



## **ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN JOKER'S MAIN CHARACTER 2019**

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**Abstract.** This research examines five forms of deixis in the Joker movie data from Joker (2019) movie conversations or scripts is used in this qualitative research. It aims to find out deixis words within the deixis journal in other movies, the conversation in the movie directly between main character and the interlocutor. Data source from conversation could be in the movies or scripts. The data collection is done by entering the data in the Joker film, then looking for suitable methods to analyze the film, and looking for results or findings in the conversations of both the main character and his interlocutors. These five types of deixis are often used to analyze the linguistics of movies, for examples are: person deixis, spatial or place deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The results are to find five types deixis part in conversation with pictures and their explanation, such as; person deixis, spatial or place deixis, temporal or time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The method uses content analysis; one example of the use content analysis that can be used to analyze research is exploring deixis in dialogue or conversation in script. What deixis do prominent characters in "Joker" movies utilize and what are the most common. Arthur uses personal deixis to express his loneliness and perplexity, saying, "The worst part of having a mental illness is people expect you to behave as if you don't". Temporal deixis appears when Arthur refers to traumatic past moments, suggesting temporal disorientation as part of the symptoms of pseudobulbar affect and childhood trauma. Meanwhile, spatial deixis further emphasizes alienation: for example, when performing in front of Murray Franklin, "here" transforms the stage of the confessional universe into an arena of humiliation.

**Keywords:** This study, aims, deixis, movies, Joker

### **INTRODUCTION**

One of the communication media both in movies, performance events, gathering with classmates at university, you must also use something called deixis. Surely, we who have ever escaped using deixis when analyzing something from the conversation or from a looking script at a well-known source between the main character and the interlocutor. With the deixis we can understand conversations in a main character situation, place, time, social, and discourse. Behind the invention of deixis is a man named Cummings. He adds that deixis includes expressions of grammatical categories that have a diversity of five different types. The components of deixis are adverbials of place and time such as here and there. A deixis word's referent changes with the speaker, time, and location. Deixis words or structures. According to this view, deixis is a term with a speaker, time, and location definition. If context modifies one component of a word or phrase, it has a deixis meaning. Deixis words and sentences change meaning with context. Based on the limitations of deixis above, it can be

concluded that deixis is a word with a referent or reference that changes depending on the speaker and the context and situation in main characters' speech.

In deixis, a speaker utilizes words to refer to individuals, time, and location. Deixis words indicate something, therefore the effectiveness of an interaction between speakers and interlocutors depends on a speaker's comprehension of them. For example, a guest in the office who is in the room. Suddenly there was a knocking sound in the manager's room, and the guest wanted to meet the owner of the company and asked "Who is there?", then the owner of company replied "It's me, Arthur". For the meeting guest, the word "me" does not clarify who the speaker is, because "me" refers to someone for the guest is also unclear.

If a speaker utters an appointment to his interlocutor, it must be clear so that the success of an interaction between the speaker and the interlocutor can be understood the meaning and purpose of the words that are being spoken to the interlocutor. Deixis based on prototypes is the use of demonstrative pronomina, personal pronomina one and two, words, special temporal and location (e.g. now, here) and which includes grammatical features that are directly bound in the speech situation.

Deixis best describes the link between language and context within linguistic structure. Deixis may be place, identification of people, and objects, activities of a process that is being discussed or referred to in the relationship of time and space dimensions when the deixis sentence is spoken by interlocutor. Deixis relates to the era by means of programmatizing the characteristics of the context of speech or speech events that are interconnected with the interpretation of speech which is very dependent on the context itself. According to Yule (1996:13) Greek technical word deixis describes a basic speech function. Deixis is language-based designation. The designation is completed with a deixis phrase.

Deixis is the speaker's context-bound form, which may be discriminated between near-and far-speaker phrases. The gap is most research on the Joker has focused on psychological, social, and cinematographic aspects. The current research analyzes Arthur's PBA or Pseudobulbar affect, a neurological disorder characterized by uncontrollable crying or laughing that does not patient's emotional state during his criminal acts. So, that patients can laugh or cry even though they are in a good mood. PBA may be caused by emotional expression disorders like ALS, Parkinson's, multiple system atrophy, progressive supranuclear palsy, MS, traumatic brain injury, Alzheimer's, stroke, and brain tumours. Arthur has a neurological disorder that makes him laugh continuously when he feels an emotion, most of which are negative emotions (e.g. anger, sadness, etc.). Not only that, he also has depressive and delusional tendencies. Examples include Erotomania, which is a delusional disorder that makes a person believe that they are being liked by others. While a study by researchers Rio Andreas analyzed Arthur Fleck's character from the schizoanalytic perspective of Deleuze and Guattari, researchers from the experts studied examined representations of mental illness and stereotypes in the media.

## METHODS

This research uses qualitative methods. Bryman (2012) described these procedures as a unique study strategy. It included collecting numerical data, demonstrating a logical understanding of theory and study, and predicting a natural science method. Johnson

(2013) Here come descriptive statistics. The second phase in quantitative analysis is descriptive statistics. First, present the data in a table, histogram, bar chart, scatterplot, cross-tabulation, or other format. The second phase is descriptive statistics, which simplify data.

Creswell (2013) described a six-step data analysis method. Start with organising and preparing data analysis. This stage involves data writing. Seconds, the researcher read data. Code the data to begin analysis. Fourth, code generates analytical topics. Fifth, it creates a narrative that explains descriptions and concepts in chronological order. It concludes with data interpretation. This research object uses deixis analysis in Joker (2019) to locate data sources, including a table of more than 50 data. Person, geographical, temporal, social, and discourse deixis are included in the data.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### RESULT

According to Arthur Fleck's discussion, there are 53 deixis. After that, the researcher describes the five deixis kinds. These findings are described, analysed, and discussed. In 'Joker' (2019), Arthur Fleck, who becomes the Joker, employs numerous deixis to portray his complicated psychological state and societal instability. Deixis refers to words or phrases whose meaning relies on the discussion, such as person, geographical, temporal, social, and discourse deixis.

Table 1. Types and Number of utterances in five types of deixis in "Joker" conversation movies

No	Types of Deixis	Number of utterances
1	Person Deixis	39
2	Spatial Deixis	2
3	Temporal Deixis	2
4	Social Deixis	10
5	Discourse Deixis	0
	Total	53

#### Types deixis in "Joker" movie.

In this part, the researcher's analysis types deixis to "Joker" movies. Furthermore, current research selected five deixis, that are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

##### 1. Person Deixis

Deixis indicates a person who wishes to suggest a speaker or writer. Deixis considers first-, second-, and third-person. I, me, and mine are singular pronouns for speaker or listener and referent grouped with speaker in first-person deixis. Second-person deixis addresses a person or individuals, such as (you). Third-person deixis refers to the speaker or addressee and frequently implies gender (he, she, it).

**a) First Person Deixis**

Arthur: I think I told you I'm pursuing a career in stand-up comedy.

Data Description: Him explains that he while working as a clown for various events, such as he entertains many people in main stage. Arthur has a dream successfully pursuing his dream career as a stand-up comedy.

Data Analysis: I may be someone deixis. First-person deixis singular "I" may be used. Singular pronouns (I, me, myself, mine) are first-person deixis singular. On scene (06:03– 06:06), "I" refers to the main character. Arthur discusses his comic aspirations in this part.

Discussion: This discussion that as a character feared by Gotham City, Arthur wants to be a funny comedian but unfortunately, he has mental disorder because he is often bullied by everyone around him.

Arthur: I think I did

Data Description: He explains that how Arthur can do stand-up comedy while he works. He can do it while working another job.

Data Analysis: The pronouns "I" and "It" belong to the first-person singular deixis category, which means they refer to the speaker or a combination of the speaker and a referent in a singular form (e.g., "I," "me," "myself," or "mine"). In scene 06:14, the main character, Arthur, says he can do stand-up comedy alongside his other job.

Discussion: The discussion was about Arthur. This discussion is about Arthur; he thinks that he can do stand-up comedy for everyone. Especially to make his neighbor Sophie happy.

Arthur: My mother told me I had a purpose, to bring laughter and joy to the world.

Data Description: He explains his mother told Arthur to bring laughter and joy.

Data Analysis: Deixis is in "me". First-person singular "me" is deixis. Singular pronouns (I, me, myself, mine) are first-person deixis singular. Scene 14:10–14:14 relates to main character. His mother Penny Fleck informs Arthur.

Discussion: The discussion is Arthur's mother tells with him to always smile and sow the face of happiness.

Arthur: My name Arthur's

Data Description: Him explains that how he greets and introduces himself to everyone in a live television programme broadcast by the television host.

Data Analysis: The word "my" include category person deixis. The pronouns "my" belongs include to first-person deixis singular. In the scene (13:25) refers to main character. In this part, he introduced himself in front everyone in a Murray Franklin live event that contained the television host, the audience, the cameraman, and of course the main character.

Discussion: The discussion was that he introduced himself to everyone including television host, and the audience.

**b) Second Person Deixis**

In this section, the examples are two singular and plural. Singular and plural are always the same the word ‘you’ can be used as a singular pronoun and can also be used as a plural pronoun.

Arthur: You know who’s not? Him

Data Description: explains he said that Wayne tried to help Arthur’s family in the situation. And Arthur shot a gun filled with bullets right in one of their apartments.

Data Analysis: The word “you” includes category person deixis. The pronoun “you” belongs include to second-person deixis plural. In scene (23:09 – 23:10) refers to main character. In this part, He knew if the man was helping Arthur’s family who were having financial, health and other problems. Then Arthur accidentally shot the gun at the wall of his apartment and there was a hole in the wall.

Discussion: The discussion is Arthur misfiring a gun inside his residence only to hit the wall of his house.

Arthur: Everybody who? Who do you talk to?

Data Description: He explains, who do you talking to

Data Analysis: The word “you” include category person deixis. The pronoun “you” belongs include to second-person deixis singular. In the scene (11:33 until 11:37) refers to main characters. In the parts, Arthur to know who his mother was talking to?

Discussion: The discussion is about Arthur’s mother, Penny talking to everyone on the television news, not real people. But Arthur’s mothers also have a very rare hallucination. Namely that Penny often thinks she wants to appear on Murray Franklin’s show.

### c) Third Person Deixis

In this section, the only one examples sentence in third-person deixis is the third-person pronoun as singular.

Arthur: She always tells me to smile and put on happy face

Data Description: he explained that did Arthur’s mother Penny Fleck tell him to smile and put on a happy face?

Data Analysis: As a noun, "me" encompasses the deixis of the person category. The pronoun "me" is a first-person deixis singular pronoun. In first-person deixis singular, the pronouns "I," "me," "myself," and "mine" refer to the speaker or to the speaker and referent together. In scene (14:02 – 14:05) refers to main character. In this part, her mother’s tells Arthur to always smile and put on a happy face for everyone who has gone through something similar to him.

Discussion: The discussion is Arthur’s mother tells with him to always smile and sow the face of happiness.

Arthur: Is it just me, or is it getting crazier out there?

Data Description: The sentence explains that is it going to get crazier out with all the chaos?

Data Analysis: The word “it” includes category person deixis. The pronoun “it” falls into the category of third-person deixis singular. In the scene (04:52 – 04:55) refers to main character. In this part, he wonders if things are getting crazier out there or if it’s just Arthur’s feeling.

Discussion: This discussion is Arthur knows if Gotham City is going to get crazier out there or not.

Arthur: It was just a bunch of kids. I should have left it alone

Data Description: the sentence explains it was just of children; I should have left them alone that a bunch like them have been bullying him.

Data Analysis: The word “it” includes category person deixis. The pronoun “it” falls into category of third-person deixis singular. In the scene (16:04 until 16:06) refers to main character. In this part, Arthur says: It was just a bunch of kids. I should have just left them alone.

Discussion: The discussion is that Arthur left and let the group of teenage children.

## 2. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis discusses how language relates to speaker and listener places. It uses adverbs, pronouns, and prepositions to denote geographical locations. Examples: Here Arthur: I live right here in the city with my mother.

Data Description: examples sentence explains is Arthur live here with her mother

Data Analysis: The word of “here” includes category spatial deixis. The location expression belongs to type adverb of place and near from speakers. In the scene (13:30 – 13:34) he lives in an old apartment with his mother. He takes care of his mother whose name is Penny Fleck has a delusional disorder where someone experiencing delusional is generally difficult to distinguish reality and imagination.

Discussion: The discussion that is Arthur and her mother live in Gotham City more than 32 years.

Arthur: She used to work here years ago

Data Description: example sentence explains did Arthur's mother work in Thomas Wayne's family house.

Data Analysis: The word “here” includes category spatial deixis. The location expressions belong to types adverb of place and near from speaker. In the scene (54:03 – 54:04) Arthur told him that he would love to meet Mr. Wayne because his mother worked at Thomas Wayne's house more than 30 years.

## 3. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis refers to linguistics expressions that indicate the time of occurrence relative to the time of utterance or another reference point. This aspect of deixis is essential for understanding how we locate events in time use terms, examples: tomorrow and last time.

Arthur: I could come by tomorrow

Data Description: examples sentence explain does Arthur invite his neighbor to meet tomorrow at a café?

Data Analysis: The word “tomorrow” includes category temporal deixis. Words “tomorrow” fall into the category of temporal deixis. Furthermore, the speaker of the utterance is main character. In this scene (27:26 – 27:27) he invites his neighbor to meet tomorrow in the comedy show held at pogo's café, after he was asked by the hospital social worker in forty-two minutes thirteen seconds.

Discussion: This discussion about Arthur inviting her neighbor Sophie to see him perform stand-up comedy in café.

## 4. Social Deixis

Social deixis refers to the linguistic elements that indicate the social relationship between the speaker and the listener, often through terms of address and reference that signal status, familiarity, and social roles.

Arthur: I'm here to see Mr. Wayne?

Data Description: the examples sentence explains that does Arthur want to meet Mr. Wayne at his house?

Data Analysis: The word "Mr." includes category social deixis. The pronouns "here" belongs into the category of social deixis. In scene (53:39) it says that Arthur wants to meet Mr. Wayne at his house, does Arthur's mother work at the house? It turns out that one her mother had an illness.

Discussion: this discussion whether Arthur speak to Alfred and him wants to see Mr. Wayne.

### 5. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis relates to the use of words or phrases that direct attention to certain parts of a discourse or text. Discourse deixis is divided into two parts, namely anaphora and katafora. Anaphora is the repetition of sounds, words, or syntactic structures in consecutive lines or sentences for a certain effect. Examples of anaphora sentences are: I said, all my life I didn't know if I really existed. The sentence says that there is a repetition of words in the example conversation at 41 minutes 6 seconds to 41 minutes 15 seconds. Meanwhile, cataphora is a referent that is not mentioned in the previous sentence. But it still refers to the referent mentioned in the next expression.

## DISCUSSION

In this section, the researcher explains his result that are to be analyzed. The discussion is divided into two parts, namely: analysis and languages phenomena from conversation uses fives deixis in "Joker" 2019 movie. At this point, dialog analysis also involves the study of how characters communicate with each other, including: slang, dialects, speech styles, and cultural influences. By studying the languages phenomena in movies using this five deixis, we can get a deeper picture of main characters and how they interact with their world. There are many disciplines that can be applied in this process, such as: linguistics, psychology, and sociology.

## CONCLUSION

In this section, the study's conclusions are derived from the research and discussion. After carefully analysing and viewing the film multiple times, it has been determined that there are five deixis. The writer or researcher then provides an explanation that anyone can understand. I, me, mine, you, he, she, "it," and "she" are the five person deixis that the researcher identified in the "Joker" film's transcript. Here is the deixis of space or location. 'Tomorrow' and 'the final time' are examples of temporal deixis. Sir, ma'am, and mother are examples of social deixis. The lack of instances in discourse deixis compared to other deixis. Discourse deixis has no examples in all four deixis and is divided into two, namely anaphora and katafora.

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