

**THE STUDY OF DEIXIS USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER  
IN THE IRON MAN 3 MOVIE DIALOGUE**

**THESIS**

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DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

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IN THE IRON MAN 3 MOVIE DIALOGUE**

**THESIS**

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**2014**

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## ABSTRACT

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Supervisor: Sri Endah Tabiati Co-Supervisor: Agus Gozali

Keywords: Deixis, Person Deixis, Place Deixis, Time Deixis, Social Deixis, Discourse Deixis, Movie.

Deixis is a study about language phenomena which discusses words that have a relative meaning. Deixis can be found in the spoken and written language. In this study, the writer intends to analyze deixis contained in Iron Man 3 movie dialogue. This study is conducted to find out: (1) types of deixis used by Tony Stark character in the movie Iron Man 3: (2) meaning of deixis used by Tony Stark character in the Movie Iron Man 3. The writer uses Levinson's theory about deixis and Cook's theory about context in analyzing the data.

This is a qualitative study since this research has the characteristics of qualitative research, such as natural setting, human instrument, inductive data analysis, descriptive discussion and focus more on process than the result. The data of this study were taken from Tony Stark utterances, the main character of Iron Man 3.

In this study the writer found 91 deictic expressions in the movie transcript. Through the analysis using Levinson's theory, the writer found 64 person deixis, 6 place deixis, 1 time deixis, 1 social deixis and 19 discourse deixis. The types of deixis most commonly found is third person deixis because Tony Stark often talks about other people. The second goes to discourse deixis that used to connect the previous discourse to the surrounding utterances to make the utterances clear. The first person deixis was used once in Tony's utterances. The second person deixis was used to indicate the reference to one or more addressee. It was an addressee or the hearer of the speaker. Place deixis was used to describe a location related to the location of the participant in the speech event, as well as the ones that have been shown in the movie. Time deixis appeared when the utterance was produced by the speaker and when event occurs. Social deixis was the marking of social relationship in linguistics expressions which can be shown in the movie. The meaning of deixis that was based on context support, there were co-text and picture of the movie.

The writer in this study only analyze the types of deixis. It is different with pronoun, in which deixis is describes words or expressions of which the reference relies absolutely on context. Meanwhile, a pronoun is used to replace a noun. The next researcher hopefully not only focuses on types of deixis but also analyzes the difference between the deixis and pronoun. Besides, the writer suggests to the further researcher uses the same theory but different in the data source such as, article or in any literary work.

## ABSTRAK

Bramanta, Bagus. 2014. **“The Study of Deixis Used by The Main Character in The Iron Man 3 Movie.”** Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing (I) Sri Endah Tabiati (II) Agus Gozali

Kata Kunci: Deixis, Deixis Orang, Deixis Tempat, Deixis Waktu, Deixis Sosial, Deixis Wacana, Film

Deixis adalah studi tentang fenomena bahasa yang mempelajari kata-kata yang mempunyai makna relatif. Deixis dapat ditemukan dalam bentuk lisan maupun tulisan. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis bermaksud untuk menganalisa deixis yang terdapat pada dialog film Iron Man 3. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui: (1) jenis deixis yang digunakan oleh karakter Tony Stark di film Iron Man 3; (2) arti dari deixis yang digunakan oleh karakter Tony Stark di film Iron Man 3. Penulis menggunakan teori Levinson tentang deixis dan teori Cook tentang konteks dalam menganalisis data dan arti deixis.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dimana penelitian ini tidak dibuat dengan instrument manusia, analisis data induktif, diskusi berbasis deskriptif dan lebih mementingkan proses daripada hasil. Data penelitian ini diambil dari ujaran yang diucapkan oleh karakter utama Iron Man 3 yaitu Tony Stark.

Dalam penelitian ini penulis menemukan 91 deixis dalam dialog film. Berdasarkan hasil analisis menggunakan teori Levinson, penulis menemukan 64 deixis orang, 6 deixis tempat, 1 deixis waktu, 19 deixis wacana dan 1 deixis sosial. Deixis orang sering dipergunakan karena Tony Stark sering membicarakan tentang orang lain. Terbanyak kedua adalah deixis wacana yang digunakan untuk menghubungkan kata dengan kata disekitarnya agar kata-kata tersebut lebih jelas. Deixis orang pertama digunakan hanya sekali oleh Tony Stark. Deixis orang kedua digunakan untuk menerangkan satu atau lebih pendengar. Dia adalah pendengar dari si pembicara. Deixis tempat digunakan untuk menjelaskan lokasi dari lokasi si peserta di dalam percakapan. Deixis waktu muncul ketika kata-kata diucapkan oleh si pembicara dan ketika suatu peristiwa terjadi. Deixis sosial adalah penanda dalam hubungan sosial di pengungkapan secara linguistik seperti yang ditunjukkan di dalam film. Arti dari deixis yang digunakan berdasarkan konteks pendukung, terdapat kata pembantu dan gambar di film.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis hanya menganalisa jenis-jenis deixis. Deixis berbeda dengan kata ganti benda, yang mana deixis menerangkan kata atau perasaan yang berdasarkan konteks. Sementara itu, kata ganti digunakan untuk menggantikan kata benda. Peneliti selanjutnya diharapkan tidak hanya fokus dalam jenis deixis tetapi juga menganalisa perbedaan antara deixis dengan kata ganti. Penulis juga menyarankan untuk menggunakan teori yang sama tetapi menggunakan sumber yang berbeda seperti artikel atau karya sastra yang lain.



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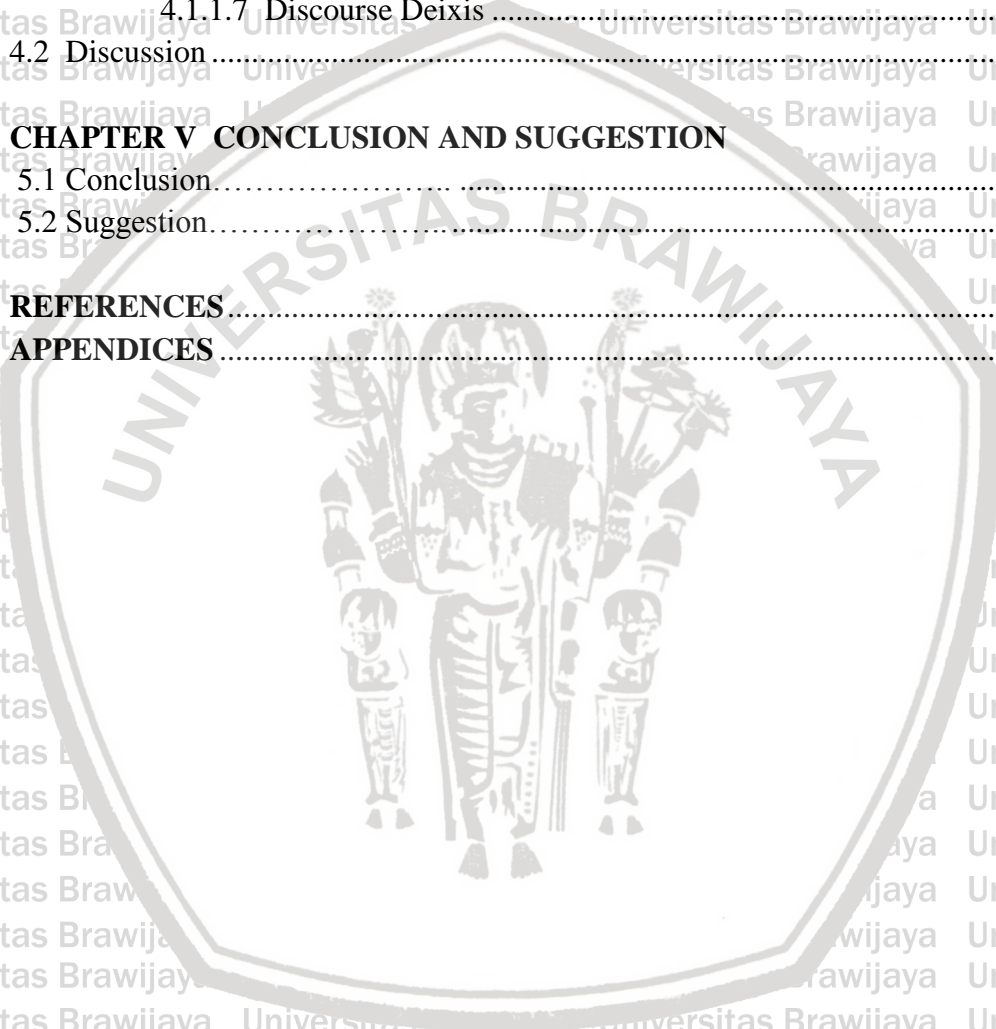
The Writer



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definitions of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

In daily life, people need language to communicate with the other to build relationship, to share ideas and thought. Language can help people to interact with the others. But in reality, the languages in this world are so many. Hence, we need to understand or learn other languages beside our mother language.

Every language has deictic term or deixis. Meanwhile, deixis is a branch of Pragmatics which concerns the relationship between language and context (Levinson, 1992). Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics which studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning. Through Pragmatics, people can understand what the message actually means behind utterances.

Deixis is an important field of language study for learners of second languages, because it has some relevance to analysis on utterances both in spoken and written text. Yule (1985) states that, some words in language cannot be interpreted at all unless the context like *here, there, this, that, now, then, yesterday* as well as most pronouns such as *I, you, him, her, them*. According to Yule (1985, p. 99) deictic expressions depend on the immediate physical context in which they utter. To interpret those expressions, the speakers need to share the same context with the listener.

Language can be learned by people through many media such as books, music, and movies. Movie is one of communication instruments and a motion picture in which we can enjoy the visualization of written form into a complete moving image of screen. Severny (2013) states, a film, also called a movie or motion picture, is a series of still images which, when shown on a screen, creates the illusion of moving images due to phi phenomenon. A film is created by photographing actual scenes with a motion picture camera, by photographing drawings or miniature models using traditional animation techniques, by means of CGI (Computer Generated Imagery) and computer animation, or by a combination of some or all of these techniques and other visual effects.

Movies are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and in turn, affect them. It is an art form which is produced by recording actual people and objects with cameras, or by creating image using animation techniques or specific effects. Movie also deals with several concern of art, such as: plot, characters, setting, story, acting, and so on, which indicate how movies exist in human civilization. Movie could be both entertainment and cultural richness for each place and land in the world. They have their own style and way of life reflected within. As a matter of fact, movie can give further role as equipment in specific studies and technology. There are several movie genres based on imdb (Internet Movie Database) such as action, adventure, animation, biography, comedy, documentary, drama, family, fantasy, history, horror, musical, mystery, romance, sci-fi, sport, thriller, and war.



The language usage in the movie itself can be various. It can help the audience to understand and feel the mood, plot and also the atmosphere in the movie. The language and the movie themselves cannot be separated. This study will analyze the type of deixis and the meaning through the movie because sometimes in watching movie as a literary work, people sometimes have difficulties in interpreting the message in the dialogue. In order to analyze the movie, theory of deixis is chosen because deixis is used to point thing in order to make clear what the character means.

In this research, the writer chose movie as the subject because in movie we can see the expression of the actor and by looking at their expression we can feel the atmosphere of the movie. By analyzing deixis in movie, we have strong evidence which we can see from the picture rather than written form.

Iron Man 3 was chosen by the writer rather than Iron Man 1 and Iron Man 2 because Iron Man 3 has longer duration than the previous film, so the main character appears frequently. The dialogue of the main character in Iron Man 3 movie are chosen because it gives the basic theory of how people use a language in speaking which focuses on the function of words. It is impossible to understand the context of conversations without analyzing the deixis. The main character's dialogue in this movie is studied using deixis theory because it is always contextual.

Iron Man 3, a sci-fi movie which was directed by Shane Black, as the subject of this study because based on [online.com](http://online.com), Iron Man 3 is one of best selling movie in 2013 that had second biggest first day revenue with \$175 million

in the first week. The story of Iron Man 3 itself started in Malibu California, where Tony Stark, the main character in this movie, has insomnia and over 72 hours he develops the new prototype MK42 of the Iron Man armature. He also recalled events in 1999, in Bern, Switzerland, when he had one night stand with the genetic scientist Maya Hansen that was researching a regenerative process and made fun of his fan Aldrich Killian on the New Year eve. There were explosions in Los Angeles and the terrorist, Mandarin, broadcasted the news through television. When Tony's bodyguard and friend, Happy Hogan, are wounded in an explosion, Tony Stark challenges Mandarin and gives his address to him. However, three helicopters attacked his mansion later and he lost everything except his prototype, and he was awaked in Tennessee. Tony tried to make work the defective prototype and soon he discovered that the event from 1999 was connected to the present terrorist attacks.

The writer only focused on the main character to limit the data and use Levinson (1983) theory to classify the types of deixis and Cook (1982) theory to analyze the context of deixis. For the next researcher, this study can provide comprehensive example. The reason why the writer chooses main character is because the main character always be the center of attention of the audience.

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

In relation with the background of the study, the writer formulates the following questions:

1. What are the types of deixis used by Tony Stark character in the movie Iron Man 3?



2. What is the meaning of deixis used by Tony Stark character in the Movie Iron Man 3?

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the problem of the studies, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the types of deixis used by Tony Stark character in the movie Iron Man 3.
2. To find out the meaning of deixis used by Tony Stark character in the Movie Iron Man 3.

### 1.4 Definitions of Key Terms

1. **Pragmatics** concerns with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) (Yule 1996, p.3)
2. **Deixis** means expressions spoken by the main character in the Iron Man 3 movie.
3. **Person Deixis** is a deictic reference to the participant role of a referent, such as the speaker and the addressee, and referents which are neither speaker nor addressee.
4. **Place Deixis** is a deictic reference to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event, typically the speaker.
5. **Time Deixis** is the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time in which an utterance was spoken.
6. **Social Deixis** is a reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between the participants of the referents in a speech event.

7. **Discourse Deixis** is a deictic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to the speaker's current location in the discourse.

8. **Context** is a sentence or phrase in which where an event happens in the use of language in Iron Man 3 movie.

9. **Iron Man 3** is a superhero film based on the Marvel Comics "Iron Man". It is a sequel to Iron Man and Iron Man 2.

([http://marvelcinematicuniverse.wikia.com/wiki/Iron\\_Man\\_3](http://marvelcinematicuniverse.wikia.com/wiki/Iron_Man_3))





## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains a brief discussion and description of some relevant theories. Those theories are Pragmatics, Deixis, Movie of Iron Man 3, and Previous Studies.

#### 2.1 Pragmatics

Linguists have many interpretations in defining pragmatics, but all of them agree that pragmatics is a study about the meaning based on context. According to Levinson (1983, p. 3), Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context, which is the basis in understanding the meaning of language.

Cook (1989, p. 51) simplifies Levinson's theory by saying that pragmatics is the discipline which studies the knowledge and procedures which enable people to understand each other's words.

Based on definition above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which studies about hidden meaning. It can be understood if we know the context and it can be interpreted by a listener or reader. For example, if we see a sentence "WET PAINT", it is not only a statement but a warning for people to not touch the object. It means that through Pragmatics, people can understand what the message actually behind utterances, because it is often that what is stated by the participants in conversation reflected certain meaning.

Therefore, pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context that is relevant to grammar.

## 2.2 Deixis

The single most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves which through the deixis (Levinson, 1992, p. 54).

Essentially, deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of an utterance or a speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of an utterance depends on the analysis of that context of utterance (Levinson, 1992, p. 54).

In pragmatics, deixis describes words or expressions of which the reference relies absolutely on context. Deixis is an important field of language study for learners of second languages, because it has some relevance to analysis on utterances both in spoken and written text. In accordance with Yule (1996, p. 9), deixis is a technical term (from *Greek*) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means “*pointing*” via language. It is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker’s context with the most basic distinctions between deictic expressions being ‘*near speaker or proximal*’ versus ‘*away from speaker or distal*’. All linguistic forms used to point at something are called deictic expressions, such as *I, me, you, here, this, that, there, now, then, the following* etc.

In addition, Renkema (1993, p. 76) says that deixis deals with the connections between the discourse and the situation in which a discourse is used.

The word deixis means “*to show*” or “*to indicate*”. It is used to denote those



elements in a language which refer directly to the situation. Deictic words are words with a reference point which depend on the speaker or writer and are determined by the speaker or writer's position in space and time.

A deictic center is a reference point which is related to a deictic expression or an expression that has a deictic usage which has to be interpreted. The form of deictic is classified into two, namely *deictic* in which the context is required to determine the reference and *non-deictic* in which the reference is general rather than to particular identifiable persons Grundy (2000, p. 26). In addition, Fillmore in Levinson (1983, p. 54) states that the importance of deictic information for the interpretation of utterances is perhaps best illustrated by what happens when such information is lacking. For example, finding the following notice on someone's office door "*I'll be back in an hour*", we do not know when it was written, we cannot know when the writer will return. Therefore, there are many facets of deixis which are so pervasive in natural languages, and so deeply grammaticalized. All of the utterances or words can be expressed on deixis theory, although its context is near or away from speaker. The focus is on how the speaker establishes various types of linkage between his utterances and elements in a situational context.

### **2.2.1 Kinds of Deixis**

Every linguist has his/her own view and opinion about types of deixis. In this research, the discussion is focused only on five parts of deixis based on Levinson theory (1983). They are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

### 2.2.1.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis is a deictic reference to the participant role of a referent, such as the speaker and the addressee, and referents which are neither speaker nor addressee.

Levinson (1992, p. 62) states that person deixis is the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered.

Although person deixis is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person, it may be argued that we need to develop an independent pragmatic framework of participant roles, so we can see how and to what extent these roles are grammaticalized in different languages. However, here, the basic grammatical distinctions are the categories of first, second, and third person Levinson (1992, p. 68-69).

In addition, Yule (1996, p. 10) adds that person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-parts exemplified by the pronouns for first person (*I*), second person (*You*), and third person (*he, she, and it*). Meanwhile, in many languages, these deictic categories of speaker and addressee are elaborated with markers of relative social status such as addressee with higher status and addressee with lower status.

Person deixis is commonly expressed by the following kind constituents, namely: pronoun, possessive affixes of nouns, and agreement affixes of verbs.

Here are some kinds of person deixis:

#### a) First Person Deixis

Levinson (1992, p. 62) states that first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself. First person deixis is a deictic reference which



refers to the speaker, or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker.

Meanwhile, Renkema (1993, p. 77) states that person deixis is realized with personal pronouns. The speaker as first person “*I*” directs the utterance to the listeners. Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns for the first person “*I*”..... Yule (1996, p. 10).

For example: *I* have never seen this phenomenon before.

#### **b) Second Person Deixis**

Levinson (1992, p. 62) states that the second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker’s reference to one or more addressees. In addition, second person deixis is a deictic reference to a person identified as addressee, in English, such as *you, yourself, yourselves, you’re and yours*. The word *you*, can be used both deictically, when the context is required to determine the reference and non-deictically, when the reference is general rather than to particular identifiable persons. *You* are also used in English in a much wider range of social context than would be represented by a single second person reference term in most other language Grundy (2000, p. 26).

For example: *You* will get many advantages from using this application.

#### **c) Third Person Deixis**

Based on Levinson (1992, p. 62), third person deixis is the encoding of a reference to persons and entities which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. On the other word, third person deixis is a deictic reference to a referent which is not identified as the speaker or addressee. For examples: *he, she, they, and third person singular verb suffix –s, like he sometimes flies*. The third

person pronouns fall into the singular group of three, namely '*he, she, and it*', and the single plural pronoun '*they*'. He adds that among the third person singular pronouns, the remaining difference has to do with gender, whether the referent is being viewed a male, a female, or neither. The previous description is in line with Renkema (1993) that in many languages person deixis could also contain other meaning elements, for example, the gender of the third person (1993, p. 78).

Meanwhile, Grundy (2000, p. 78) states that the third person pronouns (*he, she, and they*) are not usually used deictically but rather refer anaphorically to objects or persons already mentioned in the discourse.

For example: *They* will allow you to access the application.

#### 2.2.1.2 Place Deixis

Based on Lyons, as quoted by Levinson (1992, p. 79), place or space deixis concerns that the specification of locations of the speech event. The importance of location specifications in general can be measured from the fact that there seem to be two basic ways of referring to objects, by describing or naming them on the one hand by locating them on the other. In other words, place deixis is a deictic reference to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event, typically the speaker. For examples: "*here, above, over there, and left*." Furthermore, place deixis is a deictic reference to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event. In place deixis, a speaker can refer to something that is in the vicinity or further away: *this, these* as "**proximal demonstrative**" as opposed to *that, those* as "**distal demonstrative**". Place deixis



can be realized not only by the use of demonstrative pronouns, but also by the use of adverbs of place: *here* and *there* Renkema (1993, p. 78).

In addition, Levinson (1992, p. 62) says that place deixis concerns with the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech event, there are **proximal** (close to speaker) and **distal** (non-proximal, sometimes close to addressee). Such distinctions are commonly encoded in demonstratives (as in English *this* vs. *that*) and in deictic adverbs of place (as in English *here* vs. *there*). In addition, proximal is typically interpreted in terms of the speaker's location or the deictic center so that it is generally understood as referring to some point or period in time that has the time of the speaker's utterance at its center. While, distal can simply indicate away from the speaker.

In considering place deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. Speaker temporarily away from his home location will often continue to use '*here*' to mean (the physical distant) home location, as if he is still in that location. Speaker also seems to be able to project himself into other locations prior to actually being in those locations, as when he says '*I will come there later*' (movements to addressee's location).

### 2.2.1.3 Time Deixis

Levinson (1992, p. 62) states that time deixis is the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time in which an utterance was spoken. In addition, time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point. Typically, this point is the moment of an utterance. It is most often encoded in

English in adverbs such as “*now* and *then*”, and terms based around the calendar like “*yesterday*, *today*, *tomorrow*”, and the distinctions in tense.

Here is a list of some of the deictic items whose reference can only be determined in relation to the time of the utterance in which they occur:

*This/last/next Monday/week/month/year*

*Now, then, ago, later, soon, before*

*Yesterday/today/tomorrow* Grundy (2000, p. 31)

Time deixis that includes an utterance or a text always explains about two terms, *proximal* and *distal*. The proximal deictic forms in direct speech communication are a sense of being in the same context which occurs. While distal in indirect speech makes the original speech event seems more remote.

Whereas, other languages have many different forms of the verb as different tenses, English has only two basic forms, *the present* and *the past*. The present tense is the proximal form and the past tense is the distal form.

Another important time deictic is the tense system. In fact, almost every sentence makes reference to an event time. Often this event time can only be determined in relation to the time of an utterance. For instances, when Alf Ramsey, the former manager of the England football team, said repeatedly in 1965 and 1966.

*England will win the world cup.*

He was referring to an event which he thought would be accomplished in 1966. Half-a-lifetime later, it only makes sense to refer to that event with a past form such as:



*England won the world cup.*

Or to make the utterance non-deictic by saying:

*England won the world cup in 1966.* Grundy (2000, p. 32).

Based on the preceding explanation, it can be concluded that time deixis is related to temporal structures, which include two kinds, proximal and distal which are also related to time in the past and present. Besides, interpreting the deictic expression can be seen from the context of what speaker says in expressing the utterance in which it occurs. Furthermore, in time deixis, the remote or distal form can be used to communicate not only about the distance from current time but also the distance from current reality or facts.

#### **2.2.1.4 Social Deixis**

Social deixis is a reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between the participants of the referents in a speech event. In addition, Levinson (1983, p. 63) says that social deixis 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.

Moreover, Levinson (1983) says that a social deixis concerns with aspects of sentences which reflect or establish are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs. He also asserts that there are restrictive terms, to those aspects of language structure that encode the social identities of participants, or the social relationship between them, or between one of them and persons and entities referred to Levinson (1983, p. 83).

There are two basic kinds of social deictic information that seem to be encoded in languages around the word i.e. absolute deixis and relational deixis.

Absolute social deixis is a deictic reference to some social characteristics of a referent (especially a person) apart from any relative ranking of referents.

Moreover, absolute social deixis is often expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee;

there will be only a simple reference to the absolute status of the addressee. In English, *Mr. President* and *Your Honor* are some examples of absolute social deixis.

Relational social deixis is a deictic reference to a social relationship between speaker and addressee, or other references in the extralinguistic context.

The example of relational social deixis are the distinctions between the French second person pronouns *tu* and *vous*, the speech levels of Southeast Asian languages that depend on the relative status of speaker and addressee and the distinction between lexical choices made in the presence certain kind in Dyirbal.

Therefore, to know or to understand the functions of words of how people use language in written or spoken and to make easier in understanding the meaning of it, the theory of deixis can be used.

#### **2.2.1.5 Discourse Deixis**

Discourse deixis is a deictic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to the speaker's current location in the discourse. Furthermore, discourse deixis is the use of expression within some utterances to refer to some portions of a discourse that contain the utterance (including the utterance itself). We may also



include in the discourse deixis a number of other ways in which an utterance signals its relation to surrounding text, e.g. utterance initial anyway seems to indicate the utterance that contains. It is not addressed to immediately preceding discourse, but to one or more steps back Levinson (1992, p. 85).

Meanwhile, in discourse deixis, linguistic expressions are used to refer to some parts of the wider discourse in the form of either a written or an oral text in which these expressions occur. A written text occupies space and is composed at certain points in time. A similar temporal dimension is conferred on an oral text through the time-specific acts of speaker production and addressee reception.

Given these spatial and temporal aspects of oral and written texts, it is unremarkable that discourse deixis should be expressed through many of the same linguistic elements that are used to express place and time deixis. For instance, “*That was the funniest story I’ve ever heard*”. The use of *that* refers to the stories *that* have been heard to the hearers.

To return to straightforward issues in discourse deixis, there are many words and phrases in English, and no doubt most languages, which indicate the relationship between an utterance and the prior discourse. Examples are utterance initial usages of *but, therefore, in conclusion, to the contrary, still, however, anyway, well, besides, actually, all in all, after all*, and so on.

### 2.3 Context

Context is a sentence or phrase in which a word appears in certain circumstance in which an event happens in the use of language. When we use a language, the environments, circumstances and contexts are important aspects,

which must be referred (Brown and Yule, 1983, p. 25). It means that context is on the particular occasion, contexts and that speakers are related with each others.

Moreover, in speech, meaning of the word is not made by language alone.

The meaning of the sentence is right when we know the speaker is and who hearer is, that is why we should know the context.

According to Schiffrin (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.

Context consists of various factors, not all of which always appear at once in a given situation. According to Cook (1982), context includes of:

1. *Substance* or the physical material which carries or relays text;
2. *Music and Pictures*;
3. *Paralanguage* or meaningful behavior accompanying language, such as voice quality, gestures, facial expressions and touch (in speech) and choice of typeface and letter sizes (in writing);
4. *Situation* or the properties and relations of objects and people in the vicinity of the text, as perceived by the participants;
5. *Co – text* or text which precedes or follows that under analysis, and which participants judge to belong to the same discourse;
6. *Intertext* or text which the participants feel as belonging to other discourse which they connect with the text under consideration and affects their interpretation;



7. *Participants* which described as senders, addressers, addressees and receivers; and

8. *Function* or what the text is intended to do by the sender and addressers, or perceived to do by the receivers and addressees.

In addition, to understand the context of situation, the writer focused on Cook's (1982) theory about context to help analyze the movie because this theory covers all definition about context.

## **2.4 Previous Studies**

In previous study, the writer found some researches that are relevant with this research. Hasanah (2004) based on Levinson's theory entitled "Deixis of Headlines Published by Kompas During General Election 2004." She used Levinson's theory to analyze deixis in Kompas Headlines during General Election 2004. The findings of this research are five kinds of deixis, namely person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis. In her study, person deixis was mostly found in her result. Person deixis divided into three kinds namely first person (*we*), second person (*you*) and third person (*he, she, it*). First person deixis is mostly used because the articles contain opinions report of interview.

Meanwhile, Iksan Uddin (2009) conducted a study entitled "Deixis in The Writing form of Advertisement in Time magazine." He used Renkema's theory to analyze deixis on electronic products and airlines in Time magazine. The findings of this research are five kinds of deixis namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. In his study, he found two kinds of deixis namely person and place deixis. Person deixis divided into three kinds

namely first person (*we*), second person (*you*) and third person (*he and she*). He also found place deixis that used to describe the place to the customer to enjoy the product.

Furthermore, Mustaqimah (2008) conducted a study entitled “Deixis Used By the Main Characters in Corpse Bride Movie.” She focused on analyzing the conversation expressed by the main characters in Corpse Bride movie using the theory of deixis proposed by Stephen C. Levinson. The finding of this research is person deixis that becomes center deixis of the utterances. Person deixis consists of first person, second person, and third person singular and plural such as *Lord or something, chaperon, dwarf, husband, and boyfriend*. Place deixis in this movie is uttered when the author wants to show the current location of utterances such as *around here, upstairs, beyond the grave and so on*, and the deixis which is mostly used by the author is time deixis because the sentences and utterances are constructed by the verb tense as the deictic expressions of time deixis such as *kept, will lift, could not, have never, has married, and so on*.

Based on the previous studies there was a different between these studies, because the writer focused the study on deixis used in the movie which is entitled Iron Man 3. The first similarities were the concept or the theory that was used and the way of limiting the data. Hasanah and Mustaqimah used Levinson theory of deixis that was the same theory used by the writer. Meanwhile, Iksan Udin used Renkema's theory to conduct his study. Secondly, the differences were the types of object and the objective of the study. In this research the writer took the data from movie and also investigated the meaning of deixis itself. The writer also only



focused on the main character to limit the data and use Levinson's (1983) and Cook's (1982) as the basis of the analysis.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses methods employed in this study. It consists of research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In conducting the study, the writer used a qualitative approach with textual analysis. Qualitative data are usually used in the form of words rather than number and always become a basic in some of field in the social science. Those methods was chosen because this study fulfilled the characteristics of qualitative research which is proposed by Moleong (2000) involving natural setting, human instrument, inductive data analysis, descriptive discussion, and focus more on process than the result.

The data analyzed were in the form of dialogs of the main characters. According to Ary (2002, p. 442), the textual analysis were a textual research used for written and visual for the purpose to identifying special characteristics of the materials.

#### **3.2 Data Source**

The data source was movie script from Iron Man 3 taken from [www.subscene.com](http://www.subscene.com). The data of the study were deixis found in the dialogue of Iron Man 3. The writer limited the study to the dialogue of the main character, Tony Stark, because he is the main character which draws the viewers attention.



### 3.3 Data Collection

The writer used some steps to collect the data. Firstly, the writer watched the Iron Man 3 movie and transcribed the utterance spoken by the main character.

The movie was rented from DVD rental because they provide original DVD's to prevent piracy crime. The transcript itself was found in [www.subscene.com](http://www.subscene.com) because this site provides many transcripts of movies, especially Iron Man 3, and we could choose which one is good by looking at the rating. In this study, the writer took the transcript with the highest rating based on downloader comment (94%). The selection was also based on the comment saying the subtitle was very good and perfectly synchronized with the movie. Other comments also said that the subtitle were perfect and work well with the movie. After getting the transcript, the writer watched the movie to synchronize the transcript with the movie to match the printed transcript with the dialogue spoken by the main character. The last was classifying Tony Stark's utterances by highlighting them.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

In this study, the writer analyzed the data using Levinson and Cook's theory of deixis by using the steps as follows:

1. Highlighting Tony Stark's utterances found in the transcript to differentiate from other characters.
2. Classifying the types of deixis found in the movie based on Levinson theory.

The utterances included person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis or social deixis. The analysis used table that can be seen in appendix.

3. After classifying, the writer analyzed the meaning of the deixis found in the script based on the use of the context according to Cook's theory (1982) about context. The context include substance, music and picture, paralanguage, situation, co-text, intertext, participants and function. The analysis also provided in the table on appendix.

4. After analyzing the data, the writer drew conclusion based on the data analysis.





## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion.

#### 4.1 Research Findings

In this part, the writer presents the research finding. This section contains the types of deixis in the transcript based on Levinson's theory. This study revealed that there were 64 person deixis, 2 time deixis, 6 place deixis, 1 social deixis, and 26 discourse deixis. The result of this research can be found in table

4.1.

**Table 4.1 Result of research**

No	Types of Deixis	Number of deixis found
1.	First Person Deixis	1
2.	Second person Deixis	2
3.	Third Person Deixis	61
4.	Time Deixis	1
5.	Place Deixis	6
6.	Social Deixis	1
7.	Discourse Deixis	19
	Total	91

In this part the writer took 31 data in different scene to be analyzed to avoid redundancy and that represent the five deixis available in order to achieve an optimum result, the rest 68 data are presented in appendices.

#### 4.1.1 Types of Deixis

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

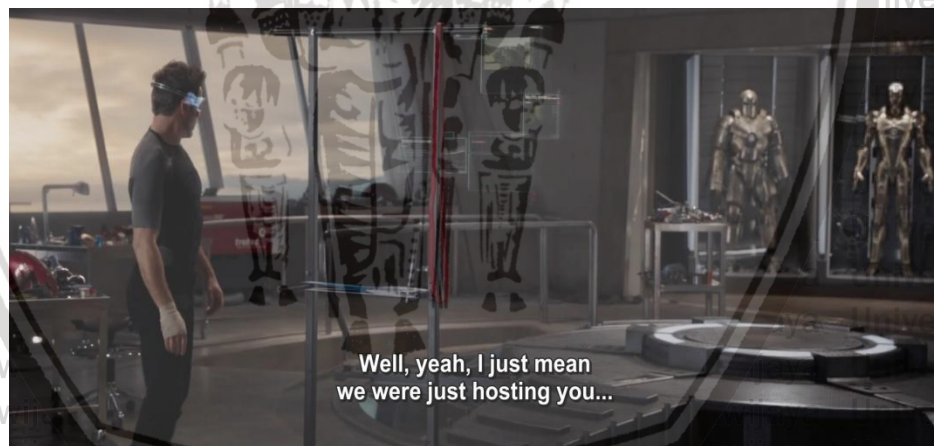
##### 4.1.1.1 First Person Deixis

There is one first person deixis found in this movie transcript. It can be seen in line 511.

(1) Line 511 (00:20:51)

“Well, yeah, I just mean we were just hosting you.”

The word “we” in this utterance (line 511) refers to Tony Stark and Iron Man when they were in the garage and Pepper Potts came to search a crowbar and find that Tony has lied to her. This could be seen in the movie on minute 20.



##### 4.1.1.2 Second Person Deixis

There are two second person deixis found in this movie transcript. It can be found in line 643, and 1305.



(1) Line 643 (00:29:16)

**“That you just died, pal.”**

The word “you” in this utterance (line 643) refers to the Mandarin as

Tony tried to provoke him when the reporter came to interview Tony. Tony tried to provoke him because one of his team member already hurt Tony’s assistant,

Happy Hogan, so Tony want to fight the Mandarin to take revenge. This could be seen by visual support and co-text in the movie on minute 29.



(2) Line 1305 (01:07:25)

**“Got you, pal.”**

The word “you” in this utterance (line 1305) refers to Aldrich Killian as

Tony found the video about his extremis research. Tony tried to investigate Aldrich research because he feels that Aldrich research about extremis has a connection with Mandarin terror. This could be seen by visual support in the movie.



#### 4.1.1.3 Third Person Deixis

There are 62 third person deixis found in Iron Man 3 movie transcript. In this section, writer took the sample from different scene because it shows different context in each conversation. The example taken is in line 25, 44, 51, 55, 61, 87, 1961, 2046, and 2048.

(1) Line 25 (00:01:11)

**“I gave a speech? How was it?”**

The word “it” in this utterance (line 25) refers to Tony Stark’s speech. This could be seen in the movie when Tony talked to Happy Hogan after he gave a speech in the beginning of the party and proved by visual support in the movie on minute 1:





(2) Line 44

**“It started in Bern, Switzerland ’99.”**

The word “it” in this utterance (line 44) refers to the prologue story that is told by Tony Stark in the beginning of the movie. This could be seen in the movie when Tony Stark told the narration story.



(3) Line 51 (00:01:59)

**“Who isn't? He means me.”**

The word “He” in the utterance “He means me” in line 51 covers third person deixis and it refers to Aldrich Killian. In this case, this could be seen by visual support in the movie on minute 1. It was shown when Tony tried to explain Aldrich Killian’s utterances to Maya Hansen when they are on the lift.



(4) Line 55 (00:02:08)

**“Oh, wow, he made it. He made the cut.”**

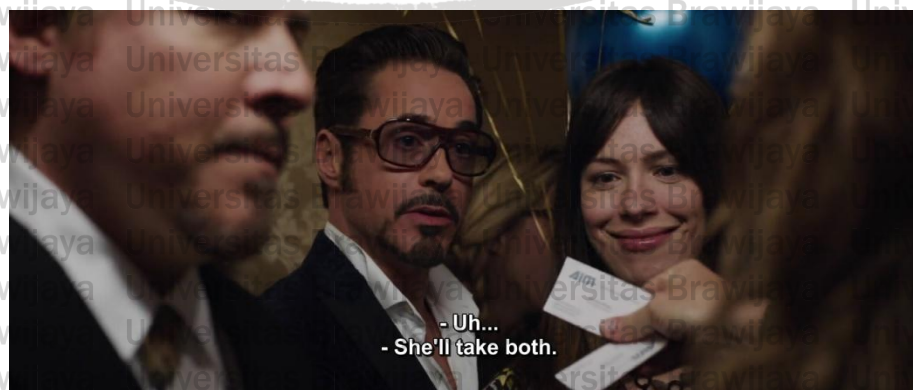
The utterance “he made it. He made the cut” in line 55 covers third person deixis as represented by the word “he” which refers to Aldrich Killian who tried to break through Happy Hogan barricade to the lift. This could be seen by visual support in the movie on minute 2.



(5) Line 61 (00:02:20)

**“She’ll take both.”**

The word “she” in this utterance (line 61) refers to Maya Hansen. This could be seen in the movie when Tony Stark was talking to Aldrich Killian while trying to give his name card to Maya Hansen. It was proved by visual support in the movie also on minute 2.

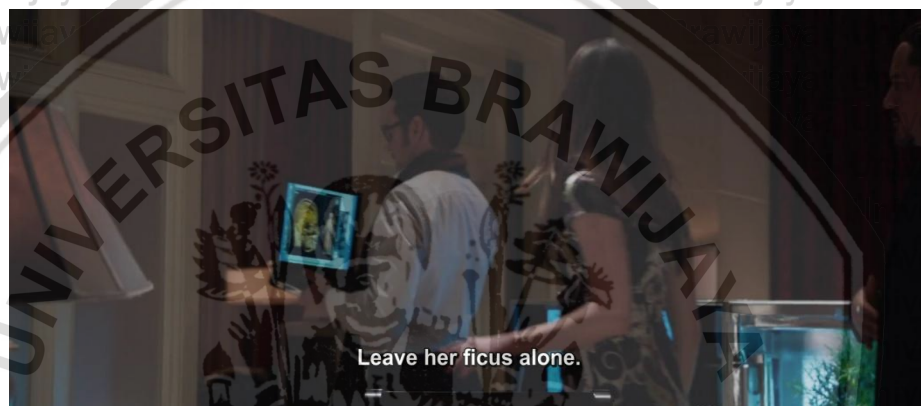




(6) Line 89 (00:03:12)

**“Leave her ficus alone.”**

The word “her” in this utterance (line 89) refers to Maya Hansen. This could be seen in the movie when Tony talked to Happy Hogan not to touch Maya Hansen plant because he was always curious about the plant and the plant itself is dangerous. It is proved by visual support in the movie on minute 3.



(7) Line 1961 (01:44:11)

**“Oh, I’m sorry, they’re only coded to me.”**

The word “they” in this utterance (line 1961) refers to Tony Stark’s armor suit when they come to help Tony Stark and Col. James Rhodes but those suits were only coded to Tony Stark only and Col. James Rhodes could not use it.

This could be seen by visual support in the movie.



(8) Line 2046 (01:51:11)

**“You’re right. I don’t deserve her.”**

The word “her” in this utterance (line 2046) refers to Pepper Potts as

Tony talked to Aldrich Killian in the middle of their fight. Tony felt that he is not the right man for Pepper Potts. This could be seen by visual support in the movie.



(9) Line 2048 (01:51:17)

**“She was already perfect.”**

The word “she” in this utterance (line 2048) refers to Pepper Potts as

Tony talked to Aldrich Killian that Pepper Potts is already a perfect woman even before Aldrich Killian tried to change her into his extremis experiments. This could be seen by visual support in the movie.





#### 4.1.1.4 Time Deixis

The writer only found one time deixis in Iron Man 3 movie transcript. It can be found in line 125.

(1) Line 125 (00:04:47)

“Yeah, those were good times.”

Time deixis here can be found in line 125. “those” in here refers to the time when Tony Stark went to Switzerland in 1999 to attend new year party. It has shown when Tony tells his story. This could be seen in the movie on minute 4.



#### 4.1.1.5 Place Deixis

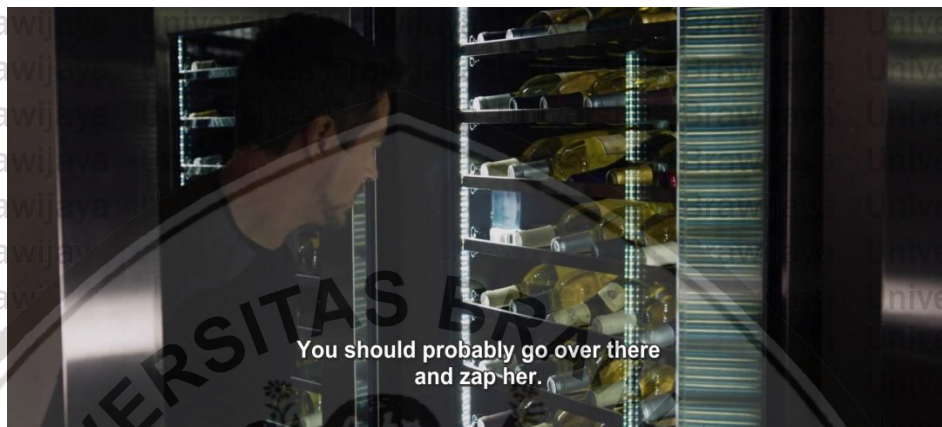
Place deixis in Iron Man 3 movie transcript were found in line 441, 537, 714, 755, 816, and 1542.

(1) Line 441 (00:17:26)

“You should probably go over there and zap her.”

Place deixis here can be found in line 441. The word “there” is still ambiguous. We do not know the intended meaning of “there” if we do not see the context. The word “there” refers to headquarter in Tony Stark’s office. The writer

can identify that the meaning of “there” is headquarter because Happy Hogan already mention it before when he talked to Tony Stark. It was shown by visual context in the movie on minute 17.



(2) Line 537 (00:21:55)

**“You go to bed, I come down here.”**

Place deixis here can be found in line 537. The word “here” is still ambiguous. We do not know the intended meaning of “here” if we do not see the context. The word “here” refers to Tony Stark garage. The writer can identify that the meaning of “here” is Tony Stark garage because it was shown by visual support in the movie on minute 21 when Tony talked to Pepper Potts about his insomnia problem.





(3) Line 714 (00:33:12)

**“Please don't tell me there's a 12-year-old kid.”**

Place deixis here can be found in line 714. The word “there” is still ambiguous. We do not know the intended meaning of “there” if we do not see the context. The word “there” refers to Maya Hansen cars. The writer can identify that the meaning of “there” is Maya Hansen cars because it was shown by visual support in the movie on minute 33 when Tony thinks that Maya brings her child to his house.



(4) Line 755 (00:35:06)

**“Like I said, we can't stay here.”**

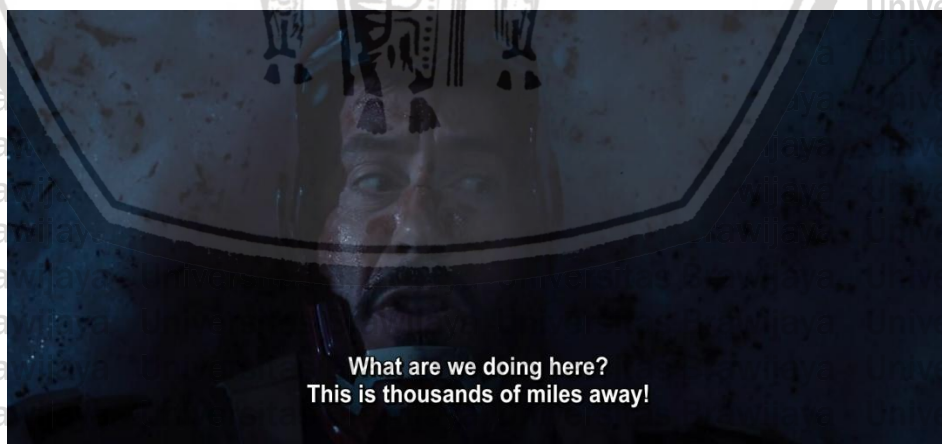
Place deixis here can be found in line 755. The word “here” is still ambiguous. We do not know the intended meaning of “here” if we do not see the context. The word “here” refers to Tony Stark’s house. The writer could identify that the meaning of “here” is Tony Stark’s house because it was shown by visual support in the movie on minute 35 when Tony’s house was attacked by Mandarin’s men.



(5) Line 816 (00:40:46)

“What are we doing here?”

Place deixis here can be found in line 816. The word “here” is still ambiguous. We do not know the intended meaning of “here” if we do not see the context. The word “here” refers to Tennessee. The writer could identify that the meaning of “here” is Tennessee because it was shown by visual support in the movie on minute 40 when Tony talked to Jarvis after landing in Tennessee after attacked by Mandarin’s men.

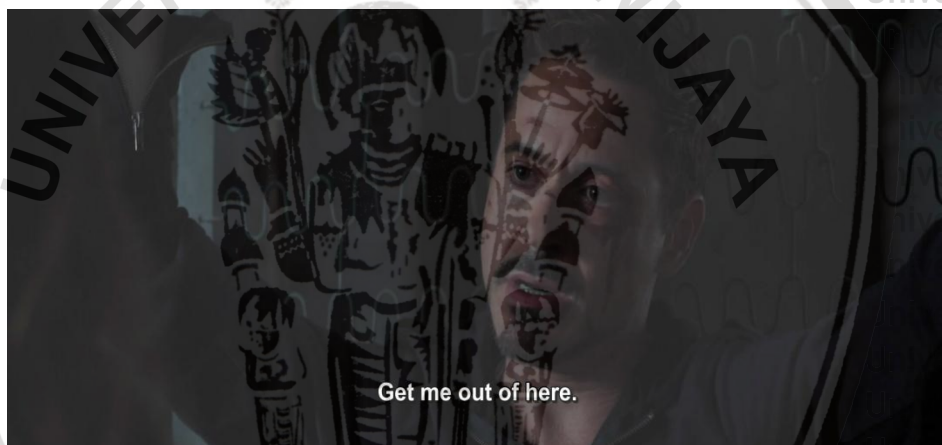




(6) Line 1542 (01:20:17)

**“Get me out of here.”**

Place deixis here can be found in line 816. The word “here” is still ambiguous. We do not know the intended meaning of “here” if we do not see the context. The word “here” refers to Aldrich Killian hideout. The writer can identify that the meaning of “here” was Aldrich Killian hideout because it was shown by visual support in the movie when Tony was arrested by Killian’s men and talked to Maya Hansen about her research.



#### 4.1.1.6 Social Deixis

Social deixis in Iron Man 3 movie transcript were only found in line 1754.

(1) Line 1754 (01:30:47)

**“Sir, this is Tony Stark.”**

Social deixis here can be found in line 1754. The word “Sir” is still ambiguous. We do not know the intended meaning of “Sir” if we do not see the context. The word “Sir” refers to Vice President of United States. The writer could identify that the meaning of “Sir” is Vice President because it was shown by

visual support in the movie when Tony called Vice President of United States and tried to warn him that he may be kidnapped by the Mandarin.



#### 4.1.1.7 Discourse Deixis

There are nineteen discourse deixis found in Iron Man 3 movie transcript.

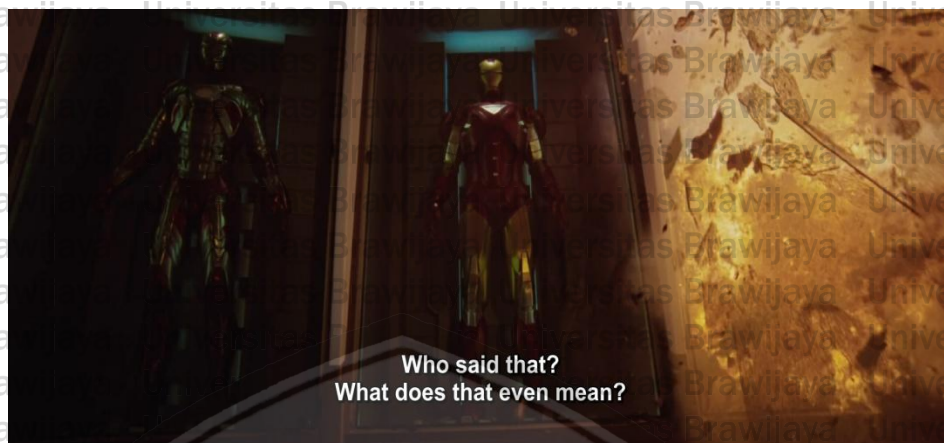
In this section, writer took the sample from different scene because it shows different context in each conversation. The example taken is in line 3, 9, 64, 75, 122, 142, 179, 267, 1650, and 1861.

(1) Line 3 (00:00:13)

“Who said that?”

Discourse deixis can be found in line 3. The audience has to see the previous discourse to know the intended meaning of “who said that?” The word “that” refers to A famous man utterance. It was shown when Tony told his story prologue in the beginning of the movie. This could be seen in the picture.

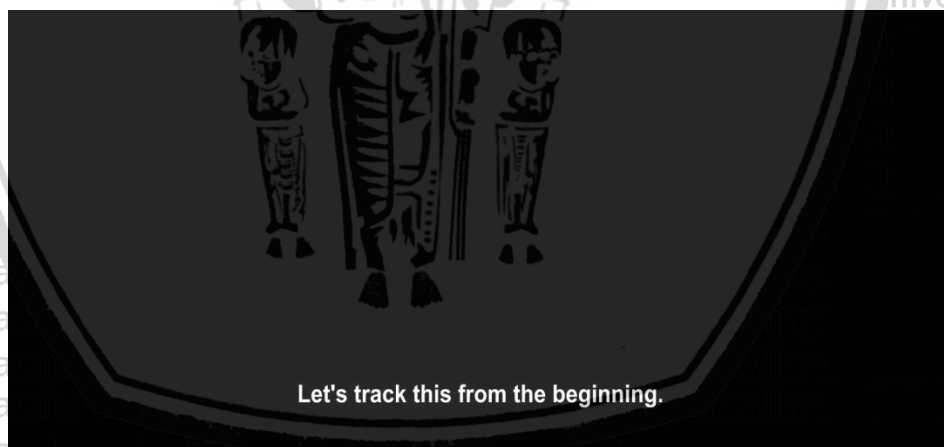




(2) Line 9 (00:00:27)

**“Let’s track this from the beginning.”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 9. The audience has to see the previous discourse to know the intended meaning of “let’s track this from the beginning.” The word “this” refers to the story. It was shown when Tony told his prologue story in the beginning of the movie. This could be seen in the picture.



(3) Line 64 (00:02:28)

**“I see that because it’s on your T-shirt.”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 64. The audience has to see the previous discourse to know the intended meaning of “I see that because it’s on your T-shirt.” The word “that” refers to text in Aldrich Killian T-shirt. It was

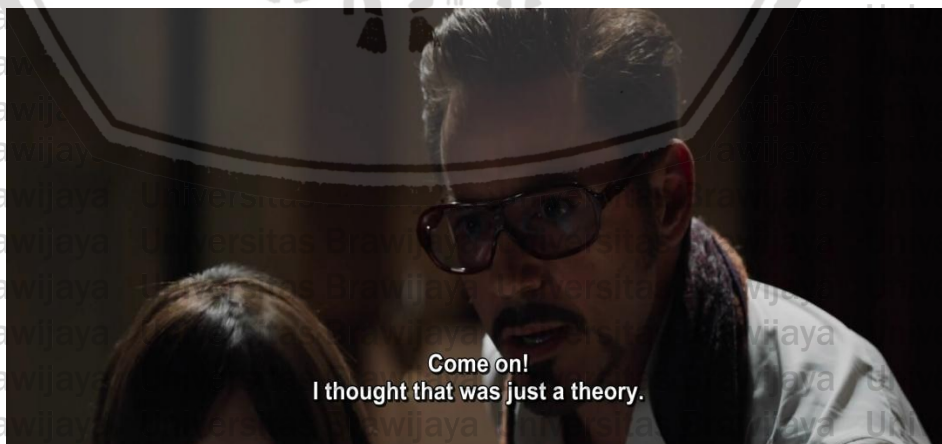
shown when Tony talked to him on the lift. It was shown from visual appearance in the movie on minute 2.



(4) Line 75 (00:02:28)

**“I thought that was just a theory.”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 75. The audience has to see the previous discourse to know the intended meaning of “that was just a theory.” The word “that” refers to the data in the Maya Hansen’s laptop when Tony and Maya discuss Maya research. It was shown from visual appearance in the movie on minute 2.



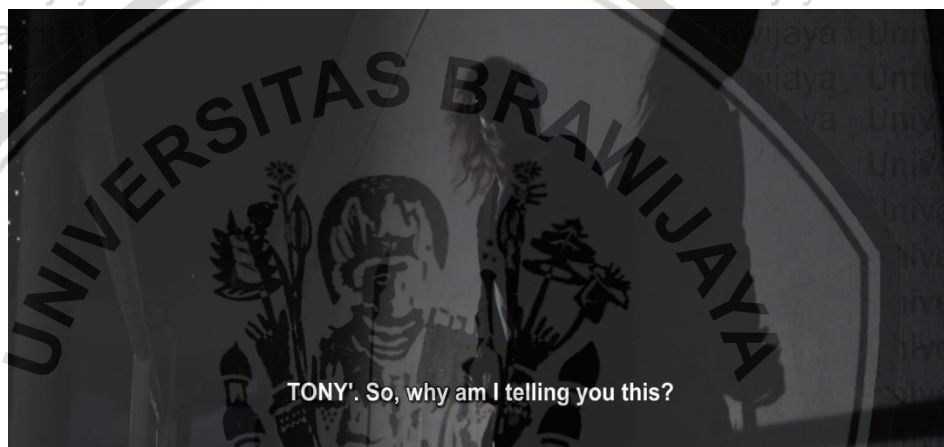


(5) Line 122 (00:04:37)

**“So, why am I telling you this?”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 122. The audience has to see the previous discourse to know the intended meaning of “why am I telling you this”

The word “this” refers to prologue stories which has told previously by Tony Stark. It was shown from visual appearance in the movie on minute 4.



(6) Line 142 (00:05:23)

**“All right, let's do this.”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 142. The audience has to see the previous discourse to know the intended meaning of “let’s do this.” The word

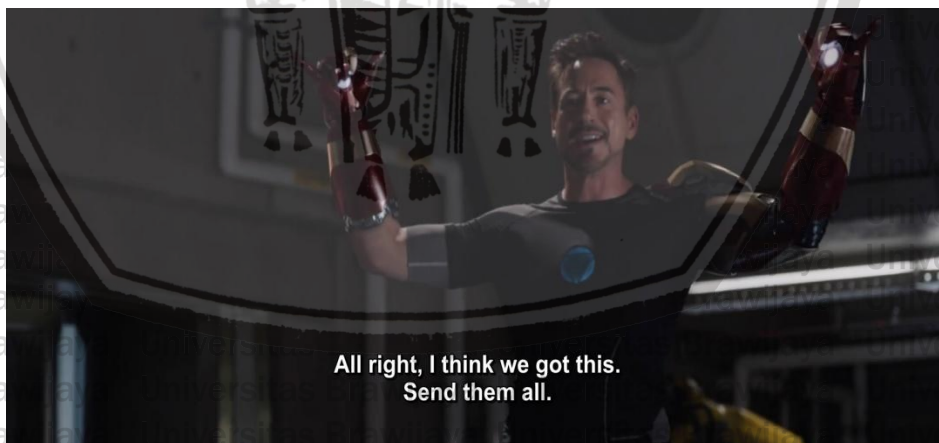
“this” refers to Tony Stark’s new experiments about Iron Man suit. It was shown from visual appearance in the movie on minute 5 when Tony talked to Jarvis to start the experiment.



(7) Line 179 (00:06:49)

**“All right, I think we got this.”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 179. The audience has to see the previous discourse to know the intended meaning of “I think we got this.” The word “this” refers to Iron Man suit that stick on Tony Stark’s body. It was shown from visual appearance in the movie on minute 6 when Tony tried his new experiment.





(8) Line 267 (00:11:00)

**“Are you all right with this, Dick?”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 267. The audience has to see the previous discourse to know the intended meaning of “are you all right with this, Dick?” The word “this” refers to The mandarin. It was shown from visual appearance in the movie when Tony talked to Col. James Rhodes about Mandarin.



(9) Line 1650 (01:25:16)

**“Okay, that wasn't mine to give away.”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 1650. The audience has to see the previous discourse to know the intended meaning of “that wasn’t mine to give away.” The word “that” refers to Tony Stark’s watch which given by Harley Keener. It was shown from visual appearance in the movie when Tony arrested by Mandarin’s men.



(10) Line 1861 (01:37:15)

**“That came out of nowhere.”**

Discourse deixis can be found in line 1861. The audience has to see the previous discourse to know the intended meaning of “that came out of nowhere.”

The word “that” refers to The truck which hit Iron Man’s armor when he crossed the bridge after help The passengers which falls from Air Force one. It was shown from visual appearance in the movie.





## 4.2 Discussion

In this study, the writer used Iron Man 3 movie transcript as the data to be analyzed. The writer analyzed the data by using deixis theory. The writer found 91 deictic expressions in whole movie transcript. The types of deixis are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis based on Levinson's theory (1983).

First person deixis occurred when Tony Stark spoke to Pepper Potts. He used "we" which the word referred to him and his Iron Man suit that the purpose was to hosting Pepper Potts when she came home. Second person occurred when Tony Stark spoke to the reporter. He used "you" which the word itself referred to The Mandarin that the purpose was to provoke him through the reporter interview. The second "you" occurred when Tony Stark watched the video of Aldrich Killian's research. In third person deixis the writer found "he", "she", "they", "them", and "it". All of those deictic expression occurred when Tony Stark spoke about another person.

Place deixis occurred when the encoding of spatial location related to Tony Stark utterance. When Tony said "we can't stay here" the meaning of "here" was relative. If the listener did not know where "here" or the listener did not know the context at that time, it could make different interpretation at that time. The word "here" could be seen from the picture in the movie at that time which meant "here" was Tony Stark house.

Time deixis occurred when encoding related to the time which utterance was spoken by Tony Stark. It had different meaning if it was said by the listener.

When Tony Stark said “*this week*” if the listener did not know the context of the utterance it could make different interpretation meaning of “*this week*”. So the meaning of “*this week*” could be seen from the picture in the movie since the listener did not know *when* the situation happened. It happened when Tony Stark went to Switzerland in 1999.

Discourse deixis occurred when Tony Stark used expression with some utterances to refer to some portions of discourse. For example, when Tony Stark said “*that came out of nowhere*” the word “that” had different meaning if the listener did not know what the context was at that time. The word “that” referred to the truck that hit Iron Man’s armor, this could be seen from the picture of the movie.

Lastly, was social deixis which showed relationship between Tony Stark and the addressee. For example, “Sir, this is Tony Stark.” The word “Sir” was a deictic expression. If it was said by the listener it has the different meaning with different context. The listener also had to know what the context was at that time. The word “Sir” referred to Vice President of United States. This could be seen also from the picture of the movie.

Dealing with the second question of this study, it was found that the meaning of deixis in the study was mainly supported by the theory of linguistic context (Cook, 1982) and eight categories context support. This study found the context: 54 pictures and 46 co-text.

Compared to previous studies, Hasanah (2008), Iksan Udin (2009), and Mustaqimah (2008), these study had similarity in terms of theoretical framework



used (Levinson: 1983) and finding, though the object were different. In this context these studies (including this studies) found five types of deixis as explained in theory, such as person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis.

Related to the previous studies, the present writer found that his findings were different from those previous studies. Hasanah (2004) based on Levinson's theory, studied deixis of headlines published by Kompas during general election 2004. The findings of this research were five kinds of deixis, namely person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis. In her study, person deixis was mostly found in her result because the articles contain opinions report of interview. The writer also found five kinds of deixis which was person deixis appear frequently in Tony Stark's utterances. The different with the present research was the subject of the study. The present research also used Cook's (1982) theory to analyzed deixis meaning.

The second previous studies was conducted by Iksan Udin (2009) entitled "Deixis in The Writing form of Advertisement in Time magazine." He used Renkema's theory to analyzed deixis on electronic products and airlines in Time magazine. The findings of this research were five kinds of deixis namely person deixis (*we, you, he, and she*), place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. In his study, he found two kinds of deixis namely person and place deixis.

The differences between that previous studies and the present research was the theory used, the present research used Levinson theory. Related to findings, in time deixis there was differences in which the object of the present study was a

movie. In time deixis the time was not stated specifically like in that previous studies, because the objects of that previous studies was magazines.

The third previous studies was conducted by Mustaqimah (2008) entitled “Deixis Used By the Main Characters in Corpse Bride Movie.” She focused on analyzing the conversation expressed by the main characters in Corpse Bride movie using the theory of deixis proposed by Stephen C. Levinson. The finding of this research was person deixis that becomes center deixis of the utterances.

Person deixis consists of first person, second person, and third person singular and plural such as *Lord or something, chaperon, dwarf, husband, and boyfriend*. Place deixis in this movie was uttered when the author wanted to show the current location of utterances such as *around here, upstairs, beyond the grave and so on*, and the deixis which was mostly used by the author was time deixis because the sentences and utterances were constructed by the verb tense as the deictic expressions of time deixis such as *kept, will lift, could not, have never, has married, and so on*. The present research had similarity in findings in which the writer also found 5 deixis such as person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. In addition, the writer not only tried to find the types of deixis but also seek the meaning of deixis based on Cook’s theory.

In this research, the writer only analyzed the types of deixis. It is different with pronoun, in which deixis describes words or expressions of which the reference relies absolutely on context. Meanwhile, a pronoun is used to replace a noun. The next researcher hopefully not only focuses on types of deixis but also analyzes the difference between the deixis and pronoun.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the research finding and discussion in the preceding chapter, conclusion and some suggestions were presented. The conclusion was drawn based on the formulated research question. While suggestion was intended to give information to the next writers who were interested in doing further researches in this area.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This study entitled “The Study of Deixis Used by Main Character in The Iron Man 3 Movie Dialogue” focusing on the Tony Stark’s utterances that contain types of deixis. The Iron Man 3 movie transcript as the data of this study is elaborated in two questions. First, the types of deixis used by Tony Stark in the movie Iron Man 3. Second, the meaning of deixis used by Tony Stark in the movie Iron Man 3. In line with the previous chapter, the conclusion of this research can be formulated based on the proposed research question.

Based on the analysis in chapter IV, the writer found 64 person deixis, 6 place deixis, 1 time deixis 1 social deixis and 19 discourse deixis. Therefore the type which is most frequently found in the articles is third person deixis. Third person deixis mostly used because Tony Stark often talking about another people.

The deixis used in the movie entitled Iron Man 3 consisted of five types of deixis which is: person deixis which was divided into first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. The types of deixis were place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The first person deixis was used to indicate the reference to one or more addresser. The second person deixis was used to indicate the reference to one or more addressee, like *you* and *your*. It was an addressee or the hearer of the speaker. In addition, the third person deixis was expressed when the author wanted to show the people who were spoken and they did not refer in the speaker and addressee. The time deixis appeared in the certain period of time when the utterance was produced by the speaker and when event occurs. Meanwhile, place deixis was used to describe a location related to the location of the participant in the speech event, as well as the ones that have been shown in the movie. Social deixis was the marking of social relationship in linguistics expressions which can be shown in the movie. Furthermore, discourse deixis is used to connect the previous discourse to the surrounding utterances to make the utterances clear.

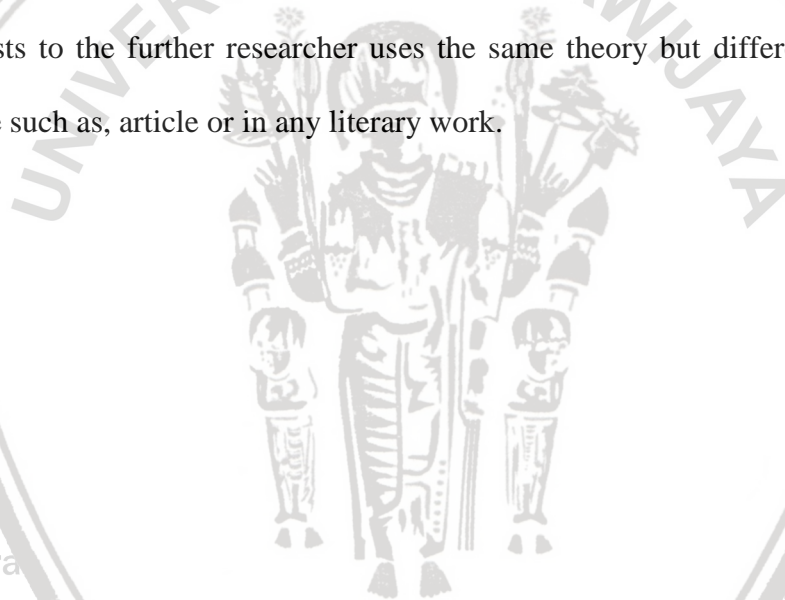
However, in this research, the frequency of those types of deixis which often appear were person deixis, discourse deixis, place deixis, time deixis, and social deixis because it included a person that becomes center deixis of the utterance and it showed a certain time and spatial of place, some portion of the discourse and also show the social relationship in movie entitled Iron Man 3. The meaning of deixis that was used by the main character based on context support, there were co-text and picture of the movie.



## 5.2 Suggestion

In accordance with the findings of this research described previously, there are several points that could be recommended. This study hopefully can provide appropriate references for further researcher to conduct the research in deixis area.

The next researcher can compare deeply between deixis and pronoun in data analysis. In conducting further research, the writer suggests to analyze all the character to achieve optimum result. Not only focuses on types of deixis but also analyzes the difference between the deixis and pronoun. Besides, the writer suggests to the further researcher uses the same theory but different in the data source such as, article or in any literary work.



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# APPENDICES



No.	Line	Utterance	Deixis Word/Phrase	Types of Deixis						Meaning	Context Clue (1982)	Context Reference (hr/mnt/scnd)	
				Person			Time	Place	Social				Discourse
				I	II	III							
1	3	Who said <b>that</b> ?	That							√	A famous man's utterance	Co-text	00:00:13,640 --> 00:00:15,642
2	4	Doesn't matter. I said it because <b>he</b> said it.	He			√					A famous man	Co-text	00:00:15,800 --> 00:00:17,609
3	5	So, now, <b>he</b> was famous	He			√					A famous man	Co-text	00:00:17,760 --> 00:00:19,330
4	9	Let's track <b>this</b> from the beginning.	This							√	The story	Co-text	00:00:27,320 --> 00:00:29,482
5	25	I gave a speech? How was <b>it</b> ?	It			√					Speech	Co-text	00:01:11,640 --> 00:01:13,290
6	28	<b>It's</b> my favourite kind. A winning combo.	It			√					Speech	Co-text	00:01:15,840 --> 00:01:16,841
7	44	<b>It</b> started in Bern, Switzerland '99	It			√					The story	Co-text	00:01:43,360 --> 00:01:46,489

No	Line	Utterance	Deixis Word/Phrase	Types of Deixis						Meaning	Context Clue (1982)	Context Reference (hr/mnt/scnd)	
				Person			Time	Place	Social				Discourse
				I	II	III							
8	47	I never thought <b>they</b> would come back to bite me	They			√					Demon	Co-text	00:01:50,640 --> 00:01:52,847
9	48	Why would <b>they</b> ?	They			√					Demon	Co-text	00:01:52,920 --> 00:01:53,921
10	51	Who isn't? <b>He</b> means me.	He			√					Aldrich Killian	Picture	00:01:59,640 --> 00:02:00,641
11	55	Oh, wow, <b>he</b> made it. <b>He</b> made the cut.	He			√					Aldrich killian	Picture	00:02:08,760 --> 00:02:10,410
12	61	<b>She</b> 'll take both	She			√					Maya Hansen	Picture	00:02:20,640 --> 00:02:22,051
13	64	I see <b>that</b> , because it's on your T-shirt.	That							√	Text in the T-Shirt	Picture	00:02:28,240 --> 00:02:30,720



No	Line	Utterance	Deixis Word/Phrase	Types of Deixis						Meaning	Context Clue (1982)	Context Reference (hr/mnt/scnd)	
				Person			Time	Place	Social				Discourse
				I	II	III							
14	75	I thought <b>that</b> was just a theory.	That							√	The data in the laptop	Picture	00:02:48,880 --> 00:02:51,326
15	80	<b>That's</b> incredible. Essentially, you're hacking into the genetic...	That							√	The data in the laptop	Picture	00:02:57,080 --> 00:02:59,526
16	87	<b>She's</b> not like the others.	She			√					Plant	Picture	00:03:08,240 --> 00:03:10,129
17	89	Leave <b>her</b> ficus alone.	Her			√					Maya Hansen	Picture	00:03:12,320 --> 00:03:13,765
18	96	<b>It's</b> revolutionary.	It			√					Dendritic revitalisation	Picture	00:03:23,720 --> 00:03:25,640
19	103	You almost bought <b>it</b> , didn't you?	It			√					Glasses	Picture	00:03:37,800 --> 00:03:39,689
20	114	<b>She</b> was just talking about <b>it</b> .	She			√					Maya Hansen	Picture and Co-text	00:04:07,120 --> 00:04:08,451
			It			√					Glitch		
21	122	So, why am I telling you <b>this</b> ?	This							√	Prologue story	Co-text	00:04:37,040 --> 00:04:38,929

No	Line	Utterance	Deixis Word/Phrase	Types of Deixis						Meaning	Context Clue (1982)	Context Reference (hr/mnt/scnd)	
				Person			Time	Place	Social				Discourse
				I	II	III							
22	124	and I didn't even know <b>it</b>	It			√					Tony had created demons	Co-text	00:04:43,600 --> 00:04:45,364
23	125	Yeah, <b>those</b> were good times	Those				√				Time when Tony in Switzerland	Co-text	00:04:47,920 --> 00:04:49,763
24	142	All right, let's do <b>this</b> .	This							√	Experiment	Co-text	00:05:23,480 --> 00:05:24,801
25	145	You earned <b>it</b> .	It			√					The cap	Picture	00:05:27,920 --> 00:05:30,241
26	148	Blood on my mat. Handle <b>it</b> .	It			√					Blood	Co-text	00:05:35,880 --> 00:05:38,087
27	179	All right, I think we got <b>this</b> . Send <b>them</b> all.	This							√	The suit that stick on Tony body	Picture	00:06:49,240 --> 00:06:50,810
28	258	<b>It</b> catches explosions in mid-air.	It			√					Bomb disposal	Co-text	00:10:43,960 --> 00:10:45,564



No	Line	Utterance	Deixis Word/ Phrase	Types of Deixis						Meaning	Context Clue (1982)	Context Reference (hr/mnt/scnd)	
				Person			Time	Place	Social				Discourse
				I	II	III							
29	267	Are you all right with <b>this</b> , Dick?	This							√	The Mandarin	Co-text	00:11:00,080 --> 00:11:01,206
30	275	<b>It's</b> not superhero business.	It			√					Stopping The Mandarin	Co-text	00:11:21,200 --> 00:11:22,884
31	417	Then I can see what <b>they're</b> doing.	They			√					Aldrich Killian and Pepper Potts	Picture	00:16:46,720 --> 00:16:48,290
32	425	Tell <b>them</b> to go out for a drink or something.	Them			√					Aldrich Killian and Pepper Potts	Picture	00:17:00,640 --> 00:17:01,846
33	441	You should probably go over <b>there</b> and zap <b>her</b> .	There					√			Headquarter	Picture	00:17:26,080 --> 00:17:28,162
			Her			√					The girl who try to steal some ink		
34	486	<b>They're</b> gonna blow out that wall.	They			√					Team of guys	Co-text	00:19:51,880 --> 00:19:54,247
35	503	<b>That's</b> risky.	That							√	Pepper Potts chance	Co-text	00:20:32,320 --> 00:20:34,243
36	510	<b>He</b> was just...	He			√					Iron Man suit	Picture	00:20:50,200 --> 00:20:51,440

No	Line	Utterance	Deixis Word/ Phrase	Types of Deixis							Meaning	Context Clue (1982)	Context Reference (hr/mnt/scnd)
				Person			Time	Place	Social	Discourse			
				I	II	III							
37	511	Well, yeah, I just mean <b>we</b> were just hosting you...	We	√							Tony Stark and Iron Man	Picture	00:20:51,520 --> 00:20:54,171
38	523	Hey, I admit <b>it</b> .	It			√					Tony spying on Pepper Potts	Co-text	00:21:15,360 --> 00:21:16,361
39	530	and then <b>they</b> 're over, and you still can't explain <b>them</b> .	They  Them			√  √					Tony Stark experience in New York	Co-text	00:21:37,760 --> 00:21:39,961
40	537	You go to bed, I come down <b>here</b> .	Here					√			Tony Stark's garage	Picture	00:21:55,600 --> 00:21:58,729
41	544	<b>They</b> 're part of me.	They			√					Tony Stark's suits	Picture	00:22:12,760 --> 00:22:14,250
42	563	I must have called <b>it</b> in my sleep.	It			√					Tony Stark's suits	Picture	00:23:23,920 --> 00:23:26,321
43	621	Do you mind leaving <b>that</b> on?	That							√	Tv	Picture	00:28:09,120 --> 00:28:10,804



No	Line	Utterance	Deixis Word/Phrase	Types of Deixis						Meaning	Context Clue (1982)	Context Reference (hr/mnt/scnd)	
				Person			Time	Place	Social				Discourse
				I	II	III							
44	624	<b>He</b> thinks <b>it's</b> elegant.	He			√					Happy Hogan	Co-text and Picture	00:28:23,920 --> 00:28:26,844
45	626	<b>He's</b> a stickler for sort of thing.	He			√					Happy Hogan	Co-text	00:28:31,640 --> 00:28:32,846
46	627	Plus, my guys won't let anyone in without <b>them</b> .	Them			√					Badges	Picture	00:28:32,920 --> 00:28:36,049
47	637	Is <b>that</b> what you want?	That							√	Kill The Mandarin	Co-text	00:28:57,760 --> 00:28:59,808
48	643	that <b>you</b> just died, pal.	You		√						The Mandarin	Co-text	00:29:16,320 --> 00:29:17,845
49	678	Are you sure <b>that's</b> not one of <b>his's</b> ?	That  His			√				√	Incident location  The Mandarin	Picture  Co-text	00:31:36,480 --> 00:31:38,721
50	681	Bring <b>her</b> around.	Her			√					Picture of incident location	Picture	00:31:44,280 --> 00:31:46,123
51	709	With <b>her</b>	Her			√					Pepper Pots	Picture	00:33:01,240 --> 00:33:02,730

No	Line	Utterance	Deixis Word/ Phrase	Types of Deixis						Meaning	Context Clue (1982)	Context Reference (hr/mnt/scnd)	
				Person			Time	Place	Social				Discourse
				I	II	III							
52	714	Please don't tell me <b>there's</b> a 12-year-old kid	There					√			In the car	Picture	00:33:12,080 --> 00:33:13,650
53	724	<b>She's</b> not, really.	She			√					Maya Hansen	Picture	00:33:29,520 --> 00:33:31,249
54	727	<b>It</b> was a great night.	It			√					The night when Tony Stark meet Maya Hansen	Co-text	00:33:36,400 --> 00:33:38,721
55	734	Please don't touch <b>her</b> bags.	Her			√					Pepper Potts	Picture	00:33:48,320 --> 00:33:50,971
56	738	Sadly, <b>that</b> is very normal.	That							√	Bunny doll	Picture	00:33:56,920 --> 00:33:58,968
57	741	I got <b>this</b> for you	This							√	Bunny doll	Picture	00:34:02,160 --> 00:34:04,049
58	755	Like I said, we can't stay <b>here</b> .	Here					√			Tony Stark's house	Picture	00:35:06,800 --> 00:35:08,165
59	760	Get <b>her</b> . I'm gonna find a way around.	Her			√					Maya Hansen	Co-text	00:35:23,760 --> 00:35:25,240



No	Line	Utterance	Deixis Word/ Phrase	Types of Deixis						Meaning	Context Clue (1982)	Context Reference (hr/mnt/scnd)	
				Person			Time	Place	Social				Discourse
				I	II	III							
60	761	Stop stopping. Get <b>her</b> . Get outside.	Her			√					Maya Hansen	Co-text	00:35:26,120 --> 00:35:27,565
61	816	What are we doing <b>here</b> ?	Here					√			In Tennessee	Picture	00:40:46,400 --> 00:40:48,482
62	822	Open <b>it</b> , J.	It			√					Iron Man suit	Picture	00:40:57,320 --> 00:40:58,321
63	856	Between <b>that</b> and the wide gauge it's gonna diminish your FPS.	That							√	Potato gun barrel	Picture	00:43:18,560 --> 00:43:22,281
64	887	<b>He's</b> in pain	He			√					Iron Man suit	Picture	00:44:36,760 --> 00:44:38,046
65	902	What's <b>his</b> name?	His			√					The kid who bully Harley Keener in school	Co-text	00:45:14,800 --> 00:45:18,043
66	1040	I guarantee you, <b>he</b> didn't kill anyone.	He			√					Mrs Davis son	Co-text	00:53:13,240 --> 00:53:15,129
67	1305	Got <b>you</b> , pal.	You		√						Aldrich Killian	Picture	01:07:25,280 --> 01:07:27,567

No	Line	Utterance	Deixis Word/ Phrase	Types of Deixis						Meaning	Context Clue (1982)	Context Reference (hr/mnt/scnd)	
				Person			Time	Place	Social				Discourse
				I	II	III							
68	1444	Where is <b>he</b> ?	He			√					The Mandarin	Co-text	01:15:53,760 --> 01:15:55,922
69	1542	Get me out of <b>here</b>	Here					√			Aldrich Killian hideout	Picture	01:20:17,440 --> 01:20:18,441
70	1641	<b>It's</b> a limited edition.	It			√					Tony Stark watch	Picture	01:24:58,160 --> 01:25:00,686
71	1648	Break <b>it</b> , you bought <b>it</b> .	It			√					Tony Stark watch	Picture	01:25:11,760 --> 01:25:13,250
72	1650	Okay, <b>that</b> wasn't mine to give away.	That							√	Tony Stark watch	Picture	01:25:16,760 --> 01:25:19,206
73	1726	You tell <b>him</b> where Pepper is and <b>he'll</b> stop	Him			√					Col. James Rhodey	Picture	01:29:46,320 --> 01:29:48,482
			He			√							
74	1747	If <b>he's</b> right about the location, we're 20 minutes from where Pepper is.	He			√					Trevor Slattery	Co-text	01:30:36,240 --> 01:30:38,720
75	1754	<b>Sir</b> , this is Tony Stark	Sir						√		Vice President	Picture	01:30:47,520 --> 01:30:49,204



No	Line	Utterance	Deixis Word/ Phrase	Types of Deixis						Meaning	Context Clue (1982)	Context Reference (hr/mnt/scnd)	
				Person			Time	Place	Social				Discourse
				I	II	III							
76	1830	I'm gonna swing by, you're just gonna grab <b>him</b> .	Him			√					The guy who fall from airplane	Picture	01:35:33,640 --> 01:35:35,481
77	1852	<b>He</b> 's a chunky monkey, let's get <b>him</b> .	He  Him			√  √					The guy who fall from airplane	Picture	01:36:33,720 --> 01:36:35,360
78	1861	<b>That</b> came out of nowhere.	That							√	The truck	Picture	01:37:15,280 --> 01:37:16,884
79	1864	I think <b>they</b> all made it.	They			√					The people which fall from the airplane	Picture	01:37:19,800 --> 01:37:20,801
80	1961	Oh, I'm sorry, <b>they</b> 're only coded to me.	They			√					Iron Man suit	Picture	01:44:11,480 --> 01:44:13,244
81	2046	You're right. I don't deserve <b>her</b> .	Her			√					Pepper Pots	Co-text	01:51:11,920 --> 01:51:14,207
82	2048	<b>She</b> was already perfect.	She			√					Pepper Pots	Co-text	01:51:17,600 --> 01:51:18,806