AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN 'DOLITTLE' MOVIE

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Abstract

Deixis is a word that shows the emphasis of a sentence on an object addressed by the speaker. This study also relates the grammatical elements in it where there are five types of deixis, each of which to has a word that indicates the sentence spoken by the speaker is shown to whom. This study investigated the five types of deixis in the film 'Dolittle' and found all the deixis in the film. In this film, it was found 1,238-person deixis (70.14%), 226 discourse deixis (12.76%), 150 social deixis (8.47%), 106 place deixis (5.98%), 45-time deixis (2.54%).

Keywords: *analysis, deixis, 'dolittle' movie*

INTRODUCTION

In early 2020, there is a new film released right on January 15 in Indonesian theaters entitled 'Dolittle'. This film tells the story of doctor Dolittle's journey, who can talk to animals to find a cure for a queen in her country who is sick. This film has a genre of adventure, fantasy and comedy.

The film is a description of the life that the writer pours out through his writings and then neatly arranged into an epic story to be read and then wrapped in acting, in a film there is a conflict in it. In addition, there are also elements in a film that support the occurrence of events in the story, the elements and in the story are not insignificant. However, the element that is considered in this film is the deixis element which is very much needed because it has a connecting meaning in connecting people, connecting places and connecting time.

Deixis is one of the discussions in pragmatic studies which includes conversational implicates, speech acts, presuppositions and deixis. In a word deixis does not have a fixed reference, so if we want to know the meaning of the utterance, we must know to whom the word was spoken, when and where it was pronounced. The arrangement of the language context in the structure of the language is a real way to describe the incidence of deixis, the words contained in a deixis, namely me, here now and many more. So that in deixis the center of orientation is centered on the speaker.

Deixis is used in order to convey human thought patterns that exist in everyday life directly through conversation or indirectly through writing. Thus, in the deixis mindset there are two characteristics, namely factual in everyday life and non-factual in novels, poetry and drama / films.

Non-factual deixis is said to be found in novels, poetry and drama / film which means it is a literary work. Sometimes a literary work is used in different settings. Literary work becomes a place for authors to convey the ideas that exist in their thinking about human life which is related to morals and the basis of that life. The emotions contained in literature are a picture that is full of conflicts and challenges in life.

This study uses a non-factual deixis in the form of a film entitled 'Dolittle', this title was chosen by the researcher because it is a film that was just released on January 15, 2020 in Indonesia, thus minimizing the occurrence of similarity in the title of the film analyzed in previous studies. This research focuses on the types of deixis in 'Dolittle' Movie and also briefly explains the meaning and function of deixis.

1. Definition of Deixis

According to Jaszczolt (2002: 191), deixis comes from Greek which means to show, there is an occurrence of signaling in contextual information using lexical items of different grammar that provide information. This happens only when linked in that context.

Fromkin (1998: 199) wrote, in all existing languages there are words and utterances whose references depend on the situational context of speech and can only be understood during the situation.

Meanwhile, according to Yule (1996: 9), deixis is a technical term used in Greek for one of the basic things we usually use in utterances, which means 'pointing' is also called a deictic expression.

So, it can be concluded that deixis is a word that comes from Greek which means to show something that is designated in accordance with the situational context of speech in order to get information. This deixis will show the context explaining to whom the conversation is shown, when the incident occurred and where it occurred. In the deixis there are deictic expressions called indexical.

2. Type of Deixis

Based on Levinson's theory (1983), there are five types of deixis, basically in the traditional category of deixis, there are only three deixis, namely person, place and time. For this traditional category, it was added to follow Lyons (1968-1977) and Fillmore (1971-1975) namely discourse deixis (or text) and social deixis.

a. *Person Deixis/Persona Deixis*

Although the person deixis is contained in the grammar of the person category, it is necessary to develop an independent pragmatic framework within the grammar. So, it can be seen how and to what extent the role of the grammar in various languages. This framework can make the speaker pay more attention to the speech from the source of speech, the difference between the intent received by the target, the speech listener who is not the target of speech and these differences are sometimes grammatically arranged using an unclear way (see Levinson, in prep).

Persona deixis is a very important factor in communicating. Because, deixis persona denotes the pronoun "I" as the person speaking, "You" as the person receiving the speech or the target, "He" "She" "We" "They" "It" for the others (Levinson, 1983, p.62-8) in Kusumaningrum (2016). Some people argue that the personal deixis can be identified if the role of the speaker, source of speech, recipient, target speech and listeners who are not the recipient or the target can be understood

Person deixis are divided into three divisions, namely; the first person, the second person and the third person.

1) First person (I)
2) Second person (You)
3) Third person (He, She and It)

b. *Spatial Deixis/Place Deixis*

Spatial Deixis shows where the existence of people and things, in contemporary English only use two words, namely "Here" and "There" for the root word. But in past texts and some dialects, deictic expressions are more common (Yule, 1996). Sometimes languages show two-way different references in the proximal deixis system close to the speaker (Here) and distant to the speaker or speech receiver (There).

Levinson (1983) argues that spatial deixis is related to the relatively specific location of anchor points in speech events. This deixis can be identified when the pronoun demonstration uses the word "This" and "That". Then demonstrative places use "Here" and "There".

These deixis are relative to the speaker's place. Using proximal terms and distal terms. The word "This" is a demonstrative pronoun which indicates that it is close to the speaker.

c. *Temporal Deixis/Time Deixis*

The use of temporal Deixis is to show the two times that coincide with the speaker's speech and the time when the speaker's voice is heard. In English there are two forms of time. And the basis is

present (proximal form) and past (distal form) some forms of temporal deixis such as; now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next week, last week and this week (Yule, 1996).

In the temporal deixis it can also be related in terms of time, time period and moment of the example expression. Tenses are unrelated time relationships within a certain point in time so that they can be predicted to appear before the event (past), present (ongoing) and post-event (past). Time period consists of calendar and non-calendar which is a measure of time period which is made in order to show a fixed length sequence in naturally arranged units of time. In the non-calendar time measurement period is only used against the unit of measure relative to the point of interest.

d. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is a reference coding where the use of the utterances is contained in several utterances that refer to these utterances, reference coding also occurs in discourses that are still in the developing stage. Levinson (2004) also distinguishes between discourse deixis and what is called anaphora. Where the reference to anaphoric expression or a piece of discourse is a problem that occurs in pragmatic resolution, because this anaphora expression is related to relative semantic generalizations

Discourse deixis is sometimes also referred to as textual deixis. Because it relates to expressions in utterances that refer to discourses containing these utterances. Textual deixis also shows a relationship with the surrounding text (Cruise, 2000: 323) in Pangaribuan and Friend (2017).

Discourse deixis is a speech that is used at a certain point for elements of discourse that will come and will soon be spoken, there are many words and phrases used in each utterance that relate to the previous discourse. Examples of words and phrases used in discourse deixis are but, therefore, inconclusion, well, anyway, besides, actually, so, moreover, after, all, soon, and so forth.

e. Social Deixis

This social deixis differs from the four deixis because of what is above it, because it refers to the social level between the speaker and the receiver of the language. According to Putrayasa (2014: 53) in Purwandari, and friend (2019) social deixis shows a social difference such as gender, age, position obtained in society, work, education and so on. There is involvement of a real verbal communication, especially in terms of the roles between speaker and receiver.

Levinson in Nurhikmah (2019) also gave an opinion about social deixis where this deixis is a deixis that distinguishes social coding between speaker and speech receiver. Levinson also distinguishes deixis into two types, namely relational social deixis which shows several social reference characteristics separate from the social reference deictic between speaker and speech recipient, for example lexical items such as mother, father, my husband, teacher, cousin, etc., her. And the second is absolute social deixis which is the absence of a ranking comparison between the speaker and the recipient of the speech, for example your highness, Mr. President, your majesty, and so forth.

3. Deixis Function

The function of deixis is not only as a word that appears in a sentence composed of grammatical elements in it but also shows a different meaning of a word even though the sentence is pronounced the same way but can change meaning when in different situations. The person carrying the message, place or situation, and time can also be important factors in communication. Language is not a simple line of words. Because, each and one word can and cannot be deixis at the same time (Levinson, 1995). When language does not have a pragmatic approach to itself, then the language will not be able to develop, change itself or adapt in a modern form or be in the future.

METHODOLOGY

This study, researchers used the descriptive quantitative method to describe an event that occurred in detail and depth. And, there were three steps that had to be taken in analyzing data, namely;

1. **Compiling data**

   The first step in analyzing data was compiling the data. According to Ary (2010: 481) in Fauziah (2015), the researcher had to master data. The data in this case is the film 'Dolittle'.

   In this study, to compiling data the researcher first watched the 'Dolittle' movie more than ten times where the researcher had to watch it first and understand the content and storyline of the film, then the researcher began to analyze the deixis contained in the film.

2. **Summarizing the data**

   After watching the film, the researcher summarized the data by grouping the data into analysis such as text grouping based on the type of deixis.

3. **Interpreting data**

   According to Ary (2010: 30) in Fauziah (2015), then researcher had to try to interpret the findings obtained by linking the problems that exist in the study. Interpreting data is the final step in analyzing data.

DISCUSSIONS

1. **Person Deixis/Persona Deixis**

    a. First person

    In the first person in the deixis, the first person is found as singular or as the first person singular and the first person as plural or first-person plural.

    Data 1. The Singular of first person on person deixis

    Stubbins: "*I'm* prepared for anything" - 09:47 minutes

    Based on the data obtained, it was found that the word '**I**' uttered by stabbings was indicated for himself as an object and also a speaker at that time. at the yard where Dr. Dolittle, Lady Rose met with Stubbins and helped Stubbins who was caught in a trap in Dr. Dolittle. At the time in front of the door of Dr. Dolittle, Lady Rose said that the queen told her that Dr. Dolittle is such an unusual place that Stubbins responds that he is prepared for whatever comes next when they open the door and enter Dr. Dolittle.

    Chee-Chee: "*We* got a code res, code red, code red, everybody"- 14:32 minutes

    Based on the data obtained, it is found that the word '**we**' is a singular form or is a singular form for the first person. After being examined by Dr. Dolittle, Kevin (squirrel) was rescued and required surgery. Then Dr. Dolittle and her animal companions immediately prepared the operating room after Dr. Dolittle had a bit of an argument with Dr. Dolittle is more concerned with taking care of the animals first than taking care of the queen of England. Chee-chee (gorilla) brings Kevin (squirrel) to Dr. Dolittle and her animal friends while they are preparing the operation site for Kevin (a squirrel) who accidentally gets shot by the rifle used by Stubbins.

    Data 2. The plural of first person on person deixis

    Poly: "Don't make *me* count" - 17:50 minutes

    Based on the data obtained, it is found that there is the word '**me**' which indicates the plural or plural form of the first person. The '**me**' in this sentence refers to Poly and the '**me**' in this sentence is placed as the object of the sentence. After Poly listens to the conversation between Stubbins and Lady Rose, Stubbins intends to come back to Dr. Dolittle and became an intern at the place but Lady Rose

said that the queen told her where Dr. Dolittle is a nature reserve so if the queen of England dies the place will be removed and Poly (parrot) hears about it so Poly (parrot) forces Dr. Dolittle to visit and check on the queen's ailing condition, Poly also threatens if Dr. Dolittle didn't want to go check on the queen eating her and the other animals would leave Dr. Dolittle because if the queen dies then they and Dr. Dolittle will also be homeless.

Dr. Dolittle: "Hey doc, save some for *us* this time" - 12:15 minutes

Based on the data obtained, it is found that there is the word '**us**' which indicates as the first person the plural or plural form. this utterance was uttered by dab-dab and addressed to Dr. dolittle. 'us' in this sentence is a word that shows as an object in the sentence. After expelling Lady Rose who came to deliver the news that the queen was sick and the invitation from the queen to Dr. Dolittle to come to the palace and check on the queen, Dr. Dolittle prepares lunch for her animal friends. Then when Dr. Dolittle calls out to eat a little mouse talking to Dr. Dolittle to leave the broccoli soup.

b. The second person

In the 'Dolittle' movie, data is found which shows that the second person of the word is '**you**'. You appear a lot in this film, the following is one of the many examples of the data found. This data will be explained based on the time of the incident and shown the images taken in the film.

Data 3. The second person in person deixis

Lady rose: "Oh, look at *you*. Aren't you peculiar posing as a twinge" - 11:05 minutes

Based on the data obtained, '**you**' shows the word in the second person in person deixis. '**You**' in this sentence refers to an animal that can change its color like a twig that is made into a place to walk, this sentence was said by lady rose who was amazed by the animal's disguise. Because, after entering the house of Dr. Dolittle Lady Rose marveled at the sight inside Dr.'s house. Dolittle is full of animals and Lady Rose is also amazed to see animals that can disguise themselves on twigs or wood. Dolittle who was hiding because he didn't want to be seen by humans.

c. The third person

The third person deixis is the person who is the object of conversation from the first and second person. In the 'Dolittle' movie, data is found showing the words that refer to the third person, namely '**he**' '**she**' '**it**' and '**they**'. This data will be explained based on the time of the incident and shown pictures taken in the film.

Data 4. Third person in person deixis

Poly: "*He*'s absolutely thrilled to have you" - 35:55 minutes

Based on the data obtain, this utterance was said by Poly to Stubbins. After Stubbins assisted by Poly (parrot) struggled to catch up with Dr. Dolittle and his entourage were about to go to the island of the Tree of Eden, Stubbins managed to get into the ship. Poly also convinced Dr. Dolittle to take Stubbins on the trip. Dr. Dolittle was forced to agree to accompany Stubbins on the journey but Stubbins became the ship's cleaner, then Dr. Dolittle angrily enters his room by slamming the door and is seen by everyone on board, then Poly (parrot) tells Stubbins that Dr. Dolittle was glad Stubbins was on the ship.

Stubbins: "*She*'s saying we don't have a ship" - 1:09:37 minutes

Based on the data, it is known that this utterance was uttered by Stubbins to King Ressouli. after getting Lily's journal, Dr. Dolittle is captured by Mud fly and his squad. Then Mud fly snatches Lily's journal and destroys Dr.'s ship. Dolittle and his entourage so that they could not continue their journey. King Rassouli who saw this even though he was angry and had the desire to kill Dr. Dolittle canceled her plans because she remembered her daughter Lily and told Dr. Dolittle left. However, Dr. Dolittle could not go because they did not have a boat, this was conveyed by Dab-dab (duck) to the king of Ressouli but because he did not understand finally Stubbins who was used to communicating with Dr. animals. Dolittle conveyed that to the Ressouli king.

Mudfly: "*It* was a rhetorical question! Just fire!" - 42:44 minutes

Based on the data obtain, it is known that this utterance was uttered by Mud fly to the ship's Lieutenant while chasing Dr.'s ship. Dolittle, and aims to thwart the journey in search of the fruit of the tree of Eden. '**It**' is a deixis that shows the third person in the sentence. '**It**' is a deixis that indicates the third person in a sentence. While on the ship, Dr. Dolittle is attacked by a ship piloted by Mud fly, to save his ship Dr. Dolittle and his troupe asked the pope for help to bring their ship faster in order to avoid an attack from Mud fly. Dolittle was pulled away and that was impossible, the ship's lieutenant who overheard replied that Dr. Dolittle and the polar bear took advantage of the mud fly whale and cut off the lieutenant's words and said it was just nonsense.

Plimpton: "People only say that when *they*'re about to be alarming" - 20:27 minutes

Based on the data, it is known that this utterance was uttered by Plimpton (ostrich) to Dr. Dolittle when telling him not to be afraid. It is known that when he was going to visit the queen by riding an ostrich named Plimpton, it turned out that Plimpton was raging because of fear and Dr. Dolittle tried to calm Plimpton down. Plimpton (ostrich) said these words to Dr. Dolittle when telling him not to be afraid when Dr. Dolittle wanted to ride a Plimpton (ostrich) while visiting the queen of the Backingham kingdom. The word '**they**' in this tale refers to any person Plimpton thinks always says not to be afraid of them but will always make him frighten him.

2. **Spatial Deixis/Place Deixis**

Data 5. Place Deixis in 'Dolittle' movie

Stubbins: "I'm going to come *here* and be Dolittle's apprentice"-15:54 minutes

Based on the data obtain, it is known that this utterance was uttered by Stubbins. '**Here**' denotes the place where Dr. Dolittle and his friends, because at the time of speaking Stubbins was at Dr. Dolittle. It is known that the speech was spoken by Stubbins who was interested in Dr. Dolittle who can talk to animals and the teamwork that exists between Dr. Dolittle and his co-stars, Stubbins also have intentions of returning to Dr. Dolittle and became Dr. Dolittle. '**Here**' in the sentence above indicates where Dr. Dolittle, because at the time of speaking Stubbins was at Dr. Dolittle and watched Dr. Dolittle operating on a squirrel named Kevin.

Lady rose: "Pardon me, whatever are you doing up *there*? I've come from Buckingham Palace on urgent business. Can you tell me if this is the home of John Dolittle?"-08:27 minutes

Based on the data obtain, it is known that this utterance was uttered by Lady Rose to Stubbins. It is known that the speech was spoken by Lady Rose to Stubbins, Lady Rose introduced herself and explained the purpose of her arrival to Stubbins who was at that time entangled in the Kalahari snare which was a trap placed in Dr. Dolittle, and asked if Stubbins knew this was Dr. Dolittle. '**There**' indicates where Stubbins is when Lady Rose asks Stubbins who is ensnared by the trap net set in Dr.'s residence. Dolitte.

Dr. Dolittle: "Ah, button it. Who put me in *this* hammock? I am the captain of this ship, right? Raise the blasted sails, will you?" - 32:08 minutes

Based on the data, it is known that this utterance was uttered by Dr. Dolittle when asked by Yoshi (polar bear). '**This**' shows where the hammock is on the Dr. Dolittle. '**This**' shows the hammock that Dr. Dolittle. When starting his journey Dr. Dolittle has seasickness so Chee-chee tells her to get up from her hammock. And Yoshi (the polar bear) gave him ginger which he said can relieve seasickness.

Stubbins: "Wh..wh..why about *that* bridge?" - 31:49 minutes

Based on the data obtain, it is known that this utterance was uttered by Stubbins. It is known that this utterance was uttered by Stubbins when looking for a way to enter Dr. Dolittle and his entourage were to join them on their journey because by the time Stubbins arrived the ship had

already sailed and Dr. Dolittle refuses to stop the journey and returns to retrieve Stubbins, so Stubbins proposes to use the bridge and jump on Dr. Dolittle and his entourage. 'That' in this sentence refers to the bridge seen by Stubbins who was planning to use the bridge to enter Dr. Dolittle who has sailed.

3. **Temporal Deixis**

Data 6. Time Deixis in 'Dolittle' Movie

Dr. Dolittle: "Everybody, calm down. Look at the state of him *now*! (Said by)" - 17:33 minutes

Based on the data, it is known that this utterance was uttered by Dr.Dolittle to calm all the animals. 'Now' indicates the current time, the situation occurs when the speaker is speaking. Dr. Dolittle told all his animal friends to calm down when he learned that their home would be removed when the queen of England died. During the commotion, the chee-chee (gorilla) had a panic attack. Dolittle told them to calm down and try to calm the chee-chee.

Dr. Dolittle: "You're talking out of your tail feathers, Poly, the deed was for life. The *last time* I checked, I was very much alive." - 17:00 minutes

Based on the data obtain, it is known that this utterance was uttered by Dr. Dolittle to Poly. When Poly told Dr. Dolittle that the house contract will expire when the queen of England dies, Dr. Dolittle couldn't believe it because the last time I read it said the house contract was for life. Thus, Poly informs that the house contract is valid for life, but the queen's life is not Dr. Dolittle. 'Last time' shows the time that has passed, the situation has occurred when the speaker is speaking.

Dr. Dolittle: "Two more now and two *later*. Huh?" - 50:10 minutes

Based on the data, it is known that this utterance was uttered by Dr. Dolittle when trying to steal Lily's book/journal, Dr. Dolittle needs help from the ants to open the locked door so Dr. Dolittle makes a deal with the ants by giving 2 sugar cubes, after the door can be opened then Dr. Dolittle will give 2 more sugar cubes to the ants so that Dr. Dolittle and Stubbins were able to infiltrate King Ressouli's place. 'Later' indicates a future time, or the situation has not yet occurred.

4. **Discourse Deixis**

Data 7. Discourse Deixis in 'Dolittle' movie

Stubbins: "I shot him, *but* it was an accident" - 13:21 minutes

Based on the data, it is known that this utterance was uttered by Stubbins. **'But'** denotes an utterance that shows in the previous sentence as a rebuttal that he shot the squirrel but it was just an incident and not intentional. this started when Stubbins' uncle told Stubbins to shoot ducks, but because Stubbins liked animals he couldn't when asked to shoot, it caused Stubbins' shot to miss and hit Kevin (the squirrel). Seeing this, Poly ordered Stubbins to follow him and take Stubbins to Dr. Dolittle, after meeting with Dr. Dolittle Stubbins also asked him for help-to-help Kevin (squirrel) who was injured.

Dr. Dolittle: "*Well*, quite possibly, the answer to everything. Exposure to toxic........." - 26:03 minutes

Based on the data, it is known that this speech was uttered by Dr. Dolittle when asked by Lord Bradgley what Dolittle found while examining the sick queen. 'Well' was a word referring to the sentence that would be said when Dolittle thought of having discovered the origin of the queen's illness. While searching for the origin of the queen's illness with the help of a Jeep (dog) who sniffed the botanical index and tea cans, because the queen fell ill after drinking tea. After that Dr. Dolittle is able to find out the cause and what poison the queen drank and travels in search of an antidote to the queen's illness.

Chee-Chee: "*This* isn't gonna hurt a bit (said by)" - 18:14 minutes

Based on the data obtain, it is known that this utterance was spoken by chee-chee. it is known that this speech was spoken by Chee-Chee. 'This' is a word that conveys that what chee-chee is about to do will not hurt Dr. Dolittle. Chee-chee who was helped by Yoshi insisted that Dr. Dolittle obeyed them to change her appearance before going to the palace to check on the condition of the sick queen. Chee-chee slams Dr. Dolittle on the chair and Yoshi held Dr. Dolittle to keep it from moving then chee-chee uses the tool to make Dr. Dolittle fell asleep then cut Dr.'s hair and shaved his beard. Dolittle and tidy up Dr. Dolittle.

Dr. Dolittle: "Don't worry about *that*. Come on, let's eat. I'm going to be offering today a brothy soup" - 12:23 minutes

Based on the data, it is known that this utterance was uttered by Dr. Dolittle to chee-chee. It is known that this speech was uttered by Dr. Dolittle to Chee-Chee. 'That' is referred to clarify the meaning of the previous sentence. This is because chee-chee (gorilla) is a gorilla who is easily frightened and prone to panic attacks so when Poly told him to open the door for Lady Rose and Stubbins, chee-chee was so shocked and scared that she screamed and fainted for a while then realized and shouted again, afraid that at last the chee-chee closed the door and left Stubbins. After that chee-chee said to Dr. Dolittle that he is also afraid of small children and Dr. Dolittle reassured him by saying there was no need to worry.

Stubbins: "I..I think I'm getting this. I'm *actually* starting to understand" - 37:58 minutes

Based on the data, it is known that this speech was uttered by Stubbins. 'Actually' is used to refer to a sentence that has been said to connect the whole sentence and the meaning of the sentence. The sentence was spoken by Stubbins because he felt that he began to understand when the monkeys spoke and began to understand what was said by the animals in Dr. Dolittle.

Stubbins: "*Certainly* not. It's far too treacherous" - 28:28 minutes

Based on the data, it is known that this speech was uttered by Dr. Dolittle. 'Certainly' refers to the earlier word in which Stubbins asked to accompany Dr. Dolittle so Dr. Dolittle forbade it when Stubbins asked to go with him in search of the fruit of the eden tree to heal the queen, as the journey would be dangerous so Dr. Dolittle told Stubbins to go home and not follow Dr. Dolittle again.

Dr. Dolittle: "The Eden Tree cannot be found on any map. An to call it an island is to suggest that it is of our world. An it is anything but. That is why we must first go to Montevorde, birth place of the only person to ever chart a course to the tree. Her name was Lily. She wrote the route in a journal. But on her voyage, she was shipwrecked. The world lost the greatest explorer I've ever known. The journal from the expedition was all that survived. Elliot, Elsie, do you mind? So, *anyway*, you get the picture. To have any chance of finding the tree, we have to go to Monteverde and steal that Flippin journal" - 47:17 minutes

Based on the data, it is known that this sentence was spoken by Dr. Dolittle. 'Anyway' in this sentence indicates and connects the previous sentence with the next sentence said by Dr. Dolittle when Dr. Dolittle answered Stubbins' question about the map he had seen or the map showing where the Eden tree was, then Dr. Dolittle explained that the Eden Tree Island was not on any map and only Lily knew where the Eden Tree Island was. Dolittle intends to steal Lily's journal in Monte Verde, because it is the only journal that knows where the tree island of Eden is. Then Dr. Dolittle and his group head to Monte Verde to steal Lily's journal which is kept by King Rassouli who is Lily's father (Dr. Dolittle's wife). However, it is very difficult to obtain them due to King Rassouli and Dr. Dolittle isn't good either.

5. **Social Deixis**
    Data 8. Social deixis in 'Dolittle' movie
    Lady Rose: "*Her majesty* has personally requested Dr. Dolittle" - 23:33 minutes

Based on the data, it is known that this utterance was spoken by Lady Rose to Mud fly. **'Her majesty'** shows a higher social class than the mud fly who only works as a doctor. It is known that this was said by Lady Rose to Mud fly when she saw Dr. Dolittle was at the Backingham Palace and entered the ailing queen's chambers. Hearing Lady Rose's words, Mud fly finally invited Dr. Dolittke to examine the queen and find out why the queen fell ill.

From the research conducted by the researcher, the researcher can conclude that from the words that indicate the presence of 5 deixis, 1238 Person Deixis are obtain from 574 first person deixis, 327 second person deixis and 313 third person deixis, 106 Place Deixis, 45 Time Deixis, 226 Discourse Deixis and 150 Social Deixis so that a total 0f 1,765 deixis.

CONCLUSIONS

In Levinson (1983) there are 5 types of deixis where 3 deixis are traditional deixis namely Person Deixis, Place Deixis and Time Deixis and 2 additional deixis namely Discourse Deixis and Social Deixis according to Lyons and Fillmore. In the research conducted on the 'Dolittle' movie, it was found that all types of deixis listed in Levinson's theory, the results of data analysis showed that in the 'Dolittle' movie, there are words that show person deixis appearing repeatedly spoken more than a thousand times this shows that person deixis is a the word that appears the most in the film, then discourse deixis is the second types of deixis then appears a lot where words that show discourse deixis are spoken more than two hundred times in the film, in the third and fourth positions there are words that indicate social deixis and place deixis appear repeatedly as many as more than a hundred times, but social deixis appears more often than place deixis, while the deixis that appears the least in the film is a word that shows time deixis which only appears more than forty times. To hurt the other person by insulting them, and the least use is to mock Authority which only appears 4 times (10.25 %). To mock Authority is not really used in bad boys for life. because actually the theme of the movie is an action comedy which is not concerned in criticizing governmental stuffs.

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