained in the local deixis in example (1) has a related function to talk about people who are in a restaurant, a place that Vina visits. The place deixis function is shown to talk about people in a location close to each other [28].

"Here" in speech (2) refers to where Nisa and Dante are talking. The word is a place deixis. The speech "here," which includes deixis in speech (2), is functional because it talks about the speech partner, who is afraid of his parents fighting and does not want to come into the house. In this utterance, the speech partner explains that the speaker does not want to move and wants to stay "here." The word place "here" describes the location being occupied by the speaker to inform the hearer [29].

Time Deixis

In speech (1), the word "now" refers to when the speech occurs. The time the speech occurs is when Bram speaks. The word "now" is mentioned when Karin and Bram are talking in the data above. In the context of "now," Karin and Bram's talk about their relationship went smoothly. The word "now" also talks about the time of the event being experienced by the speaker [30].

In the speech (2), the word "yesterday" indicates the time after the speech, namely the talk of dreams. In the above statement, the reference to the word "yesterday" is when Selin talked to Helmy. Based on the current context, the words that occurred while Selin and Helmy were talking about their whereabouts were why they were not informed. The time deixis "yesterday" also tells the hearer that it indicates the elapsed time [31].

In the speech (3), there is the word "today." In the conversation above, it refers to the time the utterance occurs. The time the speech occurs is when Bram speaks. The reference to the word "today" is when Bram talks to Rosi. Based on the existing context, the words occurred when Rosi reminded her father that today was a day off from work. "Today" is spoken to indicate the time when the utterance is spoken by the speaker [32].

In example (4), there is the word "tomorrow," indicating the future and the occurrence of the speech. Judging from Sovi's speech, it shows the speech of the future. The word "tomorrow" is shown when Sovi converses with Hana in the data above. Based on this statement, it can be seen from the context when Sovi and Nadia negotiated to get to Sovi's house. "Tomorrow" is indicated for the future time, which the speaker conveys to tell the future time [33].

3.4. Relevance of Deixis to Indonesian Language Learning

The discussion above found that the film is relevant to the Indonesian language learning material for class XI students at KD 4.1, which consists of four forms to be translated into first person singular, first-person plural, second-person singular, second-person plural, and third-person plural. The forms "I (*saya*)" and "I (*aku*)" are the first singular deixis. The forms "we (*kami*)" and "we (*kita*)" belong to the first plural deixis. "You (*Anda*)" and "you (*kamu*)" belong to the second singular deixis. The third-person pronouns, namely (his), he, she, him, and he (*beliau*), are third-person singular. Meanwhile, "they" is the third plural person in this study.

The second is place deixis, in which the words "here" and "there" are found. "Here" indicates a place close to the speaker, while "there" indicates a place far from the speaker. The third is time deixis, which consists of now, yesterday, tomorrow, later, then, and before. The fourth

is discourse deixis, which has the form of this, that, namely, is, such, and his.

In speech (1), the word "now" refers to when the speech occurs. The time the speech occurs is when Bram speaks. The word "now" is mentioned when Karin and Bram are talking in the data above. According to the current context, Karin and Bram's talk about their relationship went smoothly. The word "now" also talks about the time of the event being experienced by the speaker (Ajisoko, 2020: 27).

The speech can be related to the moral values of fellow human beings in the form of courtesy, caring, friendship, help, and love.

Ona: tapi saya sedih oma, kira-kira saya masih bisa punya anak nggak sih oma (FCHSI/10/01/2015)

Oma: ya pasti, makanya kan harus rajin berdoa terus pasti akan dikasih

[Ona: But I am sad, oma. Do you think I (*saya*) can still have children? (FCHSI/10/01/2015)]

Grandma: Yes, of course. So, you have to be diligent in praying. You will definitely be given.]

In the sentences above, the role "I (*saya*)" in the sentences above refers to Ona. Ona's role is as a maid, and Oma's role is played to convince Ona's employer. The role of speech participants in this communication is the main determinant of the existence of person deixis. Therefore, to find out who the speakers and speech partners are, it is necessary to understand the context of communication in speech (Putri, 2018: 700).

Moral values towards herself are in the form of courage, repentance, gratitude, sincerity, patience, honesty, and forgiveness.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discourse research results containing deixis in the film *Catatan Hati Seorang Istri* (A Wife's Heart Note), the following conclusions are drawn. 1) The types, meanings, and functions found in the film were 11 data. They included person deixis: I/*saya* (1 data), we/*kita* (1 data), you/*kalian* (1 data), he/*dia* (1 data), they (1 data); place deixis: there (1 data), here (1 data); time deixis: yesterday (1 data), today (1 data), tomorrow (1 data). 2) Deixis shows something in the dialogue and helps keep communication smooth. Thus, deixis plays an important role in discourse because one type of deixis can be used to refer to many things, objects, or people in various settings. (3) Meanwhile, in film text learning, KD 4.1 states interpreting the meaning of film/drama texts, both orally and in writing. Through KD interpreting the meaning of film/drama texts, students can think about the meaning of film texts so that students' mindsets can understand writing well.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Researchers are implementers in research, data collectors, data processors, and data analyzer in the article writing.

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