AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN THE CHERNOBYL MOVIE SERIES

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Abstract:

Language is the most important aspect to support humans in communicating. In communication, people need to understand the meaning of language. Language and context are two inseparable things. In a given context, it is important for listeners or recipients to understand what the speaker meant to say or express. Deixis shows a phenomenon that requires contextual information to understand the meaning of certain words or phrases in their pronunciation. Deixis can be found not only in daily conversations, but also in speeches, films, songs, novels, and the like. This research focuses on deixis in the film Chernobyl in characters that play an important role in the course of the story. The purpose of this study is to find out kinds of deixis that are found in the movie script and to determine the dominant types of deixis. The researchers use descriptive qualitative methods to collect data and have been assisted by*Atlas.ti* software in data coding. The theory of Levinson is used by the researchers to analyze the type of deixis. In this study, the most dominant deixis is the person deixis (450), the second dominant deixis is place deixis (57), and the third is time deixis (48), followed by discourse deixis (36), and the last is social deixis (26).

Keywords – *Language, Deixis, Movie, Atlas.ti*

INTRODUCTION

Humans are social beings who cannot live alone and must communicate with others. Therefore, by communicating they can build social relations properly, and can help us exchange information. According to(Ondondo, 2015) "Understanding communication and how it works is important to human beings. This is because everyday activities and functions involve some form of direct or indirect communication. Regardless of the activity or function, the participants in a communication event communicate with and through other participants".

In that case, language is the most important aspect of supporting communication in everyday life. It is similar to the statement that"English is very important for everyday life"(Salsabilla, 2021). It is understood that discourse also has important role in a text (Prastyo, 2008). English plays a key role in our education system and national life.Language is part of linguistics and literature. Meanwhile, the scope of linguistics includes syntax, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, phonology, morphology, and semantics. Additionally, the development of pragmatic science and semantics is widely used in language, both verbally and in writing. Semantics talk about meaning generally considered as a relationship between words and the world(Wardhono, 2008). In the meantime, verbal meaning through conversations is based on situations and conditions from various perspectives such as the speakers, recipients and analytical means. The use of language like this is called pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics. According to(Yule, 2020) "Pragmatics is the study of "invisible" meaning, or how it recognizes what is meant even when it is not actually said or written". Pragmatics discuss the speaker's meaning in context of sentence meaning or utterance. Primary topics of pragmatic investigations include implicatures, prejudices, speech act, and deixis.Improvement of pragmatics is found in everyday life, for example in movie dialogue, drama, song lyrics, speeches, and print media such as novels,and other forms. In a movie that employs oral media, the conversation of each character in the film can be found through listening and analyzing pragmatically. There are several factors in finding the process of analyzing a job that contains pragmatism in it, one of which is the deixis found in this study.

Discussing one topic of pragmatics is deixis. According to (Yule et al., 1996), "Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means "pointing" via language". Meanwhile,(Levinson, 1983) stated that, "Deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the

context of utterances or speech events, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretations of utterances depend on the analysis of that context of utterances".

Derived from the explanation above, there are various deixis. Deixis has the ability to point through language. The use of deixis is very useful in the process of communication and daily conversations. Not only that, deixis can also facilitate the speaker and the recipient to understand what is being discussed, and this is why learn deixis is very important.

Nowadays, deixis is not only established in daily conversation but in literature as well, for instance in magazines, speech, novels, movies, news, books and other media. (Hornby, 1995) defined "film as a story, etc. recorded as a set of moving pictures to be shown on television or at the cinema".Besides, movies have functions such as providing information, education, and persuasion.(Albiladi et al., 2018) stated that movies are beneficial in terms of increasing students' cultural awareness. Watching movies is now a means of entertainment for everyone, ranging from children to adults.Aside from being entertainment, the film has a moral value as an audio-visual material that the author wants to convey to the audience. Therefore, the researchers are interested in using movie as a research theme.

Based on pre-observation of the research that there are some movies produced by US HBO (United State Home Box Office), for example Us, The Last of Us, Wonder Woman, Citizen Kane, City Lights, Chernobyl, among other titles. The researchersare interested in one of US HBO productions, nanely Chernobyl. Chernobyl is a miniseries of the British-American history television series made and written by Craig Mazin and directed by Johan Renck. This series premiered in the United States and the United Kingdom on May 6, 2019. Chernobyl tells about the Chernobyl nuclear disaster that occurred in the Soviet Republic of Ukraine in April 1986 and the post-disaster handling efforts. This miniseries highlighted the various sides of the nuclear generator disaster in the Soviet Ukraine in April 1986, revealing the series of events and the reason, and narrates the story of the heroes who struggle and fall.

The reason the researchers selected the film "Chernobyl" is because they are interested in the storyline of this film which tells about the previous nuclear explosion events in all humanity and the way the government does not know how tominimize the incident. Not only that, another reason the researchers chose this film as a topic of research was that this film had been adopted directly from a true storycovering one of the worst human-made disasters in history and it tells the struggle of people who sacrifice themselves in order to save Europe from indescribable disasteras a consequence of this,

the researcher can also learn the history of the worst and worst nuclear reactor accident cases in the history of humanity that occurred 34 years ago.

There are some studies about deixis analysis that have been conducted by previous researchers in the same field, in spite of the fact that they have different subjects and theories. The first research with the title "Deixis in Donald Trump's Speech to UN General Assembly" thesis by(Retnowati, 2019) from the Department of Indonesian language and literary education, FKIP, Balikpapan University. The most frequently occurring deixis found in this research in person deixis (81.10%).

The second previous research entitled "Deixis Analysis Used by Main Characters in [the] Movie Script of Hotel Transylvania 3: Summer Vacation", written by Niami Ainul Y. fromthe English Education Department,Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Tulungagung. The result found 180 instances of person deixis, 9 of time deixis and 18 of place deixis.

In the previous study above, there are gaps between and differentiations from previous research. According to (Rukminingsih et al., 2020), the "Research gap is a gap that comes from differences in the results of previous research, concepts, theories, data or problems in the field, which become a gap for further research". Thus,it can be concluded that research gaps are very important to show the difference between previous research and this current research. The researchers found differences in the limitations of previous research and theories used. In the previous research, the data analysis used the manual method without being supported by supporting applications,whereas in this study the researchers used Atlas.tiforanalyzing the data.

Atlas.ti is an application that can prove helpful in qualitative research. According to (Afriansyah & Ekasatya, 2016), "Atlas.ti is useful in helping the process of analysis of qualitative type data". Atlas.ti is a software with a type of CAQDAS (Computer-Aided Qualitative Data Analysis Software). The originator of this application is Thomas Muhr.Atlas.ti enabled us in triangulation with various types of data collection. Supported by Driver, (2012) Atlas.ti has four advantages when compared to other forms of software, namely: 1) Atlas.ti can read various types of data, 2) This software is also popular among qualitative researchers, and there is evidence to show the popularity of this software, one of which is a special conference owned by Atlas.ti users, 3) Atlas.ti has good guidelines, there is online assistance, and complete documentation, and 4) the prices are affordable.

Apart from his advantages, Atlas.ti is only software created with a computer system, so this application also has its shortcomings. According to(Friese, 2012), "Atlas.ti is the same as other qualitative software, not really analyzing data, only simple

tools that can help the qualitative data analysis process". Here are some studies that have used Atlas.ti software in their research, as follows:

1. (Van Nes & Doorman, 2010) analyzedtheir research data qualitatively assisted with Atlas.ti software in coding.

2. (Jupri, 2015) in his research conducts data analysis through three steps with the help of atlas.ti, namely: 1) Organizing data in accordance with their classification, 2) Data description in accordance with the category, and 3) the results are re-checked through coding given at the beginning of the analysis.

3. (Afriansyah & Ekasatya, 2016) analyzedtheir research data, and Afriansyah was also assisted by Atlas.ti.

From the above, it can be concludedthatAtlas.ti helps researchers systematically analyze complex data phenomena in the form of text and multimedia. Stated by (Silverman, 2000), Atlas.ti has additional features for the development of theory such as the ability to build a conceptual diagram that shows the relevance between ideas.
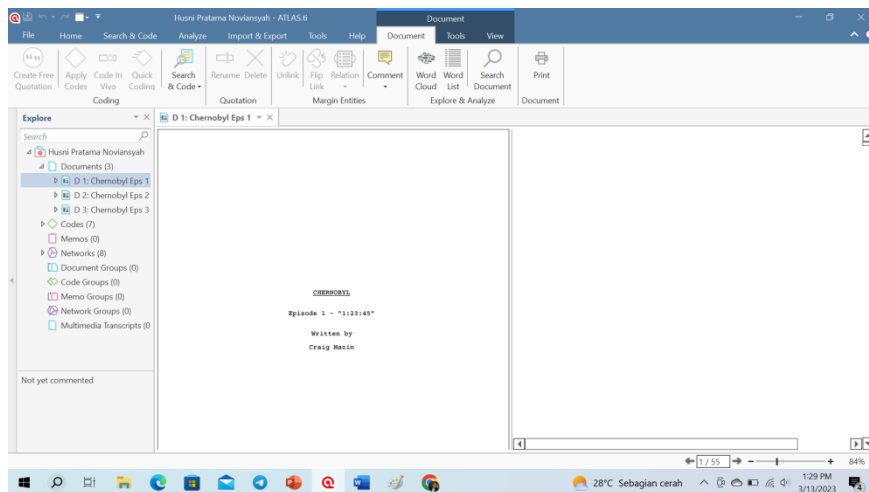
In this research, the researchers showed an interest in conducting research into deixis concerning selected characters, namely Valery Legasov, Ulana Khomyuk, and Boris Shcherbina and Dyatlov as the main characters of the film and they also play an important role in the tragedy. Based on the reasons above, the researcher intended to write this article entitled "An Analysis Deixis in Chernobyl Movie Series"**.**

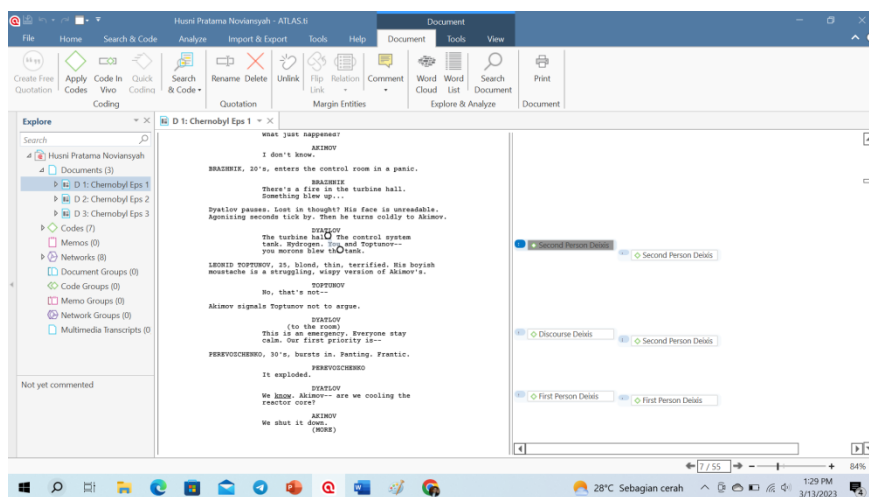## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Results

In obtaining the results, the researchers used the help of the Atlas.ti application for data coding. For this purpose, they used the *Atlas.ti* application because the application has good and complete guidelines and many complete online guides that make it easier for researchers to complete their data coding. As stated by Drivjer, (2012),*Atlas.ti* has four benefits, one of which is that *Atlas.ti* has a good guide, there is online help, and full documentation. Here is how the researchers employedthe *Atlas.ti* application for data coding:

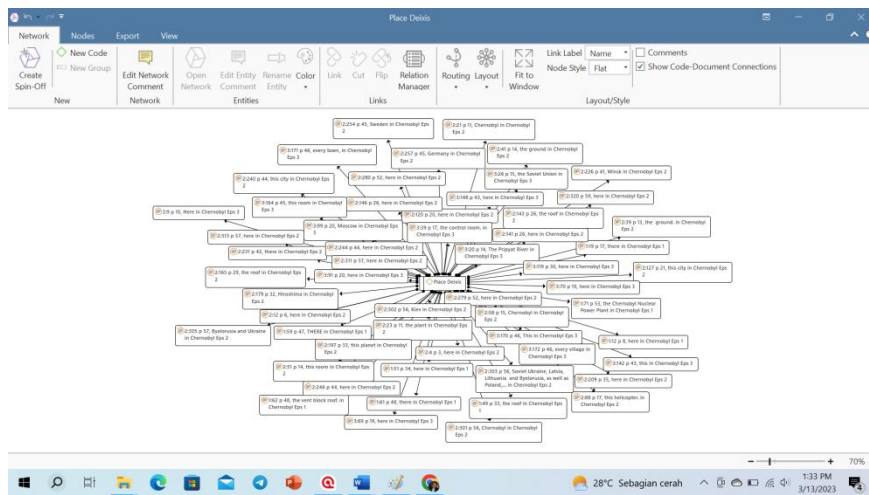1. First, the researchers entered the Chernobyl movie script into the *Atlas.ti* application.

Picture 1The researchersenter thescript into the*Atlas.ti* application

2. Then, the researchers began encoding the data by reading the Chernobyl film script, subsequently giving the code to the word that corresponded to the type of deixis.
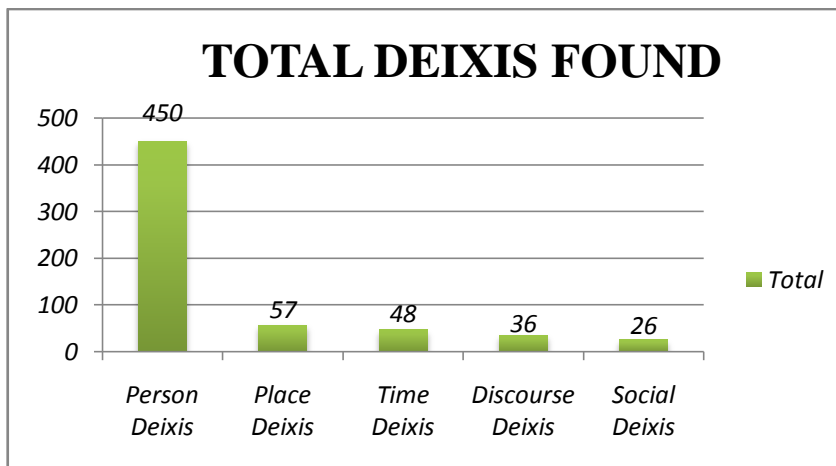

Picture 2 The researchers start coding

3. After the data encoding is complete, the researchers grouped the data coding results according to type.

Picture 3 Example ofcoding result

After coding was complete, the researchers found the results as shown in the chart below:

Figure 1

Total deixis found in four characters

As can be discerned from the chart above, the researchers only focused on the four characters chosen. The four characters are Legasov, Dyatlov, Ulana Khomyuk, and Boris Shcherbina, and they were selected because they played an important role in the storyline of this film. In the analysis, the researchers found five types of deixis namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

1. **Person Deixis**

In this type,the deixis of persons is divided into three, namely thefirst person deixis (referring to the speaker), the second person deixis (coding of the speaker with reference to one or more addresses), and the third person deixis (referring to people who are not speakers or listeners). Below is an example of each type of deixis person.

a. Dyatlov: "**We** know. Akimov, are **we** cooling the reactor core?". (the word "we" is included in the first person because it refers to the speaker itself).

b. Dyatlov: "Then what the [*F-word*] are **you** talking about?". (the word "you" is included in the second person).

c. Boris Shcherbina: "We've ordered **them** to continuously pump water". (the word "them" is included in the third person deixis because it refers to people who are not speakers or listeners).

2. **Place Deixis**

Place deixis refers to the place. Below there are examples of place deeixis.

a. Dyatlov: "He's in shock. Get him out of **here**". (the word "here" refers to the place).

b. Boris Shcherbina: "Professor Legasov. There is no place for alarmist hysteria in **this** room." (the word "this" refers to place that Boris occupies.

3. **Time Deixis**

Time deixis refers to the time that the speaker mentions. Below are the examples of time deixis.

a. Dyatlov: "**Now**". (the word "now" refers to the present time).

b. Legasov: "If you fly over the core, I promise you, by **tomorrow morning**, you'll be begging for that bullet". (the word "tomorrow" refers to the future).

4. **Discourse Deixis**

Discourse deixis refers to the use of expressions in a speech to refer to the parts of the discourse that contains utterances and includes the utterance itself. Below there is an example of discourse deixis.

a. Ulana Khomyuk: "**That** is exactly what was happening in the control room of Reactor 4." (the word "that" refers to the discourse previously expressed).

5. **Social Deixis**

Social deixis relates toto the role of participants, especially the aspects of social relations that exist between speakers and the interlocutors or speakers.Social deixis can also be interpreted as social information encoded in various expressions, such

as relative social status and intimacy. Below are the examples of social deixis in the movie.

a. Legasov: "**Hello**?". (the word "hello" contains the social aspect of the speaker and the addressee).

b. Legasov: "**Comrade** Charkov". (the word "comrade" is an expression that shows social status and intimacy between Legasov and Charkov).

b. Discussion

In this part, the researchers will discuss the types of deixis and dominant deixis found in the movie. According to(Yule et al., 1996), "Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means "pointing" via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this "pointing" is called deictic expression". From this statement, it can be concluded that "pointing" means to indicate something. This means that the deixis word is used as a way to designate something in many references using language. (Levinson, 1983) also stated that "Deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context ofutterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance". Seen from the results of the study, the researcher analyzed four characters: Legasov, Dyatlov, Ulana Khomyuk, and Boris Shcherbina that play the main roles in the movie. Not only that, the researcher found that research data presented there were five different types of deixis: Person Deixis, Place Deixis, Time Deixis, Discourse Deixis, and Social Deixis.

The first is person deixis. Person deixis is divided into three parts, namely: first-person deixis, second-person deixis and third-person deixis. Person deixis is used to discuss themself. In this case, the speaker discussed himself in his utterance. Examples as in the sentence "I want you to tell everything that happens the night of the accident". The words "I" and "me" are included in a singular pronoun. While the word "you" in the sentence also refers to people. Based on the theory propounded by (Levinson, 1983),the person deixis idenified words (the personal and possessive pronouns I, me, you, your, they, he, his, she, her).

The second is place deixis. In this section the researchers found the phrase "he's in shock. Get him out of here". The word "here" here here refers to the place of the incident. Place deixis is used to show location or place. According to (Yule et al., 1996),the concept of distance already mentioned is clearly relevant to spatial deixis, where the relative

location of people and things is being indicated. Contemporary English makes use of only two adverbs, "here" and "there".

The third is time deixis. As for this type, the researcher found the phrase "if we're seeing them out in the open now" which was said by Boris Shcherbina. The word "now" shows time deixis, which refers to the time when the speaker is saying the sentence. Time deixis means having a function to explain the conditions of time from the past until the moment of speech was expressed. According to (Yule et al., 1996), time deixis is employed to describe the time leaked by the character, such as now, tomorrow, yesterday, next week, or last week; these are all instances of time deixis.

The next type is discourse deixis. Researcher found the words "that's all that matters" said by Dyatlov. The word "that" is included in the type of discourse deixis because the word refers to the ongoing discourse section. According to (Levinson, 1983), the use of terms within an utterance to refer to another part of the discourse that comprises that utterance is known as discourse, or text, deixis (including the utterance itself).

The last type of deixis is social deixis. The researchers found an utterance made by Boris Shcherbina, "Comrade Fomin was awarded for Valorous Labour".The word "comrade" refers to a family relationship embedded in the person. (Levinson, 1983) stated that "There are many other qualities of relationship that may be grammaticalized, e.g. kinship relations, The other main kind of socially deictic information that is often relevant social system".

In the next section we will discuss the most dominant deixis in this analysis. In the results that have been mentioned above, the researcher found five types of deixis; Person Deixis, Place Deixis, Time Deixis, Discourse Deixis and Social Deixis in the film script from the four chosen characters. The results above indicate that the most dominant deixis personis, the deixis person in this analysis amounted to 450. The two most dominant were Place Deixis with a total of 57, followed by time deixis with a total of 48. After that, there was a discourse deixis with a total of 36 and the least dominant is social deixis with a total of only 26.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this study, the researchers found five types of deixis used by the four characters: Legasov, Dyatlov, Ulana Khomyuk and Boris Shcherbina. The first type five is person deixis, which aims to point to someone. The second type is place deixis, which is used to show a place or location. The third type is time deixis, as is clear from the name,this deixis is used to show time in an utterance. Fourth is discourse deixis employed to refer to

discourse before and afterwards. The last is social deixis which refers to social classes and social situations.

Apart from these types, the researcher also found the dominant type of deixis among the five types of deixis. The most dominant deixis is the person deixis with a total of 450, the second is place deixis with a total of 57, followed by time deixis with a total of 48, the fourth is discourse deixis with a total of 36, and the least is social deixis with a total of 26.

Having conducted this study, the researchers express the hope that the next study to refine in terms of the use of *atlas.ti*. Besides, the researchers hope that atlas.it can be widely used to facilitate researchers in data processing. For the future, this research is expected to qualify and be utilized as a reference in the use of *atlas.ti* applications in the process of collecting data.

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