

**AN ANALYSIS ON DEIXIS USED IN THE *INSIDE OUT*
MOVIE DIALOGUE**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

BY

**DEKA AFRIYANI
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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

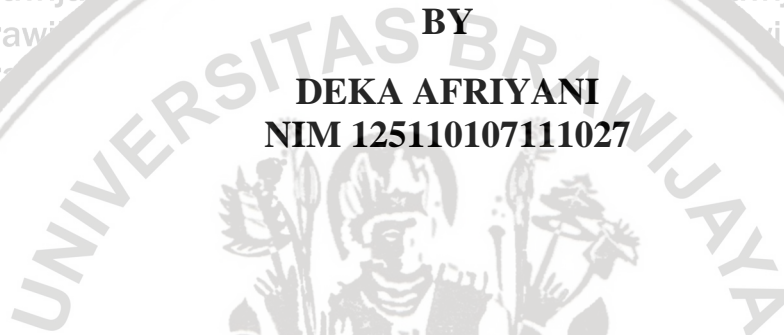
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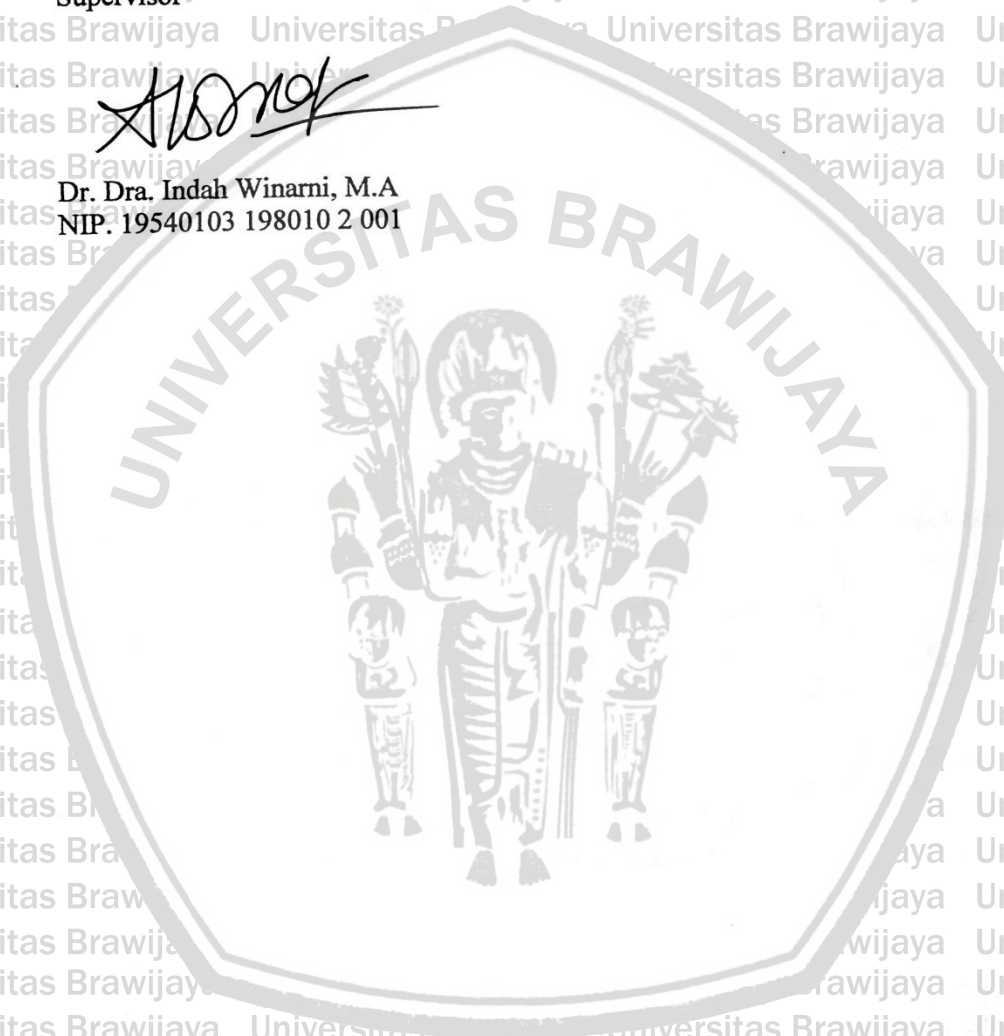
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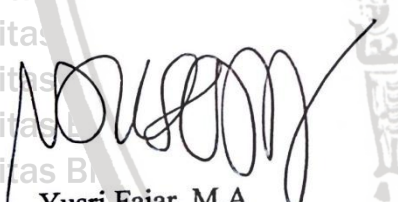


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ABSTRACT

Afriyani, Deka. 2016. "An Analysis On Deixis Used In The Inside Out Movie's Dialogue". Study Program of English. Universitas Brawijaya.

Superviso : Indah Winarni.

Keywords : Deixis, Types of Deixis and Movie.

Deixis is part of pragmatics that studies about reference based on the context. Deixis also can be defined as pointing someone or thing. Deixis can be found in spoken language and written language. In this study, the writer intends to analyze deixis that is contained in utterances in the movie. This study is conducted to find out, (1) the types of deixis that is contained in utterances in the Inside Out movie's dialogue, (2) reference of deixis in utterances in the inside out movie's dialogue. In analyzing the data, the writer uses the Levinson's theory.

This research is a qualitative and quantitative study because the data are sentences form and discussed in descriptive form, then the finding result is presented by the number form in the table. The data of this research were taken from the utterances in the Inside Out movie's dialogue.

In this study the writer found 289 deictic expressions from 134 utterances which is contained the types of deixis. Based on Stephen C. Levinson, deictic expression are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. According to the analysis, the writer found 201 person deixis, 23 place deixis, 8 time deixis, 18 social deixis and 39 discourse deixis. The types of deixis most commonly found is person deixis. The referentis mostly refer to Joy as the prominent character because the event in the movie is mostly managed by Joy. Place deixis refers to the location of the events in the movie which is reported by the speaker and it mostly happens in the new house in San Francisco. Time deixis refers to the moment when the event is ongoing. Social deixis refers to the social distinction between the speaker and the addressee. Discourse deixis is used to connect the previous discourse to the surrounding text to make the meaning of the text clear.

This study may give the appropriate references for the next reseracher who wants to conduct the research in deixis case. The writer suggests the next researcher to find out the types of deixis in the other object and use the same theory from Stephen C. Levinson.

ABSTRAK

Afriyani, Deka. 2017. **“Analisis Pada Deixis yang Digunakan Dalam Dialog Film *Inside Out*”**. Program Study Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Universitas Brawijaya.

Supervisor : Indah Winarni.

Kata Kunci : Deixis, Macam-macam Deixis, dan Film

Deixis merupakan cabang ilmu pragmatik yang mempelajari tentang referensi sesuai dengan konteks. Deixis bisa didefinisikan sebagai menunjuk seseorang atau sesuatu. Deixis bisa ditemukan dalam bahasa lisan ataupun tulisan. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis bertujuan untuk menganalisis deixis yang terdapat dalam sebuah film. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menemukan, (1) Macam-macam deixis yang terdapat pada ucapan dalam dialog film *Inside Out*, (2) referensi deixis pada ucapan yang terdapat dalam dialog film *Inside Out*. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan teori Levinson.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif karena data yang diambil berupa bentuk kalimat dan dibahas dalam bentuk deskriptif. Data dari penelitian ini diambil dari ucapan-ucapan yang terdapat pada dialog film *Inside Out*.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menemukan 289 ekspresi deixis dari 134 ucapan yang mengandung macam-macam deixis. Menurut Stephen C. Levinson, ekspresi deixis adalah deixis personal, deixis ruang, deixis waktu, deixis sosial, dan deixis wacana. Menurut analisis, penulis menemukan 201 deixis personal, 23 deixis ruang, 8 deixis waktu, 18 deixis sosial, dan 39 deixis wacana. Referensi dari deixis lebih banyak mengacu kepada Joy sebagai karakter utama karena kejadian-kejadian yang terjadi dalam film ini lebih banyak dikendalikan olehnya. Deixis ruang mengacu pada lokasi kejadian dalam film yang ditunjuk oleh pembicara dan hal ini sering berlangsung di rumah baru yang ada di San Francisco. Deixis waktu mengacu pada kejadian-kejadian yang sedang berlangsung. Deixis sosial mengacu pada perbedaan status sosial diantara pembicara dan pendengar. Deixis wacana digunakan untuk menghubungkan wacana sebelumnya dengan teks lainnya untuk membuat makna menjadi lebih jelas.

Semoga penelitian ini bisa menjadi referensi yang tepat untuk peneliti selanjutnya yang ingin melakukan penelitian tentang deixis. Penulis menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya untuk menemukan macam-macam deixis dalam objek lain dan menggunakan teori dari Stephen C. Levinson.

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Second, the writer is hugely indebted to her supervisor Dr.Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A and her examiner Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A. Because of their help, motivation, support, guidance, patience and advice, the writer is able to finish this thesis.

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Malang, 26 Januari 2017

The writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRDUCTION

This chapter consist of backgroud of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a communication system that is used to interact with other people. Language is very important for social interaction because it is the main communication tool to communicate among the people. Using language is not only in the case of spoken language, but it also can be written language.

According to Brown and Yule (1983, p. 4) divide language into two kinds, they are spoken langage and written language. The spoken language is used in many aspects or it can be found in a daily conversation of life, in electronic media such as radio and television. While written language can be found in newspapers, journals, books, magazines, and letters or other written form. Spoken and written language, both can be found in the movie. Movie is one of the media that is shown story event with many actors and some plots shown on screen. Movie also known as films. It is the type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform the audience. People watch movie or films as an entertainment, but not only as an entertainment, movie can be the media to learn about something, for example learning foreign language.

In linguistics, especially pragmatics, movie can be one of the objects to be observed. Many researchers use movie as their object and some of them focus on the dialogue by using different genre. According to Yule (1996, p.3) "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the listener (or reader)". Levinson (1983:9) states that pragmatics is a study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language.

In the study of pragmatics, there is a study namely deixis. Deixis is part of pragmatics that studies about reference based on the context. Deixis also can be defined as pointing someone or thing. Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' via language, Yule (1996, p. 9). Based on Levinson (1983, p.54) "Deixis is the single obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structure of languages themselves. Essentially, deixis concerns the way in which languages encode or grammatically features of the context of the utterances or speech even.

There are five kinds of deixis proposed by Levinson, they are: Personal deixis, Place deixis, Time deixis, Discourse deixis, and Social deixis. However, based on Yule's theory (1996) there are three types of deixis, they are : person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. In this research the writer analyze the types of deixis that is used in the Inside Out Movie's dialogue based Levinson's theory.

Inside Out is an animated movie and it is one of the best disney movie in 2015.

This movie's story tells about a young girl named Riley Andersen who lives in Minnesota with her family and there are five emotions which live in her mind, they are Joy, Sadness, Fear, Disgust, and Anger. Every emotion has a purpose in Riley's life. The problems begin after Riley and her parents move to San Francisco because her Dad's company is insolvent. Their lives is very different with the condition in Minnesota. However, Joy as the dominant character who manage all the things in Riley's life could make Riley happy. Eventually, Sadness touch core memories which are happy and it is falling down to the floor and and carried into memories landfill. Then, Joy and Sadness who are want to hold it also carried into the landfill and they need a long time to come back to the headquarters. The writer choose Inside Out Movie as the object of the research because there are a lot of types of deixis in this movie and it has the same deixis but has different of references with different context. However, the movie is different from others because in this movie the emotion of people is brought into reality or describing in visual. Then, the writer decides to analyze the utterances in this movie to make the next researcher understand about the term of deixis that gives the basic theory of using language which focuses on the function of words. The writer analyze the types of deixis in this movie from minute 00.00.01 to 00.15.00 because in this time the whole types of deixis could be found. Beside analyzing the types of deixis that is used in Inside Out movie, the writer also analyze the reference of deixis. Based on the reason above, the writer decide to chose the title "An analysis on Deixis Used in the Inside Out Movie's Dialogue"

1.2 Problems of the Study

Besides the description on the background of the study, the writer formulates some problems to discuss:

1. What types of deixis are used in the movie entitled Inside Out?
2. What are the reference of deixis in the Inside Out movie dialogue?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on problems of the study above, the objectives of the study are stated as follows:

1. To describe the type of deixis that used in the Inside Out movie's dialogue.
2. To describe the reference of deixis used in the Inside Out Movie's dialogue.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

In this study the writer provides some definition of key terms in order to make the theories of this study are understandable.

1. **Pragmatics** : Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the

structure of language. Levinson (1983, p.672)

2. **Deixis** : The single obvious way in which the relationship between language and context

is reflected in the structures of languages themselves. Levinson (1983, p.54)

3. **Deictic expression** : Words with a reference point which speaker or writer is independent and is determined by the speaker's or the writer position in space and time. Renkema (1993, p. 76)

4. **Inside Out Movie** : A 2015 American 3D computer-animated Drama Disney/Pixar film, directed by Pete Decter which the story is about a girl named Riley and her five emotions : Joy, Sadness, Fear, Disgust, and Anger who has born in Minnesota and moves to San Frasioco. (www.disney.wikia.com)

5. **Reference** : An act in which a speaker, or writer, uses linguistics forms to enable a listener, or reader, to identify something. Yule (1996, p. 17)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains some theories related to the study as the theoretical framework of pragmatics, Deixis, Type of Deixis, and also some previous studies.

2.1 Pragmatics

Linguists have many interpretations in defining pragmatics. According to Levinson (1983, p. 672), he defines pragmatics study as “The study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticized, or encoded in the structure of language”. Levinson (1983, p. 3) also states that “Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context, which is the basis in understanding the meaning of language.

Another definition towards pragmatics is given by Yule (1996, p. 172), she defines “Pragmatics is the study of invisible meaning, or how we recognize what is meant event when it is not actually said or written”.

Furthermore, Cook (2003 p. 51) simplifies Levinson’s theory by saying “Pragmatics is the disciplines which studies the knowledge and procedures which enable people to understand each other’s word.

Based on the definition above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies about language which has hidden meaning. The hidden meaning in the utterances can be understood or interpreted if we know the context itself. The example can be seen in a sentence “BABY SALE”. If we just

read the sentence, we will assume that the store sells the baby, but if it is looked by its context the reader will interpret the store sells the baby's equipment.

2.2 Deixis

One of the pragmatics study is Deixis. Yule (1996, p. 9) explains "Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' via language". While another definition about deixis is given by Grundy (2000, p. 23), he states "Deixis is the way in which a small number of words, such as, *I*, *here*, and *now* require an addressee to be able to pick out a person, place, or time, relevant in understanding how the words refers. Furthermore, Levinson (1983,p 54) defines the following:

Deixis is the single obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structure of languages themselves. Essentially, deixis concerns the way in which languages encode or grammatically features of the context of the utterances or speech even, and this also concerns ways in which in the interpretation of utterances depends on analysis of the context of uterence.

2.3 Types of Deixis

In this study, the writer will discuss the five types of deixis by focus on Stephen C. Levinson theory, namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discoure deixis and social deixis.

2.3.1 Person Deixis

Yule (1996, p.10) states that person deixis clearly operates on three basic three-parts exemplified by the pronouns for first person (*I*), second person (*You*), and third person (*He, She* and *It*).

In addition, Levinson (1983, p 62) states the following:

Person deixis concern the encoding of the role of participants in the speech events in which the utterance in question is delivered: the category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, second person the encoding of speaker's referene to one or more addressees, and the third person the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question.

From two theories above, the writer can conclude that person deixis is the participants of the speech or conversation event which is uttered on that conversation. It is divided into first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis.

2.3.1.1 First Person Deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 62) states that "First person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself". First person consist of singular and plural first person. The form of singular first person include: *I, me, myself, my, and mine*. An example in one utterance "I will go home tonight"

Then, the form of plural first person consist of *we, us, our, ours, and ourselves*. The form of plural first person pronoun is divided into two categories.

They are:

1. We-inclusive first person deixis that refers to a group including the addressee(s). It constitutes combination between first and second person. Example: “We will go to the beach on Wednesday”
2. We-exclusive first person deixis refers to a group not including addressee(s). It constitutes combination between first and third person. Example : “We are going to have quiz for next Friday”

Lecturer said,

It means that the lecturer gives announcement to the students that the next week they will have a quiz but the lecturer will not join the quiz.

From the explanation above the writer can conclude that first person deixis is referred to the speaker in the utterances.

2.3.1.2 Second Person Deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 62) defines that “Second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker’s reference to one or more addressees”. The personal pronoun *you* is in the second person and it refers to the addressee.

Grundy (2000, p. 260) says “The word *you* can be used both deictically, when the context is required to determine the references and non-deictically, when the reference is general rather than to particular identifiable person”. In other words, second person deixis is the participant of the conversation and can be said

as the addressee or the hearer. For example, you, yourself, yourselves, your, and yours. The example on the sentence is “You are late today”.

2.3.1.3 Third Person Deixis

Grundy (2000, p. 27) states that “Third person pronouns, he, it, she, and they are not usually used deictically but rather refer anaphorically to objects or person already mentioned in the discourse”.

Meanwhile Levinson (1983, p. 62) defines “Third person deixis is the encoding of reference to person and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question”.

Third person deixis does not refer to the speaker or the hearer, but it is the object that mentioned by the speaker and the hearer without follow the discourse.

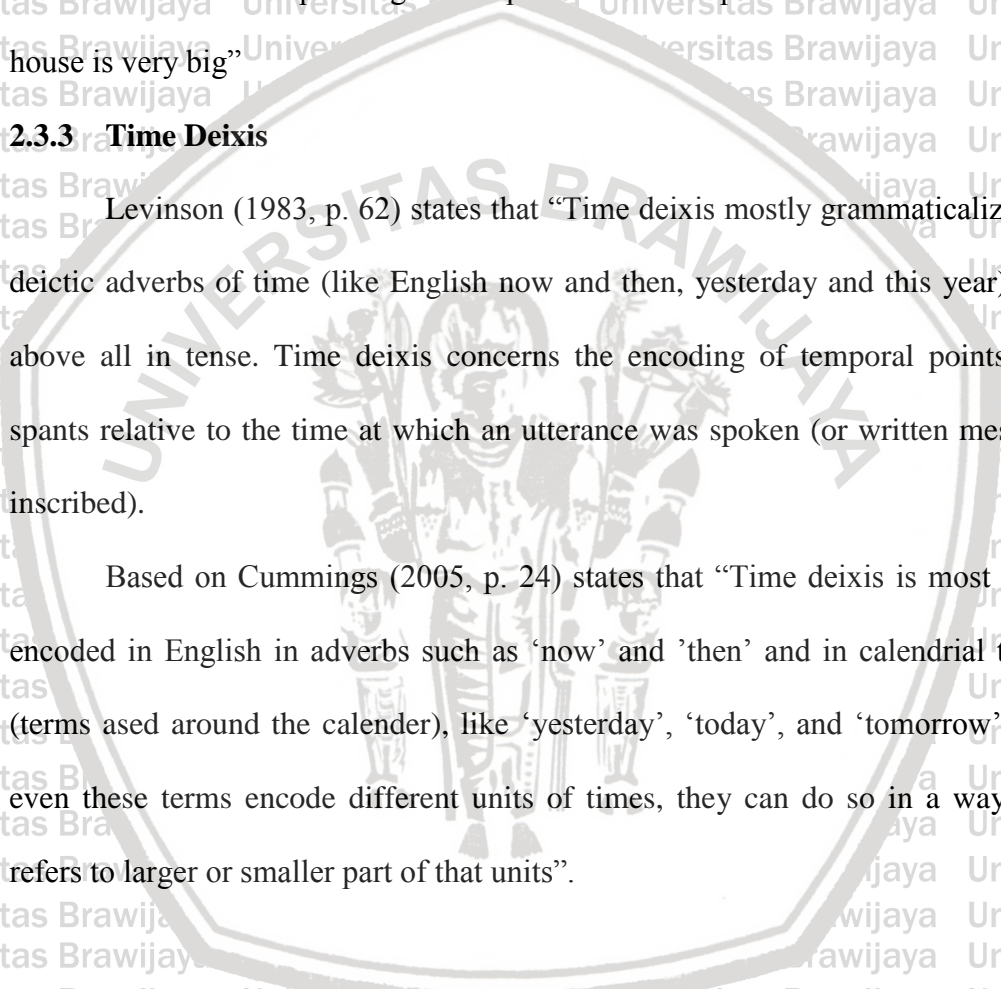
2.3.2 Place Deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 62) explains that “Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech events.

He also states that “Person deixis encodes spatial locations on coordinates anchored to the utterance.” For example: this (way), that (direction), here, there”.

On the other hand, Yule (1996, p.12) states “the concept of distance already mentioned is clearly relevant to spatial deixis, where relative location of people and things is being indicated”.

Meanwhile Renkema (1993, p. 78) explains that “In place deixis a speaker can refer to something that is in the vicinity or further way : (this), (these), as opposed to that, those and place deixis can be realized not only by the use of

demonstrative pronouns, but also by the use of adverb of place: (here) and (there)”.


By the explanation above, the writer can conclude that place deixis is refers to the place position which is stated by the speaker, or in other word place deixis can be said as pointing to the place. For example in one utterance “This house is very big”

2.3.3 Time Deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 62) states that “Time deixis mostly grammaticalized in deictic adverbs of time (like English now and then, yesterday and this year), but above all in tense. Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or written message inscribed).

Based on Cummings (2005, p. 24) states that “Time deixis is most often encoded in English in adverbs such as ‘now’ and ‘then’ and in calendrial terms (terms ased around the calender), like ‘yesterday’, ‘today’, and ‘tomorrow’. Yet even these terms encode different units of times, they can do so in a way that refers to larger or smaller part of that units”.

2.3.4 Social Deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 63) says that social dexis concerns with the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of

the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee or speaker and some referent.

2.3.5 Discourse Deixis

Cummings (2005, p. 28) states that “In discourse deixis, linguistics expressions are used to some part of wider discourse (either a written text and/or an oral text) in which these expression occur. A written text both occupies space and is composed and read at certai points in time”.

While Levinson (1983, p. 62) states the following:

Discourse or text deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located. Discourse deixis are the use of *that* and *this*. Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expression within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contain that utterance (including the utterance itself).

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that discoure deixis is the deictic word that has function that connect the previous discourse to surrounding text.

2.4 Context

Brown and Yule (1983, p. 25) define the “the context as to the ‘environment’ or ‘circumstances’ in which language is used. This can be consider as the simplest and the most fitting definition of context. It is indisputable that text and context are two insereable units”.

Based on Schifrin (1994, p. 364), context is thus a world filled with people producing utterances: people who have social, cultural, and personal identities,

knowledge, beliefs, goals and wants, and who interact with one another in various socially and culturally defined situations;

Based on the two theories above, the writer can simplify that context can help to find the meaning sense of the text. We also can understand the meaning of the sentence or utterance when we know the speaker or the hearer.

2.5 Reference

Yule (1996, p. 17) defines reference as “an act in which a speaker, or writer, uses linguistic forms to enable a listener, or reader, to identify something”. In addition, Yule (1996, p. 17) states “Reference, then, is clearly tied to speaker’s goals (for example, to identify something) and the speaker’s beliefs (i.e. can the listener be expected to know the particular thing) in the use of language. For successful reference to occur, we must also recognize the role of **inference**”. Brown and Yule (1983, p. 28) also state “In discourse analysis, reference is treated as an action in the part of the speaker or writer.

Furthermore, Yule (1996, p. 17) explains:

Those linguistic forms referring expressions, which can be proper nouns (for example ‘Shakespeare’, ‘Cathy Revuelto’, ‘Hawaii’), noun phrases which definite (for example, ‘the author’, ‘the singer’, ‘the island’), or indefinite (for example, ‘a man’, ‘a woman’, ‘a beautiful place’), and pronouns (for example, ‘he’, ‘her’, ‘it’, ‘them’).

By the explanation above, the writer can conclude that reference is something that refers to every word which is uttered by the hearer or the speaker, such as person, place, or time.

2.6 Previous Study

This study has relationship with previous studies. The first previous study was conducted by Akhmad Ivan Zulvikar (2014) entitle *An Analysis on Deixis Used in Editor's Choice of the Jakarta Post Online Edition*. In the research method he used a qualitative approach to analyze the data and using Levinson's theory. In his study, he analyze five types deixis namely person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis. He found all of the types of deixis except social deixis. The most types of deixis that he found in his research is time deixis because the object of his study mostly contain reports which describes about the time of the event.

The second previous study comes from Virginia Christine (2015) entitle *Place Deixis used by Four Characters in the Movie Entitle "Her"*. In conducting her study, she also used a qualitative approach. She used two theories to analyze the data. The first theory based the theory of Levinson (1983) and the second is theory of Cook (1992). There are 13 expressions of place deixis that occurred in 37 times. The most type of place deixis that found in her study is "here".

Based on those previous studies above, there are the similarities and the differences between current study and the previous studies. In this current study, the writer will analyze the data by using five types of deixis based on the theory of Levinson (1983). The writer will analyze the data taken from Inside Out movie's dialogue.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher presents the method applied in conducting this research; research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the writer used qualitative approach because the data of the research are in the words or sentences form or descriptive analysis. Ary, et al, (2010, p. 424-425) states “The qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics. Data in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews or expert from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications are used to present the finding of the study”. Moreover, Creswell (1994, p. 145) states that “In qualitative research, the writer interested in process, meaning, and understanding through words of the phenomena”. By the explanation above, it is called qualitative because it describes the data in the form of words or sentence.

3.2 Data Source

The data source of this study was movie script from Inside Out Movie that was taken from the website www.waltdisneystudiosawards.com. The writer chose Inside Out movie's dialogue as her object because it provides many deictic

expressions that can be analyzed such as person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

3.3 Data Collection

The data of this study will be collected from the of Inside Out movie's script. To collect the data, there are several steps that will be used by the witer as follows:

1. Watching the movie entitled "Inside Out".
2. Finding the movie script of "Inside Out" on the website <http://waltdisneystudiosawards.com>.
3. Compare the transcript with the dialogue in the movie.
4. Selecting the utterances that contain deictic expression from the data source (from minute 00.00 to 15.00) to be analyzed
5. Making the list of the utterances containing the deictic expression used by the characters in the movie entitled "Inside Out".

3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data based on the procedures below:

1. The writer selected the data from the movie "Inside Out".
2. The writer determined and identified the data based on Levinson theory about deixis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research finding and discussion

4.1 Research Findings

In this part the writer presents the analysis of the types of deixis and the its references, which is available in the data and it is taken from the utterances in the Inside Out movie. The data are obtained in the form of sentences which contain the types of deixis based on Levinson's theory.

4.1.1 Types of Deixis

This part presents the analysis of the types of deixis and the interpretation of deixis.

4.1.1.1 First Person Deixis

(1) Line 1

Joy : **“Do you ever look at someone and wonder, ‘what is going inside their head?’ Well, I know. I know Riley’s head.”**

The word “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun. By seeing the context, the pronoun “I” in this line refers to Joy as the speaker of this utterance.

(2) Line 7

Joy : **“It was amazing. Just Riley and me, forever..”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of person deixis. The word “me” is first person deixis and it is object pronoun which refers to Joy herself as the speaker.

(3) Line 9

Sadness : **“I’m Sadness”**

In this line, the first person deixis singular pronoun refers to Sadness as the new emotion that is appeared in Riley’s head. She introduce herself to Joy. She introduces herself after she touched the machine controller that makes little Riley cries.

(4) Line 10

Joy : **“Oh, hello. I’m Joy”**

The first person deixis “I” in this utterance is first person deixis singular pronoun. In this utterance Joy replies Sadness’ utterance in line 9 by introducing herself too. Then, the pronoun “I” in this line refers to Joy.

(5) Line 11

Joy : **“Can I just. . . If you could. . . I just want to fix that. Thanks.”**

In this part the first person deixis singular pronoun refers to Joy who want to fix the machine controller which at that time was handle by Sadness that is caused Riley cries. That is why Joy want to fix that.

(6) Line 16

Fear : **“Easy. . . we’re good! We’re good.”**

The word “we” is the first person deixis plural pronoun. In this case, “we” refers to Fear and Riley. Then, this first person deixis called as we-inclusive because Fear talk to Riley who is addressee in this conversation even though Riley doesn’t hear what is Fear talking about.

(7) Line 20

Joy : “**And we’re back!**”

The first person deixis plural pronoun in this utterance is we-inclusive which refers to Joy herself as the speaker, and then it also refers to other emotion such as Anger, Fear, Disgust, and Sadness.

(8) Line 21

Dad : “**Here we go. Alright, open.**”

The word “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun. This person deixis is we-inclusive because it refers to Dad as the speaker and Riley as the hearer. In this case Dad is feeding the food to Riley so Dad ask her to open her mouth.

(9) Line 29

Disgust : “**Well, I just saved our lives. Yeah. You’re welcome.**”

There are two person deixis in this utterance. The first is first person deixis “I” refers to Disgust as the speaker, and the second is person deixis plural possessive pronoun “our” which is refers to Disgust herself, Joy, Sadness, Fear, and Anger. she said that she just save their lives from broccoli.

(10) Line 31

Anger : **“Wait. Did he just say we couldn’t have dessert?”**

This utterance contains first person deixis plural pronoun. We-inclusive refers to Anger as the speaker and his friends Joy, Disgust, Fear, and Sadness.

(11) Line 33

Anger : **“So that’s how you want to play it, old man? No dessert? Oh, sure, we’ll eat our dinner, right after YOU eat this! GrrrraaaAAHH!**

There are two person deixis in this utterance, both are we-inclusive. The first is first person deixis plural pronoun and the second is first person deixis plural possessive pronoun. Both refer to all of the emotion in Riley’s head.

(13) Line 35

Anger : **“Oh, airplane. We got an airplane, everybody”**

The word “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun and it refers to Anger as the speaker and other emotion. He informs that they are got airplane because Dad just said that airplane comes.

(14) Line 37

Joy : **“I’m not actually sure what she does. And I’ve checked, there’s no place for her to go, so she’s good, we’re good. It’s all great!**

There are two person deixis in this utterance, the first is the word “I” as the first person deixis singular pronoun and the second is the word

“we” as the first person deixis plural pronoun. The word “I” refers to Joy as the speaker in this utterance and the word “we” refers to Joy and the addressee (Disgust, Fear, Anger and Sadness)

(15) Line 39

Joy : **“But the REALLY important ones are over here. I don’t want to get too technical, but these are called CORE MEMORIES.”**

This utterance contain one person deixis. The first person deixis singular pronoun “I” refers to Joy as the speaker.

(16) Line 41

Mom and Dad : **“Heeey! Would you look at that?! We got a future centre here!”**

There is the first person deixis plural pronoun in this utteance. The first person deixis plural pronoun “we” refers to Mom and Dad’s Riley as the speaker and this deixis can be included to we-inclusive because both are talking together to Riley.

(17) Line 43

Joy : **“Goofball island is my personal favorite”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of first person deixis. The possessive adjective “my” is first person deixis that refers to Joy as the speaker who said that goofball is her favorite island.

(18) Line 46

Joy : **“Oh, I love honestly Island! And that’s the truth”**

In this utterance, there is only one first person deixis. The first person deixis singular pronoun “I” refers to Joy as the speaker.

(19) Line 57

Joy : **“And. . . we’re out. That’s what I’m talking about : another perfect day! Let’s get those memories down to Long Term.”**

There are two types first person deixis. They are “we” and “I”. The pronoun “we” is the first person deixis plural pronoun, it refers to herself and her friends in Riley’s head (Disgust, Anger, Fear, and Sadness) and this is called we-inclusive. Then, the pronoun “I” refers to Joy herself. In the second sentence she uses “I” because it is back to herself who talk about something before this utterance.

(20) Line 58

Fear : **“All right, we did not die today. I call that an unqualified success”**

In this utterance there are two types first person deixis. The first is the word “we” and it is we-inclusive that state by Fear which refers to himself, Joy, Sadness, Disgust, and Anger. The word “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun. The second type is “I” which refers to Fear himself.

It is first person deixis singular pronoun.

(21) Line 59

Joy : **“And that’s it! We love our girl. She’s got great friends and great house. Things couldn’t be better. After all, Riley’s 11 now. What could happen?”**

The subject “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun that refers to Joy, Sadness, Fear, Disgust, and Anger. This is called as we-inclusive because the speaker and the addressees are include in one pronoun.

(21) Line 63

Joy : **“OK. Not what I had in mind”**

In this line, there is one type of first person deixis. The word “I” refers to Joy as the speaker. It is first person deixis singular pronoun.

(22) Line 65

Joy : **“Hey, look The Golden Bridge! Isn’t that great?! It’s not made out of solid gold like we thought, which is kind of disappointment but still!”**

In this utterance there is first person deixis plural pronoun which is refers to the speaker and the addressee. The word “we” is we-inclusive that refers to Joy as the speaker and the hearers (Anger, Sadness, Fear, and Disgust). She use “we” in this utterance because it covers or represents what the speaker and addressees think about the Golden Bridge.

(23) Line 66

Fear : **“I sure am glad you told me earthquakes are myth, Joy. Otherwise I’d be terrified right now.”**

This utterance contains three first person deixis. The first is first person deixis singular pronoun, the word “I” which is stated in the first utterance and repeated in the last sentence are refers to Fear as the speaker.

And the word “me” is first person deixis object pronoun that refers to Fear too because Fear is the speaker.

(24) Line 68

Anger : **“These are my kind of people!”**

There is one first person deixis in this utterance. The word “my” is first person deixis possessive adjective from “I” which is refers to Anger as the speaker.

(25) Line 69

Dad : **“All right, just a few more blocks. We’re almost to our new house!”**

The word “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun. It refers to Dad as the speaker, Mom, and Riley. And the word “our” is first person deixis possessive adjective from “we” which refers to Dad as the speaker and Mom and Riley as the addressee.

(26) Line 71

Disgust : **“Why don’t we just live in this smelly car? We’ve already been in it forever.”**

The word “we” in this utterance is first person deixis plural pronoun. It refers to Disgust as the speaker. It also refers to other emotion such as Joy, Sadness, Anger, and Fear because this utterance contains plural deixis which is called as we-inclusive where the speaker and the hearer are included in the same utterance.

(27) Line 72

Joy : **“Which, actually, was really lucky, because that gave us plenty of time to think about what our new house is going to look like! Let’s review the top five daydream.”**

In the Line 72, there are two first person plural object pronoun “us” and first person plural possessive adjective “our”. The interpretation of “us” and “our” refer to Joy as the speaker and others emotion. These deixis are we-inclusive, because the subject includes the listener (Sadness, Joy, Fear, and Disgust).

(27) Line 77

Joy : **“Now we are getting close, I can feel it. Here it is, here’s our new house. . . and. . .”**

There are two first person deixis in this utterance. The plural pronoun “we” and the possessive adjective “our” refers to Joy as the speaker.

Those are we-inclusive because the subject in the utterance includes the listener (Sadness, Anger, Disgust and Fear).

(28) Line 79

Anger : **We're supposed to live here?"**

The pronoun "we" is first person deixis plural pronoun and it refers to Anger as the speaker. This pronoun is we-inclusive because it also refers to the addressees because the pronoun in this utterance includes the listener (Sadness, Anger, Disgust, and Fear).

(29) Line 80

Sadness : **Do we have to?"**

The pronoun "we" is first person deixis plural pronoun that refers to Sadness as the speaker. This pronoun is we-inclusive because this subject includes the listener (Joy, Anger, Disgust, and Fear). Sadness said do they have to live in the new house in San Francisco.

(30) Line 81

Disgust : **I'm telling you it smells like something die in here."**

First person deixis can be found in line 81. The subject "I" is first person deixis singular pronoun. It refers to disgust as the speaker.

(31) Line 85

Disgust : **I'm gonna be sick. . ."**

First person deixis can be found in line 85. The subject "I" is first person deixis singular pronoun. It refers to disgust as the speaker.

(32) Line 87

Fear : **“Ahhhhh!! It’s the house of the dead. What are we gonna do?!**

We’re gonna get rabies!!!

From the utterance above, the writer can find two person deixis.

The personal pronoun “we” in the first sentence and the next sentence refer to Fear as the speaker. The personal pronoun “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun and it includes to we-inclusive because those subjects do not only refer to Fear as the speaker but those subjects include other emotion as the speaker.

(33) Line 88

Anger : **“GET OFFA ME”**

In line 88, the writer can find first person deixis singular object pronoun. The object pronoun “me” refers to Anger as the speaker of this utterance.

(34) Line 89

Joy : **”Hey, hey, hey, all through the drive Dad talked about how cool our new room is. Let’s go check it out!”**

First person deixis can be found in line 89. The possessive adjective “our” refers to Joy as the speaker, and Sadness, Anger, Disgust and Fear as the addressees. The listeners are include in the speaker’s utterance, then it is called as we-inclusive.

(35) line 94

Disgust : **“I’m starting to envy the dead mouse”**

First person deixis singular pronoun can be found in line 94. The pronoun “I” in line 94 refers to Disgust as the speaker.

(36) Line 95

Anger : **“Get out the rubber ball, we’re in solitary confinement”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find first person deixis plural pronoun. The pronoun “we” refers to the speaker Anger and other emotions. Then this is called as we-inclusive because the subject includes the speaker and hearer.

(37) Line 101

Joy : **“Hey, it’s nothing our butterfly curtains could’t fix. I read somewhere that an empty room is an opportunity”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of person deixis. Those are possessive adjective “our” and personal pronoun “I”. The possessive adjective “our” is first person deixis that refers to Joy as the speaker and the hearer (Sadness, Anger, Disgust, and Fear); then it is called as we-inclusive. The pronoun “I” refers to Joy herself as the speaker because pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun.

(37) Line 103

Joy : **“It doesn’t matter. I read it and It’s great. We’ll put the bed there. And the desk over there. . .”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of person deixis. The pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun which refers to Joy as the speaker. Then, the personal pronoun “we” refers to Joy as the speaker and also refers to Sadness, Anger, Disgust, and Fear. It is plural pronoun and called as we-inclusive because the pronoun includes the hearers.

(38) Line 108

Fear : **“Stars! I like that.”**

Person deixis can be found in line 108. The pronoun “I” in this line is first person deixis singular pronoun. It refers to Fear as the speaker in of the utterance.

(39) Line 109

Joy : **“Now we’re talking. Let’s go get our stuff from the moving van!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of person deixis. Those include personal pronoun “we” and personal pronoun “our”.

The pronoun “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun. Joy uses “We” and “our” because she invite other emotions to get their stuff from the moving van, then “We” and “Our” are we-inclusive because the reference refer to

Joy and also Sadness, Anger, Disgust, and Fear.

(40) Line 114

Dad : **“I know that’s what I said. That’s what they told to me!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of person deixis. Those include personal pronoun “I” that is repeated twice in this utterance and the object pronoun “me”. The pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun. “I” and “me” refers to Riley’s Dad as the speaker who explain that the moving should has arrived yesterday.

(41) Line 117

Anger : **“What are we going to do?”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of person deixis. The personal pronoun “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun that refers to Anger as the speaker and the addressees (Joy, Sadness, Disgust, and Fear). In this utterance Anger and other emotions are confuse what they will do after after looking Dad and Mom are arguing.

(42) Line 120

Joy : **“I’ve got a great idea!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of person deixis. The personal pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun that refers to Joy as the speaker who has the great idea to make the situation calm.

(43) Line 130

Joy : **“Uh-oh, she put her hair up. We’re in for it!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of person deixis. The personal pronoun “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun

that refers to Joy as the speaker and the hearers (Sadness, Anger, Disgust and Fear). Then, this is called as we-inclusive.

(44) Line 134

Dad : **“You’re kidding. All right. Stall for me, I’ll be right there. (hangs up) The investor’s supposed to show up on Thursday, not today! I gotta go.**

From the utterance above, the writer can find three person deixis.

Those include personal pronoun “I” that is repeated twice in this utterance and the object pronoun “me”. The pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun. “I” and “me” refers to Riley’s Dad as the speaker.

(45) Line 135

Mom : **“It’s okay. We get it.”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of person deixis. The personal pronoun “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun that refers to Riley’s Mom as the speaker. The plural subject does not include the listener. Then, this is called by we-exclusive.

(46) Line 137

Fear : **“Dad just left us”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of person deixis. If it is looked from the context, the object pronoun “us” is first person deixis plural pronoun that refers to Fear as the speaker and the

hearers (Joy, Sadness, Anger, and Disgust). Then, this is called as we-inclusive.

(47) Line 138

Sadness : **“Oh, he doesn’t love us anymore. That’s sad. I should drive, right?”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of person deixis. Those include the object pronoun “us” and the personal pronoun

“I”. The object pronoun “us” is first person deixis plural that refers to Sadness as the speaker and the hearers (Joy, Anger, Disgust, and The pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun that refers to sadness.

(48) Line 140

Joy : **“Uh, just uh, gimme one second. . . You know what I’ve realized? Riley hasn’t had lunch! Remember?”**

Person deixis can be found in the line 140. The pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun. The pronoun “I” in line 140 refers to Joy as the speaker.

(49) Line 141

Riley : **“Hey, I saw the pizza place down the street. Maybe we could try that?”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of person deixis. Those include personal pronoun “I” and personal pronoun “we”.

The personal pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun refers to

Riley as the speaker. The pronoun “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun refers to Riley as the speaker and also refers Riley’s mom as the hearer.

(50) Line 148

Disgust : “**Im done.”**

Person deixis can be found in the line 149. The pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun. The pronoun “I” in line 149 refers to Disgust as the speaker.

(51) Line 167

Riley : “**I like that time at the dinosaur. That was pretty funny.”**

Person deixis can be found in the line 167. The pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun. The pronoun “I” in line 167 refers to Riley as the speaker.

(52) Line 171

Sadness : “**I just touch it”**

In this utterance the writer can find one type of person deixis. The personal pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun. The subject “I” refers to Sadness as the speaker.

(53) Line 174

Joy : “**Im trying”**

Person deixis can be found in the line 174. The pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun. The pronoun “I” in line 174 refers to Joy as the speaker.

(54) Line 176

Joy : **“No, I guess I can’t”**

In this utterance the writer can find one type of person deixis that is repeated twice. The personal pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun. The subject “I” refers to Joy as the speaker.

(55) Line 178

Sadness : **“I’m sorry Joy. . . I don’t really know. I thought maybe, if you, if I, if. . . I mean. . .”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of person deixis that is repeated five times. The personal pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun. The subject “I” refers to Sadness as the speaker.

(56) Line 179

Disgust : **“Joy, we’ve got a stairway coming up.”**

Person deixis can be found in line 179. The pronoun “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun. This plural subject refers to Disgust as the speaker and Joy as the hearer or addressee. Then, it is called by we-inclusive because both the speaker and the addressee include in one subject.

(57) Line 180

Joy : **“Just don’t touch other memories until we figure out what’s going on?”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of person deixis. The pronoun “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun that refers to Joy as the speaker. It is called by we-exclusive because the pronoun “we” does not include or refer to the addressee. It just refers to the speaker who try to find the problem.

(58) Line 181

Joy : **“Alright. Get ready, this is a monster railing, and we are riding it all the way down!”**

First person deixis can be found in line 181. The pronoun “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun. The plural pronoun in line 181 refers to Joy as the speaker.

(59) Line 186

Sadness : **“It looked like one was crooked so I opened it and then it fell out!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of person deixis. In line 186 the pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun. The pronoun “I” refers to Sadness as the speaker.

(60) Line 188

Sadness **“It’s just that. . . I wanted to maybe hold one.”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of person deixis. In line 188 the pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun. The pronoun “I” refers to Sadness as the speaker.

(61) Line 191

Joy : **“Sadness! You nearly touch a core memory. And when you touch them, we cant’t change them back.”**

First person deixis can be found in line 191. The pronoun “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun. The plural pronoun in line 191 refers to Joy as the speaker.

(62) Line 192

Sadness : **“I know. I’m sorry. Something wrong with me. It’s like I’m having a breakdown.”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find 2 types of first person deixis. The singular pronoun “I” which is repeated three times in one utterance and the object pronoun “me” refer to Sadness as the speaker.

(63) Line 194

Sadness : **“I keep making mistakes like that. I’m awful. . .”**

First person deixis can be found in line 194. The pronoun “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun. The singular pronoun in line 194 refers to Sadness as the speaker.

(64) Line 198

Joy : **“Yeah. Find the fun. I don’t now how to do that.”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of first person deixis. The subject “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun in line 181 refers to Joy as the speaker.

(65) Line 201

Joy : “**What about that time with Meg, when Riley laugh so hard milk come out of her nose? I mean come on. . .**”

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of first person deixis. The subject “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun in line 184 refers to Joy as the speaker.

(66) Line 204

Sadness : “**My favorite? Um, well, I like it when we were outside.”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two type of first person deixis. The first is possessive adjective “my” and the second is singular pronoun “I” in line 204, both refer to Sadness as the speaker.

(67) Line 206

Sadness : “**I was thinking more like rain”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of first person deixis. The subject “I” is first person deixis singular pronoun in line 206 refers to Sadness as the speaker.

(68) Line 207

Joy : “**Rain? Rain. . . is my favorite too! We can stomp around in puddles. . .**”

In this utterance, there are two types of person deixis. The first is possessive adjective “my” refers to Joy as the speaker. Then, the second is the plural pronoun “we” that is refers to Joy as the speaker and Sadness as the addressee. This is called by we-inclusive.

(69) Line 209

Joy : “More like when the ran runs down our back and makes our shoes soggy. And we get all cold shivery. . .”

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of person deixis. The possessive adjective “our” that is repeated twice in this utterance and the plural pronoun “we” refer to Joy as the speaker and sadness as the addressee. This plural deixis is called by we –inclusive.

(70) Line 211

Joy : “Oh, hey, hey. . . easy. Why are you crying? That’s really the opposite of what we’re going for here.”

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of first person deixis. The subject “we” is first person deixis plural pronoun in line 195 refers to Joy as the speaker.

4.1.1.2 Second Person Deixis

(1) Line 1

Joy : “Do you ever look at someone and wonder, what is going inside their head?”

From the utterance above, the writer can find only one type of second person deixis. The pronoun “you” is second person deixis that refers to the audience. It means Joy speak by herself without having the addressee in that conversation.

(2) Line 5

Dad : **“Oh look at you. Aren’t you a little bundle of joy?”**

Second person deixis can be found in line 5. The pronoun “you” refers to Riley because Dad is talking to her. Then, Riley become the addressee.

(3) Line 11

Joy : **“Can I just. . . If you could. . . I just want to fix that. Thanks.”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find only one type of second person deixis. The pronoun “you” in this utterance refers to Sadness as the addressee because at that time Joy talks to her.

(4) Line 13

Fear : **“Very nice. Okay., looks like you got this. Very good. Sharp turn. . .”**

In this utterance, the writer can find one type of person deixis, the pronoun you is second person deixis which refers to Riley who is running in her house.

(5) Line 30

Dad : **“Riley, if you don’t eat you dinner, you’re not going to get any dessert”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of person deixis. The pronoun “you” is second person deixis that refers to Riley and both pronoun “you” are refers to Riley as addressee.

(6) Line 33

Anger : **“So that’s how you want to play it, old man? No dessert? Oh, sure, we’ll eat our dinner, right after YOU eat this! GrrrraaaAAHH!”**

In this utterance, there is only on type of person deixis. the pronoun “you” refers to Riley’s Dad as the addressee. Anger talk to him although Dad does not hear it.

(7) Line 36

Joy : **“And you’ve met sadness. She. . . well, she. . .”**

This utterance contains ne person deixis. The pronoun “you” is second person deixis which refers to us as the audience of this movie.

Undiretly the speaker, Joy talks to us. So the addressee is the audience.

(8) Line 38

Joy : **“Anyway! These are Riley’s memories and they are mostly happy, you’ll notice, not to brag.**

This utterance contain one type of second person deixis. the pronoun “you” refers to the audience. Joy who is the speaker tries to

inform to the audience that most of Riley's memories are happy because of her, so in this utterance the audience acts as the addressee.

(9) Line 41

Mom and Dad : **“Heeey! Would you look at that?! We got a future centre here!**

In this utterance there is one type of second person deixis that can be found. The pronoun “you” refers to Riley who was playing ski.

(10) Line 44

Dad : **“Come back here, you little monkey!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of second person deixis. the speaker is Dad and the addressee is Riley. Then, the pronoun “you” in this utterance refers to Riley. Dad call her little monkey because she is so active.

(11) Line 51

Riley : **“Who’s your friend who likes to play? Bing Bong, Bing Bong. .**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of deixis. The possessive adjective “your” is second person deixis that refers to the audience, because Riley is singing and playing with her doll Bing Bong.

(12) Line 52

Mom and Dad : **“Hey! Very nice! Where did you learn that?”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of second person deixis, the pronoun “you” in this utterance refers to Riley who was playing ski.

(13) Line 66

Fear : “I sure am glad you told me earthquakes are a myth, Joy. Otherwise I’d be terrified right now!”

This utterance contains one type of second person deixis. The pronoun “you” refers to Joy. In this utterance, it is clearly that Joy is the addressee because the speaker Fear mention Joy name after saying “you”.

(14) Line 82

Fear : “Can you die from moving”

In this utterance, there is one type of person deixis. The pronoun “you” refers to Joy, Anger, Sadness, and Disgust. The speaker, Fear is afraid to live in the new house because it looks so scary.

(15) Line 83

Joy : “Guys, you’re overacting. Nobody is dying”

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of second person deixis. The pronoun “you” refers to Sadness, Anger, Disgust and Fear. They are the addressee of this utterance because it can be looked from the previous word “guys” that uttered by Joy.

(16) Line 90

Fear : “You’re right”

The pronoun “you” in this utterance is second person deixis that refers to Joy. The speaker, Fear, agrees with Joy’s idea about looking Riley’s new room in the new house.

(17) Line 111

Mom : “You’re kidding”

There is one type of person deixis in this utterance. The pronoun “you” is second person deixis that refers to Dad. They are talking about the moving van that have not arrived to their new house.

(18) Line 121

Mom : “Did you even read the contract?”

There is one type of person deixis in this utterance. The pronoun “you” is second person deixis that refers to Dad. In this utterance they are still talking about the moving van that have not arrived to their new house.

(19) Line 122

Dad : “Honey, you act like this is my fault”

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of second person deixis “you” that refers to Mom. He replies her utterance that looks like she blame him.

(20) Line 124

Dad : “Hey! Oh, no you’re not!”

The second person deixis in this utterance is “you” that refers to Riley. Dad as the speaker replies to Riley’s utterance who invites the to play ski.

(21) Line 126

Dad : **“Coming behind you! Watch out!**

From the utterance above, there is one type of second person deixis. the pronoun “you” that refers to Riley. Dad as the speaker replies to Riley’s utterance who while playing ski.

(22) Line 134

Dad : **“You’re kidding. All right. Stall for me, I’ll be right there”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of second person deixis. if it is looked from the context, there is an investor who calls when the family were playing ski, then “you” refers to the investor who is call Riley’s Dad.

(23) Line 136

Dad : **“You are the best. Thanks, Hon”**

This utterance contains one type of second person deixis. the speaker i Dad and the addressee is Mom. Then the pronoun “you” refers to Mom as the addressee of this utterance.

(24) Line 140

Joy : **“Uh, just uh, gimme one second. . . You know what I’ve realized?**

Riley hasn’t had lunch! Remember?”

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of second person deixis. The pronoun “you” refers to Sadness, Anger, Disgust, and Fear. Joy asks them whether they realize that Riley has not eaten lunch.

(25) Line 149

Anger : **“Congratulations, San Francisco, you’ve ruined pizza! First the Hawaiian, and now YOU!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two second person deixis. The pronoun “you” refers to San Francisco, actually it refers to the people who live there because they sell freaky pizza.

(26) Line 154

Mom : **“The drive out was pretty fun, huh? What is your favorite part?”**

There is one type of second person deixis that can be found in this utterance. The possessive adjective “your” refers to Riley. Mom asks her about the favorite part during the drive to their new house.

(27) Line 163

Riley : **“Dad! Dad! Look behind you”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of second person deixis. The pronoun “you” is second person deixis that clearly refers to Dad as the addressee of Riley’s utterance because Riley calls “Dad” at the first utterance.

(28) Line 170

Joy : **“What did you do?”**

There are one type of person deixis in this utterance. The pronoun “you” is second person deixis that refers to Sadness who is touch and handle the machine controller of Riley’s head.

(29) Line 178

Sadness: **“I’m sorry Joy. . . I don’t really know. I thought maybe, if you, if I, if. . . I mean. . .”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of person deixis. the pronoun “you” is second person deixis which refers to Joy, because the speaker Sadness says sorry to the addressee after handle the machine control.

(30) Line 185

Joy : **“Sadness! What are you doing?”**

The pronoun “you” in the utterance above is second person deixis that refers to Sadness. Joy as the speaker ask her what is she doing because there is something happen in the headquarter.

(31) Line 191

Joy : **“Sadness! You nearly touched a core memory. And when you touch them, we can’t change them back!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of person deixis. The pronoun “you” in this utterance refers to Sadness. She is just making problem again because she nearly touch a core memory.

(32) Line 193

Joy : **“You’re not having a breakdown. It’s stress”**

The utterance above contains one type of second person deixis.

The pronoun “you” is second person deixis that refers to Sadness as the addressee.

(33) Line 195

Joy : “**Nooo, you’re not**”

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of person deixis. The pronoun “you” in this utterance is second person deixis that refers to Sadness.

(34) Line 197

Joy : “**Well . . . Uh . . . You know what? You can’t focus on what’s going wrong. There’s always a way to turn things around, to find the fun!”**

There are two types of second person deixis that can be found in this utterance. The pronoun “you” is second person deixis that refers to Sadness. In this utterance Joy said that Sadness still keep of making mistakes.

(35) Line 203

Joy : “**Okay, okay, don’t think of that. Let’s try something else. What are your favorite things to do?”**

From the utterance above, the writer can one type of deixis. The possessive adjective “your” in this utterance is second person deixis that refers to Sadness. Joy asks her about her favorite things to do.

(36) Line 211

Joy : **“Oh, hey, hey... easy. Why are you crying? That’s really the opposite of what we’re going for here.”**

This utterance contains one type of person deixis. The second person deixis in this utterance is “you”. The pronoun “you” refers to

Sadness who is crying because she remember about something.

4.1.1.3 Third Person Deixis

(1) Line 3

Joy : **“And there she was”**

In this utterance, there is only one type of third person deixis. The pronoun “she” in this utterance refers to Riley that just delivered by her Mother.

(2) Line 7

Joy : **“It was amazing. Just Riley and me, forever. . .”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of deixis. The pronoun “it” refers to the condition where there is only Joy and Riley at that time.

(3) Line 15

Joy : **“That’s Fear. He’s really good at keeping Riley’s safe”**

This utterance contains one type of deixis. The pronoun “she” refers to Fear. This reference is clearly explained by the previous sentence

“That’s Fear” and continued by the next sentence or utterances “He’s really good at keeping Riley’s safe”.

(4) Line 31

Anger : **“Wait. Did he just say we couldn’t have dessert?”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of third person deixis. The pronoun “he” refers to Riley’s Dad who will not give dessert to Riley if she does not eat her dinner. It can be seen in the previous utterance “Riley, if you don’t eat your dinner, you are not going to get any dessert” then Anger is angry to Dad by saying the utterance above.

(5) Line 32

Joy : **“That’s Anger. He cares very deeply about things being fair”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of third person deixis. The third person deixis “he” refers to Anger. Joy who is the speaker introduces him to the audience.

(6) Line 36

Joy : **“And you’ve met sadness. She. . . well, she. . .”**

In this line, there are two person deixis that can be found. The pronoun “she” is third person deixis that refers to Sadness whose mention by Joy because she wants to describe her characteristic.

(7) Line 37

Joy : **“I’m not actually sure what she does. And I’ve checked, there’s no place for her to go, so she’s good, we’re good. It’s all great!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of third person deixis. The pronoun “she” refers to Sadness. This utterance also spoke by Joy again when she is not sure what is Sadness’ characteristic.

(8) Line 38

Joy : **“Anyway! These are Riley’s memories and they are mostly happy, you’ll notice, not to brag”**

Third person deixis can be found in this line. “they” is third person deixis that refers to Riley’s memories that mentioned by Joy.

(9) Line 40

Joy : **“Each one come from a super important time in Riley’s life. Like when she first scored a goal. That was so amazing!”**

There is one type of third person deixis from the utterance above. The pronoun “she” refers to Riley when Joy is talking about one of the important things that happened in Riley’s life. It can be seen clearly from previous sentence “Each one come from a super important time in Riley’s life”.

(10) Line 59

Joy : **“And that’s it we love our girl. She’s got great friends. And a great house. Things couldn’t be better. After all, Riley’s 11 now. What could happen?”**

The pronoun “it” in the utterance above is third person deixis. The pronoun “it” is refers to nothing because it is an empty reference. Then, the pronoun “she” refers to Riley who has great friends, on her 11 years old.

(11) Line 65

Joy : **“Hey, look The Golden Bridge! Isn’t that great?! It’s not made out of solid gold like we thought, which is kind of disappointment but still!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of third person deixis. The third person deixis “it” refers to the Golden Bridge that is seen by five emotion in Riley’s head, but mentioned by Joy.

(12) Line 70

Anger : **“Step on it, Daddy!”**

In this utterance, the pronoun “it” refers to the highway they passed when they are in the middle of travel to the new house. Actually the meaning of this utterance is Anger asks Dad to drive the car faster.

(13) Line 71

Disgust : **“Why don’t we just live in this smelly car? We’ve already been in it forever”**

From the utterance above, there is only one type of third person deixis. The third person deixis “it” in this utterance refers to the smelly car they drive that is mentioned in this utterance.

(14) Line 76

Anger : **“THAT’S the one! It comes with a dragon!**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of third person deixis. The pronoun “it” in this utterance refers to the house in Anger’s imagination that appeared on the screen in the headquarter of Riley’s head.

(15) Line 77

Joy : **“Now we are getting close, I can feel it. Here it is, here’s our new house. . . and. . .”**

This utterance contains two person deixis. the pronoun “it” that is repeated twice refers to the new house in San Fransisco.

(16) Line 81

Disgust : **“I’m telling you it smells like something die in here.”**

From the utterance above, there is one type of third person that can be found. The pronoun “it” refers to the new house in San Fransisco which the smell of that house is like there is something die there.

(17) Line 87

Fear : **“Ahhhhh!! It’s the house of the dead. What are we gonna do?!
We’re gonna get rabies!!!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of third person deixis. The pronoun “it” refers to the new house that looks like the dead house.

(18) Line 89

Joy : **“Hey, hey, hey, all through the drive Dad talked about how cool our new room is. Let’s go check it out!”**

There is only one types of third person deixis which can be found in this utterance. The pronoun “it” refers to Riley’s new room of their new house in San Fransisco.

(19) Line 97

Anger : **“She’s right”**

The pronoun “she” in this utterance is third person deixis that refers to Sadness who is said that Riley can’t live in that new house. Then, Anger reply her and reveal that he agree with her by saying “she’s right”

(20) Line 99

Disgust : **“It’s the worst. It’s absolutely the worst”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of third person deixis. The pronoun “it” that is repeated twice by Disgust refers to the new house in San Fransisco.

(21) Line 103

Joy : **“It doesn’t matter. I read it and it’s great. We’ll put the bed there. And the desk over there. . .”**

There is two types of third person deixis. The pronoun “it” that is repeated twice in the utterance above refers to the that is read by Joy. The evidence can be seen from the previous conversation between Joy and Anger in line 101 and 102 **“I read somewhere that an empty room is an oppurtunity”** then Anger replied **“where did yo read it?”**

(22) Line 113

Mom : **“You said it would be here yesterday!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of third person deixis. The pronoun “it” refers to the moving van that does not come on the day before they arrive in their new house.

(23) Line 123

Riley : **“Andersen makes her moves. She’s closing in!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of third person deixis. The object pronoun “her” and the subject pronoun “she” actually refer to the speaker herself. Riley as the speaker suddenly playing ski to make the situation calm, so she practices as a reporter in ski competition.

(24) Line 125

Riley : **“She’s lining up for the shoot.”**

There is one type of third person deixis that can be found from the utterance above. The subject pronoun “she” refers to Riley and she acts like she is the reporter in ski competition.

(26) Line 127

Riley : **“She shoots and she scores! Yeah!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of third person deixis. The subject pronoun “she” that refers twice in this utterance refers to Riley herself because she acts like she is the reporter in ski competition who is reporting the participant in that competition.

(27) Line 130

Joy : **“Uh-oh she put her hair up, we’re in for it!”**

From the utterance above that utters by Joy, the writer can find two types of third person deixis. The subject pronoun “she” and the object pronoun “her” are third person deixis that refer to Riley.

(28) Line 135

Mom : **“It’s Okay. We got it”**

There are two types of third person deixis in this utterance. The third person deixis “it” in the first sentence is an empty reference. The pronoun “it” in the second sentence refers to the condition where Dad should go outside to meet the investor.

(29) Line 138

Sadness : **“Oh, he doesn’t love us anymore. That’s sad. I should drive right?”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of third person deixis. The pronoun “he” refers to Riley’s Dad who goes outside to meet with the investor.

(30) Line 151

Mom : **“Still, it’s not as bad as the soup at that diner in Nebraska”**

The utterance above contains one type of third person deixis. The pronoun “it” is third person deixis that refers to the weird pizza that Mom and Riley bought around their new house.

(31) Line 171

Sadness : **“I just touch it”**

The pronoun “it” in the utterance above is the third person deixis. The pronoun “it” refers to the memory of their travel to the new house when they saw dinosaur which is touched by Sadness.

(32) Line 172

Joy : **“That shouldn’t make it change”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of third person deixis. The subject pronoun “it” refers to the memory when they saw dinosaur that is touched by Sadness and it’s colour is turning to blue.

Then, when Riley remember that moment she will be sad.

(33) Line 173

Fear : **“Change it back, Joy!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of third person deixis. The subject pronoun “it” refers to the memory of their travel to the new house when they saw dinosaur which is touched by Sadness.

(34) Line 175

Anger : **“You can’t change it back?”**

The pronoun “it” in the utterance above is the third person deixis. The pronoun “it” refers to the memory of their travel to the new house when they saw dinosaur which is touched by Sadness.

(35) Line 181

Joy : **“Alright. Get ready, this is a monster railing, and we are riding it all the way down!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of third person deixis. The subject pronoun “it” refers to the stair on the street. she is going to riding or sliding it.

(36) Line 186

Sadness : **“It looked like one was crooked so I opened it and then it fell out.”**

There is three types of thid person deixis in this utterace. The pronoun “it” in the earlier sentence has an empty reference. Then, the

pronoun "it" that is repeated twice in the last sentence refer to the core memories that is fall and touched by Sadness.

(37) Line 188

Sadness : "**It's just that. . . I wanted to maybe hold one"**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of third person deixis. The pronoun "it" in the this utterance is an empty reference.

It's called as *dummy it*.

(38) Line 191

Joy : "**Sadness! You nearly touched a core memory. And when you touch them, we can't change them back!"**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of third person deixis. The object pronoun "them" is third person deixis that refers to he core memory which is nearly touched by Sadness.

(39) Line 192

Sadness : "**I know. I'm sorry. Somethings wrong with me. It's like I'm having a breakdown"**

The utterance above, there is one type of third person deixis that can be found. The pronoun "it" in the utterance refers to nothing. It is an empty reference, it is called as *dummy it*.

(40) Line 193

Joy : "**You'r not having a breakdown. It's stress.**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of third person deixis. The pronoun “it” in the this utterance is an empty reference.

It’s called as *dummy it*.

(41) Line 202

Sadness : **“Yeah, that hurt. It felt like fire”**

The pronoun “it” refers to the situation when Riley drinks milk then she laugh so hard and the milk came out of her nose. The evidence can be seen in the previous line “Yeah, that’s not. . . (tries another approach) what about that time with Meg, whe Riley laugh so hard milk came out of her nose? I mean come on. . .”

(42) Line 204

Sadness : **“My favorite? Um, well, I like it when we were outside”**

The pronoun it is third person deixis that refers to the situation or something which is happened outside.

4.1.1.4 Place Deixis

(1) Line 41

Mom and Dad : **“Heey! Would you look at that?! We got a future centre here!”**

Place deixis can be found in line 41. The adveb of place “here” is place deixis that refers to the ski field.

(2) Line 44

Dad : **“Come back here you little monkey!”**

There is one type of place deixis in the utterance above. The adverb of place “here” refers to Dad’s left. Dad says it because Riley runs after taking bath.

(3) Line 73

Fear : **“Ooh! That looks safe!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of place deixis. The demonstrative “that” refers to the house in Fear’s imagination that appeared on the screen in the headquarter of Riley’s head.

(4) Line 74

Joy : **“Ohh, this is will be great for Riley! Oh, no, no, no, THIS one”**

The demonstrative “this” that is repeated twice refers to the house in Joy’s imagination that appeared on the screen in the headquarter of Riley’s head.

(5) Line 76

Anger : **“THAT’S the one! It comes with a dragon!”**

There is one type of place deixis in the utterance above. The demonstrative “that” refers to the house in Anger’s imagination that appeared on the screen in the headquarter of Riley’s head.

(6) Line 77

Joy : **“Now we’re getting close, I can feel it. Here it is, here’s our new house. . . and. . .”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two place deixis. the word “here” that is repeated twice in the utterance refers to the place where the new house exists. It is in San Fransisco.

(7) Line 78

Joy : “Maybe it’s nice on the inside”

There is one type of place deixis that can be found from the utterance above. The adverb of place “inside” in this utterance refers to the place in the new house. It can be living room, kitchen or bedroom.

(8) Line 79

Anger : “We’re supposed to live here?”

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of place deixis. the adverb of place “here” in the utterace refers to the new house in San Fransisco.

(9) Line 81

Disgust : “I’m telling you it smells like someting died in here”

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of place deixis. the adverb of place “here” in the utterace refers to the new house in San Fransisco.

(10) Line 96

Sadness : “Oh Riley can’t live here”

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of place deixis, the adverb of place “here” in the utterance refers to the new house in San Fransisco.

(11) Line 100

Anger : **“This house stinks”**

There is one type of place deixis that can be found from the utterance above. The demonstrative “that” refers to the new house in San Fransisco.

(12) Line 103

Joy : **“It doesn’t matter. I read it and it’s great. We’ll put the bed there. And the desk over there. . .”**

There is two place deixis that can be found from the utterance above. The adverb of place “there” that is repeated twice in the utterance refers to the corners in Riley’s bedroom. Joy and other emotions is planing to arrange the furniture in Riley’s room.

(13) Line 104

Fear : **“The hockey lamp goes there. . .”**

There is one pe of place deixis in this line. The adverb of place “there” in this utterance refers to the place beside Riley’s bed.

(14) Line 105

Anger : **“Put the chair there”**

There is one pe of place deixis in this utterance. The adverb of place “there” refers to the place in front of the table.

(15) Line 106

Disgust: **“Well, the trophy collection goes there”**

There is one type of place deixis that can be found in this utterance.

The adverb of place “there” above refers to the place beside the table.

(16) Line 110

Dad : **“Well, guess what? The moving van won’t be here until Thursday”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of place deixis. the adverb of place “here” in the utterance is refers to the new house.

(17) Line 113

Mom : **“You said it would be here yesterday!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of place deixis. the adverb of place “here” in the utterance refers to the new house in San Fransisco.

(18) Line 134

Dad : **“You’re kidding. All right. Stall for me, I’ll be there. (hange up)”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of place deixis. The adverb of place “there” refers to somewhere out of the new house. The adverb of place “there” does not have any spesific place because it is not descibed. The adverb “there” is the place where Dad is going to meet the investor.

(19) Line 163

Riley : **“Dad! Dad! Look behind you”**

In this utterance the writer can find one type of place deixis. The adverb of place “behind” refers to the place behind Dad, it can be right or left.

(20) Line 204

Sadness : **“My favorite? Um, well, I like it when we’re outside”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of place deixis. The adverb of place “outside” is still ambiguous. It does not describe about spesific place, but it can refers to the place outside the house, whether it is on the yard or garden or other places.

4.1.1.5 Time Deixis

(1) Line 58

Fear : **“All right we did not die today. I call that an unqualified success”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of time deixis. The word “today” in the utterance is time deixis that refers to the day when Fear speak it. The word today does not have a spesific day whether it is Monday or Tuesday or any others because it is not described.

(2) Line 59

Joy : **“And that’s it. We love our girl. She’s got great friends and great house. Things couldn’t be better. After all, Riley’s 11 now. What could happen?”**

There is one type of time deixis in the utterance above. The adverb of time “now” refers to the time or situation on the day when Riley’s is 11 years old. It is not explained about the day or the date.

(3) Line 66

Fear : **“I sure am glad you told me earthquakes are myth, Joy. Otherwise I’d be terrified right now.”**

The time deixis can be found in line 66. The adverb of time “right now” refers to the day when Riley’s family move to San Francisco. It is happened in the middle of the travel.

(4) Line 113

Mom : **“You said it would be here yesterday!”**

From the utterance in line 113 above, the writer can find one type of time deixis. The word “yesterday” in this utterance refers to the day before Riley and her parents move to San Francisco.

(5) Line 134

Dad : **“The investor supposed to show up on Thursday, not today! I gotta go”**

This utterance contains two types of time deixis. The word “thursday” is still ambiguous because it is not described about its date. It can be tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. Then, the word “today” refers to the day when they move to San Fransisco.

(6) Line 177

Disgust : **“Good going Sadness. Now when Riley thinks of that moment with Dad, she’s gonna feel sad. Bravo”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of time deixis. The adverb of time “now” refers to the time when Riley was remembering the good of the travel to the new house. It happens after Riley and Mom bought pizza near the house.

4.1.1.6 Social Deixis

(1) Line 33

Anger : **“So that’s how you want to play it old man?”**

Social deixis can be found in line (33). The word “old man” refers to Dad that uttered by Anger. He calls Dad by “old man” because he was angry.

(2) Line 44

Dad : **“Come back here you little monkey!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of social. The word “little monkey” refers to Riley. Dad calls her as little monkey because Riley is a very active baby.

(3) Line 55

Dad : “**Good night, kiddo!**”

The word “kiddo” in the utterance above is social deixis that refers to Riley. Kiddo is the word that used to call the kids and show the endearment.

(4) Line 56

Riley : “**Gnight, Dad!**”

Social deixis can be found in the utterance above. The word “Dad” is social deixis that refers to Riley’s father. Dad is the way Riley calls her father. The word “Dad” comes from Daddy.

(5) Line 70

Anger : “**Step on it, Daddy!**”

Social deixis can be found in the utterance above. The word “Dad” is social deixis that refers to Riley’s father.

(6) Line 115

Fear : “**Mom and Dad are stressed out!**”

There are two types of social deixis that can be found in the utterance above. The word “Mom” refers to Riley’s mother and the word “Dad” is social deixis that refers to Riley’s father.

(7) Line 128

Riley : “**Come on, Grandma!**”

The social deixis can be found in line 128. The social deixis “grandma” refers to Riley’s Mom. If it is looked from the context, Riley call her mother “grandma” is only a joke.

(8) Line 129

Mom : **“Ha! Grandma?”**

The social deixis can be found in line 131. The word “grandma” is social deixis that refers to the speaker herself, Riley’s mother. If it is looked from its context, she asks why she is called as “grandma”.

(9) Line 134

Dad : **“The investor’s supposed to show up on Thursday, not today! I gotta go”**

From the utterance above, there is one type of social deixis. The word “investor” refers to someone who invest something in Dad’s company and has a cooperation together.

(10) Line 136

Dad : **“You’re the best. Thanks, Hon. (to Riley, as he leaves) See you sweetie”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of social deixis. The word “Hon” refers to Riley’s mother that comes from “honey”.

Then the word “sweetie” refers to Riley which as a meaning as baby.

(11) Line 137

Fear : **“Dad Just left us”**

Social deixis can be found in the utterance above. The word “Dad” is social deixis that refers to Riley’s father. Dad is the way Riley calls her father. The word “Dad” comes from Daddy.

(12) Line 156

Disgust : “**Definitely not when Dad was singing**”

The word “Dad” is social deixis that refers to Riley’s father. Dad is the way Riley calls her father. The word “Dad” comes from Daddy.

(13) Line 163

Riley : “**Dad! Dad! Look behind you**”

The word “Dad” that is repeated twice in the utterance above is social deixis refers to Riley’s father. Dad is the way Riley calls her father.

(14) Line 164

Mom : “**Honey, the car! The car!**”

The social deixis in the utterance above is “honey” that refers to Riley’s mother. The word honey has the same meaning with darling.

4.1.1.7 Discourse Deixis

(1) Line 11

Joy : “**Can I just. . . If you could. . . I just want to fix that. Thankyou**”

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of discourse deixis. The word “that” refers to the machine controller in the headquarter of Riley’s head. Joy wants to fix it because Riley is crying when Sadness touch it.

(2) Line 13

Fear : **“Very nice. Okay, looks like you got this. Very good sharp turn”**

There is one type of discourse deixis in this utterance. The word

“that” refers to the situation when Riley running in the house without falling down to the floor.

(3) Line 15

Joy : **“That’s Fear. He’s good at keeping Riley’s safe”**

This utterance in line 15 contains one type of discourse deixis. The

word “that” in this utterance refers to Fear, the new emotion that just appeared.

(4) Line 22

Joy : **“Hmm this look new”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of discourse

deixis. the word “this” refers to broccoli that given by Dad but, the emotions in Riley’s head never see it before.

(5) Line 25

Disgust : **“Okay, caution! There is a dangerous smell, people. Hold on, what is that?”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 25. The word “that” is

discourse deixis that refers to broccoli which given by Dad to Riley.

(6) Line 26

Joy : **“This is Disgust. She basically keeps Riley from being poisoned, physically and socially”**

In line 26, the writer can find one type of discourse deixis. The word “this” refers to Disgust. The new emotion that appeared after Fear.

(7) Line 27

Disgust : **“That is not brightly colored or shaped like a dinosaur. . . Hold on guys. . . It’s broccolli!”**

From the utterance above, there is one type of discourse deixis. the word “that” in this utterance refers to broccolli which is given by Dad to Riley.

(8) Line 32

Joy : **“That’s Anger. He cares very deeply about things being fair”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 32. The word “that” in this utterance refers to Anger, the last emotion that appeared in headquarter of Riley’s head.

(9) Line 33

Anger : **“So that’s how you want to play it, old man? No dessert? Oh, sure, we’ll eat our dinner, right after YOU eat this! GrrrraaaAAHH!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find two types of discourse deixis. the word “that” in this utterance is an empty reference

because it refers to nothing. Then, the word “this” refers to brocolli which is given by Dad to Riley.

(10) Line 38

Joy : **“Anyway! These are Riley’s memories, and they are mostly happy, you’ll notice, not to brag”**

In this line, there are one type of discourse deixis. The word “these” refers to Riley’s memories. The word “these” is plural because it is describing the memories.

(11) Line 39

Joy : **“But the REALLY important ones are over here. I don’t want to get too technical, but these are called CORE MEMORIES”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of discourse deixis. The word “these” refers to the core memories.

(12) Line 40

Joy : **“Each one come from superimportant time in Riley’s life. Like when she first scored a goal? That was so amazing!”**

The word “that” in this utterance is discourse deixis that refers to the superimportant time in Riley’s life.

(13) Line 41

Mom and Dad : **“Heeey! Would you look at that?! We got a future centre here!”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 41. The word “that” refers to the first scored goal that Riley made, Dad wasso happy and feel amazed. It can be seen from the previous line that uttered by Joy whe she flashback to that time “Each one come from superimportant time in Riley’s life. Like when she first scored a goal? That was so amazing!”

(14) Line 46

Joy : **“Oh, I love honesty island! And that’s the truth!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of discourse deixis. The word “that” refers to the feeling that Joy loves honesty island.

(15) Line 52

Mom and Dad : **“Hey! Very nice! Where did you learn that?”**

Discourse deixis can be found in the utterance above. The word “that” refers to the talent that Riley has while playing the ski.

(16) Line 57

Joy : **“And. . . we’re out. That’s what I’m talking about : another perfect day! Let’s get those memories down to Long Term”**

Discourse deixis can be found in in line 57. The word “that” refers to the perfect day that Riley has passed.

(17) Line 59

Joy : **“And that’s it. We love our girl. She’s got great friends and a great house. Things couldn’t be better. After all, Riley’s 11 now what could happen?”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of discourse deixis. The word “that” in the utterance above is refers to nothing or it is an empty reference.

(18) Line 65

Joy : **“Hey, look! The Golden Gate Bridge! Isn’t that great?! It’s not made out of solid old like we thought, which is kind of disappointment but still!”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 65. The word “that” in this line refers to The Golden Bridge that they saw in the middle of travel.

(19) Line 68

Anger : **“These are my kind of people!”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of deixis. The word “these” refers to the people who is getting angry in the traffic jam.

(20) Line 72

Joy : **“Which, actually, we really lucky, because that gave us plenty of time to think about what our new house is going look like! Let’s review the top of five dreams”**

There s one type of deixis in the utterance above. The word “that” refers to the traffic jam in the middle of travel to the new house.

(21) Line 91

Anger : **“That’s right!”**

The word “that” refers to Joy’s utterance which is “Hey, hey, hey, all through the drive Dad talked about how cool our new room is. Let’s go check out”. Anger agree with what Joy’s said.

(22) Line 102

Anger : **“Where did you read that!”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 102. The word “that” refers to the book that read by Joy. The evidence can be seen in previous line that Joy said “

(23) Line 108

Fear : **“Stars! I like that”**

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of discourse deixis. The word “that” refers to the stars.

(24) Line 112

Fear : **“The van is lost?! This is the worst day ever!”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 112. The word “this” refers to the worst day when the van is lost. It is happened on the day when they move.

(25) Line 114

Dad : **“I know that’s what I said. That’s what they told me!”**

The word “that” which is repeated twice refers to the moving van that would arrived on the day before they com eto the new house it an be sen from the previous sentence between Dad and Mom, Dad : “Well, guess

what? The moving van won't be here until Thursday", Mom : "You said it would be here yesterday.

(26) Line 118

Disgust: "**This is so stressful**"

In the utterance above, the writer can find one type of discourse deixis. The word "that" in the utterance refers to the situation when Mom and Dad is having a quarrelling.

(37) Line 122

Dad : "**Honey, you act like this is my fault**"

Discourse deixis can be found in line 122. The word "this" refers to the even when the moving van did not come on the day before they arrive to the new house in San Francisco.

(28) Line 141

Riley : "**Hey, I saw pizza place down the street. Maybe we could try that?**"

Discourse deixis can be found in line 141. The word "that" refers to pizza that sold near their new house.

(29) Line 146

Fear: "**what the HECK IS THAT?**"

From the utterance above, the writer can find one type of discourse deixis. The word "that" refers to the pizza which has brocolli as the topping that they bought near the new house.

(30) Line 167

Riley : **“I like that time at the dinosaur. That was pretty funny”**

The word “tha” in the utterance is discourse deixis that refers to the time when they at the dinosaur in the middle of travel.

(31) Line 194

Sadness : **“I keep making mistakes like that. I’m awful”**

The word “that” is discourse deixis that refers to the mistakes that

Sadness made like touching Riley’s memories which is totally fun and happy.

(32) Line 201

Joy: **“Yeah, that’s not. . . (tries another approach) what about that time with Meg, whe Riley laugh so hard milk came out of her nose? I mean come on. . .”**

In the utterance above, the word “that” is discourse deixis that refers to Sadness’ utterance which is talking about the movie with the dog dies.

The evidence can be seen in the previous utterance that uttered by Sadness,

“Do you remember the funny movie with the dog dies?”

(33) Line 202

Sadness : **“Yeah, that hurt. It felt like fire”**

Discourse deixis can be found in the utterance above. The word “that” refers to the situation when Riley laugh so hard and milk came out of her nose.

(34) Line 203

Joy : “Okay, okay, don’t think of that. Let’s try somehig else. What are our favorite things to do?”

From the utterace above, the writer can find one type of discourse deixis. The word “that” refers to the event when Riley laugh so hard and milk came out of her nose. Joy asks Sadness not to remember it.

(35) Line 211

Joy : “Oh, hey, hey. . . easy. why are you crying? That’s really the opposite of what we’re going for here”

Discourse deixis can be found in the utterance above. The word “that” refers to the different characteristic between Joy and Sadness because when Joy and Sadness are remembering the same moment hey have the opposite feeling and expresson.

4.2 Finding Result

The result of this research can be found in the following table :

Table 4.2 Result of Research

No	Types of Deixis	Number of Deixis Found
1	First Person Deixis	108
2	Second Person Deixis	40
3	Third Person Deixis	53
4	Place Deixis	23
5	Time Deixis	7
6	Social Deixis	18
7	Discourse Deixis	39
	Total	289

4.3 Discussion

In this study, the writer uses the script of movie as the data that contain deictic words to be analyzed. The writer analyzed the data by using Levinson's theory. There are many deictic expression which is found in the movie. The writer found 289 deictic expression in the 134 utterances from minute 00.00.01 to 00.15.00. Based on Levinson's theory there are five types of deixis. They are, person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

Person deixis is divided into three types, first person deixis, second person deixis, third person deixis. The writer found all the types of person deixis. First person deixis mostly refers to Joy as the prominent character in the movie because the event in this movie is mostly managed by Joy. Joy also becomes the character that often talking or has many conversations with other emotion. Place deixis mostly refers to the new house in San Francisco because the emotions are very excited welcoming their new house, but Fear is mostly the one character who uses the place deixis because the new house looks scary and makes Fear afraid. Then, the use of place deixis such as the averb of place and the use of demonstrative "this and that" to pointing the place are mostly uttered after the characters moved to the new house in san Fansisco. Time deixis refers to the time when they move to the new house. The adverb of time that is used by the charactrs are on the day before they move and the day when Riley is 11 years old. The adverb of time that is used by the characters to pointing the time are today, now, right now, yesterday, and

Thursday. Social deixis mostly refers to Riley's Dad, but it is not only refers to Dad, it also refers to Mom and Riley. The social deixis shows the social distinction among the characters. It can differentiate the status between the participant of the utterances. Discourse deixis refers to the previous discourse in the utterances to connect the surrounding text such as the use of the demonstrative "this and that".

First person deixis becomes the most deictic expression that is mostly found because the movie contains the conversation between the participants.

Afterwards, the speakers and the addressees have a full conversation that pointing each other and ask about the opinion between them. Then, the speakers in this movie are also often pointing themselves in their utterances that make first person deixis is much more than others.

However, the first person deixis that is used by the five emotions can influence Riley's character. In 00.00.01 to 00.15.00 Riley is always cheerful all the time and happy in any situation because the first person deixis mostly refers to Joy. At that minutes, Joy is the character who always handles the machine controller in the headquarter of Riley. Actually other emotions such as Disgust, Fear and Anger have their own job in the headquarter. Joy knows that they can help her to set up Riley's activity. Afterwards, she let them manage the machine controller when they are needed, like when Riley in danger Fear manage it because Fear is good at keeping Riley's safe, when everyone become annoying or something become unfair Anger manage it and Disgust keeps Riley from being

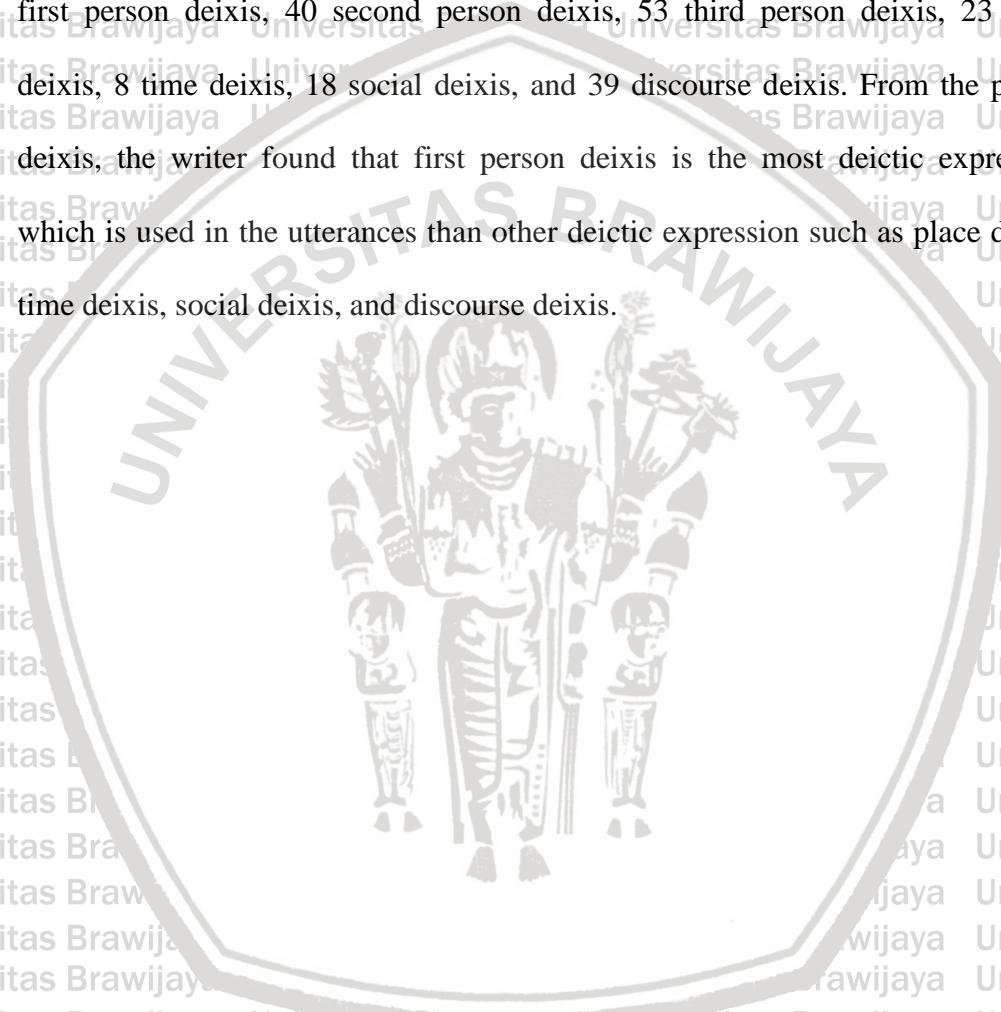
poisoned physically and socially. However, although they are allowed to manage the machine controller in Riley's head they are not as often as Joy manage it.

Then, it is different when Sadness touch the machine controller or touch the memories, it very influences Riley's character. The happy Riley become sad when Sadness touch the memories and the machine controller and uses the first person deixis while manage it. Then, Sadness is not allowed to touch the machine controller and the memories especially the happy memories which can turn into sorrow when Riley remember it, while Joy and other emotions want to make Riley is always happy. Then the deictic expression which is used by the emotions (Joy, Sadness, Disgust, Fear, and Anger) influence Riley's character in the daily life.

In this study, the finding result is different from the two previous studies which has used the same theory about deixis by Levinson. In Akhmad Ivan Zulvikar's study, he used the types of deixis by Stephen C. Levinson (1983). In his result, the type of deixis which is mostly used in Editor's Choice of the Jakarta Post Online Edition is time deixis. In his result, he found 87 deictic expressions which include 14 person deixis, 27 place deixis, 40 time deixis, and 6 discourse deixis. In his study he did not find the social deixis because in his object there are no sentences that show the social distinction among the participant roles. In Virginia Christine's study, She used two theories to analyze the data. The first theory based on the theory of Levinson (1983) and the second is theory of Cook (1992). In her study, she only focusses to analyze the place deixis in the Movie Entitled "Her". In her result, there are 13 expressions of place deixis that occurred

in 37 times. The place deixis that mostly found in her study is adverb of place “here”.

In the current study, the writer found all of the types of deixis. The writer found 289 deictic expressions in the utterances of the movie, which includes 108 first person deixis, 40 second person deixis, 53 third person deixis, 23 place deixis, 8 time deixis, 18 social deixis, and 39 discourse deixis. From the person deixis, the writer found that first person deixis is the most deictic expression which is used in the utterances than other deictic expression such as place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer intends to review the result of analysis and discussion. In this chapter, the writer also gives suggestions for the next writer.

5.1 Conclusion

This study is titled “AN ANALYSIS ON DEIXIS USED IN THE INSIDE OUT MOVIE’S DIALOGUE” focussing on the utterances that uttered by the participants in the movie that contains the types of deixis. The Inside Out movie as the data of the study is elaborated in two questions. First, the types of deixis which are found in the utterances in Inside Out movie dialogue. Second, the references of deixis that is used in the Inside Out movie.

Based on the analysis in chapter IV, the writer found 108 first person deixis, 40 second person deixis, 53 third person deixis, 23 place deixis, 8 time deixis, 18 social deixis, and 39 discourse deixis. Then, the total of deictic expression which is found in the utterances are 289. Therefore, the types of deixis that mostly found is person deixis, because the movie contains the conversation between the participants. Afterwards, the speakers and the addressees have a full conversation that pointing each other and ask about the opinion between them.

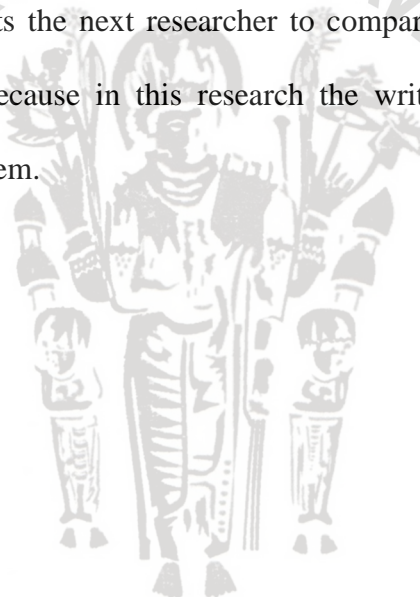
Person deixis has three types they are, first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. In this movie, the first person deixis that is found is first person deixis singular pronoun “I” and first person deixis plural subject

pronoun “we”. Second person deixis subject pronoun “you” and third person deixis object pronoun “she, he, it, and they”. Not only analyze the subject pronoun of person deixis, the writer also analyzes the object pronoun, possessive adjective, and possessive pronoun. In this movie, first person deixis mostly refers to Joy because she is one of the main characters and the event in this movie is mostly controlled by her. In person deixis, the writer also found plural first person deixis “we-inclusive and we-exclusive”. Place deixis refers to the location of the events in the movie, which is reported by the speaker such as the use of adverb of place “here” and “there”, and it most happens in the new house in San Francisco. Time deixis refers to the moment when the event is ongoing. The use of “now, yesterday, right now, today and yesterday” are pointing the time when the events are happening. Social deixis refers to the social distinction between the speaker and the addressee. Riley is the character that often uses the social deixis to show the social distinction between her and Dad. Discourse deixis is used to connect the previous discourse to the surrounding text to make the meaning of the text clear. Not only refers to the previous text, the discourse deixis in this movie also refers to some characters. However, there are some types of deixis which has empty references such as the third person deixis “it” and the use of demonstrative pronouns “this” and “that” in discourse deixis.

5.2 Suggestion

After doing this research, the writer may give the appropriate references for the next researcher who wants to conduct the research in deixis case. The writer suggests the next researcher to find out the types of deixis in another object, the data source can be taken from written text such as newspaper, novel, or in the real spoken language such as a live speech by the governor or Mr. President.

The writer suggests the next researcher will use the same theory about deixis by Stephen C. Levinson. Moreover, not only analyze the types of deixis, the writer also suggests the next researcher to compare the differences between deixis and pronoun because in this research the writer does not compare the differences between them.



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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

APPENDIX

UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA



No	Line	Types of Dexis						
		Person			Place	Time	Social	Discourse
		1	2	3				
1	Joy : "Do you ever look at someone and wonder, 'what is going inside their head?' Well, I know. I know Riley's head."	√	√					
2	Joy : Hmm?							
3	Joy : "and there she was..."			√				
4	Mom : "Hello Riley"							
5	Dad : "Oh look at you. Aren't you a little bundle of Joy?"		√					
6	Joy : "Whoa"							
7	Joy : "It was amazing. Just Riley and me, forever..."	√		√				
8	Joy : "For 33 seconds"							
9	Sadness : "I'm Sadness."	√						
10	Joy : "Oh, hello. I'm Joy."	√						
11	Joy : "Can I just... If you could... I just want to fix that. Thanks"	√	√	√				√
12	Joy : "And that was just the beginning. Headquarters only get more crowded from there"							
13	Fear : "Very nice. Okay, looks like you got this. Very good, sharp turn..."		√					√
14	Fear : "Ahh! Look out!!! No!"							
15	Joy : "That's Fear. He's really good at keeping Riley safe."			√				√
16	Fear : "Easy... we're good! We're good."	√						
17	Joy : "Whew!"							
18	Sadness : "Nice Job"							
19	Fear : "Thank you! Thank you very much"							
20	Joy : "And we're back!"	√						
21	Dad : "He re we go. Alright, open."	√						
22	Joy : "Hmm. This looks new."							√
23	Fear : "Do you think it's safe?"							
24	Sadness : "What is it?"							
25	Disgust : "Okay, caution! There is a dangerous smell, people. Hold on, what is that?"							√
26	Joy : "This is Disgust. She basically keeps Riley from being poisoned, physically and socially."							√
27	Disgust : "That is not brightly colored or shaped like a dinosaur... Hold on guys... It's broccoli!"							√
28	Riley : "Yucky!"							
29	Disgust : "Well, I just saved our lives. Yeah. You're welcome."	√						

No	Line	Types of Deixis						
		Person			Place	Time	Social	Discourse
		1	2	3				
30	Dad : "Riley, if you don't eat your dinner, you're not going to get any dessert."		√					
31	Anger : "Wait. Did he just say we couldn't have dessert?"	√		√				
32	Joy : "That's Anger. He cares very deeply about things being fair."			√				√
33	Anger : "So that's how you want to play it, old man? No dessert? Oh, sure, we'll eat our dinner, right after YOU eat this! GrrrraaaAAHH!!!!"	√	√	√			√	√
34	Dad : "(flying the spoon) Hey, Riley, Riley, here comes an airplane!"							
35	Anger : "Oh, airplane. We got an airplane, everybody."	√						
36	Joy : "And you've met Sadness. She... well, she..."		√	√				
37	Joy : "I'm not actually sure what she does. And I've checked, there's no place for her to go, so she's good, we're good. It's all great!"	√		√				
38	Joy : "Anyway! These are Riley's memories-- and they're mostly happy, you'll notice, not to brag."		√	√				√
39	Joy : "But the REALLY important ones are over here. I don't want to get too technical, but these are called CORE MEMORIES."	√						√
40	Joy : "Each one came from a superimportant time in Riley's life. Like when she first scored a goal? That was so amazing!"			√				√
41	Mom & Dad : "Heeey! Would you look at that?! We got a future center here!"	√	√		√			√
42	Joy : "And each core memory powers a different aspect of Riley's personality. Like Hockey Island!"							
43	Joy : "Goofball Island is my personal favorite"	√						
44	Dad : "Come back here, you little monkey!"		√		√		√	
45	Joy : "Yup, Goofball is the best! Friendship Island is Pretty good too"							
46	Joy : "Oh, I love Honesty Island! And that's the truth!"	√						√

No	Line	Types of Dexis						
		Person			Place	Time	Social	Discourse
		1	2	3				
47	Joy : "And, of course, Family Island is amazing"							
48	Joy : "The point is, the Island of Personality are what make Riley... Riley!"							
49	Young Riley : "Look out, Mermaid!"							
50	Young Riley : "Lava!"							
51	Riley : "(singing) Who's your friend who likes to play? Bing Bong, Bing Bong..."		√					
52	Mom & Dad : "Hey! Very nice! Where did you learn that?"		√					√
53	Fear : "Brain Freeze!"							
54	Joy : "Yeay!"							
55	Dad : "Good night, kiddo!"						√	
56	Riley : "G'night, Dad."						√	
57	Joy : "And... we're out. That's what I'm talking about: another perfect day! Nice job everybody! Let's get those memories down to Long Term."	√						√
58	Fear : "All right, we did not die today! I call that an unqualified success."	√					√	
59	Joy : "And that's it! We love our girl. She's got great friends and a great house. Things couldn't be better. After all, Riley's 11 now. What could happen?"	√		√			√	√
60	Joy : "Wha...?"							
61	Sadness : "AIIIIIGHH!!!"							
62	Joy : "Huh?"							
63	Joy : "OK. Not what I had in mind"	√						
64	Fear : "AIIIIIGHH!!!"							
65	Joy : "Hey look! The Golden Gate Bridge! Isn't that great?! It's not made out of solid gold like we thought, which is kind of a disappointment, but still!"	√		√				√
66	Fear : "I sure am glad you told me earthquakes are a myth, Joy. Otherwise I'd be terrified right now!"	√	√				√	
67	Joy : "Uh... Yeah"							
68	Anger : "These are my kind of people!"	√						√
69	Dad : "All right, just a few more blocks. We're almost to our new house!"	√						
70	Anger : "Step on it, Daddy!"			√			√	

No	Line	Types of Deixis						
		Person			Place	Time	Social	Discourse
		1	2	3				
71	Disgust : "Why don't we just live in this smelly car? We've already been in it forever."	√		√				
72	Joy : "Which, actually, was really lucky, because that gave us plenty of time to think about what our new house is going to look like! Let's review the top five daydreams."	√						√
73	Fear : "Ooh! That looks safe!"				√			
74	Joy : "Ohh, this is will be great for Riley! Oh, no, no, no, THIS one."				√			
75	Disgust : "Ugh, Joy. For the last time, Riley cannot live in a cookie"							
76	Anger : "THAT'S the one! It comes with a dragon!"			√	√			
77	Joy : "Now we're getting close, I can feel it. Here it is, here's our new house... and..."	√		√	√			
78	Joy : "Maybe it's nice on the inside."				√			
79	Anger : "We're supposed to live here?"	√			√			
80	Sadness : "Do have to?"							
81	Disgust : "I'm telling you, it smells like something died in here."	√		√	√			
82	Fear : "Can you die from moving?"		√					
83	Joy : "Guys, you're overreacting. Nobody is dying—"		√					
84	Disgust : "A DEAD MOUSE"							
85	Disgust : "I'm gonna be sick..."	√						
86	Anger : "Great!"							
87	Fear : "Ahhhhh!! It's the house of the dead! What are we gonna do?! We're gonna get rabies!!!"	√		√				
88	Anger : "GET OFFA ME"	√						
89	Joy : "Hey, hey, hey, all through the drive Dad talked about how cool our new room is. Let's go check it out!"	√		√				
90	Fear : "You're right!"		√					
91	Anger : "That's right!"							√
92	Disgust : "Yes, yes, yes!"							
93	Fear : "No, no, no, no, no"							
94	Disgust : "I'm starting to envy the dead mouse."	√						
95	Anger : Get out the rubber ball, we're in solitary confinement."	√						
96	Sadness : "Oh, Riley can't live here."				√			√

No	Line	Types of Deixis						
		Person			Place	Time	Social	Discourse
		1	2	3				
97	Anger : "She's right."			√				
98	Fear : "Really bad"							
99	Disgust : "It's the worst. It's absolutely the worst."			√				
100	Anger : "This house stinks."			√				√
101	Joy : Hey, it's nothing our butterfly curtains couldn't fix. I read somewhere that an empty room is an opportunity"	√						√
102	Anger : "Where did you read that?"							√
103	Joy : "It doesn't matter. I read it and it's great. We'll put the bed there. And the desk over there..."	√		√	√			
104	Fear : "The hockey lamp goes there..."				√			
105	Anger : "Put the chair there."				√			
106	Disgust : "Well, the trophy collection goes there."				√			
107	Sadness : "Posters..."							
108	Fear : "Stars! I like that."	√						√
109	Joy : "Now we're talking! Let's go get our stuff from the moving van"	√						
110	Dad : "Alright. Goodbye. (hangs up; to Mom) Well, guess what? The moving van won't be here until Thursday."				√			
111	Mom : "You're kidding"		√					
112	Fear : "The van is lost?! This is the worst day ever!"							√
113	Mom : "You said it would be here yesterday"		√	√	√	√		
114	Dad : "I know that's what I said. That's what they told me!"	√						√
115	Fear : "Mom and Dad are stressed out"						√	
116	Fear : "They're arguing"							
117	Anger : "What are we going to do?"	√						
118	Disgust : "This is so stressful"							√
119	Sadness : "What is the problem?"							
120	Joy : "I've got a great idea!"	√						
121	Mom : "Did you even read the contract?"		√					
122	Dad : "Honey, you act like this is my fault"		√				√	√
123	Riley : "Andersen makes her move. She's closing in!"			√				
124	Dad : "(grabbing a broom) Hey! Oh, no you're not!"		√					

No	Line	Types of Deixis						
		Person			Place	Time	Social	Discourse
		1	2	3				
125	Riley : "She's lining up for the shot!"			√				
126	Dad : "Coming behind you! Watch out!"		√					
127	Riley : "She shoots and she scores! Yeah!"			√				
128	Riley : "(taunting Mom) Come on, Grandma!"						√	
129	Mom : "Ha! "Grandma?"						√	
130	Joy : "Uh-oh, she put her hair up, we're in for it!"	√		√				
131	Mom : "Woo! Hey, put down!"							
132	Dad : "Ugh, Sorry, hold on, hold on.(answers) Hello?"							
133	Joy : "Wait. Wha--?"							
134	Dad : "You're kidding. All right. Stall for me, I'll be right there. (hangs up) The investor's supposed to show up on Thursday, not today! I gotta go."	√	√		√	√	√	
135	Mom : "It's okay. We get it."	√		√				
136	Dad : "You're the best. Thanks, Hon. (to Riley, as he leaves) See you, Sweetie."		√				√	
137	Fear : "Dad just left us."	√					√	
138	Sadness : "Oh, he doesn't love us anymore. That's sad. I should drive, right?"	√		√				
139	sadness : "Joy?"							
140	Joy : "Uh, just uh, gimme one second... You know what I've realized? Riley hasn't had lunch!"	√	√					
141	Riley : "Hey I saw a pizza place down the street. Maybe we could try that?"	√						√
142	Mom : "Pizza sounds delicious!"							
143	Fear : "Yeah!"							
144	Anger : "Pizza!"							
145	Disgust : "Good idea, Joy"							
146	Fear : Fear : "What the HECK IS THAT?!"							√
147	Joy : "Who puts broccoli on pizza?"							
148	Disgust : "I'm done."	√						
149	Anger : "Congratulations, San Francisco, you've ruined pizza! First the Hawaiians, and now YOU"		√					
150	Mom : "What kind of a pizza place only serves one kind of pizza? Must be a San Francisco thing, huh?"							

No	Line	Types of deixis						
		Person			Place	Time	Social	Discourse
		1	2	3				
151	Mom : Still, it's not bad as the soup at the dinner in Nebraska!"			√				
152	Riley : "Oh yeah. The spoon stood up in the soup. So disgusting"							
153	Joy : "Oh good. Family is running"							
154	Mom : "The drive out was pretty fun, huh? What was your favorite part?"		√					
155	Anger : "Spitting out the car window"							
156	Disgust : "Definitely not when Dad was singing."						√	
157	Fear : "Wearing a seat belt!"							
158	Joy : "What about the time with the dinosaur?"							
159	Sadness : "Yeah"							
160	Fear : "Yup"							
161	Anger : "Yeah!"							
162	Dad : (On screen) "Say cheese!"							
163	Riley : "Dad! Dad! Look behind you."				√		√	
164	Mom : "Honey. The car! The car!"						√	
165	Dad : "Hold still. Huh?" (runs off after the car) Stooooop! No no no nononono!"							
166	Fear : "Nice one, Joy"							
167	Riley : "(smiling) I like that time at the dinosaur. That was pretty funny."	√						√
168	Joy : "Wait. What? What happened?"							
169	Fear : "She did something to the memory."							
170	Joy : "What did you do?"		√					
171	Sadness : "I just touched it."	√		√				
172	Joy : "That shouldn't make it change."			√				√
173	Fear : "Change it back, Joy!"			√				
174	Joy : "I'm trying"	√						
175	Anger : "You can't change it back?"			√				
176	Joy : "No, I guess I can't!"	√						
177	Disgust : "Good going Sadness. Now when Riley thinks of that moment with Dad, she's gonna feel sad. Bravo."					√	√	
178	Sadness : "I'm sorry Joy... I don't really know-- I thought maybe, if you—if I-- if... I mean..."	√						

No	Line	Types of Deixis						
		Peson			Place	Time	Social	Discourse
		1	2	3				
179	Disgust : " Joy, we've got a stairway coming up."	√						
180	Joy : "Just don't touch any other memories until we figure out what's going on."	√						
181	Joy : (Stepping up to controls) "Alright. Get ready, this is a monster railing, and we are riding it all the way down."	√		√				
182	Joy : "Wait, what hapened?"							
183	Fear : "A core memory!"							
184	Joy : "Oh no!"							
185	Joy : "Sadness! What are you doing?"		√					
186	Sadness : "It looked like one was crooked so I opened it and then it fell out!"	√		√				
187	Riley : "Woo hoo!"							
188	Sadness : "It's just that... I wanted to maybe hold one."	√		√				
189	Fear : "Joy!"							
190	Joy : "Whoa, whoa, whoa!"							
191	Joy : "Sadness! You nearly touched a core memory. And when you touch them, we can't change them back!"	√	√	√				
192	Sadness : "I know. I'm sorry. Something's wrong with me. It's like I'm having a breakdown."	√		√				
193	Joy : "You are not having a breakdown. It's stress."		√	√				
194	Sadness : "I keep making mistakes like that. I'm awful..."	√						√
195	Joy : "Nooo, you're not."		√					
196	Sadness : "...And annoying"							
197	Joy : "Well... uh... You know what? You can't focus on what's going wrong. There's always a way to turn things around, to find the fun!"		√					
198	Sadness : "Yeah. Find the fun. I don't know how to do that."	√						
199	Joy : "Okay. Well, try to think of something funny"							
200	Sadness : "Oh! Remember the funny movie where the dog dies?"							
201	Joy : "Yeah, that's not... (tries another approach) What about that time with Meg, when Riley laughed so hard milk came out of her nose? I mean come on..."	√						

No	Line	Types of Deixis						
		Person			Place	Time	Social	Discourse
		1	2	3				
202	Sadness : “Yeah, that hurt. It felt like fire.”			√				√
203	Joy : “Okay, okay, don’t think of that. Let’s try something else. What are your favorite things to do?”		√					√
204	Sadness : “My favorite? Um, well, I like it when we’re outside.”	√		√	√			
205	Joy : “Yeah, good! Like there's the beach and sunshine.. Oh!”							
206	Sadness : “I was thinking more like rain.”	√						
207	Joy : Rain? Rain... is my favorite too! We can stomp around in puddles...”	√						
208	Joy : “There's cool umbrellas, lightning storms...”							
209	Sadness : “More like when the rain runs down our back and makes our shoes soggy. And we get all cold and shivery...”	√						
210	Sadness : “...And everything just starts feeling droopy”							
211	Joy : “Oh, hey, hey... easy. Why are you crying? That’s really the opposite of what we’re going for here.”	√	√					√

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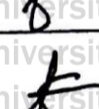









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4. Topik Skripsi : Pragmatics
5. Judul Skripsi : An Analysis On Deixis in the *Inside Out* Movie Dialogue
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 6 Oktober 2015
7. Tanggal Selesai : 9 Januari 2017
8. Nama Pembimbing : Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni
9. Keterangan Konsultasi:

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	6 Oktober 2015	Pengajuan Judul Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
2.	21 Oktober 2015	ACC Judul Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
3.	17 November 2015	Konsultasi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
4.	19 November 2015	Revisi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
5.	7 Januari	Pengembalian Revisi Bab I dan Pengajuan Bab II	Pembimbing I	
6.	19 Januari 2016	Pengembalian Revisi Bab I, II, dan pengajuan Bab III	Pembimbing I	
7.	4 Maret 2016	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing I	
8.	21 April 2016	Pengembalian Revisi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing I	
9.	26 Mei 2016	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing I	
10.	13 Juni 2016	Pengembalian revisi Bab I, II, II	Pembimbing I	
11.	13 Juni 2016	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
12.	17 Juni 2016	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
13.	27 Oktober 2016	Konsultasi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	

14.	11 November 2016	Revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
15.	18 Noember 2016	Pengembalian Revisi Bab IV dan Pengajuan Bab V	Pembimbing I	
16.	22 November 2016	Pengembalian Revisi Bab IV dan Bab V	Pembimbing I	
17.	23 Noveber 2016	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
18.	30 November 2016	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
19.	16 Desember 2016	Revisi Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
20.	16 Desember 2016	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
21.	9 Januari 2017	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
22.	23 Januari 2017	Pengembalian Revisi Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
23.	25 Januari 2017	ACC Jilid	Pembimbing I	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai B+

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra

Malang, 26 Januari 2017
Dosen Pembimbing



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