

THE USE OF DEIXIS IN
GLADIATOR MOVIE MANUSCRIPT

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ABSTRACT

This study is about the forms and reference of deixis used in "Gladiator" movie manuscript. The data, movie discourse, are taken from observation and documentation using techniques of reading, identifying, and noting. The data source is "Gladiator" movie manuscript. To identify the forms of deixis, the writer used the theory of deixis in Discourse Analysis while to clarifying the reference of deixis, the writer used the theory of meaning focusing on both semantic and pragmatic meaning. The result of study shows that the forms of deixis are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Person deixis consists of first person, second person, and third person singular and plural. It is also distinguished based on its function in the sentence as subject and object personal pronoun, subject in possessive personal pronoun, object in possessive personal pronoun and reflexive personal pronoun. The reference of deixis based on semantic meaning refers to lexical meaning while based on pragmatic meaning refers to the meaning covered in the discourse, such as referring to the interlocutors, the war, the time process during the war, and the social relationship among the participants in the war.

Key words: *deixis, deictic, proximal and distal.*

1. Introduction

Movie Manuscript is a written text as the realizations of utterance by the actors in film. Movie manuscript has detail and complete utterances. The story in movie manuscript is written based on the sequence of actions in the film. *Gladiator* movie manuscript is one of movie manuscript which has variation, especially in the use of reference either of its participants, locations, time of event, or situation in the action of film. Since language functions for communication, consequently it will be considered good or right if it is used in appropriate context. Meaning of utterance in written

text can also be known from its situation context within the sequence of film actions. The word which can be interpreted its meaning based on the context is called deictic or deixis. Deixis is a word in which its reference always moves or changes depending on the context.

The word "deixis" is derived from Greek "deicticos" means to show or to indicate. Deictic (noun of deixis) is used to denote to those elements in language that refer directly to the situation. In English, to term deictic is used for pointing directly that is opposite to the word elentic for pointing indirectly. Deictic deals with connection between discourse and

situation in which the discourse is used. According to Hatch deictic terms are used to refer to ourselves to others and objects in our environment. They are used to locate actions in a time frame relative to the present. Deictic terms show social relationship—the social location of individuals in relation to others. They are also used to locate parts of text in relation to other parts (1992: 210).

Deixis is one of the fields in Discourse study related to reference. According to Haliday and Hassan (in Renkema, 1983: 37), reference is one of types of cohesion. The meaning of deixis has a function as “pointing” that can only be seen within discourse context.

Related to the statement above, deixis relates to discourse study or discourse analysis. According to Renkema (1983: 32), Discourse analysis studies the use of language in social context including the interaction between the speaker and hearer. Whereas Hurford and Heasley (in Schiffrin, 1994: 40) state that “definition of discourse as utterances seems to balance both the functional emphasis on how language is used in context and the formal emphasis on extended patterns”.

Deixis in English can be classified into some categories. It can be divided into external utterance (exophora) and internal utterance (endhopora). External utterance involves personal deixis, place deixis, and time deixis, whereas internal utterance involves anaphora and cataphora (Purwo, 1984: 19). Meanwhile, Levinson (1983: 62) identified five major types of deictic markers: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

Person deixis concern the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered: the category first person is grammaticalization of speaker’s reference to himself, second person the encoding of the speaker’s reference to one or more addressees, and third person third person the encoding of reference to per-

son and entities which are neither speakers of the utterance in question (Levinson, 1983: 62).

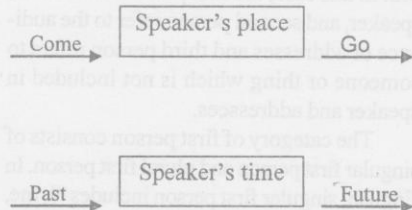
Nababan (in Barokah, 2004: 10) states that person deixis is the actor in the event, such as first person, second person, and third person. In this case, the first person refers to the speaker, and second person refer to the audience or addressees and third person refers to someone or thing which is not included in speaker and addressees.

The category of first person consists of singular first person and plural first person. In English, singular first person includes “I, me, myself, my, mine”, and the plural first person includes “we, us ourselves, our, ours”. The plural of the first personal pronouns are divided into two categories as “We-inclusive” and “We-Exclusive”. We – inclusive first person deixis is deixis that refers to a group including the addressee(s). It constitutes combination between first and second person. We – exclusive first person deixis is deixis refers to a group not including the addressee(s), it constitutes combination between first and third person. Second person deixis is deictic reference to a person identified as addressee, for example: you, yourself, your, and yours. Third person deixis is deictic reference to a referent (s) not identified as the speaker or addressee, such as: he, she, they (www.sil.org/Linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticsTerms/WhatIsSecondPersonDeixis.htm).

Place deixis refers to the encoding of locations relatives to the location of the participants in speech event (Levinson, 1983: 62). In English, it makes the distinction between proximal (close to the speaker) and distal (away from the speaker). It is realized in adverb “here versus there”, in demonstratives “this versus that”, and phrases such as “in front”, “in back”, “at our place”, and “out back”.

In English, verbs “come and go” are involved into place deixis, because their reference refers to the location of the speaker towards the location of the addressee. Verb,

“come” as movement, is close to the location of the speaker, and verb “Go” as movement, is away from location of the speaker. This phenomenon is described by Givon in Bambang Kaswanti (1984: 49) as follow:



Time deixis is code of time refers to the time in which relative to the time of speaking or an utterance was spoken (Levinson, 1983: 62). According to Hatch (1992: 217) that time deixis refers to time relative to the time of speaking.

Discourse deixis concerns the use of expressions with in some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself)" (Levinson, 1983: 62). Instances of discourse deixis are the use of demonstrative "this and that". Demonstrative *this* and *that* are place deictic terms that reuse in discourse deixis.

Social deixis is used to code social distinctions that are relative to participant roles in social relationship between speaker and addressee or speaker and some referent" (Levinson, 1983: 63).

There are two kinds of social deixis: (1) Absolute deictic are forms uniformly attached to a social role (e.g., "Your Honor" or Mr. President"). Absolute deictic may involve more than just little title; and (2) Relational deictic terms after from absolute term in that they locate person in relation to the speaker rather than by their roles in the society as a whole. In English, relational deictic may be lexical terms (e.g., my husband, cousin, teacher), pronoun (you, her) or particles (Hatch, 1992: 221).

Related to the theories above, the writer

elaborated the theory of meaning to find out the reference of deixis used in *Gladiator* Movie Manuscript. The study of linguistics meaning is generally divided in practice into two main fields, semantics and pragmatics. Semantics deals with the literal meaning of words and the meaning of the way they are combined, which took together form the core of meaning on the starting point from which the whole meaning of particular utterance is constructed. According to Larson (in Kencanawati, 1988: 38) the meaning can be classified into four, they are: Lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, Textual meaning, and Contextual or Situational meaning. Whereas, Pragmatics deals with all the way in which literal meaning must be refined, enrich or extended to arrive at an understanding of what a speaker meant in uttering a particular expression. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning and contextual meaning (Yule, 1996: 3).

2. Research Method

The data are deictic or deixis words included in printed material used in Movie Manuscript entitled *Gladiator*. The object of the research is the use of deixis in *Gladiator* Movie Manuscript. The data collected by observation and documentation using technique of reading, signing, and writing the data in *Gladiator* Movie manuscript. In coding the data collection, there are several rules made in following sequence: the first is the "*Gladiator*" manuscript (Glad); the second is the conversation as data (D). For instance:

(Glad/D24) means that the first is the name of movie manuscript, and the last is the datum which is taken from Data 24.

The data analysis applies analysis of discourse toward deixis by using deixis theory to find of the form of deixis and describes the reference of the use of deixis words employed in *Gladiator* Movie Manuscript by using theory of meaning.

3. Discussion

3.1. The Form of Deixis Used in *Gladiator* Movie Manuscript

This analysis constitutes the forms of deixis in *Gladiator* movie manuscript. The research uses the theory of deixis within Discourse Analysis. The writer found five categories of deixis form, they are: person deixis referring to the use of first person or the speaker, second person referring to the addressee, and third person referring to others who are neither speaker nor the addressee. Based on the data analyzes, the writer found that person deixis has different functions in the sentence. They function as subject personal pronoun; object personal pronouns, subject in possessive personal pronoun, object in possessive personal pronoun and reflexive personal pronoun.

(Glad / D16)

[Lucilla and Commodus step away and continue their talk. Commodus leans over his desk]

COMMODUS : I will make Rome the wonder of ages. That is what Grachus and his friends don't understand. All my desire is splitting my head into places.

LUCILLA : [Has mixed a powdered drink] Commodus, drink this tonic

COMMODUS : will you stay with me?

LUCILLA : still afraid of the dark, brother?

COMMODUS : still, always. Stay with me tonight.

LUCILLA : you know I won't

COMMODUS : then kiss me

[She kisses his fore head]

In the conversation above, the sentence "I will make Rome the wonder of the ages..." is uttered by Commodus, and the word "I" here refers to Commodus. And for the sentence "will you stay with me" is uttered by

Commodus, and the word "me" in that sentence also refers to Commodus. So, the speaker is *Commodus* and the addressee is *Lucilla*. In this case, the word "I" and "me" are involved as deixis referring to singular first person, but they have different function in the sentence. The word "I" here functions as subject personal pronouns and the word "me" is as object personal pronoun.

Place deixis refers to the relationship between the locations of participants with the location intended. Place deixis refers to not only the distance between them (proximal or distal), but also to the area of the speaker taking place and the intended area.

(Glad / D7)

[SCENE CHANGES to Marcus's tent where Marcus sits hunched over his desk, writing on a table. Maximus enters and Marcus doesn't look up]

MAXIMUS : You sent for me, Caesar?

[No response. Maximus turns to look at the weak and old Marcus] Caesar?

MARCUS : [Straightening up from the desk] Tell me again Maximus, why are we here?

MAXIMUS : For the glory of empire, sire.

MARCUS : And what is Rome, Maximus?

MAXIMUS : I have seen much of the rest of the world. It is brutal and cruel and dark. Rome is the light.

The word "here" in D7, "Tell me again Maximus, why are we here?" is uttered by Marcus as the speaker and Maximus as the addressee. The word "here" in D7 refers to the battle (the place of Marcus and Maximus in that time). Marcus wonders why they are in the battle now, not in the Rome, Maximus asks for the glory of empire. So, "here" in D7 refers to the area or location of Marcus and

Maximus, so the word "here" in D7 belongs to place deixis with proximal distance.

Time deixis refers to the time relative to the time of speaking with the intended time (Glad / D3)

[SCENE CHANGE – Roadway, guarded armoured wagon is slowly moving along. In it, COMMODUS, and LUCILLA, as they make their way to their father, MARCUS AURELIUS]

COMMODUS : Do you think he's really dying?

LUCILLA : He's been dying for **ten years**.

COMMODUS : If he weren't really dying he wouldn't have sent for us.

LUCILLA : Maybe he just misses us.

In the conversation above, the word "ten years" refers to the time which passed and continuous after it is uttered. The word "ten years" above means that Lucilla pretend that her father would be dead in ten years. The word "ten years" is uttered by the Lucilla for the time ten years until the time the speaker utters "*He's been dying for ten years*". It belongs to time deixis, because it is relative to time of speaking with the intended time.

Discourse deixis refers to the utterance which refers to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance. All of the data of discourse deixis refer to proceeding or forthcoming statement.

(Glad/D26)

[SCENE CHANGE – At the palace, LUCIUS playing swords with the all African servants, COMMODUS is awakened from his sleep, goes to LUCIUS and takes one the wooden swords from the servant. He begins to play swords with LUCIUS]

LUCIUS : I am MAXIMUS, the savior of Rome. [COMMODUS kneels in front of LUCIUS. This wooden

sword slipping on marble floor]

COMMODUS : The savior of Rome. And who said **that**?

[LUCIUS whispers in his ear. COMMODUS holds him tighter and tighter as he hears].

The data above show that the word "that" refers to Maximus, the saviour of Rome. The word "that" above involves the part of discourse in preceding statement. So, it belongs to discourse deixis.

Social deixis refers to social distinctions between the speaker and the addressee or the speaker and some referents in social relationship. The data of social deixis are classified into two parts, they are absolute deictic (which is influenced by the level of class of participant), and relational deictic (which is not influenced by the level of class of participant, but more emphasize on the relationship between the participant).

(Glad / D4)

[MAXIMUS stop momentarily and raises his swords overhead. The army cheers even loader. In the distant, COMMODUS and his guards atop their horses witnesses MAXIMUS with his father, hear the cheers and quickly races down to them]

COMMODUS : [Quickly dismounting his horse, he approaches MARCUS].

Have I missed it? Heave I missed the battle?

MARCUS : You have missed the war

COMMODUS : Congratulations. I shall sacrifice 100 bulls to honour your triumph.

MARCUS : Save the bulls, honors MAXIMUS. He won the battle.

COMMODUS : **General**

MAXIMUS : **Highness**

COMMODUS : Rome salute you and I embrace you as brother. It has been too long old friend.

In the data D14, the participants of the utterance are Marcus, Commodus and Maximus. The speaker of utterance is *Commodus* who is the son of Emperor. And the hearer or the addressee in this conversation is *Maximus* who is the General of Rome in the battle. The conversation above belongs to *absolute deictic*. It shows the conversation between the Emperor and the soldier based on the level in society.

3.2 The Reference of Deixis Used in *Gladiator* Movie Manuscript

The writer analyzes the reference of deixis by using theory of meaning based on lexical meaning and pragmatic meaning. There are some references of deixis in *Gladiator* Movie Manuscript. They refer to first person means referring to the speaker in speech event, weather it is singular or plural first person. Reference to second person means referring to the addressee in speech event. Reference to third person means referring to the others who do not belong to the speaker and the addressee, weather it is singular or plural third person. Reference to proximal distance means the location of something that is close to the speaker's location or away from the addressee. Reference to distance means the location of something that is away from the speaker's location. Reference to preceding portion means something which refers to the portion coming before in discourse. Reference to present time means the time of speaking relates to the time at present. Reference to past time means the relationship between the times of speaking relates to the past time or the time before. Reference to future time means the future time after the time of speaking. It refers to the next time after the day mentioned. Reference to

social relationship means social relationship between the speaker and the addressee or others.

(Glad / D1)

[SCENE Germania-Prebattle. As the ca-valry rides MAXIMUS, soldiers are lining up for battle MAXIMUS walks along the ranks of the army. The Soldier rise as he approaches, Looking at him with greet respect and admiration..... Back on the battlefield, MAXIMUS approaches and addressees QUINTUS and VALERIUS].

MAXIMUS : Lean and Hungry, still nothing?

QUINTUS : Not a sign.

MAXIMUS : How long he has been gone?

VALERIUS : Nearly 2 hours.

VALERIUS : Will they fight, sir?

MAXIMUS : We shall know soon enough?

(QUINTUS looks over at the soldiers readying the catapults)

(QUINTUS : Soldier, I order you to move those catapults forward, They are out of range

Semantically, the lexical meaning of the word "We" refers to the combination between I and you or I and another. Meanwhile, pragmatically, "We" refers to the speaker, Maximus, who produces the utterance and the addressee is Valerius. The word "we" refers to Maximus and Valerius. As it refers to the combination between the speaker and addressee, so the word *we* here belongs to *we-inclusive*. Here, "We" is involved in plural first person.

(Glad / D4)

[SCENE change back to the battle field where the light snow continues to fall. Maximus has found his sword impaled in the tree during battle. He removes the sword and as

he turns, Marcus walks up amidst the soldier as they stand and bow in his honour. Marcus walks to Maximus].

[Marcus and maximus, walks together through the debris of the battle, amidst the soldiers who are cheering as they pass]

MAXIMUS : They honour you, Caesar

MARCUS : It is you, Maximus. They honour you

[Maximus stops momentarily and raises his sword overhead. The army cheers even louder. In the distant, Commodus and his guards atop their horses, witnesses Maximus with his father, hear the cheers and quickly races down to them].

COMMODUS : [Quickly dismounting his horse, he approaches Marcus]

Have I missed it? Have I missed the battle?

MARCUS : You have missed the war.

COMMODUS : Congratulations. I shall sacrifice 100 bulls to honour your triumph

MARCUS : Save the bulls, heinous Maximus. He won the battle.

COMMODUS : General

MAXIMUS : Highness

COMMODUS : Rome solutes you and I embrace you as a brother. It has been too long old friend.

Semantically, the word “You” refers to person or people addressed. Meanwhile, pragmatically in the conversation above conducted between Commodus and Marcus, the speaker here is *Marcus* and the addressee is *Commodus*. The word “you” is uttered by Marcus, so that the word “you” here refers to Commodus as the addressee. The word “you” refers to second person of utterance.

(Glad / D19)

[SCENE CHANGE to the cells where the

gladiators are. MAXIMUS is taken from his cell to another where he is chained. The guards leave and out from a dark corner appears LUCILLA]

LUCILLA : The gods have spared you. Don’t you understand?

Today I saw a slave become more powerful than the emperor of Rome.

MAXIMUS : The gods have spared me? I am at their mercy with the power only to amuse a mob.

LUCILLA : That is power. The mob is Rome. And while COMMODUS controls them he controls every thing. Listen to me. My brother has enemies, most of all in the senate. But while the people follow him, no one would dare stand up to him until you.

MAXIMUS : They oppose him, yet they do nothing.

Semantically, the word “They” refers to people mentioned earlier while pragmatically, in the conversation above, the speaker, *Maximus* says to *Lucilla* (the addressee) “*They oppose him, yet they do nothing*”, the word “they” here refers to the senators. It is proved by the preceding statement that is uttered by Lucilla in “*My brother has enemies, most of all in the senate; no one would dare stand up to him*”. The word “they” above refers to senators. The word “they” above is classified as plural third person.

(Glad/D12)

[MAXIMUS sits on the dirt, weak and lifeless. PROXIMO pokes at his gashed arm alongside the SPQR insignia]

PROXIMO : the mark of legiondeserter?

SLAVE TRADER : Maybe. Who cares?
He's a Spaniard
PROXIMO : I will take 6 fore 1,000
SLAVE TRADER : 1,000?! The Numidian
alone is worth 2,000!
PROXIMO : **These slaves** are rotten!
SLAVE TRADER : it adds to the flavour

Data Analysis:

Semantically, the word "these" means (being) the person or thing nearby. Meanwhile, the speaker is *Proximo* and the addressee is *Slave Trader*; and the conversation takes place in the market in Zucchabar, a Roman Province. Slave Trader wants to offer the slaves to Proximo. After Proximo checks the slaves and negotiates the price, Proximo says "these slaves are rotten". Pragmatically, the word "these" refers to the slaves that he saw. 'These' here refers to proximal distance, in which it is close to the speaker.

(Glad / D1)

[SCENE Germania – Prebattle. As the cavalry rides MAXIMUS, soldiers are lining up for battle, MAXIMUS walks along the ranks of the army. The Soldier rise as he approaches, looking at him with great respect and admiration. Back on the battle field, MAXIMUS approaches and addressees QUINUS and VALERIUS]

MAXIMUS : Lean and hungry, still nothing?

QUINTUS : Not a sign

MAXIMUS : How long he has been gone?

VALERIUS : Nearly 2 hours

VALERIUS : Will they fight, sir?

MAXIMUS : We shall know soon enough

(QUINTUS looks over at the soldiers reading the catapults)

QUINTUS : Soldier, I order you to move those **catapults** forward, they are out of range.

Semantically, the word "those" means the person or thing are away. From the data above, the speaker is *Quintus* and the addressee is *soldier*. Pragmatically, the word "those" refers to the distal distance, between the speaker and the catapults. It is classified into distal distance, because the things intended (the catapults) are away from the speaker and the catapults close to the soldiers. So, the speaker (*Quintus*) orders the soldiers to move the catapults in good range.

(Glad/ D25)

[SCENE CHANGE – back at PROXIMO's as he brings LUCILLA to MAXIMUS cell. Congratulations, general. You have very persuasive friends", PROXIMO calls to MAXIMUS. PROXIMO barks orders to other gladiators to leave. They look to MAXIMUS for approval and he gives it to them with a nod of the head.]

LUCILLA : My brother has had GRACCHUS arrested.

We dared not wait any longer. You must leave to night. PROXIMO will come at midnight and take you to the gate. You servant CICERO will be waiting horses.

MAXIMUS : You have done all this.

LUCILLA : Yes.

Semantically, the word "this" also means the things mentioned known and understand. From the conversation, the speaker is *Maximus* and the Addressee is *Lucilla*. Pragmatically, the word "this" above refers to preceding portion of discourse. The word "this" above refers to Lucilla's utterance which is mentioned before in "You must leave tonight, proximo will come at midnight and take you to the gate, your servant Cicero will be waiting horses". This is classified into preceding portion of discourse.

(Glad/ D11)

[SCENE CHANGE – In Zucchabar, a Roman Province, at the bazaar. PROXIMO sits at the table and the Slave Trader approaches PROXIMO to greet him....]

SLAVE TRADER : Proximo, old friend. **Today** is your most fortunate day.

[PROXIMO mistrustingly looks at the slave trader and grabs the trader's crotch. The trader looks startled, and in pain]

PROXIMO : Those giraffes you sold me, they won't mate. They just walk around eating, not mating. You sold me queer giraffes. I want my money back.

Semantically, the word "today" refers to (on) this day. Based on the conversation in D11 above, the speaker (*slave trade*) wants to sell their slaves to Proximo (addressee). Pragmatically, the word *today* in "*Today is your most fortunate day*" is as greeting to Proximo. It means that the day is Proximo's fortunate day. The word "today" is classified into *present time*, because when the word "today" is produced, it relates to present time not to past or future time. (Glad/D3)

[SCENE CHANGE – Roadway, guarded armoured wagon is slowly moving along. In it, COMMODUS, and LUCILLA, as they make their way to their father, MARCUS AURELIUS].

ATTENDANT : We look to be almost there, Sir.

[A battle weary soldier approaches the wagon]

COMMODUS : Where's the Emperor?

SOLDIER : At the front, Sir. They've been gone for **19 days**. The wounded are still coming in.

[COMMODUS calls to guards- "My horse" COMMODUS mounts his horse, looks back at LUCILLA and hesitantly ask- "Kiss?" to which she kisses her hand and tosses her hand his way.]

Semantically, the phrase "19 days" means the *period of time in day*. In the conversation D3 above, the sentence "*they've been gone for 19 days*" is uttered by the soldier. So, the speaker is *Soldier* and the addressee is *Commodus*. It means the group of Emperor had been in the battle for 19 days. Pragmatically, the phrase "19 days" above is classified into past time, because it shows the time of Emperor in the battle in 19 days ago. It refers to past time towards the time of speaking. (Glad / D10)

[SCENE CHANGE – Maximus's tent as he rushes in, buckling his armors as Cicero assists him. Maximus hurriedly calling out orders... "I must talk to the senators. I need their consent. Wake Gaius and Falco Sword!" Before Cicero can hand Maximus his sword, Quintus enters]

QUINUS : Maximus, please be careful, that was not prudent

MAXIMUS : Prudent! The Emperor has been slain

QUINTUS : The Emperor died of natural causes

MAXIMUS : Quintus, why are you armed?

QUINTUS : Guards!

[The guards quickly enter, spinning Maximus around as they secure him]

Maximus please do not fight. I am sorry, Caesar has spoken.

[Cicero looks at Maximus as if to hand him his sword but Maximus shakes his

head]
 MAXIMUS : No [Quintus turns to the praetorian guards].
 QUINTUS : Ride him until down and then execute him
 [Maximus struggles and one of the guards hits him across the back of the head with a sword].
 MAXIMUS : You sent for me Caesar? [No response. MAXIMUS turns to look at the weak and old MARCUS] Caesar?
 MARCUS : [Straightening up from desk] Tell me again MAXIMUS, why are we here?
 MAXIMUS : For the glory of the empire, Sire.

Semantically, the word “then” can mean next or after that. Pragmatically, in the conversation D10 above, the word “then uttered by Quintus. The speaker is *Quintus* and the addressee is *Praetorian guards*. The word “then refers to the future time, because the word “then refers to the next day after that word is produced. The word” then above means in the next day praetorian guards will execute Maximus. It is proved from Quintus’ statement “*Ride him until down and then execute him*” (him refers to Maximus). It is classified into future time. (Glad/ D7)

[SCENE CHANGE to Marcus’s tent where Marcus sits hunched over his desk, writing on the table. MAXIMUS enters and MARCUS does not look up]

Semantically, the word “Caesar” means the *form of address for the king of palace*. Meanwhile, pragmatically, based on the conversation D7 above, the speaker (Maximus) is the General of battle and the addressee (Marcus Aurelius) is a Caesar of Rome. The word “Caesar” uttered by Maximus refers to social relationship between the speaker as the General and the addressee as a king. It is used to show the relative ranking of referents as giving honour or respecting. It is classified into social relationship.

4. Recapitulation

The Form and the Reference of Deixis Used in *Gladiator* Movie Manuscript

No.	Forms	Kinds of Reference		
1.	Person Deixis	First person	I	Refers to Commodus as the speaker. That functions as subject personal pronoun in a sentence and it is singular first person.
			Me	Refers to Commodus as the speaker. That functions as object personal pronoun in a sentence and it is singular first person.
			My	Refers to Lucilla as the speaker. That functions as subject in possessive personal pronoun in a sentence and it is singular first person.
			Mine	Refers to Lucilla as the speaker. That functions as object in possessive personal pronoun in a sentence and it is singular first person.
			We	Refers to the Attendant and Commodus as the speaker and the addressee. That functions as subject personal pronoun in a sentence and it is plural first person.
			Us	Refers to Lucilla and Commodus as the speaker and the addressee. That functions as object personal pronoun in a sentence and it is plural first person.
			Our	Refers to Lucilla and Commodus as the speaker and the addressee. That functions as subject in possessive personal pronoun in a sentence and it is plural first person.

2.	Place Deixis	Second person	You	Refers to Marcus as the addressee and the speaker is Maximus. That functions as subject personal pronoun in a sentence.
			Your	Refers to Lucilla as the addressee and the speaker is Marcus. That functions as object personal pronoun in a sentence.
			Yours	Refers to Maximus as the addressee and the speaker is Gracchus. That functions as subject in possessive personal pronoun in a sentence.
			Yourself	Refers to Commodus as the addressee and the speaker is Maximus. That functions as reflexive personal pronoun in a sentence.
		Third person	He	Refers to Marcus that not belongs to the speaker and the addressee.
	She	Refers to Lucilla that not belongs to the speaker and the addressee.		
	They	Refers to Senators that not belongs to the speaker and the addressee.		
	Distal Distance	Here	Refers to the battle in which the place of Marcus and Maximus in that time (The area/place of the speaker and the addressee is being in that time)	
		This	Refers to the tonic that is out to Commodus as the addressee. It refers to the distance of something (tonic) close with the distance of the speaker.	
		These	Refers to the proximal distance, in which it is close with the speaker. It refers to the slaves that Proximo saw.	
Come		Refers to Lucilla is forbidden to come to Maximus's place (the cell). It glosses as movement close to speaker location.		
There		Refers to the battle in which Commodus and his guard want to go to Marcus' location.		
That		Refers to the Colosseum that Juba saw away from his place. It refers to the distance of Colosseum away with the speaker.		
Those		Refers to distal distance between the speaker and the catapults. The catapults are away from the Quintus and the catapults close with the soldier.		
Time Deixis	Present Time	Go	Refers to the location as third person. It glosses movement away from the speaker's location.	
		At the front	Refers to the location of the Emperor at the front of the speaker location (Commodus and his troops).	
		Now	Refers to the time when Commodus orders Maximus to kill himself at the time after it is uttered. It relative to the time of speaking.	
	Past Time	Today	Refers to the time or the day when the word is uttered.	
		Tonight	Refers to the night on this day when the utterance is produced. It means that this night Maximus must leave.	
		This morning	Refers to the time of speaking during the morning. It refers to Maximus never goes during 2 years 264 days and involves this morning.	
		2 hours	Refers to the Soldier has gone nearly 2 hours up to the word is uttered.	
	Future Time	Ten years	Refers to the time which passed and continuous after it is uttered. Lucilla pretend that her father would be dead in ten years.	
		19 days	Refers to the time had passed. It refers to the Emperor and his troops had been in the battle for 19 days up to it is uttered.	
		Two weeks	Refers to the time had passed. It refers to 2 weeks in the roadway with Commodus; Lucilla feels that his incessant scheming hurting her head.	
Then		Refers to the time after the utterance is produced, not refers to present time.		
Future Time	Tomor- row	Refers to the next day after today, it relates to the day between the time the word uttered with the time intended.		
	Soon	Refers to the time will continue. It means Maximus and his troops will know the sign to start the fight not long after it is uttered.		

4.	Discourse Deixis	Preceding Portion	That	Refers to Maximus, the savior of Rome, which involves the part of discourse in preceding statement.
			This	Refers to the preceding statement that is uttered by Lucilla to Maximus to must leave tonight.
5.	Social Deixis	Social Relationship	M'Lady	Refers to Lucilla as the daughter of Emperor (Marcus) that uttered by Attendant. It shows the level of society.
			Sire	Refers to Commodus and the Emperor that uttered by Attendant. It shows the level of society
			Caesar	Refers to Marcus as the Emperor that uttered by Maximus as General. It show the level of society
			Highness	Refers to Commodus as the son of Emperor (Marcus) that uttered by Maximus as General. It show the level of society
			Senator	Refers to Senators uttered by Maximus as General. It show the level of society
			General	Refers to Maximus uttered by Senator Falco. It show the level of society
			Brother	Refers to the troops uttered by Maximus to show solitary.
			Mother	Refers to Lucilla uttered by Lucilus as her son to show the relationship in society as the family..
			Sister	Refers to Lucilla uttered by Commodus to show the relationship in society as the family.
			Uncle	Refers to Commodus uttered by Maximus Lucius to show close relationship in family.

5. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, the writer comes to some conclusions. The use of deixis in *Gladiator* Movie Manuscript has a complete variation of the form of deixis. They are person deixis referring to the use of first person or to the speakers, second person refers to the addressee, and third person refers to the others who are neither speaker nor the addressee. Based on the data analysis, the writer found that person deixis has different functions in the sentence. They function as subject personal pronoun, object personal pronouns, subject in possessive personal pronoun, object in possessive personal pronoun and reflexive personal pronoun. Place deixis refers to the relationship between the locations of participant with the location intended. Place deixis not only refers to the distance between them (proximal or distal), but also refers to the area of the speaker taking place and the area intended. Time deixis refers to the time relating to the time of speaking with the time intended. Dis-

course deixis refers to the utterance which refers to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance. All of data discourse deixis refer to proceeding or forthcoming statement. Social deixis refers to social distinctions between the speaker and the addressee or the speaker and some referents in social relationship. The data of social deixis are classified into two parts, they are absolute deictic (which is influenced by the level of class of participant), and relational deictic (which is not influenced by the level of class of participant, but more emphasize on the relationship between the participant).

The deixis used in *Gladiator* Movie manuscript has ten references. They refer to first person which means referring to the speaker in speech event, whether it is singular or plural first person. Reference to second person means referring to the addressee in speech event. Reference to third person means referring to others who do not belong to the speaker and the addressee, whether it is sin-

gular or plural third person. Reference to proximal distance means the location of something that is close to the speaker's location or away from the addressee. Reference to distal distance means the location of something which is away from the speaker's location. Reference to preceding portion means something which refers to the portion coming before in the discourse. Reference to present time means

the time of speaking relates to the time at present. Reference to past time means the relationship between the time of speaking and the past time. Reference to future time means the next time after the time of speaking. It refers to the time in the next day toward the day uttered. Reference to social relationship means social relationship between the speaker and the addressee or others.

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