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## **DEIXIS USED IN THE MOVIE "TOY STORY: LAMP LIFE" BY DISNEY**

**RULIK SETIANI<sup>1</sup>**

**SINTA NOVIA<sup>2</sup>**

**SIGIT SUHARJONO<sup>3</sup>**

**<sup>1,2,3</sup> UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH KOTABUMI**

[rulik.setiani@yahoo.com](mailto:rulik.setiani@yahoo.com)

**Abstract:** This research is a deixis analysis which is one of the sciences of semantics. This study aims to classify deixis, to find the dominant deixis in movie, and to discover is there any deixis that cannot found in the movie. This research use qualitative descriptive strategy as the method. Researchers used a movie from Disney entitled "Toy Story: Lamp Life" as a medium for researching deixis. There are 5 types of deixis; person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Through the analysis process, it was founded 4 deixis but 1 deixis or social deixis is not founded, researchers used qualitative research method. After researchers classify the data, researchers found the dominant deixis in the movie "Toy Story: Lamp Life" is person deixis, and the deixis did not find is social deixis. Based on the result of the analysis, it is concluded that the movie has so many deixis that the students can use it to be a media to learn deixis in semantic learning.

**Keywords:** Linguistics, Semantics, Deixis, Movie

### **INTRODUCTION**

Semantics is one of the branches in Linguistics that learn about meaning of language. Griffiths (2006) expressed that semantics is a study of meaning from sentences and words, interpreted with the context that used. It is tried to

explain and understand the meaning of pure knowledge of the language that human use. It means semantics learn about the meaning of the sentences and words, and the meaning described with the context that used in the language. Language which human use have

meaning and give human a knowledge with language.

In semantics has one branch namely deixis that learn about the references or perspectives of a word. For example, in the pronoun such as "he" and "she". It is not refers specifically to the person who replaced by the pronoun "he" and "she", because "he" and "she" can be meant anybody. In the movie "Toy Story: Lamp Life" by Disney, there is a dialogue "*We saw the lamp in the antique store*", the word "*We*" is a deixis because that is not refers specifically to who the person. The word "*We*" can refers to every people. In this case the word "*We*" refers to Woody and his friends. That is called person deixis. In addition, the example of that case is "*There we go.*" also has a deixis. The word "*there*" is a deixis because cannot refers specifically to any places. The word "*there*" can be mean some other places if viewer did not look for the context.

In simple way, deixis is learning about the meaning from the context in utterance. The technique to comprehend the connection between structure of language and contextual meaning of utterance is deixis. Because of that, the interpretation when we look

at the dialog in written text depends on the contextual circumstance, the speaker, and the hearer. Therefore, Herman (2019) said the lingual elements this and now in one speech above are deictic expressions, because the utterance has meaning in a certain context, and in order to be correctly interpreted, the speaker and listener must share the same context, which is especially useful in face-to-face communication. That means is, in conversation, always contains meaning and context in every single utterance. The speaker and the listener must deal and connected the context of what they are talking about. And the meaning and context of the utterance called deictic expression, which is deictic expressing can point the context of the conversation.

Furthermore, deixis has some kinds, there are person deixis, spatial deixis, and time deixis. According to Muhyidin (2019) mentions that there are five classifications of deixis, the first is *deixis of person*, second is *deixis of time*, and third is *deixis of place*, the fourth is *discourse deixis*, and the last is *social deixis*. Person deixis refers to the role of the participant in the event of the conversation. Whereas spatial

deixis or also called with place deixis is depends on location of the uttered, depends on place based on the context of uttered. If time deixis is expressing the temporal points in the utterances. The discourse deixis is expresses about the discourse in the sentences, text, dialogue, utterance, or topic. The social deixis is expresses about concerned with the encoding of destination that are relative to participant roles, particularly aspect of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee or speaker and some referent.

In this era, literally English students do not know what deixis is. Even they learn it in the Semantics materials, but they cannot understand what the meaning in deixis, the function, and how to use it. In fact, actually people always use deixis in daily activity. Deixis is an important aspect in language, because deixis can include in conversation, magazine, novel, and movie.

The example of an importance of deixis is in movie. Movies are literary works which is containing words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and expressions in every dialogue by the characters. Movie is containing

dialogues that have many contexts. The way to understand the context of the dialogues with find out the deixis in it. In the movie there are dialogues between characters in which there are many words that contain elements of deixis, which can be analysed in research.

Furthermore, the movie which the researchers will analyse is Toy Story: Lamp Life which is produced by Disney. This movie is a short movie with 7 minutes duration and as the Toy Story prequel that first released on Disney+ Hotstar on January 31, 2020. This movie focuses on the story and adventures of Bo Beep before she met Woody again after several years, they are separate. The reason why researchers interested on this movie is because this movie has so many deictic expressions that noticed by the researchers, this movie uses daily conversation in dialogues. This movie also is a short movie, so the viewers will not bore when watching and learning with this movie. For the reason above, the researchers argue that this movie is an effective media to analyse deixis because there are so many deictic expressions but the duration of movie ideals and not make

the students bored when learning with this movie.

There are many previous researchers that had analyse about deixis in their research paper. Because deixis is an interesting topic to be discussed. The first has been conducted by Setyawati (2013) entitled "*The Analysis Of Deixis Of The Novel "Emma" By Jane Austen*". it was focus on the discussion about deixis in novel. The second research has been conducted by Merentek (2016) entitled "*Deiksis Dalam Film Cinderella*". This research focus on the analysis about deixis in movie. The third has been conducted by Utami (2017) entitled "*An analysis of deixis in lois lowry's novel "the giver"*".

Based on the phenomenon above, the researchers are very interested in knowing what are the meaning, the different, the uses, and the function of the deixis. The researchers choose a movie as a media to analyse deixis, because movie is containing enough dialogues which is good to analyse. The researchers use this topic because this topic will be a proper media to learn deixis in semantic for English Students. The dialogues of this movie relatable to learning deixis in semantic because using daily conversation. This analysis

would discover deixis by using the character's dialogues and classified it based on the types of deixis in Semantics.

The objectives of the study are: (1) to classify the types of deixis which found in the Movie "Toy Story: Lamp life" by Disney, (2) to find what deixis are dominant in the Movie "Toy Story: Lamp life" by Disney and (3) to find what deixis that are not found in the Movie "Toy Story: Lamp life" by Disney.

Deixis divided into some classification, Muhyidin (2019) mention that there are thee (5) classifications of deixis, the first is deixis of person, second is deixis of time, the third is deixis of place, the fourth is discourse deixis, and the last is social deixis. Muhyidin (2019) and Levinson (1983) that mention 5 classifications of deixis, the first is *deixis of person* that refers on person or pronoun in the utterance, second is *deixis of time* that refers on the time such as *now, then, tomorrow, yesterday*, the third is *deixis of place* or *spatial deixis* that refers on the place or the location, the fourth is *discourse deixis* , and the last is *Social Deixis*.

Person deixis contained by pronouns, for example *I, You, They, We* ,

*She, He, It.* The person deixis usually associated with participants in a language activity. Muhyidin (2019) Person deixis is a personal pronoun that is extra textual, which serves to replace a reference outside the discourse. That statement means in a language have some elements, there is a word that replaced by pronoun. According to Huang (2007), time deixis is concerned with the ending of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance is produced in a speech event. Therefore, Sari (2015) said that the various times involved in and referred to in an utterance have been referred to it as time, or temporal deixis. This includes time adverbs such as "now," "then," "soon," and so on, as well as various tenses. It is clarifying about time or temporal refers to the various time in the language. The example can be "now", "then", "soon", "yesterday", "today", "tomorrow". Yule (2010) said that place deixis is when words and phrases used to point a location that does not have specified meaning or the place is relative, such as, 'here', 'there', 'near that' are called spatial deixis. The word 'here', 'there', 'near that' can be mean in anywhere and the meaning is not fixed where the relative location of

people and things is being indicated. They can also be deictically clarified to the participants' place and time of speaking. Putri & Budiarsa (2018) stated that discourse deixis encodes reference to portion of discourse. Discourse deixis is not one of the basic deictic categories. By means of this device we can refer to portions of discourse, as in "in the last paragraph", "this story", sentence-initial "therefore", "in conclusion", "anyway", "all in all", where the reference is relative to the utterance. According to Noerrofi'a & Bahri (2019) said that a specific relationship between a speaker and an addressee act as the medium through which relational social deixis occurs. Additionally, kinship phrases are frequently used since they highlight the participants in a speech's personal ties or blood bond.

Also Noerrofi'a & Bahri (2019) stated that the social context is relevant to the interpretation of social deixis purposes. It also illustrates how the objectives of employing social deixis could be established or determined in such a scenario. Given that context contains the pragmatic essential concept, it is regarded as having the most influence. It is the key that

unlocks the intended meaning or the appropriate pragmatic interpretation of an expression

## **METHOD**

To discover research outcomes in this study, the researchers used a qualitative descriptive strategy. According to Tracy (2013), empirical and theoretical data may be employed in qualitative research to comprehend particular concepts and forecast future paths that exist in context. Thus, empirical refers to techniques for gaining information through human observations and senses, but theoretical refers to a concept or mind-set based on existing ideas, as well as theories utilized as a basis for action. Meanwhile, Creswell (2014) Qualitative research is used to investigate and comprehend the meaning of individuals or groups in relation to a social or human problem. It can be written or spoken data gathered from observed people or behaviours, as well as study categories and trends. In qualitative research, interpretive research is the process through which a person obtains the information or understanding that exists in all human

action. Based on the description above, the researcher can conclude that qualitative research is a method to describe how, when, and where a phenomenon occurs. Qualitative research points out the meaning, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, descriptions of things, and so on.

The data used in the study is based on the script of the dialogues in the movie "Toys Story: Lamp Life" by Disney. The data resource for this research is aspect of deixis in the movie "Toys Story: Lamp Life" by Disney which includes person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. This movie consist of several dialogues and this movie published in Disney+ Hotstar in January 31, 2020. The instrument used in this research is the movie "Toys Story: Lamp Life" by Disney. The data collecting techniques in qualitative research are used to obtain field data, such as questioners, documentation, interviews, observation, or triangulation. Sugiyono (2012) explains that the most strategies step in the research is the data collection techniques, which aim to obtain data. However, in this research, the

researcher used a document or movie as the way to collect the data. The data collecting techniques in this research is the use of watching technique and note technique. The watching technique is done by watching the movie and using the aspect of deixis. Whereas, note technique use to find out the kind of deixis by use the data card that was prepared before.

Meanwhile, the data analysis technique used in this research is deixis analysis. Here are the steps are taken regarding the qualitative data analysis process. Firstly, identify movie and select the data by the dialogues, secondly, classify the data into raw data which is next categorized based on deixis aspects, find out the words that containing deixis aspects, and every word that containing deixis, including person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis, must be had different meaning depends on the context of the dialogues. And break down the data to find the meaning in every data.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The researchers have analysed five types of deixis which consists of person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The data were taken by each dialogue of the short movie "Toy Story: Lamp Life" by Disney. Then, the data were classified to determine types of deixis, the dominant deixis, and the deixis was not found in the short movie "Toy Story: Lamp Life" by Disney. After that, presented based on each type in the deixis.

The first part of person deixis that the researcher will analyse is first person deixis. First person deixis is grammaticalization of the speakers that refers to speaker self. *I, Me, Myself, My, Mine* or plural pronouns (*we, us, ourselves, our, ours*) are the example of first person. In the conversation, first person is the perspective of who the speakers. In this movie, there are 30 kinds of first-person deixis, the dominant used of first-person deixis is "**we**" with 18 times used. Then followed by "**I**" with 8 times, the last are "**me**" with 2 times and "**us**" with 2 times. The data are as follows: Woody: "**We** saw The Lamp in the antique store, and that led me here to you".

The bold word is first person deixis. **We** refers to the Woody and friends when they came to the antique store. The pronoun **we** formed because Woody is not alone. Woody with his friends, and it makes the plural pronoun.

1. Woody: "We saw The Lamp in the antique store, and that led **me** here to you."

The bold word is first person deixis. **Me** refers to the Woody, because Woody is the first person perspective in this dialogue and word **me** direct to Woody.

2. McDimple: "Whoa, whoa, whoa. Okay let **me** get this straight."

The bold word is first person deixis. The pronoun **me** refers to McDimple. **Me** as a deixis incorporated because there is no other subject except McDimple. Because of that, the deixis used is deixis person.

3. Bo: "Ah, the lamp. Girl, do **we** miss the lamp?"

The bold word is first person deixis. The pronoun **we** is person deixis. **We** is refers to Bo and McDimple.

4. Bo: "So, after **we** left molly, **we** went to the new family."

The bold word is first person deixis.

The pronoun **we** refers to Bo and her friends when Bo still with The Lamp. **We** is a person deixis.

5. Bo: "They had a little Girl, and she loved **us**".

The bold word is first person deixis. The pronoun **us** is person deixis. This pronoun refers to Bo and The Lamp.

6. Bo: "**We** had some nice moments."

The bold word is first person deixis. The pronoun **we** is person deixis that refers to Bo, The Lamp, and the girl in family.

7. Bo: "**we** got put up."

The bold word is first person deixis. The pronoun **we** is person deixis and it refers to Bo, the Sheeps, and the Lamp.

8. Bo: "**We** still tried to get play time."

The bold word is first person deixis. The pronoun **we** is person deixis and refers to Bo, the Sheeps, and the Lamp.

The second is time deixis is the deixis that have meaning of time. The time deixis refers to the time of the speaker utterance. Not refers to the background time of the conversation, but the time that the speaker uttered. The example of time deixis is *yesterday*, *tomorrow*, *someday*. Time deixis is



about the time uttered in the conversation that the meaning can be anytime, there is no specific meaning of time. In this movie, times deixis used only 4 times. The data are as follows:

1. Bo: "And **then** a Fork leads you to Bo?"

The bold word is time deixis. The word **then** is time deixis. This word not refers to the any specific time. The word **then** here is just refers to the timeline of the story which is told by woody.

2. Woody: "Bo, what happen in all **that time**? Do you ever miss the lamp?"

The bold word is time deixis. The word **that time** is refers to the time when Bo still with The Lamp. This is time deixis.

3. Bo: "And **then**"...

The bold word is time deixis. The word **then** is time deixis, it means the time after the Bo and the friends get trouble in their journey.

4. Bo: "Till **one day**"...

The bold word is time deixis. The words **one day** is time deixis. This word no refers to specific time. This words means the time that something will happen in Bo's journey.

The third is place deixis is a deixis that pointing to the place that

uttered in a dialogue. Place deixis does not refer to the specific place. The pointing of the place in the dialogue is refers to the context and background of the dialogue. Place deixis classify the location by the meaning, which is the meaning of the location is relative or ambiguity. The word of location that have specified place does not a deictic expression. The example of spatial deixis is *here, there, this, these*. In this movie, place deixis used only 5 times. The data are as follows:

1. Woody: "We saw The Lamp in the antique store, and that led me **here** to you."

The bold word is place deixis. The word **Here** refers to place that woody meet Bo in the carnival, because in woody perspective when he said *here* is in the carnival.

2. Man 1: "Okay, **here** it is."

The bold word is place deixis. The word **here** is place deixis. Refers to the family's home that Bo stays.

3. Man 1: "That ought do it. **There** we go."

The bold word is place deixis. The word **there** is place deixis and refers to the place that

the man placed Bo and The Lamp.

4. Boy 1: "Whoa! Cool! Look at all **this** stuff!"

The bold word is place deixis. The word **this** is place deixis. **This** is refers to the place of Bo, The Sheeps, and The Lamp.

5. Boy 1: "Look at **this**!"

The bold word is place deixis. The word **this** in this scene is place deixis, and refers to the someplace that the boy sees.

The fourth is discourse deixis is a reference to certain parts of the discourse that has been given or is being developed. Discourse deixis is shown by anaphora and cataphora. A reference is said to be metaphor if the reference points to the thing to be mentioned. A word can be called a discourse deixis if it refers to a definite part of the text where the referent is made into current discourse. In this movie, discourse deixis used 6 times. The data are as follows:

1. Woody: "We saw The Lamp in the antique store, and **that** led me here to you."

The bold word is discourse deixis. The word **that** is discourse

deixis. This word is not pointing to any place. Refers to the dialogue, **that** in this sentence refers to the story of how woody met the Lamp in the antique store, not refers to the place of antique store.

2. McDimple: "Whoa, whoa, whoa. Okay let me get **this** straight."

The bold word is discourse deixis. The word **this** is discourse deixis. This word not refers to any place, but the meaning of **this** is refers to the story that woody told to Bo and McDimple.

3. Bo: "**That** is nothing."

The bold word is discourse deixis. The word **that** is discourse deixis. **That** in this sentence not refers to any place but refers to the story of woody's journeys.

4. Woody: "**that** bad, hah?"

The bold word is discourse deixis. The word **that** is discourse deixis. The word **that** in this sentence not refers to any place but refers to the story of Bo's and The Lamp.

5. Bo: "Just like **that**, we were settled."

The bold word is discourse deixis. The word **that** is discourse deixis. The word that in this

sentence not refers to any place but refers to the story of Bo's journeys.

6. Woody: "Whoa, Bo. **That's** incredible. **That** all happened?"

The bold word is discourse deixis. The word **that** is discourse deixis. The word that in this sentence not refers to any place but refers to the story of Bo's journeys.

After the researchers finished the analysis of the data, the researchers discover the types of the deixis that found in the movie of *"Toy Story: Lamp Life"* by Disney are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, and discourse deixis. The type of deixis that not found in this movie is social deixis.

There are some literary works that conduct almost the same topic that will be researched by the writer. First is a graduating paper from UDINUS Semarang written by Nur Kholis, (2007) the title is *"An Analysis of Deixis in the Novel "Treasure Island" by R.L. Stevenson"*. This study is made to analyse the deixis used in the novel *"Treasure Island"* by R.L. Stevenson. The research problems of this study are the analysing to be focused on five kinds of deixis used in novel

*"Treasure Island"* and the contexts of that.

The second is taken from graduating paper from UNDIP Semarang by Ike Endah Rachmawati (2011). It has entitled *"The Use of Person Deixis in Relation to Politeness Function"* (A case study among the students of English Department Program class 2007, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University Semarang). This essay explains about person deixis that is used by university students of English Department Program 2007 in Faculty of Humanities of Diponegoro University Semarang. The purposes of this study are describing the communication strategy among the university students regarding the use of person deixis, and describing the social factors behind the use of certain person deixis by English students. This study is shown that the relationship between person deixis and politeness in the real communication in faculty of humanities, Diponegoro University Semarang

## CONCLUSION

After analysed the data and classifying them based on the forms of deixis, it is clear that show the deixis analysis which appear in research finding. The researcher intends to discuss the finding that has been investigated in this section to answer the research question. in the movie of "Toy Story: Lamp Life" by Disney the researcher found four deixis. The researcher has classified the form of deixis that found in this movie are the person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, and discourse deixis. The deixis expression in the form of person deixis found as the highest deixis expression used in the movie. Then, deixis expression in the form of place deixis found as the lowest one. The otherwise, the deixis expression in the form of social deixis is not found in any dialogues in this movie.

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