

DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF MONOLOGUE ACTION IN EPISODE 26 OF "NEON GENESIS: EVANGELION" ANIME ENGLISH DUB VERSION

Oleh:

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Abstract

The research is about deixis used in the Japanese cartoon or we all known as "anime" namely "Neon Genesis: Evangelion" by Hideaki Anno that appears in some particular scene during the monologue action of main character named Shinji Ikari. This research aims to identify the types and meanings of deixis employed in the anime, specifically in the final episode, titled "Episode 26: Take Care of Yourself." This research employs Levinson's theory, which classifies deixis into four types: *personal deixis*, *temporal deixis*, *spatial deixis*, and *social deixis*. The researcher employed a qualitative descriptive methodology. The data was collected through an observational gathering method accompanied by a note-taking technique. The analysis revealed the presence of *personal deixis*, *temporal deixis*, and *spatial deixis* in the five-minute monologue of Shinji Ikari in episode 26 of the English dub of "Neon Genesis: Evangelion" by Hideaki Anno. *Personal deixis* predominates in the total number of deictic words.

Keywords: Deixis, Anime, Evangelion, Japanese Cartoon Animation

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A. INTRODUCTION

The word "deixis" comes from the Greek term "deiktos" which means "direct appointment/show". Deixis can

alternatively be defined as a term whose referents consistently vary based on the circumstances. Conversely, deixis pertains to words or sentences that vary according to the situational context and

circumstances of the utterance (Levinson, 1983).

Deixis denotes the phenomena in which comprehending the meaning of specific words and phrases in an utterance requires knowledge of the context. Words or phrases that requires contextual information to provide meaning are termed deictic.

Levinson (1983) defines a term as deictic if its connotation varies based on the time and location of its utterance. Words such as "me," "here," and "now" are deictic terms. These words lack persistent referents. It is distinctly dissimilar with terms such as *cars*, *clothes*, and *books*. Regardless of the context or timing, the referent for the word's *cars*, *clothes*, or *books* remains consistent for everybody who utters them. Nonetheless, the referent in *my*, *here*, or *now* can only be understood if the speaker, location, and temporal context of the utterance are also identified.

Anime is a Japanese cartoon animation, that is characterized by its animation style, which is smooth and colorful. Thomas (2012) once stated that anime refers to animated series or television show that are often adapted from manga. It is also possible that this Japanese cartoon animation have several language voiceovers or dubbing other than Japanese

to reach the target audience that are outside Japan. It can be watched by everyone, regardless of gender, age, or personal interest. In anime, there are conversation that takes place in many circumstances, for instance the character's action of doing monologue in "Neon Genesis: Evangelion" series.

Neon Genesis: Evangelion is an anime that is created by Hideaki Anno. It has aired since 1995 that consists of total 26 episodes. At that era, this anime is considered as one of the masterpieces that has a marvelous execution of twisted progression story. This anime tells the story of the complexity of human minds and how it affects our personal state and being.

This research addresses the research gap of the official English dub version of an anime series rather than the original Japanese dub. Usually, the selection of diction in English dub version is considered as properly directed translation that can fit more well to the context of original Japanese dub. Moreover, this research also applies the same method of collection from previous research to find the types of deixis. Although, the researcher only focus is to identify on the uttered words from main character while some of the previous research was done on

conversation dialogue between the characters.

In this research, the researcher conducted an analysis of deixis in "Neon Genesis: Evangelion" anime series in English dub version that specifically took place or scene in the last episode of five minutes monologue action of Shinji Ikari the main character, namely "Episode 26: Take care of yourself.". The application of a gathering observation method, supported with note-taking techniques, has led the researcher to identify three categories of deixis: personal deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis. A qualitative descriptive method is used in this research to seek how many numbers of deictic words and what deictic words is dominated by.

1. Theoretical Review

Deixis is a component of linguistics, specifically within the realm of pragmatics. The linguistic subfields of pragmatics pertain to the examination of meaning. Pragmatics examines how context influences meaning (Yule, 1996). The meanings of statements are not just contingent upon linguistic expertise. The interpretation relies on the understanding of the speech context and the status of the participants, such as the information deals with various expressions regarding the relative social status and familiarity, the

aim of the speaker, the place and timing of the utterance.

In both speech and writing, deixis is consistently employed. These are terms or expressions that cannot be comprehensively grasped without contextual knowledge. Deixis is a "speaker-centric concept." Speakers employ deixis and deictic aspects in language production, rendering deixis a speaker-centric concept. The meaning of deictic elements is derived from the speaker's location and the temporal context of the speech. The meaning of deictic terms varies according on the speaker or researcher. Levinson (1983) categorizes deixis into four types: personal deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, and social deixis.

Personal deixis functions on a fundamental three-part division, represented by pronouns for the first person, second person, and third person (Yule, 1996). It means that personal deixis is crucial in communication since it clarifies the speaker, the addressee, and the referent. It pertains to the subject pronouns (I, you, we, they, he, she, it), object pronouns (me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them), and possessive adjectives (my, your, his, her, its, our, their). possessive pronoun (*mine, yours, his, hers, ours, and theirs*) and reflexive pronoun (*myself,*

yourself, himself, herself, themselves, ourselves, and ourselves). For instance: "The shape that lets others recognize me as myself", encompasses two types of personal deixis. The first is *I*, and the second is *myself*. These two terms denote the speaker. The term "me" is the singular form of the first-person subject pronoun, whereas "myself" is the singular reflexive pronoun corresponding to "me."

Temporal deixis, or time deixis, is straightforward to comprehend when both the speaker and the audience grasp the time and intent of the conversation. Cruse (2002) asserts that temporal deixis serves to identify specific points or intervals in time, utilizing the moment of speech as a reference point. The fundamental temporal deictic in English are "now" and "then." Temporal deixis is strongly associated with adverbs of time, representing a perspective on time based on linguistic activities that have occurred and been performed. For example: "For this world is only of me, then there will be no difference between me and nothing!". The term 'will' is classified under temporal deixis as it denotes future actions occurring in the ongoing day.

Spatial or place deixis pertains to specification of locations relative to anchorage in the speech event. In other words, a place or location can be deixis if

it is evident from the individuals engaged in the conversation. Spatial deixis is exemplified by the use of demonstrative pronouns, such as "this" and "that." They can also be regarded as demonstrative adverbs that indicate locations such as here and there. For instance: "There's nothing solid here! It is a world in which there are no obstacles, no anything." The term "here" functions as an adverb of location. It denotes a location familiar to the speaker, who is cognizant of its intended purpose.

B. METHOD OF RESEARCH

1. Data Collection

The analysis is conducted using the collected gathering observation approach followed by note taking technique. The collection has 117 of total deixis and is organized then mapped by analyzing the personal deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis.

2. Data Analysis

The researcher identified the most appropriate method overall for this research is qualitative descriptive. This approach can help the researcher to discuss the linguistic phenomena of personal deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis that found in the utterances that uttered in the five minutes monologue action of Shinji Ikari, the main character of the last

episode of "Neon Genesis: Evangelion" anime by Hideaki Anno, namely "Episode 26: Take care of yourself". The analysis data would be expressed through the description of dubbing data. It means that descriptive is gathering all the deictic words that conveyed by the main character, namely Shinji Ikari on the certain monologue action scene in the Neon Genesis: Evangelion series, then compiled using table with descriptions. Moreover, the researcher separately gathered primary data. This research utilizes descriptive data obtained through observation and note-taking techniques.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

From the five minutes monologue action of Shinji Ikari, the main character of the last episode of "Neon Genesis: Evangelion" anime by Hideaki Anno, namely "Episode 26: Take care of yourself." Using a observation approach followed by note taking technique, the researcher found 117 of deictic words belongs to personal deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis. The personal deixis (PD) will be presented as below.

Table 1: Number of personal deixis word

(PD) words	Amount
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I	27
you	54
myself	14
yourself	13
TOTAL	108

On Table 1 above, it reveals the amount of personal deixis words used in the anime scene. The total count is 108 that dominated by the word *you*, which is (54). As for the others, there are *I* (27), *myself* (14), and *yourself* (13).

The example of personal deixis can be found in the utterance sentence as below:

- Datum 1 (*PD words = I*)

a. "To become secure, I have to have value."

The aforementioned sentence indicates that the *I* is the singular form of the first-person subject pronoun. It is stated that *I* is the speaker, the person that addressed, and the person is being referred to.

b. "I want to be worth enough to attract the attention of others."

This also states that the word *I* is the singular form of subject pronoun of the first-person pronouns. It is stated that *I* is the speaker, the person

that addressed, and the person is being referred to.

c. “What am I?”

Same as (b.) The sentence above states the word *I* is the singular form, but it act as a object pronoun of the first-person pronouns. It is stated that *I* is the speaker, the person that addressed, and the person is being referred to.

- Datum 2 (PD words = myself)

a. “But I still don’t understand myself.”

The sentence above possess the word *I* is the singular form of the first-person subject pronoun, whereas "myself" denotes the singular reflexive pronoun corresponding to the word *me*. It is stated that *I* and *myself* is the speaker, the person that addressed, and the person is being referred to.

b. “Everything is merely a description, not the real myself.”

This sentence only has the word *myself* that refers to the singular reflexive pronoun of the word *me*. It is stated that *myself* is the speaker, the person that addressed, and the person is being referred to.

c. “I am no more and no less than the sum of myself awareness.”

Same as (a.) This statement contains two words: *I* and *myself*. *I* is the singular form of the first-person subject pronoun, while *myself* is the singular reflexive pronoun, which means both *I* and *myself* is the speaker, the person that addressed, and the person is being referred to.

- Datum 3 (PD words = yourself)

a. “But your value is something you have to find for yourself. You have to find it Shinji.”

The sentence above, the word *myself* is clearly refers to the singular reflexive pronoun of the word *me*.

b. “The only one who can take care of you and understand you is you, yourself.”

Same as (a.), the word *myself* is clearly refers to the singular reflexive pronoun of the word *me*. It is also act as an object.

The next is temporal deixis (TD), they will be presented on the table 2 below.

Table 2: Number of temporal deixis word

(TD) words	Amount
now	4
will	2

TOTAL	6
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On Table 2 above, it reveals the relatively small amount of temporal deixis words used in the anime scene. The total number is 6 that slightly dominated by the word *now* (4), followed by word *will* (2).

As for the example of temporal deixis, can be found in the Shinji's utterance sentence as below:

- Datum 1 (TD words = now)

- a. **"There, now you have a top and bottow, but you have lost a degree of your freedom."**

The word *now* is clearly included in the temporal deixis because it refers to the present the day.

- b. **"You may no longer fly. You must stand upon the Earth, but now you feel easier, don't you? because you have less to trouble your mind."**

Same as (a.) the word *now* is clearly included in the temporal deixis because it refers to the present the day.

- Datum 2 (TD words = will)

- a. **"For this world is only of me, then there will be no difference between me and nothing!"**

The word *will* is clearly included in the temporal deixis because it refers to the future action of the day that now progresses.

- b. **"If I am alone then, I will be the same without others"**

Same as the (a.) sentence above, the word *will* is clearly included in the temporal deixis because it refers to the future action of the day that now progresses.

Last but not least, the spatial deixis (SD), they can be seen on the table below:

Table 3: Number of spatial deixis word

(SD) words	Amount
here	3
TOTAL	3

On Table 3 above, it shows only several amounts of spatial deixis words used in the anime scene. The total number is 3, which only has *here* (3).

Example of spatial deixis can be found in the utterance sentence as below:

- Datum 1 (SD words = here)

- a. **"You can do anything here, because this is your world. This is the shape of your reality."**

The word *here* functions as an adverb of location. It denotes a location familiar to the speaker, who is informed of its intended place.

b. “It is as if I’m here, but not here at all!”

The preceding sentence indicates that the term “here” functions as an adverb of place, signifying a location familiar to the speaker, who is fully aware of the purpose of that location.

c. “It is as if I’m slowly fading out of existence, because only you are here, only myself without others to interact with.”

Same as (a.) and (b.), this also act as an adverb of place that refers to a place that the speaker knows, and the speaker knows or aware of the purpose of the place.

Based on description above, it is found there are three types of deixis that identified and presented as follows:

Table 4: Number of total identified words as types of deixis

(PD)	(TD)	(SD)	TOTAL
108	6	3	117

D. CONCLUSION

The researcher concludes that three types of deixis are present in the utterances made during the five-minute monologue of Shinji Ikari, the main character of the last episode of “Neon Genesis: Evangelion” anime by Hideaki Anno, namely “Episode 26: Take care of yourself”. They comprise personal deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis. The conclusion is derived from the analytical data presented in the earlier discussion. The most frequently expressed form of deixis in the anime is personal deixis (108), followed by temporal deixis (6), and spatial deixis (3).

Finally, the researcher suggests that future researchers provide a more comprehensive analysis of all types of deixis, particularly in the context of anime or other animated works. The researcher additionally proposes the application of a broader theoretical framework that diverges from this study. This research requires further enhancement in various aspects of the analysis. Furthermore, the subsequent researcher can acquire all necessary information from this study to achieve significantly improved outcomes in the future.

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