

Pragmatic Meaning Analysis on Film *Everything Everywhere All at Once* written and directed by Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine and characterize the pragmatic meaning that the characters in *Everything Everywhere All at Once* written and directed by Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert, as well as the ways in which these meanings are used and why they are thought to be the most prevalent. This study uses a pragmatic approach and is descriptive qualitative in nature. The goal of descriptive research is to characterize the data, specifically the pragmatic meaning of the words and sentences that the characters in *Everything Everywhere All at Once* written and directed by Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert discuss. Examining and describing the pragmatic meanings that the characters in *Everything Everywhere All at Once* as well as the manner in which these meanings are employed and the reasons behind their perceived prevalence are the goals of this study. This study is descriptive qualitative in nature and employs a pragmatic approach. Characterizing the data, in this case the pragmatic meaning of the words and sentences that the characters in *Everything Everywhere All at Once* written and directed by Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert, is the aim of descriptive research. According to the research findings, there are 13% the pragmatic meaning of commands, 29% pragmatic meaning of greeting, 8% the pragmatic meaning of reprimand, or, 8% pragmatic meaning of praise, 13% the pragmatic meaning of sarcasm, 4% the pragmatic meaning of advice, 21% the pragmatic meaning of warning, and 4 % the pragmatic meaning of suggestion. Furthermore, it is claimed that the pragmatic meaning of greeting and warning is more prevalent because of the speech situation's context and the circumstances depicted by the characters in each of their utterances, which frequently begin with an invitation or word of greeting and end with expressions of gratitude or praise for the other person.

Keywords: *Analysis; Pragmatic Meaning; Film; Everything Everywhere All at Once.*

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memeriksa dan mengkarakterisasi makna pragmatik yang dimiliki oleh karakter dalam film *Everything Everywhere All at Once* yang ditulis dan disutradarai oleh Daniel Kwan dan Daniel Scheinert, serta cara-cara penggunaan makna-makna tersebut dan mengapa makna-makna tersebut dianggap paling banyak digunakan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan pragmatik dan bersifat deskriptif kualitatif. Tujuan dari penelitian deskriptif adalah untuk mengkarakterisasi data, khususnya makna pragmatis dari kata-kata dan kalimat yang didiskusikan oleh karakter dalam film *Everything Everywhere All at Once* yang ditulis dan disutradarai oleh Daniel Kwan dan Daniel Scheinert. Memeriksa dan mendeskripsikan makna pragmatik yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film *Everything Everywhere All at Once* serta cara penggunaan makna-makna tersebut dan

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alasan di balik penggunaan makna-makna tersebut adalah tujuan dari penelitian ini. Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif kualitatif dan menggunakan pendekatan pragmatik. Mengkarakterisasi data, dalam hal ini makna pragmatis dari kata-kata dan kalimat yang digunakan oleh para tokoh dalam film Everything Everywhere All at Once yang ditulis dan disutradarai oleh Daniel Kwan dan Daniel Scheinert, merupakan tujuan dari penelitian deskriptif. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, terdapat 13% makna pragmatik perintah, 29% makna pragmatik sapaan, 8% makna pragmatik teguran, atau, 8% makna pragmatik pujian, 13% makna pragmatik sarkasme, 4% makna pragmatik nasihat, 21% makna pragmatik teguran, dan 4% makna pragmatik saran. Lebih lanjut, dikatakan bahwa makna pragmatik sapaan dan peringatan lebih banyak ditemukan karena konteks situasi tutur dan keadaan yang digambarkan oleh para tokoh dalam setiap ujarannya, yang sering diawali dengan ajakan atau kata sapaan dan diakhiri dengan ungkapan rasa terima kasih atau pujian terhadap lawan tutur.

Kata kunci: *Analysis; Pragmatic Meaning; Film; Everything Everywhere All at Once.*

INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is a linguistic science that studies the relationship between the meaning of a language and the understanding of a context and situation outside the language. Pragmatics comes from the relationship between understanding in a language context, with the context of understanding, the language can also be created with the meaning of speech so that speech partners can better understand the meaning of the speech uttered by the speaker, this can be seen based on the meaning of the language uttered by the speaker as what when in saying a word or sentence to the other person, So that from the process of understanding the language context, communication interaction between speakers and speech partners can occur. The context of language studies also refers to the ability to use sentences, or in other words, this ability can connect and harmonize sentences correctly and become the basis for notes or understanding of language (Lavinson, in Tarigan 2009), on the other hand, according to Leech (1983: 6) redefines that pragmatics is a study of science in which it examines the meaning of speech in communication by paying attention to factors outside the language such as situation, context, and speakers.

So it can be said that it is with this pragmatic process that language can be created properly. Pragmatics plays a very important role in terms of communication, because with this pragmatics, then the languages can be understood and understood from each meaning of the word, with this study also, language can be created with the context of the conversation spoken by the speaker to his opponent, without pragmatics, language will not be able to be created properly and easily understood. Therefore, pragmatics in the context of language is said to play a very important role in terms of understanding the meaning of a word or sentence in a communication interaction between speakers and speech partners, thus, one purpose of speech needs to be considered from various possible speech acts in accordance with the position of the speaker, the speech situation, and the existing structure in the language. According to Searle (in Aslinda 2010:33) states that all speech interactions include the existence of speech acts, and from the interaction of speech acts it does not only come from the form of symbols, words or sentences alone, but more precisely said to be the result of a symbol, word or sentence in the form of speech act behavior. This happens because of a language communication interaction between the speaker and the listener, so that the language communication process occurs with the formation of a meaning in a word or a sentence. Based on the explanation above, the presence of the author's thoughts in this study is motivated by the problem, namely that in the object of this research study there are several forms of pragmatic meaning that some people do

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not know, the form of pragmatic meaning in this film is obtained by the author when the characters speak to each other in playing their roles. In addition, the atmosphere that occurs during the conversation process between characters in this film is one of the main points that makes it easier for the author to study the pragmatic meaning which is the intention, as well as the purpose of the speech expressed when the player interacts with his co-stars in the film.

Based on this, this research entitled "Analysis of Pragmatic Meanings in the Movie *Everything Everywhere All at Once* written and directed by Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert", the author wants to show readers whether in this movie there are types of pragmatic meanings that lead to orders, greetings, reprimands, orders, praise, insinuations, advice, warnings, and suggestions. The specific reason for raising this title as research material is because the researcher wants to analyze the pragmatic meaning of the results of speech between characters that contain feelings, be it feelings of emotion, pleasure, or sadness played by each player in the film *Everything Everywhere All at Once*, this is supported by the opinion (Andini 2017: 67) which says the meaning studied by pragmatics is a meaning that is closely related to the speaker's intention which is bound by context. In line with that (Leech 1983:8) defines pragmatic meaning as a relationship involving speakers or language users, as well as between speech contexts, so it can be concluded that the meaning studied in pragmatics is context-bound meaning or in other words examines the speaker's intent. So the pragmatic meaning approach as a study of the meaning and intent of the utterances of each character's speech in the Sleep Call Film makes it easier for the author to analyze each speech between characters based on the context of the meaning of commands, suggestions, warnings, advice, sarcasm, praise, greetings, and reprimands Andini (2017: 67).

Linguistic research related to pragmatic studies, especially in the study of meaning, is no longer new in language research, there have been several studies on this matter, but research entitled Pragmatic Meaning Analysis in the Movie *Everything Everywhere All at Once* written and directed by Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert has never been done, to make sure, researchers reviewed one study entitled Pragmatic Meaning in Meme Texts on Instagram by (Damayanti, 2019). From this study, there are several differences made by researchers, namely there are differences in the object of research, research objectives, data analysis techniques and the data obtained are different from the studies that will be examined by researchers in this study, and in addition to speech acts in this study researchers also examine pragmatic meanings based on the meaning of orders, greetings, and so on which are not studied by Damayanti researchers.

METHOD

The type of this study is qualitative research which needs in-depth analysis to gain an in-depth understanding (Vanderstoep & Johnston, 2009). The source of data is a transcription of the film entitled *Everything Everywhere All at Once* written and directed by Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert. Moreover, the data of this study are the character's utterances and the author's narration in the movie that are collected through close reading and related to the topic. After the data are collected, the first step of analyzing the data is categorizing it into the kinds of Pragmatic meaning, such as command, greeting, and praise. The second step is interpreting the data by using the theory from Austin. The last step is making the final report including the interpretations and conclude it.

Research method is one of the factors in terms of understanding and studying an object of research and the purpose of the research. The research entitled "Pragmatic Meaning Analysis on Film *Everything Everywhere All at Once* written and directed by Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert" is a type of descriptive qualitative analysis research. Qualitative analysis research

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that is descriptive, descriptive research aims to make a description, that is, to make a picture of the meaning of pragmatics. Descriptive research aims to make a description, namely making a systematic, factual descriptive research aims to make descriptions, namely making a picture, painting systematically, factually, and accurately in relation to data on the characteristics of the relationship between the phenomena studied (Djajasudarma, 2010:8). While qualitative research is qualitative research is a research approach that reveals a certain social situation by describe correctly, the reality that formed from words based on data data acquisition and related data analysis techniques obtained from natural situations (Satori, 2010: 25), selection of descriptive qualitative research methods because this research aims to describe the data, namely data in the form of pragmatic meaning based on words, the spoken sentences of the characters in the movie *Everything everywhere all at once* by Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert. The researcher conducts observation (observation), recording data, analyzing data and various things that are objectively researched. things that become research objectively and as it is. As it is. The data obtained is not in the form of numbers or statistical figures, but in the form of qualitative data expressed in the form of words, as a certainty for a The results of this research will contain the speech of the characters and the pragmatic meaning that leads to the pragmatic meaning of the command which leads to the pragmatic meaning of commands, greetings, reprimand, praise, sarcasm, advice, warnings, and suggestions that exist in everything everywhere all at once.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this research, the object studied is pragmatic meaning in the movie *Everything Everywhere All At Once* which is analyzed from the speech of the characters in the movie. Analyzed from the speech of the characters in the film the speech in the movie *Everything Everywhere All At Once* has different meanings of speech in the selection of pragmatic meanings that are used in communication according to who the speaker is dealing with when communicating.

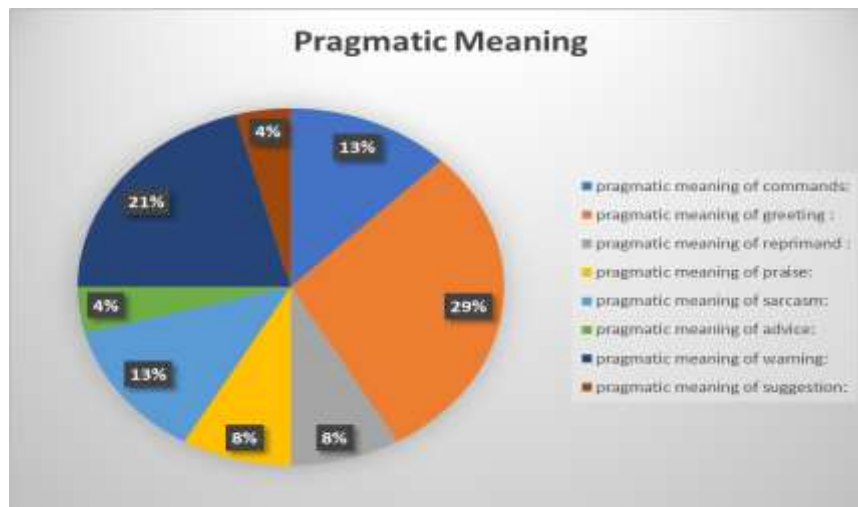
The researcher found 8 categories of pragmatic meaning in her research entitled Pragmatic Meaning Analysis on Film *Everything Everywhere All at Once* written and directed by Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert. They are divided into the table and the percentage of the diagram chart below:

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No	Pragmatic meaning	Utterances
1	Pragmatic meaning of command	Go and steam the tablecloths for tonight !
		Joy is here? Go set the table ! He must be hungry
		(EVELYN EXCLAIMS) Go, go, go, go!
2	Pragmatic meaning of greeting	Hey, hey!
		Hi, Evelyn.
		Mrs Wang!
		Hey, Mom.
		BECKY: Hi, Mr Wang!
		WAYMOND: Hi, Becky! Thank you for coming.
		Hey, baby Joy!
3	Pragmatic meaning of reprimand	I'm just telling you now in case my mom says something dumb like you're fat or whatever.
		Uh, that's not a very funny joke, honey.
4	Pragmatic meaning of praise	You look really pretty right now.
		(ACTORS CONTINUE SINGING) WAYMOND: Ah! I love this!
5	Pragmatic meaning of sarcasm	(SCOFFS) You know me. I always mix up 'he', 'she'. In Chinese, just one word 'ta' so easy. And the way you two are dressed, I'm sure I'm not the only one calling him 'he'. I mean her 'him'. Ugh!
		Hey, guys... This is only \$10. I thought you people were very good with math. Next time I give you interest.
		If I have to think of one more thing today, my head will explode.
6	Pragmatic meaning of advice	When we leave this elevator, you can either turn left towards your scheduled audit appointment or you can turn right and go into the janitor's closet.
7	Pragmatic meaning of warning	EVELYN: Wrong white paint!
		EVELYN: Five minutes!
		EVELYN: You come back here!
		Shut up!
		You don't talk to your mother like this!
8	Pragmatic meaning of suggestion	The moment you're situated in your meeting, follow these instructions. But, remember, no-one can know. Don't even talk to me about this because I won't remember.

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Based on that diagram we can see that pragmatic meaning of greeting is that appears most often, Meanwhile pragmatic meaning of advice and suggestion is rarely appear in the characters' utterances. Those mean that each characters always greet the others characters in that conversation and they rare gives the advice.

The researcher found 29% pragmatic meaning of greeting, 21% pragmatic meaning of warning, 13 % pragmatic meaning of command and sarcasm, 8% pragmatic meaning of praise and reprimand, 4% pragmatic meaning of suggestion and advice.

The utterances of greeting in this movie are "Hey", "hey!", "Hi, Evelyn, Mrs Wang!", "Hey, Mom", " , Mr Wang!", "Hi, Becky! Thank you for coming", "Hey, baby Joy!" Those utterances shows that some characters greet other characters to break up the atmosphere in each context. After they greet each other, they continuing their conversation smoothly.

The utterances of warning in this movie are "Wrong white paint!", "Five minutes!", "You come back here!", "Shut up!", "You don't talk to your mother like this!" those utterances shows that some characters warn someone else not to do something by raising the intonation to give a warning.

The utterances of command in this movie are "Go and steam the tablecloths for tonight!", "Joy is here? Go set the table! He must be hungry.", "(EVELYN EXCLAIMS) Go, go, go, go!" Those utterances shows that some characters command someone else to do something. These utterances often spoken by the older people to younger ones or people who have a higher status to people with lower status.

The utterances of sarcasm in this movie are "(SCOFFS) You know me. I always mix up 'he', 'she'. In Chinese, just one word 'ta' so easy. And the way you two are dressed, I'm sure I'm not the only one calling him 'he'. I mean her 'him'. Ugh!", "Hey, guys... This is only \$10. I thought you people were very good with math. Next time I give you interest.", "If I have to think of one more thing today, my head will explode." Those utterances shows that some characters satirize other characters with more subtle language.

The utterances of praise in this movie are "You look really pretty right now", "(ACTORS CONTINUE SINGING) WAYMOND: Ah! I love this!" Those utterances shows that some characters give compliments to the other characters because they were satisfied or happy of something in different context.

The utterances of reprimand in this movie are "I'm just telling you now in case my mom says something dumb like you're fat or whatever.", "Uh, that's not a very funny joke, honey." Those utterances shows that some characters admonish the other characters to pay attention of

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him or her because the person who admonish someone else to remind someone not to do something by reprimanding during a conversation.

The utterances of suggestion in this movie is “The moment you’re situated in your meeting, follow these instructions. But, remember, no-one can know. Don’t even talk to me about this because I won’t remember.” Those utterances shows that some characters give a suggestion to the other characters because those characters have close relationship at the movie story. A suggestion is usually given to somebody else if they pay attention to each other.

The utterances of advice in this movie is “When we leave this elevator, you can either turn left towards your scheduled audit appointment or you can turn right and go into the janitor’s closet.” Those utterances shows that some characters give and advice to the other characters. An advice is usually given from older to the younger character in the movie.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion regarding the Analysis of Pragmatic Meanings In the movie *Everything Everywhere All At Once* by Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert, then it can be concluded as follows:

Based on the analysis of Pragmatic Meaning In the movie *Everything Everywhere All At Once* by daniel kwan and daniel scheinert utterances were found that were in accordance with 8 types of pragmatic meaning. The eight types of pragmatics are the benchmarks used by the author to see the meaning of each conversational speech between characters in the movie *everything everywhere all at once*. The meaning of pragmatics include the pragmatic meaning of command, pragmatic meaning of greeting, meaning of pragmatic meaning of reprimand, pragmatic meaning of praise, the pragmatic meaning of satire, the meaning of pragmatic meaning of advice pragmatic meaning of warning and pragmatic meaning of advice.

After the results of pragmatic meaning in the movie *everything everywhere all at once* are combined, 13% of the pragmatic meaning of command is found, 29% pragmatic meaning of greeting, 8% pragmatic meaning of pragmatic meaning of reprimand, 8% pragmatic meaning of praise, 13% pragmatic meaning of sarcasm, 4% pragmatic meaning of advice, 21% pragmatic meaning of pragmatic meaning of warning, 4% pragmatic meaning of suggestion.

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