

Deixis in the Film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab

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Abstract : Language and communication have a close relationship. Language is also a communication tool that humans use to interact with each other. In this research the author examines pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of how context influences meaning, such as how sentences are interpreted in certain situations. One of the pragmatic studies is deixis. Deixis is a form of language that acts as a marker for certain things or functions outside of language. In this research the author analyzes the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab. This research aims to determine the use of deixis in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab. The film Kukira Kau Rumah is a 2021 Indonesian psychological drama film directed by Umay Shahab and written by Umay Shahab with Monty Tiwa and Imam Salimy. This film has a duration of 90 minutes. This research focuses on the building blocks contained in the film itself. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive research method. The data collection technique used is listening and taking notes. Research data sources are primary data sources (primary data sources taken through watching films) and secondary data sources (journals, theses, books). The data analysis technique in this research uses the theory of Miles and Huberman, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. In the results of the research and discussion, the researcher analyzed the use of deixis in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab, including the persona deixis obtained including I, me, cave, he, you, you, them. The place deixis found is the pronoun here. Time deixis found includes yesterday, today, tomorrow, and later. The discourse deixis found is this pronoun. The social deixis found are guys and boss.

Keywords: Language, Pragmatics, Deixis, Film, Kukira Kau Rumah

1. Introduction

Language and communication have a close relationship. Language is also a communication tool that humans use to interact with each other. Expressions that have the intention of conveying something to other people are language. Language is a human communication tool used to interact in everyday life. Language is a very important component in social life, namely as a means of communication. However, many people do not understand the importance of communication (Ahsin, 2022). As a communication tool, language is also used to convey ideas, concepts and messages to someone. Through good and effective language, every human being can understand the meaning of the words spoken (Nugraheni & Ahsin, 2021). Then Ardila and Nugraheni (2022) added that the development of industrial technology has triggered an acceleration in borrowing vocabulary from foreign languages. But to know the meaning of the vocabulary, someone must have understanding. This understanding can be obtained from learning so that someone will not only use but also know the meaning of a word. This language is used by humans to communicate with each other.

Everyone, including students, must have language skills. Communicating verbally with friends, attending lectures, discussions, seminars, presentations, MCs and debates require a person's speaking skills (Darmuki, 2019). Furthermore, Nugraheni (2021) stated that language acquisition is related to the language mastery that children do naturally when learning their mother tongue. The position of language in everyday life is as a means of communication. Language is a communication tool, apart from that, language is also used as a means or learning in education (Hariyadi, 2023). Nugraheni (2023) stated that speaking skills, writing skills, listening skills and reading skills are part of language skills. Indonesian itself can be used as teaching material for Bipa. Language in human activities is a tool or medium for communicating with fellow humans (jadid; Nugraheni et al. 2024)

Ayudia (2021) said that language can be a communication tool, a medium for thinking, for expressing literature, social institutions, political problems, and a catalyst for building the nation. Furthermore, Khoiri M. (2020) stated that

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language is a communication tool, language plays an important role in people's lives. Every member of society and a particular community is always involved in communication, either as a medium (speaker or writer) or as a medium (speaker, listener or reader). Communication events that occur become a place for ideas, thoughts, thoughts, intentions, realities, and so on to be expressed. So from several experts above it can be concluded that language is a very important means of communication, both oral and written. Language itself is a fundamental thing in our lives.

Ahsin (2022) states that language as a means of conveying information has been packaged in such a way by the media. The media assembles information into discourse until it is ready for public consumption. However, sometimes the media can also lead someone's perception to be contradictory, leading to long disputes. Then Ardila and Nugraheni (2022) added that the development of industrial technology has triggered an acceleration in borrowing vocabulary from foreign languages. But to know the meaning of the vocabulary, someone must have understanding. This understanding can be obtained from learning so that someone will not only use but also know the meaning of a word. This language is used by humans to communicate with each other. Then Nugraheni (2021) stated that language acquisition is related to the language mastery that children do naturally when learning their mother tongue. The position of language in everyday life is as a means of communication. Language is a communication tool, apart from that, language is also used as a means or learning in education (Hariyadi, 2023). Speaking skills, writing skills, listening skills and reading skills are part of language skills (Farah; Ahsin 2022).

Several things that must be considered in language include language politeness. This politeness is always used when speaking with other members of society which must be accompanied by good manners and manners. This method of conveying through polite language is included in the study of pragmatics. Politeness in speaking is politeness and subtlety in using language when communicating, whether verbally or in writing.

Language can be viewed from a structural perspective and a pragmatic function, both of which are used in social interaction. Nunjung (Gleason, 2021)) states that language has many reciprocal relationships with aspects of life that can be analyzed from different points of view. However, researchers in this study used pragmatic studies to analyze or study one of the existing studies in pragmatics, namely regarding deixis.

The relationship between language and the speaker's meaning can be studied in Pragmatics. Leech (2022) suggests that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning in relation to speech situations. Furthermore, according to Levinson (2020), pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and the context of speech. From the definitions above, the author concludes that pragmatics is a study that studies the meaning of language use related to the context of speech. In pragmatics, language is used to develop the world of literature, for example in helping to find the meaning of an utterance from a speech partner (Farah, Haliza, and Ahsin: 2022).

Pragmatics is the study of how context influences meaning, such as how sentences are interpreted in certain situations. According to Yunus (2019: 2), pragmatics is the study of the meaning conveyed by speakers and interpreted by listeners. Pragmatics as the study of deixis, implicature, presumptions, speech acts, and aspects of discourse structure (Levinson, 2020). Furthermore, according to Yule (2020), pragmatics is related to the study of meaning as communicated by speakers and interpreted by speakers. Deixis is included in the domain of pragmatics because it directly concerns the relationship between language structures and the context in which they are used.

Deixis is a part of pragmatics that relates to experience or context in a sentence. The term deixis comes from the Greek word 'deiktikos' which means to point or indicate directly. Deictic words are words that take several elements of meaning from the situation (i.e. speaker, recipient, time and place) and from the speech used. Brown and Yule (2020) say that we need to know who the speaker is and who to talk to, the time and place. Furthermore, Tanjung (in Cahyono 2023) also said that deixis plays a very important role in humans' daily speaking activities.

Deixis is a general phenomenon in language and can be observed in several linguistic contexts, such as pronouns, verbs and adverbs (Fathurohman et al. 2023). Furthermore, according to Ayudia (2021) deixis is a form of language that acts as an indication of certain things or functions outside of language. Deixis is also the meaning of speech used in a conversation. The study of deixis is studied in the field of pragmatics, deixis is related to an expression or context in a sentence. Deixis can be found in everyday conversation, but can also be found in literary works such as novels, dramas and films. From several expert opinions above, it can be concluded that deixis is a form of language that acts as a guide, deixis refers to certain essences using language that can be interpreted according to the meaning referred to by the speaker and is influenced by the speaker's situation.

Deixis is divided into 5 categories, namely place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, social deixis, and person deixis. Place deixis is a reference related to location relative to the speaker. Time deixis is a word used to explain and indicate the time when speech is uttered by the speaker. Discourse deixis is a pointer to the parts of the discourse contained in the utterance, the utterance is in progress and also includes the original text. Social deixis is deixis used to show differences in social characteristics between speakers and interlocutors. Person or persona deixis is the giving of form according to the role of the participants in the language event when the utterance is spoken. Deixis is not only found in everyday life, but also in literary works, for example films. From the opinions above, it can be concluded that deixis is a pragmatic study used in an utterance and has a meaning that depends on the context.

According to Hariyadi (2022), film can be interpreted as a literary work in audio-visual form. Izar J. (2020) also added that film is a medium for conveying audio-visual information with various scenes and certain discussion topics to make film an effective medium in conveying messages to the audience. Apart from that, films can also be used as study

material in research. Film is an audio-visual communication medium to convey messages to film lovers or film viewers (Effendy, 2023). Film is a work of art that has become worldwide and contains literature and drama, stage settings, music, natural beauty and most importantly the use of light and color. Film as a means or medium of communication is not only for entertainment, but also to convey messages to the audience because it contains the reality of everyday life. Film is the embodiment of movement with light, film is also the creation of works of art to fulfill spiritual needs.

According to Effendy (2023), film is a combination of various technologies such as photography, sound recording, fine arts, literary theater, architecture and music. In general, films contain various messages, education, entertainment and other information. The film will be useful if the audience understands the meaning of the words spoken in the film. Films not only have a performance function or source of entertainment, but also as a means of disseminating information, both written and oral (Rizza & Noor Ahsin, 2022). Film is a means of presenting images in video form using audio-visual material (Apriliyana & Nugraheni, 2022). The message of a film consists of words, phrases, clauses and sentences that form the audience's own point of view (Farah, Haliza, and Ahsin, 2022).

There are lots of films in Indonesia that are interesting for research. However, the film chosen in this research is the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* by Umay Shahab. The film *Kukira Kau Rumah* is a 2021 Indonesian psychological drama film directed by Umay Shahab and written by Umay Shahab with Monty Tiwa and Imam Salimy. This film was produced by Prilly Latuconsina. This film was produced by Sinemaku Pictures and stars Prilly Latuconsina, Jourdy Pranata, Shenina Cinnamon, and Raim Laode. The film *I Think You're Home* is 90 minutes long. This film is a romantic and psychological drama genre, raising the issue of mental disorders or mental health which is widely discussed on social media and has become an important issue among young people.

Based on observations made by researchers, researchers found types of deixis found in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* by Umay Shahab. In this case, the researcher examines deixis in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* by Umay Shahab. In studying deixis, Levinson's theory is used, which includes personal deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

2. Literature Review

Relevant research is research that avoids plagiarism or similarities with the results of research that has been carried out. In research conducted by researchers, there are studies that are almost the same. There is previous relevant research that discusses Deixis in a film, such as research conducted by Merentek H. (2019) entitled "Deixis in the Film *Cinderella: Pragmatic Analysis*". In this research, descriptive research methods were used, data analysis was done by watching and recording text conversations in films, or what is called the note-taking technique. The forms of deixis found in the film *Cinderella* are in accordance with those proposed by Levinson, namely: 1. person deixis, a. first person deixis: I, my, b. second person deixis: you, your, c. third person deixis: they, her, she, he, him. 2. place deixis: inside, away, behind, here, besides, there, here 3. time deixis: now, two weeks hence. 4. discourse deixis: that, it. 5. social deixis: madam, miss, mister, your Royal Highness, your Majesty, prince. The difference in this research is in the object studied and the similarity of this research is that they both research deixis.

Research by Kalsum U., Konisi Yani L., et al. (2019) entitled "Deixis in the Novel *Rain in June* by Sapardi Djoko Damono". The method used is a qualitative descriptive method. Data collection was carried out by intensively reading the novel *Rain Bulan Juni* by Sapardi Djoko Damono to identify the types of deixis contained in it, note down all the words and sentences related to the deixis in the novel, and mark or underline the words and sentences in the novel. novels related to types of deixis. Data analysis is carried out by identifying, classifying, analyzing and concluding the results of the analysis. Based on the results of this research, there are five types of deixis, namely: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The difference in this research lies in the object studied. Meanwhile, the similarity of this research is that it examines deixis.

Tutik, Rivai (2020) research entitled "Analysis in the Film *Yowis Ben 2* Kary Bayu Skak and Fajar Nugros: A Pragmatic Study". The research method in this study uses descriptive qualitative. Data collection uses the documentation study method with recording and note-taking techniques. deixis in the film "Yowis Ben 2" by Bayu Skak and Fajar Nugros, five deixis were found, namely, persona deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The difference in this research lies in the object. Meanwhile, the similarity of this research is that it examines deixis.

3. Research Methodology

This research method uses a qualitative descriptive method. Sugiyono (2020) states that the qualitative descriptive method is a problem solving process that is investigated by describing or writing down the condition of the subject or research object. The data obtained is in accordance with pragmatic studies, namely deixis in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah*. The data collection method uses the listening and note-taking method. Researchers listened to the dialogue in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* and then noted things related to the types of deixis. After the data was collected, the researcher classified the data based on types of deixis, then the researcher analyzed it.

Data is a part that cannot be eliminated in conducting research because data is the main thing in the research. Siswantoro (2021) states that data is a source of information that will be selected as material for analysis. Meanwhile, according to Afifudin and Saebani, (2021) data is a source of information that provides the main picture of whether or

not the problem to be studied exists. The data in this research are the dialogues contained in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah*, in the form of words containing persona deixis, place deixis and time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. In this research there are two sources of data, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data in the form of fragments of speech or utterances spoken by characters in film dialogue. Primary data sources were taken through watching films. Secondary data is data taken by the party collecting the data and then processed first to obtain complete data. Several sources of secondary data are previous research, journals, theses and books.

Data collection techniques are processes carried out by research to collect data to support the implementation of research, because one of the objectives of research is to obtain data. According to Sahir (2021: 28) data collection techniques are an important part of the research process. Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that data collection techniques are an important part of the research process because they have the main goal of obtaining data.

The data collection technique used to obtain data from data sources is the listening and note-taking technique. In this listening technique, the ability to listen is used, namely the researcher pays close attention to the dialogue and events shown in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah*. Next, the note-taking technique was carried out by recording important data in the dialogue between characters in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah*, and continued by grouping the data (Sudaryanto, 2019).

The steps taken by researchers in the data collection process are as follows.

- a. Watching the film *I Thought You Were Home*
- b. Listen to the events and dialogue between characters in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah*
- c. Recording the events and dialogue of the film *I Guess You're Home*
- d. Grouping data

The data analysis technique used by researchers is the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2020). This technique is widely used in every study in the form of qualitative research. Miles and Huberman classify several stages in data analysis activities, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

4. Results and Discussion

Based on the classification of deixis data in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* by Umay Shahab, researchers found types of deixis. In deictic research, Levinson's theory is used, namely (1) persona deixis, (2) place deixis, (3) time deixis, (4) discourse deixis, (5) social deixis. The following is a discussion of deixis in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* by Umay Shahab. The discussion in this research can be described as follows.

4.1 Persona Deixis

Person deixis or person deixis is a term for personal pronouns, the meaning of persona deixis in the dialogue found in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* by Umay Shahab is as follows.

Oktavianus : Saya ini tetangganya dari dulu, tapi tidak pernah tahu orang tuanya.
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is a persona deixis, this is marked in Oktavianus' statement, namely I am his neighbor from the past. The quote explains that Oktavianus is Pram's neighbor. In the statement, there is a persona deixis, namely the word I. The word I is a first person singular deixis, which refers to Oktavianus.

Pram : Lumayan. Gua pernah lihat elo josing di sini dan elo di isengin si Oktavinus.
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is a persona deixis in Pram's speech, which is marked by the words Gua pernah melihat elo josing di sini and elo di isengin si Oktavinus. The word gua comes from slang that is often spoken by young people and the word means I. The word saya or gua is a singular persona deixis that refers to Pram. Furthermore, Pram's speech also mentions the word elo. The word elo here also comes from slang that means you. The word kamu or elo is a singular second persona deixis that refers to the speech partner, namely Niskala.

Pram : Aku nggak bisa lupa saat pertama kali melihatnya juniorku di kampus matanya tajam membuat aku ingin membuka jendela kamar dan meloncat sampanya.
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is a persona deixis in Pram's speech, which is marked by the words I can't forget when I first saw my junior on campus. In the quote, there is the word I. This word is a single persona deixis and has a meaning that refers to the speaker, namely Pram.

Pram : Dia menghilang secepat dia datang. dalam hal ini kita sama. aku sempat bertanya dalam hati apa mungkin dia juga merasa sepi kalau iya, aku ingin mengajaknya sepi bersama.
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there are several personal deixis, namely the first person singular deixis and the third person singular deixis. In Pram's speech, I had time to ask myself if maybe he also felt lonely, if so, I want to invite him to be lonely together. In the quote, there is a first person singular deixis marked by the word I, the word I in the quote refers to

the speaker, namely Pram. Furthermore, there is also a third person singular deixis, namely marked by the word he. The word he in the quote refers to the speech partner, namely Niskala.

Niskala : Mereka suka sama lagu elo hehe.
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is a persona deixis. It is marked by Niskala's statement, namely they like your song hehe. The quote explains that Niskala told Pram that the audience liked his song. In Niskala's statement, there is the word they. The word they is a form of third person plural deixis, which refers to the people who watched Pram sing on the Cafe stage.

Oktavianus : Kalian berdua masalahnya apa sih.
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is a second person plural deixis. Marked by Oktavianus's utterance, what's the problem with you two? The quote explains that Oktavianus is asking Pram and Niskala who are arguing. In the statement, there is a type of second person plural deixis marked by the word you. The word you here refers to Pram and Niskala who are arguing.

4.2 Place Deixis

Place deixis is a term for place pronouns. The meaning of place deixis in the dialogue found in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* by Umay Shahab is as follows:

Niskala: I'm tired.
Niskala : Gua capek.
Pram : gua ada di sini.
Niskala : Tapi gua gak suka ada di sini.
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the dialogue excerpt above between Niskala and Pram, there is the use of place deixis, marked by Niskala's statement, "But I don't like being here." In the excerpt, there is place deixis, namely the word "here." The word "here" is a pronoun as a reference to the house. It is explained that Niskala does not like being at home because she is uncomfortable with her father who likes to lock her in her room and is overprotective of Niskala.

Pram : Lumayan. Gue pernah lihat lo jogging di sini dan lo di isengin Oktavianus
Niskala : Oh lo lihat yang gue ngejorokin Anus ke got yaa haha.
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the dialogue excerpt above between Niskala and Pram, there is a place deixis uttered by Pram, namely I once saw you jogging here and you were being teased by Oktavianus. In the excerpt, there is a place deixis, namely in the word here. The word here refers to a place on the side of the road near a gutter. It is explained that at that time Niskala was jogging with his friend, one of whom was Oktavianus, then Niskala pushed Oktavianus into the gutter.

Dedi (Papa Niskala): eh mah, ada band favorit papah waktu pertama kali papa kerja manggung di sini.
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is a place deixis uttered by Dedi, namely there was a favorite band when Dad first worked and performed here. In the quote, there is a place deixis, namely in the word here. The word here refers to a cafe called Antologi Café. It is explained that when Dedi and Mella went on vacation, that's where Dedi told and told Mella that his favorite band used to be in the cafe.

4.3 Time Deixis

Time deixis is a term for time pronouns. The meaning of time deixis in the dialogue found in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* by Umay Shahab is as follows:

Pram : Kemarin Niskala kenapa?
(Shahab, 2021)

In the quote above there is a time deixis, marked by Pram's statement, namely Yesterday Niskala why?. In the quote there is a time deixis, namely in the word yesterday. The word yesterday is a past tense that refers to a previous time. It is said that Niskala experienced a relapse of bipolar disorder when Pram was arguing with Okta because Niskala came home late, and at that time Niskala went berserk and cried and then went into the house. then Pram came home confused because he didn't know what happened to Niskala. Then the next day Pram asked Dinda about it. So in the quote above there is a time deixis, namely in the word yesterday which refers to the previous time.

Wiki : terima kasih atas waktunya pak. Baik kami telah menilai tema yang kita angkat hari ini sangat sesuai keadaan sangat sekarang. Banyak anak pada akhirnya acuh terhadap orang tuanyanya, orang tuanya abai terhadap anaknya. Karena sibuk dengan gadgetnya mereka. Fungsi primer alat tersebut terbalik menjadi sekunder. Gadget lebih baik untuk mendengarkan musik menonton movie ketimbang fungsi primernya sebagai alat komunikasi.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is a time deixis, which is marked by Wiki's statement, "Well, we have assessed that the theme we raised today is very appropriate for the current situation." From the quote uttered by Wiki, there is a time deixis, namely in the word "today". The word "today" is a form of time deixis that refers to the time that is taking place. The quote above tells that during the lecture in the classroom, there was a discussion between groups, between Wiki's group and Niskala's group. When Wiki's group started the discussion, there was an utterance that he conveyed. Based on the statement that Wiki conveyed in the quote above, there is a form of time deixis, namely in the word "today" which refers to the time when the discussion was taking place.

Dedi : Enggak jadi mah. Meeting nya di undur besok. Duduk dong.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is a time deixis, this is marked by Dedi's statement, namely the meeting is postponed to tomorrow. In the quote, there is the word tomorrow. The word tomorrow refers to the day to come. In the quote, it is told that Dedi's meeting will be postponed to tomorrow because there is an interest that cannot be left. So based on the quote said by Dedi above, there is a form of time deixis, namely marked by the word tomorrow which refers to a pronoun for time or a day to come.

Pram : Oke oke gina yaa, kan lo batu kita taruhan kalau lu dapet A nanti gue traktir lo, tapi kalau lo dapet B, lu yang traktir gue.

(Shahab, 2021)

From the quote above there is a time deixis, this is marked by Pram's statement, namely "Okay, okay, you rock, we bet if you get an A, I'll treat you." In the quote there is a form of time deixis, namely the word "later". The word "later" refers to a time that will come but has not happened or will happen. It is told in the quote that Pram made a bet with his group, Niskala, if later Niskala's group gets an A, Pram will treat Niskala's group. So based on the context of the statement there is the word "later". The word "later" refers to a time that will come but is not certain or will happen, it is a form of time deixis.

4.4 Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is the term for pronouns before or after words, the meaning of discourse deixis in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* by Umay Shahab is as follows:

Mbak : Mas bisa bantu cariin tiket Amigdala gak mas?.

Pram : Kalau tiket, saya belum bisa bantu, tapi kalau mbak suka lagu Amigdala coba dengerin lagu saya, ini mirip kok, mbak.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the dialogue excerpt above between Mbak and Pram, there is a discourse deixis uttered by Pram, namely If the ticket, I can't help you yet, but if you like the song Amigdala, try listening to my song, it's similar, mbak. From the excerpt, there is the use of this discourse deixis as a pronoun in Pram's song. It is explained that Pram was asked for help by the cafe visitor to find Amigdala tickets, but Pram couldn't help the mbak yet. Then Pram offered the mbak to listen to his song which was almost similar to the Amigdala band which is widely liked. So from the excerpt uttered by Pram above, there is a form of discourse deixis in this word which means Pram's song. Or this word is used as a pronoun for the song.

Dosen : Cukup cukup, Niskala, ini hanya diskusi. Langsung aja kita ke qna akan bertanya kelompok yang pro, silakan.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is a discourse deixis uttered by the Lecturer, namely Niskala, this is just a discussion. In the quote there is a discourse deixis in the word this. This word refers to the substitute for lecture discussion. In the statement, it is told that at that time Niskala and his group Wiki were debating a discussion but Niskala became emotional, then the Lecturer stopped the debate because this was just a discussion of material. In the context of the quote above there is a discourse deixis, namely the word this as a substitute for lecture group discussion.

4.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis is a term used to pronounce social or environmental differences. The meaning of social deixis in the dialogue found in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* by Umay Shahab is as follows.

Oktavianus : Gimana guys, hei guys, presentasi.

(Shahab, 2021)

In the quote above, there is an utterance from Oktavianus that uses social deixis, namely How are you guys, hey guys, presentation. From the quote, there is social deixis, namely in the word guys. The word guys comes from English which means friends. Usually often used by today's cool kids. In the quote, the word guys is a form of social deixis and refers to the term peer pronoun. In the context of Oktavianus's utterance, it is said that he is telling his friends to practice presentations.

Pram : Eh pak bos, kapan gue boleh manggung di situ?

Pak bos : Kalau kafanya udah tutup hahaha.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the dialogue excerpt above, there is a social deixis from Pram's utterance, namely, "eh, sir, boss, when can I perform there?" The excerpt explains that Pram wants to perform at the cafe where he works, but the boss does not allow him. In the excerpt, there is the word "Mr. Boss" which is a form of social deixis. The word "Mr. Boss" is interpreted as a pronoun for the owner of the Antologi cafe or a person who has a position.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers regarding deixis in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab, it can be concluded regarding the types of deixis obtained, namely persona deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The persona deixis obtained includes I, me, cave, he, you, you, they. The place deixis found is the pronoun here. Time deixis found includes yesterday, today, tomorrow, and later. The discourse deixis found is this pronoun. The social deixis found are guys and boss.

Based on the results of the research carried out by the researcher, the researcher provides suggestions for students, hopefully this research can be useful as a reference to increase insight and knowledge. For film lovers or viewers, through films we get messages or opinions conveyed by the writer or director through the film. It is hoped that other researchers will be able to carry out research on deixis in films, and can use other theoretical approaches so that they will also have more interesting and better results. It is hoped that the results of this research can become reference material for other researchers.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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