

**DEIXIS USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS
OF *CORPSE BRIDE* MOVIE**

THESIS

Presented to

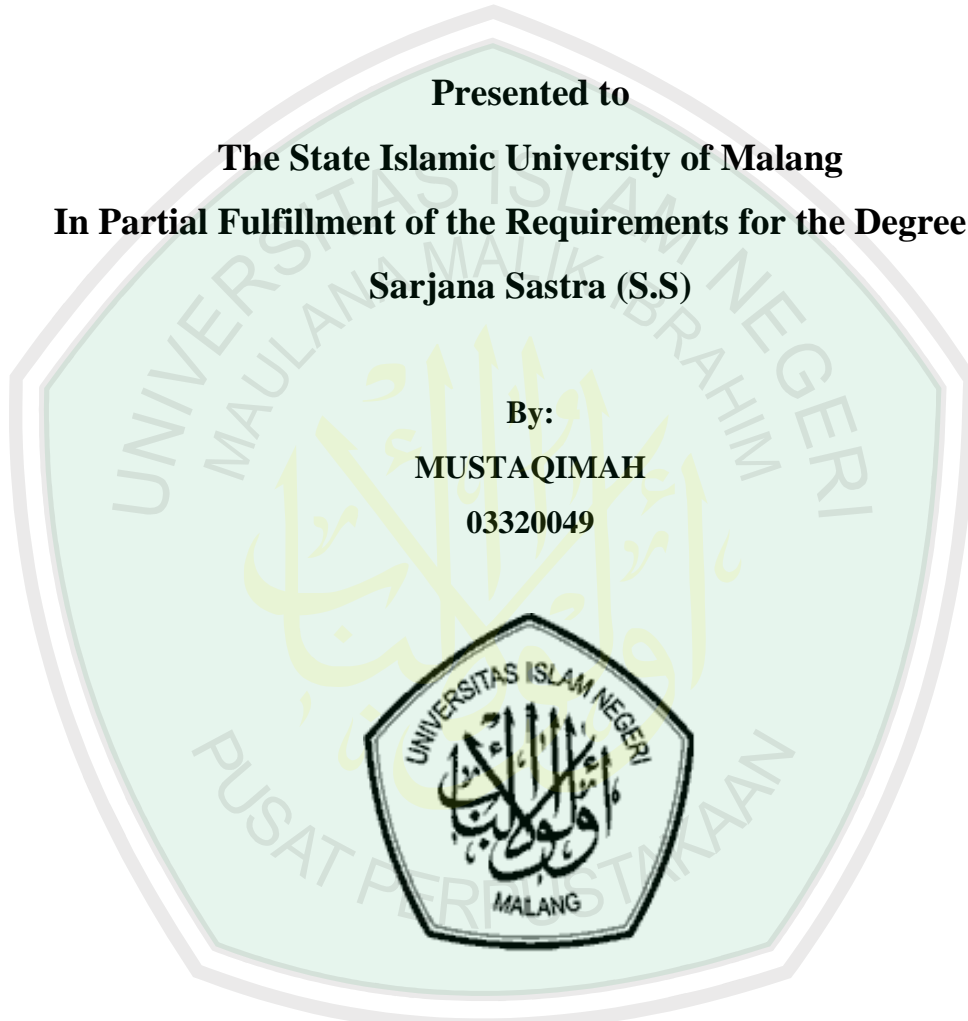
The State Islamic University of Malang

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra (S.S)**

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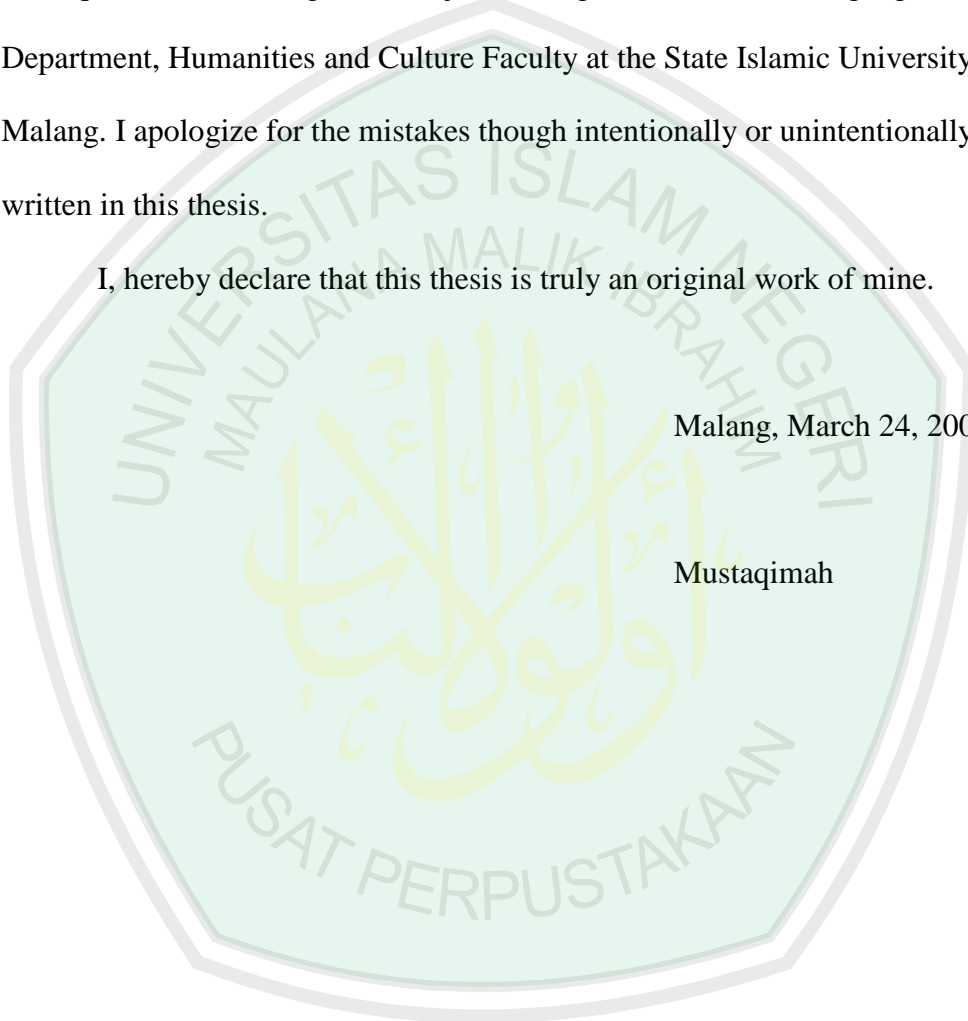
CERTIFICATE OF THE THESIS AUTHORSHIP

This is to certify that the Sarjana's thesis of "*Deixis Used By the Main Characters of Corpse Bride Movie*" by Mustaqimah has been approved to fulfill the requirements for Degree of Sarjana in English Letters and Language Department, Humanities and Culture Faculty at the State Islamic University of Malang. I apologize for the mistakes though intentionally or unintentionally written in this thesis.

I, hereby declare that this thesis is truly an original work of mine.

Malang, March 24, 2008

Mustaqimah



MOTTO

"LIFE FOR TODAY"

NOTHING IS EASY BUT NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE



DEDICATION

This Thesis Is Dedicated To:

MY FATHER AND MOTHER

Who always give me their irreplaceable endless loves and prays,
The greatest inspiration in my way of life. I'm proud to be your younger
daughter. I hope that I can make you happy in this world and hereafter.

Thanks for anything that have given

I Love You So Much

MY BROTHERS, SISTERS, AND ALL OF MY BIG FAMILY

Who always support me to finish this study,

Special for "Mz Hadi"

Thanks for the pray and everything.

MY BEAUTIFUL NIECE "MAULA" AND THE CUTEST NEPHEW "NABIEL"

Who always make me smile; because of you I have big spirits to finish this
study and to face the reality of this life.

I need you

ALL OF MY BEST FRIENDS WHEREVER THEY ARE

Special for: "Mona" Filah, Nenx i2L, "Kakek" Fadly, "Papa" Madi & "Si Ketjil"
Nasywa, and H5 & LeLy.

Thanks for the togetherness and friendship.

"EX" MY BOY (honey-bee)

Who always beside me whenever I want, I'm sorry if I never be able to make
you happy, I believe that you will get 'other' better than me.

Thank a bunch

EVERYONE

Who cannot be mentioned one by one

Thank you so much

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Bismillahirrohmanirrohim

In the name of Allah the Compassionate the Merciful. All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the world, the Master and the Creator of everything in the universe, the destroyer of all oppressors and the hope of the oppressed, who always blessed me so that I can finish writing this thesis. Peace be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW who had guided us from the darkness to the lightness with Islam as the religion which makes us understand right and wrong things.

This thesis, entitled “Deixis Used by the Main Characters in Corpse Bride Movie” is intended to fulfill the requirements for achieving the Degree of Sarjana in Humanities and Culture of the State Islamic University of Malang. Finishing this thesis is not a simple thing at all and I have spent my great deal of time and really give me a valuable experience. I realize that this thesis report would not have been completed without any contributions, motivations, and supports from many people.

Therefore, I express my deepest gratitude to my advisor Drs. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd. for his valuable guidance, patience, and suggestions. I also want to express my sincere thanks to:

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5. All of my best friends wherever they are who have give me anything. Special for: “Mona” Filah, Nenx i2L, “Kakek” Fadly“, “Papa” Madi and Nasywa.

Thanks for the togetherness and friendship.

6. My “ex” boy (*Honey-bee*) who always beside me whenever I want. Thanks for the big love that you have given to me, sorry if I never be able to make you happy.

7. Everyone who cannot be mentioned one by one. Thanks a lot...!!!

My thesis hopefully is useful for everyone who needs it and the constructive criticism and also the suggestions are expected from the readers.

ABSTRACT

Mustaqimah. 2008. Deixis Used By the Main Characters in Corpse Bride Movie
The Advisor : Drs. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd.
Key Words : Deixis, Language

In daily life, language is unseparable because language is the main instrument of communications. Language is the mirror of human reality. Human being uses language to express feelings, responded phenomena, and share an idea. Due to this fact, we realize that language has a big deal in understanding the message of communication.

This study is focused on analyzing the conversation expressed by the main characters in Corpse Bride movie using the theory of deixis proposed by Stephen C. Levinson. Deixis is a part of discourse analysis study and concerned with meaning that is inferred from an utterance of sentence but that is not condition for the truth of that utterance or sentence.

The writer uses descriptive qualitative research. The data are in the form of utterances or words from the dialogue of the movie. In the data analysis, the writer uses some process of analysis: categorizing the data which is deixis types, analyzing the data than interpreting the data and the last process is making conclusion from analyzing, interpreting, and discussing process.

The result of study shows that the forms of deixis are person deixis that becomes center deixis of the utterances. Person deixis consists of first person, second person, and third person singular and plural. Place deixis in this movie is uttered when the author wants to show the current location of utterances, 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.

Based on those findings, the writer suggests the next researcher to make more complete analysis on the same field, because every literary work especially movie has its own uniqueness.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.7 Background of the Study

In this society, human being cannot live alone. They need to cooperate with other people around them. So that, they need language to communicate each other in order to share, support their own identity, build social contact, and influence others to feel, think, and have an action as they want. And also, we can offer something, refuse something, and show what in our mind in spoken and written forms.

Language is used in written and verbal communication. Grundy (1993: 7) states that a proper understanding of 'verbal' in 'verbal communication' requires an understanding of certain characteristics of language. So, the focus of language itself is an instrument with which objectives can be achieved. This instrument cannot be looked at separating from speakers and listeners, writers and readers.

In studying language, discourse analysis has an important role to know what in that interpretation. According to Brown and Yule (1993: 9), discourse analysis is the study of how human being used the language to communicate and in particular, how addressees work on linguistic messages in order to interpret them. In other words, discourse analysis is the frame work which deals with the language in use and how the language users intend to convey

the meaning. Through discourse studies, we can study how the speakers and addressees communicate to each other.

Movies are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and in turn, affect them. Movie as 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 is also one of communication instruments and a motion picture that we can enjoy the visualization of written form into a complete moving image of screen. 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 has their own style and way of life reflected within. As a matter of facts, movie can give further role as equipment in specific studies and technology.

As a media power, movie can arise influence toward the viewer, and in many cases, the influences often appear negative that positive. It is clear that every movie has social and moral responsibility carried inside in performing in front of public audiences. Movie cannot be viewed in one sight angle like entertainment; it has other inevitable angle as a means of education. People can learn everything in movie, so, we can conclude that the people as audience often imitate language or everything in the movie, like fashion, new habits, and also accessories. Most people, from the children until the old man do that.

Actually, there are many genres of movies, such as animation, drama, action, horror, and many others. But in this study, animation film is selected because animation movie is very time-consuming and often very expensive to produce. In this study, "Corpse Bride" movie is chosen because the language used is easy to understand and it has many aspects of deixis types. Besides, from "Corpse Bride" movie we also find the meaning of sacrifice and loyalty. It is appeared when the corpse bride want to wait for someone who will marry her even she has died and finally, she has to make a sacrifice on someone's behalf who loved.

Furthermore, the conversations in "Corpse Bride" 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. Therefore, the conversations between Victor Van Dort, Victoria Everglot, and Corpse Bride as the main characters in this movie are studied using deixis theory because it is always contextual. It is contextual because to know the reference of some words or utterances depends on the context.

Deixis is a little part of discourse analysis, which studies reference. Discourse is a discipline devoted to the investigation of the relationship between form and function in verbal communication (Renkema, 1993: 1). Verbal communication relates to the spoken language, while written language is in the form of texts. Therefore, discourse is different from text. Discourse only focuses on process, while text focuses on language production. Thus, in

studying a language, discourse analysis has an important role to identify what in the interpretation process occurred. Furthermore, Levinson (1992: 54) says that the single most obvious way in the relationship between language and context which is reflected in the structures of language themselves is through the phenomenon of deixis. In addition, Grundy (2000:272) states that deixis is the indexical property of a closed class consisting of demonstratives such as their reference is determined in relation to the point of origin of the utterance in which they occur.

The deixis theory is proposed by Karl Buhler. Deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of an utterance or a speech event. Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expression being "near speaker" versus "away from speaker" (Yule; 1996:9). Deictic expression is an expression that refers to the personal, temporal, or spatial aspect of an utterance, and whose meaning therefore depends on the context in which it is used. Deictic words are words with a reference point which is speaker or writer dependent and is determined by the speaker's or writer's position in space and time (Renkema; 1983:76).

Deixis linguistically refers to words like now and then, words that have meanings "change quickly depending on the time or space in which they are uttered". Deixis has some relevance to analysis of conversation and pragmatics. It is often and best described as "verbal pointing", that is to say pointing by means of language. The linguistic forms of this pointing are called

deictic expressions, deictic markers or deictic words; they are also sometimes called indexical. In addition, Brinton (2000:111) states that the word deixis, from the Greek word meaning “to point”, denotes the marking of objects and events with respect to a certain reference point, which is usually the time and place of speaking (the speaker’s here and now).

Every linguist has his or her own opinion around part of deixis, but the discussion in this study focuses on three types of deixis namely person, time, and place deixis. This study has relation to the previous research on the same field conducted by Binti Choirul Hana (2006) studies “Deixis on Garfield in the Jakarta Post”. In addition Kurnia Fatmawati (2006) “A Descriptive Study on the Deixis used in “Opinion Sections” Published by “Tempo Magazines”. They found the five types of deixis in a form of written language. Different from Hana and Fatmawati’s study, this study only focuses on three types of deixis namely person, time, and place deixis by using Levinson theory in the form of oral language.

1.8 Problem of the Study

Based on the previous background above, the problems proposed as follows:

1. How are the deixis used in the conversations of the main characters in “Corpse Bride” movie?
2. What kinds of deixis are used in “Corpse Bride” movie?

1.9 Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to explain descriptively how the deixis is used in the conversations of the main characters of “Corpse Bride” movie, and it also explains descriptively the kinds of deixis used in the conversations by the main characters of “Corpse Bride” movie.

1.10 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study only focuses on analyzing the three types of deixis based on Levinson theory, which are used on the conversations between Victor Van Dort (Johnny Depp), Corpse Bride (Helena Bonham Carter), and Victoria Everglot (Emily Watson) in “Corpse Bride” movie. Whereas, the focus of this study deals with the three types of deixis used in the utterances, namely person, time, and place deixis.

1.11 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give both theoretical and practical contributions on the area of discourse analysis, particularly on analyzing the deixis in oral language.

Theoretically, the findings of this study are expected to contribute the development of discourse study, especially, the deixis used in oral language. Practically, the result of this study is hoped to give valuable contributions to the teachers or the students of linguistics in comprehending an oral language

and the deixis expressed by giving examples on how to analyze, understand and interpret the utterances using theory of deixis.

1.12 Definition of the Key Terms

1. *Deixis* is a reference used to denote or to indicate the elements in a language which refers to the situation or context of utterance such as, who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gesture of a speaker and the current location in the discourse.
2. *Main Characters* are the main figures or the leading actor and actress who have the main part or role in a play.
3. *Corpse bride* is an animation movie that is produced by Warner Bros Pictures and released on September 23, 2005.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer presents the theory related to the object of this study, deixis. It involves three kinds of deixis namely person, time and place deixis. Then, she also presents the synopsis of 'Corpse Bride' movie and the previous studies

2.1 Deixis

The most obvious way in the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves through the phenomenon of deixis. Deixis deals with the connections between discourse and the situation in which discourse is used. Deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode features of the context of utterance and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

There are many meanings of deixis one of them is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances which refers to the means of an expression of which the interpretation is relative to the (usually) extra linguistic context of the utterance, such as

1. Who is speaking?
2. The time or place of speaking
3. The gestures of the speaker

4. The current location in the discourse

Some sentences of English are virtually impossible to be understood if we do not know the four parts above.

Brinton (2000:111) states that the word *deixis*, from the Greek word meaning “to point”, denotes the marking of objects and events with respect to a certain reference point, which is usually the time and place of speaking (the speaker’s here and now). *Deixis* is clearly a form of referring to what is tied to the speaker’s context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being ‘near speaker’ versus ‘away from speaker’. In English, the ‘near speaker’ or *proximal* terms are, this, here, now. The *distal* terms (away from speaker) are those, there, and then.

In accordance with Renkema (1993: 76), “the word *deixis*, which is derived from the Greek word meaning ‘to show’ or ‘to indicate’, is used to denote those elements in a language which refer directly to the situation”. Furthermore, *deixis* essentially concerns with 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: 54).

In pragmatics, *deixis* describes words or expressions of which the reference relies absolutely on context. Grundy (2000-272) states that *deixis* is indexical property of close class consisting of demonstratives which reference is determined in relation to the point of origin of the utterance in which they occur. In addition, Cummings (2005:22) asserts that the term ‘*deixis*’ which

includes linguistic expression from diverse grammatical categories as pronouns and verbs, and describes entities within the wider social, linguistic or spatio-temporal context of an utterance. It is through reference to entities of these contexts that the hearers or readers can obtain the meaning of deictic expression.

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. Grundy (2000: 34) states that deictic center is the speaker's location at the time of utterance. Deictic expressions are words with a reference point which speaker or writer is dependent and is determined by the speaker's or writer position in space and time (Renkema, 1993: 76).

Deictic expressions include such lexemes as:

1. Personal or possessive pronouns (I/you/mine/yours)
2. Demonstrative pronouns (this/that)
3. (Spatial/temporal) adverbs (here/there/now)
4. Other pro-forms (so/do)
5. Personal or possessive adjectives (my/your)
6. Demonstrative adjectives (this/that)
7. Articles (the).

In addition, Yule (1996: 9) states that a deictic expression is any linguistic form used to accomplish the 'pointing' via language. Fillmore quoted by Levinson (1983: 54) argues that the importance of deictic information for the interpretation of utterances is perhaps best illustrated by what happens when

such information is lacking.

Every linguist has his/her own view and opinion about types of deixis. In this research, the discussion is focused only on three parts of deixis based on Stephen C. Levinson theory, namely person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis.

2.2 Person Deixis

Person deixis is deictic reference to the participant role of a referent, such as: the speaker, the addressee, and referents which are neither speaker nor addressee. Person deixis is realized with personal pronoun. The speaker as first person, “*I*” directs the utterance to the listener as second person, “*you*,” and could be talking about a third person, “*he*” or “*she*” (Renkema, 1993: 77).

Levinson (1992: 62) states that person deixis concerns with 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. In addition, Yule (1996: 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 of constituents, namely: pronoun, possessive affixes of nouns, and agreement affixes of verbs.

Person deixis has three types; those are first person deixis, second and third person deixis. The first person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker, or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. For examples, the following singular pronouns: *I*, *me*, *myself*, *my* and *mine*, or the following plural pronouns: *we*, *us*, *ourselves*, *our*, and *ours*. First person deixis is grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, (Levinson, 1992: 62). While Grundy (2000: 27) says that the first person pronouns *I* and *We* and the possessive *my*, *mine*, *our* and *ours* are typically deictic.

Second person deixis is deictic reference to a person or persons identified as addressee. For examples: *you*, *yourself*, *yourselves*, *your* 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* is also used in English in a much wider range of social contexts than would be represented by a single second person reference term in a most other languages (Grundy, 2000: 26).

And the last, third person deixis is deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee. For examples: *he*, *she*, *they*, and the *third* person singular verb suffix *-s*, like *He sometime flies*. In Bahasa Indonesia, the third person can also be in the form of demonstrative pronoun. Such as: *engkau ini*, *dia itu*, *saya ini*, *aku ini*, *kita ini*, etc. the following

expression in the underlined words is the third person:

Nana told her sister about the movie

This sentence makes reference to three different things, and none of these involves the writer or reader.

2.3 Time Deixis

Time deixis is reference to time relative to a temporal reference point.

Typically, this point is the moment of 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*.

Time deixis makes ultimate reference to participant role. Thus as first approximation, *now* can be glossed as ‘time at which the speaker is producing the utterance containing *now*’. Further, the speaker and addressee use elaborate system of non-deictic temporal reference such as calendar time and clock time (Yule, 1996: 14).

Levinson (1992: 62) states that time deixis concerns with the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time in which an utterance was spoken. 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: 31)

Grundy (2000: 32) states that another important time deictic is 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 the utterance. Moreover, Yule (1996: 14-15) says that the basic type of temporal deixis in English is in the choice of verb tense. English has only two basic forms, the present and the past. For example:

- i. *I live here now*
- ii. *I live there then*

The present tense is the proximal form as in (i) and the past tense is distal form as in (ii).

Primary terms are now and then. Now is very much a temporal version of here, generally referring to the time of the utterance, though its scope can be just as extended as here's. "The tectonic plates are going through a period of relative calm now."

Then points away from the present, either to the future or to the past. Other deictic terms are yesterday, today, tomorrow, next (month) and last (month).

2.4 Place Deixis

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*". Levinson (1992: 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.

Furthermore, Lyons in Brown and Yule (1983: 79) stated that place deixis concerns with the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. The importance of locations and specifications in general can be gauged from the fact that there seem to be two basic ways of referring the objects by describing or naming them on the one hand, and by locating them on the other. In addition, Renkema (1993: 78) argues that 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*.

Place deixis have proximal demonstrative (this and these) and distal demonstrative (that and those), (Grundy, 2000: 28). each may be used either as a pronoun or in a combination with a noun. other place deixis include:

here (proximal), there (distal), where (and the archaic hither, hence, thither, thence, wither, whence).
left, right
up, down, above, below, in front, behind
come, go, bring, take

Place deixis can be describe along many of the same parameters to apply to time deixis.

2.5 Synopsis of Corpse Bride Movie

The movie tells the story of a touching romantic triangle between the nervous Victor Van Dort (Johnny Depp), the downtrodden Victoria Everglot (Emily Watson), and the Corpse Bride “Emily” (Helena Bonham Carter) herself. Victoria’s parents only want her married so they can get to Victor’s money, and on the other hand, Victor’s parents want to reach a high society after Victor marries Victoria. While Victor himself doesn’t seem ready for marriage, as we witness in an amusing rehearsal scene where he almost burns the house down. When Victor goes into the woods to practice his vows and inadvertently proposes to the Corpse Bride, he finds himself whisked away with her to the land of the dead. Finally, The Corpse Bride finds peace and her murder is avenged.

2.6 Previous Studies

Some University students have done the study of discourse analysis from different perspectives. Umdatul Khoirot (2005) focused on deixis on Romeo and Juliet novel by William Shakespeare and found that there were three types of deixis namely, person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis in the conversations between Romeo and Juliet in the novel based on Karl Buhler’s theory. Binti Choirul Hana (2006) studied on the deixis used in *Garfield* in “the Jakarta Post”, she found that there were five kinds of deixis, namely person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis based on Levinson theory.

Moreover, Kurnia Fatmawati (2006) found that deixis used in ‘opinion sections’ published by “Tempo Magazines” could be classified into person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis based on Levinson theory. In addition, Puji Lestari (2006) discussed about deixis used in ‘Express in English’ broadcasted by Mass FM. She also found the five kinds of deixis in a form of oral language based on Levinson theory.

In accordance with the previous discussion, there are many researchers who have conducted the research on a similar field, yet they have different subjects and theories. Some of them conducted the research in a form of written text. However, in this research the researcher takes a movie as the subject and analyzes the conversation between main characters in “Corpse Bride” movie, and those previous studies are used as sources or comparison of this study.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method used in the study that consist of the research design, data sources, research subject, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the descriptive qualitative method is used because the aim of this research is to describe and to explain the deixis used in the conversation by the main character in “Corpse Bride” movie. The oral utterances appear in the movie are analyzed and interpreted descriptively based on the deixis theory. In addition, the data of this study is in the form of words or utterances, which are not statistically analyzed.

3.2 Data Sources

The data of this study is taken from the conversations between Victor Van Dort, Corpse Bride, and Victoria Everglot as the main characters in “Corpse Bride” Movie.

3.3 Research Subject

The subject of this study is the utterances or words delivered by the main characters of “Corpse Bride” Movie.

3.4 Research Instrument

The research instrument is very important to obtain the data of study, for it is a set of methods, which are used to collect the data. The main instrument of this research is the researcher herself because it is impossible to analyze the data directly without any interpretation from her and the data are in the forms of words or utterances that cannot be collected by using other instruments. Besides, the researcher needs other tool, such as: watching the movie.

3.5 Data Collection

In this research, the data are gathered from the utterances or words in the conversations between Victor Van Dort (Johnny Depp), Corpse Bride (Helena Bonham Carter), and Victoria Everglot (Emily Watson) as the main characters in “Corpse Bride” Movie. To collect the data, the researcher uses two steps: (1) Collecting the conversations of the characters in “Corpse Bride” movie by watching the movie and listening the conversations, and (2) Selecting the data obtained from data sources to meet the nature of the problems of the study.

3.6 Data Analysis

After getting the data from the conversation between Victor Van Dort, Corpse Bride, and Victoria Everglot as the main characters in “Corpse Bride” Movie, then the researcher analyzes the data. To analyze the data, there are several steps are done: first, the researcher categorizes the data based on deixis types, person, time, and place deixis. After that the researcher interprets the

data obtained from each category based on deixis theory. And finally is making conclusion on the result of analysis.



CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the analysis of the data is done in line with the formulated research question. The presentation of the data is taken from the conversation in *Corpse Bride* movie. The data are described based on the theory of deixis by Stephen C. Levinson. The analysis of the data is based on three types of deixis namely person, time and place as Levinson mentioned.

4.1 Research Findings

This section presents the analysis of the dialogue between the main characters in *corpse bride* movie. The data were analyzed descriptively based on deixis theory.

DATA I (DISC I)

Victoria Everglots:
Oh, Hildegarde. What if Victor and I don't like each other?

The word *Hildegard* is a proper name which is used in address as vocatives in second person usage. It can be classified into the second person deixis since it refers to the addressee. Furthermore, *what* is an interrogative word that cannot be categorized into the three types of deixis. And also, the word *if* does not include person, time and place deixis. While, *Victor* is a third singular person which is not identified as the speaker or addressee. And *I* is a singular pronoun as well as the subject which points to the speaker that includes person deixis. In addition, the utterances *don't like each other?*

cannot be classified into a part of deixis. Because it does not representing to the name of person, current location or time.

Victoria Everglots:
Surely you must a little?

The word *surely* is an adverb that cannot be categorized as a part of deixis. And the word *you* as the second person deixis identified as the addressee. *Must* in the next word is a modal auxiliary. In addition, the word *a* is an article which modifies noun *little* that cannot be classified into types of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
I'm already reeling, Mother.
Shouldn't Victoria Everglot be marrying a lord or something?

As the speaker, *I* can be included into the first person deixis. Then, the to be *am* which is followed by the linkin verb *reeling* that is present continuous tense. It can be classified into the time deixis because it refers to time at the moment of the utterances. Meanwhile, the word *already* is an adverb that is not a kind of deixis. *Mother* in the last utterance is a proper name, can be called second person deixis identified as addressee.

Additionally, the word *should* is a modal auxiliary which combines with *not* and an auxiliary verb *be marrying* that can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what is likely or will probably happen to the third person in the present. *A lord or something?* an article *a* cannot be included into a part of deixis. While, the word *lord* and *something* is classified into third person deixis because does not involve into the speaker or addressee. The word *or* is a conjunction which modifies *lord* and *something*. It indicates that the speaker is still confused who will be marrying her.

Victor Van Dort:
But I've never even spoken to her.

The conjunction *but* that is often used to introduce a word or a phrase contrasting with qualifying what has gone before. So, this word cannot be categorized into the three kinds of deixis. *I* can be categorized into the first person deixis. Furthermore, *have never even spoken* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that starts in the past and still continue at present. And the last word *to her* is the third person deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
Do forgive me.

This utterance is gratitude given by the speaker to the addressee. So this cannot be classified into three kinds of deixis.

Victoria Everglots:
You play beautifully.

The word *you* can be classified into the second person deixis since it points to name of person identified as addressee. Next, *play beautifully* is adverbs of manner that cannot be classified into three types of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
I... I... I do apologize, Miss Everglot. How rude of me to... Well...Excuse me.

The word *I* can be categorized into the first person deixis identified as the speaker. The next utterance *do apologize* cannot be classified into the three kinds of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also can not be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include

time deixis since it does not refer to the time. Furthermore, *Miss Everglot* can be called as an addressee because it is the second person deixis. The utterance *how rude of me to* cannot be categorized into the three kinds of deixis. While the word *me* is the first person deixis identified as the speaker.

Victoria Everglots:
Mother won't let me near the piano.
Music is improper for a young lady.
Too passionate, she says.

The word *mother* is proper name that can be categorized into third person deixis because she is not including into speaker or addressee. The next phrase *won't let me near the piano* can be classified into time deixis since this phrase is expressing what was likely happen to the first person in the past. Furthermore, the word *music* is a noun that cannot be categorized into the three kinds of deixis. The to be *is* which combines with the adjective *improper* that can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what is likely happen to the first person in the present time. Meanwhile, *for a young lady* is used non-deictically because the reference is general, not only one person, but unidentifiable persons. It is a third person pronoun which can be classified into person deixis. *Too passionate* is an adjective phrase that cannot be included into a part of deixis. In addition, the word *she* is proximal deixis and the word *says* is verb of the subject. It can be included into time deixis since it shows the action in present time. Moreover, the suffix-s of the verb *says* is classified into third person deixis since it involves agreement affixes of verb.

Victor Van Dort:

If I may ask, Miss Everglot, where is your chaperon?

The word *if* does not include into the three types of deixis. *I* in the next word can be called the first singular pronoun that can be classified into the first person deixis. Moreover, the word *may* as a modal auxiliary which is combines with the word *ask* as a verb cannot be included into the three types of deixis. *Miss Everglot* as an addressee which is called the second person deixis. From the prior context, the word *where* is an interrogative adverb which combines with *is* as to be that cannot be categorized into types of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also can not be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time. Furthermore, *your* can be classified into second person deixis identified as addressee. And the word *chaperon* is a noun, it can be assumed as person deixis, namely the third person deixis identified as referent not identified as the speaker or addressee.

Victoria Everglots:

Perhaps, in...In view of the circumstances...you could call me Victoria.

Perhaps is an adverb that cannot be classified into a part of deixis. The phrase *In view of the circumstances* does not include the three types of deixis. Because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also cannot be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time. Additionally, the word *you* is the second

person deixis refers to the addressee. And could is modal auxiliary which combines with the verb call that cannot be included into the three types of deixis. Meanwhile, the word me Victoria is the first person deixis identified as the speaker.

Victor Van Dort:
Yes, of course. Well...Victoria...

The word *yes, of course* cannot be referred into types of deixis since it does not indicate the name of person, it also can not be categorized as time and place deixis since it does not refer to the current time and location. Seen from the context, this word is a short answer which indicates that someone agrees with the previous someone speaker's statement. Furthermore, the word *well...Victoria...* can be classified into the second person deixis identified as addressee.

Victoria Everglots:
Yes, Victor.

The word *yes* is a short answer. This cannot be a part of deixis. While, *Victor* is included into second person deixis since it refers to the name of person identified as an addressee.

Victor Van Dort:
Tomorrow, we are to be M... M...M...

The word *tomorrow* is the time deixis because it points to the time when they will get married. While, the word *we* is the first person plural pronouns. It can be included into the inclusive first person deixis since it is a deictic usage which points to the group identified as the speaker and addressee. In addition, *are* is to be which points the present time. It also can be categorized into time

deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. The word *to be M...M...M...* is a verb that can not be classified into deixis types because it does not include person, time and place deixis.

Victoria Everglots:
Married.

Victor Van Dort:
Yes, Married.

The word *married* is a verb that cannot be classified into a part of deixis because it cannot be assumed as person deixis since it is not included into person that becomes center deixis of the utterance. It is not considered as place deixis that shows the name of place where the event happens. Furthermore, it is not included as time deixis since it does not show a certain time or temporal of time.

Victoria Everglots:
Since I was a child, I've...I've dreamt of my wedding day.
I always hoped to find someone I was deeply in love with.
Someone to spend the rest of my life with.
Silly, isn't it?

Since I was a child is categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the past. Furthermore, the word *I, my* which points the speaker as possessive determiner that includes person deixis. The next, *have dreamt* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at present. The word *of* is only a conjunction that cannot be classified into types of deixis. Moreover, *wedding day* is noun phrase indicates into time deixis.

Furthermore, the word *I* can be classified into the first person deixis identified as the speaker. And *always hoped to find* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of past tense which shows the action that started in the past. In addition, the word *someone* is used non-deictically because the reference is general, not only one person, but unidentifiable persons. It is a third person pronoun which can be classified into person deixis. Additionally, the utterance *I was deeply in love with* and *to spend the rest of my life with* cannot be referred into deixis types. *Silly, isn't it?* From this utterance, we know that the word *silly* is an adjective which combines with the word *isn't it?* As a question tag that cannot be classified into the three kinds of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:

Yes, silly.

No. No, not at all, no.

Oh, dear. I'm sorry.

We can conclude that this phrase cannot be included into the types of deixis because it does not refer to the name of person, time, and place. And the utterance *oh, dear* is an adjective refers to the addressee as the name of honor from the speaker to the addressee. *I'm sorry* is verb phrase which is used to ask forgiveness to someone else.

Victor Van Dort:

Yes. Yes, sir.

With this candle...

This candle...

This candle.

Victor Van Dort:

Yes. Yes, sir. Certainly.

The word *sir* can be categorized into person deixis, namely the second person deixis identified as addressee. It is used to respect someone especially it indicates the social status of someone. While, the word *with this candle* and *this candle* cannot be a part of deixis because it does not indicate the name of person, time and place. Moreover, *certainly* is not types of deixis but it is an adverb.

Victor Van Dort:
Right. Oh, right!
With this...This...

From this sentence, the word *right* is presupposed as an interjection between the preceding discourses. It indicates that the speaker accepts the statement of the addressee in the prior discourse. Next, the word *with this...this...* cannot be a part of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
With this hand...I... With...

Victor Vandort:
No! No.

From this utterance, we know that the word *with this hand* cannot refer to the group of people or the name of person because the word hand is a part of body. So, it cannot be categorized a part of deixis. While, the word *I* as the speaker can be classified into first person deixis. In addition, *no* is the short statement that the speaker disagrees with the speaker's statement.

Victoria Everglots:
You do not?

You can be included into second person deixis identified as addressee. In addition the word *do* is an auxiliary verb as well as the interrogative word that

is used with the adverb *not* cannot be categorized into types of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:

No! I meant, no, I do not, not wish to be married.

That is, I want very much to...

No is the short statement that the speaker disagrees with the previous speaker's statement. The word *I* can be included into the first person deixis identified as the speaker. While, the word *meant* is a past intransitive verb that is distal deixis. *do* is an auxiliary verb that is used with the adverb *not* cannot be categorized into types of deixis. Next utterance *not wish to be married* is verb phrase which is not a part of deixis. Since it does not mention the name of person, time and place. And the last utterance *that is I want very much to* cannot be classified into the three kinds of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:

The Ring? Yes, of course.

The word *the ring* cannot be classified into the three types of deixis. Since it does not refer to a group of people. Furthermore, it does not mention the current time and place. And the utterance *yes, of course* cannot be included into three kinds of deixis. Seen from the context, this word is a short answer which indicates that someone agrees with the previous speaker's statement.

Victor Van Dort:

Excuse me. Got it!

The word *excuse me* is a verb used to forgive a fault or wrongdoing. So, this cannot be a part of deixis. Furthermore, the word *me* is classified into the first person deixis identified as the speaker. *Got* in the next word is a verb which is distal deixis. It can be classified into time deixis since it expresses the

action in the past. Moreover, *it* in the last word is the third person pronoun. It points to the statement in the preceding discourse.

Victor Van Dort:

Oh, Victoria.

She must think I'm such a fool.

This day couldn't get any worse.

The word *oh Victoria* can be referred to the third person deixis since it indicates to the name of person. Furthermore, *she* is third person deixis which is used deictically. It refers to the referent and it is not indicates as the speaker or addressee. the word *must* is a modal auxiliary which combines with the auxiliary verb *think* that can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what is likely happen to the second person in the present. While, the word *I* can be classified into first person deixis identified as the speaker. *Am* as to be cannot be identified as a part of deixis. In addition, the utterance *such a fool* is noun phrase that cannot be included into types of deixis.

Moreover, the word *this day* can be included into time deixis because it refers to the time when the utterance happens. *Could* in the next word is just modal auxiliary which is combined with the adverb *not* that cannot be classified into types of deixis. In addition, the word *get* is a verb which is proximal. It can be categorized into the time deixis since it expresses the action in the present time. And *any worse* is an adjective phrase that cannot be called types of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:

It really shouldn't be all that difficult.

It really cannot be a part of deixis since it does not indicates person, time,

and place deixis. The word *should* is a modal auxiliary which combines with the adverb *not* and also the auxiliary verb *be* that can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what was likely happen to the first person in the past. In addition, *all that difficult* is an adjective phrase which cannot be referred to a part of deixis.

It's just a few simple vows.

It refers to a simple vows. It is a third person singular which is used deictically. It refers to the referent not identified as speaker or addressee. So, it can be classified into third person deixis. Next word, *is* is to be which shows present tense. It points the even happened. Therefore, it can be categorized into the time deixis. Meanwhile, *just* is an adverb which does not include types of deixis. The word *a* is an article which modifies to noun *few simple vows* that can not be classified into types of deixis. since this phrase is not assumed into person deixis who is doing the action, time deixis since it is not indicate a certain time, or place deixis since it is not indicate a location.

With this hand, I will take your wine.

We know well that the word *with this hand* cannot be categorized into types of deixis since it does not assume a person name, a certain time, or location. The word *I* in the next word can be referred to first person deixis identified as the speaker. *Will* is modal auxiliary which is combined with the verb *take* that can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what will likely happen to the first person in the present. Furthermore, the word *your* is classified into second person deixis. And the last word *wine* is a

noun which is not a part of deixis.

No...

The word *no* is used when refusing, disagreeing, or denying something that we do not like it. It is an interjection word that cannot be classified into a group of deixis.

With this hand...I will cup your...

With this hand can not be categorized into person deixis since this word is not merely assumed into person deixis who is doing the action, time deixis which indicate time of the event, place deixis since it indicate the location. Additionally, as the speaker, the word *I* is classified into first person deixis since it indicates into person who is doing the action. Next modal auxiliary *will* which is combined with the verb *cup* can be included into time deixis because this word is expressing what will happen in the present. While, the word *your* is classified into second person deixis as addressee.

Oh, goodness, no.

Oh goodness is an interjection word. It cannot be included into a part of deixis since it does not assume the name of person, the current time and current location too.

With this...

With this...

With this candle, I will...I will...

The word *with this* is not a part of deixis. Since *candle* also cannot be categorized into a part of deixis because it is not a name of person, it is not a name of place and time. *I* in the next word is identified as the speaker, this

becomes the first person deixis. And the modal auxiliary *will* is auxiliary verb, it indicates a future action. Thus, it is a time deixis.

I will set your mother on fire.

The word *I* is identified as the speaker can be classified into first person deixis. *Will* which is combined with the verb *set* can be included into time deixis because it refers to what will happen in the future. Moreover, *your mother* is identified as the third person deixis. It refers to referent. While, the word *on fire* is a noun phrase that is not representing a group of people, time, and place. So, it cannot be a part of deixis.

Oh, it's no use.

This utterance cannot be classified into three kinds of deixis. Since this words do not mention the name of people. Furthermore, it is not referring to current of time and location.

With this hand, I will lift your sorrows.

The word *with this hand* can not be categorized into person deixis since this word is not assumed into person deixis who is doing the action, time deixis which indicate time of the event; place deixis since it indicate the location. In addition, the word *I* is classified into first person deixis since it indicates into person who is doing the action identified as the speaker. Next modal auxiliary *will* which is combined with the verb *lift* can be included into time deixis because this word is expressing what will happen in the future. While, the word *your* is classified into second person deixis as addressee. Moreover, *sorrows* is noun which is not a part of deixis. The suffix *-s* of the

noun sorrows involves agreement affixes of noun.

Your cup will never empty, for I will be your wine.

The word *your* is classified into the second person deixis identified as an addressee. *Cup* is a noun that cannot be categorized into a part of deixis.

Furthermore, *will never empty* can be referred to time deixis because this word is expressing what will happen in the future. Meanwhile, *for* is a preposition.

It cannot be categorized into the three kinds of deixis. As the speaker, *I* is classified into the first person deixis. *Will* is modal auxiliary combines with the verb *be*. It is used for talking about or predicting the future. So, this can be included as a time deixis because this word refers to future time of an event.

Your is the second person deixis identified as an addressee. In addition, the word *wine* in the last word is a noun. This cannot be classified into the three types of deixis.

Mrs. Everglot. You look ravishing this evening.

Mrs. Everglot and the word *you* refer to the second person deixis. It is used to respect someone especially it indicates the social status of someone. *Look ravishing* is an adjective phrase that cannot be categorized in a part of deixis because it does not include person, time, and place deixis. Moreover, the word *this evening* can be classified into time deixis.

What's that, Mr. Everglot? Call you "Dad"? If you insist me, sir.

The word *what's* comes from the word *what* and *is*, where the word *what* is an interrogative word that cannot be classified into the three types of deixis.

While, to be *is* as the present verb is proximal deixis. Therefore, it can be

categorized into time deixis since it points to the moment of speaking.

Meanwhile, the next word *that* is distal demonstrative pronoun. It indicates the place away from the speaker's location at coding time. Additionally, *Mr. Everglot* refers to the second person deixis. It is used to respect someone especially it indicates the social status of someone.

The verb *call* as an interrogative word that cannot be included into the three types of deixis. And the word *you, dad* is the second person deixis identified as addressee. In addition, the word *if* does not include person, time and place deixis. While, the word *insist* is a verb. This cannot be classified into the three kinds of deixis. Since, the word *me* as the speaker can be included into first person deixis. The word *sir* in the last utterance is used to respect someone especially it indicates the social status of someone.

With this candle, I will light your way in darkness.

We know well that the word *with this candle* cannot be included into the types of deixis. *I* is the first person deixis identified as speaker. Meanwhile, *will* is modal auxiliary which combines with the verb *light* can be included into time deixis because this word is expressing what will happen in the future. Moreover, the phrase *your way in darkness* can be categorized into place deixis since this phrase indicates to current location.

With this ring...I ask you to be mine.

With this ring cannot be classified into three types of deixis. As a speaker, the word *I* and the word *mine* is include into the first person deixis. Furthermore, *Ask* is a verb which is not a part of deixis. In addition, the word

you is the second person deixis identified as addressee.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
I do.

From this utterance, the word *I* is classified into first person deixis. While, the word *do* is not included into the three kinds of deixis.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
You may kiss the bride.

As we know that the word *you* is classified into second person deixis identified as addressee. Next word *may* is modal auxiliary which is combined with the verb *kiss* that can be included into time deixis since this word is expressing what happen to the first person in the present. Furthermore, it does not mention the current time and place. In addition, *the* is an article which modifies the noun *bride*. It can be classified into first person deixis.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
He must be fainted. Are you all right?

He is included into the third person deixis because it does not identified as the speaker or addressee. The word *must* is a modal auxiliary which combines with the auxiliary verb *be* that can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what is likely happen to the third person in the present. While, the last word *fainted* is a verb which is distal deixis. Moreover, it can be classified into time deixis since it points the certain period of time. *Are you all right?* cannot be classified into the three types of deixis. Because it just an interrogative utterance to ask our condition.

Victor Van Dort:
What..? What happened?

The word *what* is an interrogative word that cannot be classified into the three types of deixis. In addition, *happened* is a past verb that is distal deixis. It points to the even completed point to the moment of utterance.

Victor Van Dort:
Newlyweds

The word *newlyweds* is used non-deictically because the reference is general, not only one person, but unidentifiable persons. It is a third person pronoun which can be classified into person deixis. Moreover, the suffix-s of the noun *newlyweds* is classified into third person deixis since it involves agreement affixes of noun.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
In the woods, you said your vows so perfectly.

The word *in the woods* can be classified into place deixis since it refers to the name of place. *You, your* is second person deixis which is identified as addressee. *Said so perfectly* is adverbs of manner that cannot be classified into three types of deixis. In addition, *vows* in the last word is a noun that cannot be mentioned as a part of deixis. Moreover, the suffix-s of the noun *vows* involves agreement affixes of noun.

Victor Van Dort:
I did? I did...
Wake up! Wake up! Wake up!

The word *I* can be classified into the first person deixis because it becomes center deixis of utterances. And the word *did* is in past form that can be included into time deixis since it refers to the action happened in the past.

Additionally, *wake up* is a present phrasal verb of the second clause which is proximal deixis. It can be classified into time deixis since it indicates the even at the point of the utterance.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Maggots.***

Maggots is a noun that cannot be referred into a part of deixis. Moreover, the suffix-s of the noun *maggots* involves agreement affixes of noun.

***Victor Van Dort:
Keep away!***

This word is verb that cannot be classified into the three kinds of deixis. It is used to avoid approaching somebody or something.

I've got a...I've got a dwarf.

As the speaker, *I* can be classified into first person deixis. The phrase *have got* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at present. Meanwhile, *a* is an article which modifies to noun *dwarf* that cannot be categorized into a part of deixis. And the word *dwarf* is included into third person deixis. It is not identified as the speaker or addressee.

And I'm not afraid to use him.

And is a conjunction which combines one phrase to the others. The word *I* can be identified as the first person deixis as the speaker. The next word *am* is to be which is combined with the word *not* and also an adjective *afraid* that can be included into time deixis because it points the present time and it needs process in doing an action. Moreover, the word *to use* is verb phrase that

cannot be classified into types of deixis. Then, the word *him* refers to the *dwarf* is identified as third person deixis.

I want some questions. Now!

The word *I* as the speaker can be referred to the first person deixis. And the utterance *want some questions* is the verb phrase which cannot be classified into the three types of deixis. In addition, *now* refers to the time when something happens, so it becomes time deixis.

***Victor Van Dort:
Thank you, yes, answers.***

From this phrase, we know that this utterance cannot be included into a part of deixis. Since the word *thank you* is an adjective used for expressing gratitude or accepting an offer. While, the word *answers* is a noun that cannot be a part of deixis. Moreover, the suffix –s of the noun *answers* involves agreement affixes of noun.

I need answers.

The word *I* can be classified into first person deixis identified as the speaker. And, the word *need* is a noun which is not categorized as a part of deixis. Furthermore, the word *answers* as a noun that is not types of deixis. And, the suffix –s of the noun *answers* involves agreement affixes of noun.

What's going on here? Where am I? Who are you?

What is an interrogative word that cannot be categorized into the three types of deixis. While *to be is* which combines with the verb *going on* can be classified into the time deixis since it points to the moment of speaking. *Here* is included into place deixis. Furthermore, the word *where* is an interrogative

word that cannot be classified into types of deixis. *Am* is to be which can be referred to time deixis because it points to the moment of speaking. And the next word *I* is first person deixis identified as the speaker. In addition, *who* is an interrogative word. This is not a part of deixis. And the word *are* is to be which points singular form in the present time. It can be classified into time deixis since it expresses the present time. *You* in the last word can be called second person deixis identified as addressee.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Well, that's kind of a long story.

The word *well* is the short statement which has function to emphasize the next sentence. In addition, *that's kind of a long story* is noun phrase which cannot be included into three kinds of deixis.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Victor, darling, where are you?

Victor, you is classified into second person deixis identified as addressee. And the word *darling* is a verb refers to the addressee as the name of honor from the speaker to the addressee. Moreover, the word *where* is an interrogative word that cannot be classified into types of deixis. And *are* is to be which can be referred to time deixis because it points to the moment of speaking.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
He's not my boyfriend. He's my husband.
Victor, where have you gone?

In this phrase, the word *he* can be classified into third person deixis. The *to be is* which is combined with the adverb *not* can be included into time deixis

since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. Meanwhile, the word *my* points to the speaker as possessive determiner that includes person deixis. Next, the word *boyfriend* and *husband* are classified into third person deixis. It refers to the referent not identified as speaker or addressee.

From the prior context, the word *where* is noun clause which modifier the object of the verb *have gone*. Consequently, it can not be categorized into types of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also can not be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time. In addition, the phrase *have gone* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at present. In addition, the word *you* can be included into second person deixis identified as addressee.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:

Victor?

Victor.

Thank you.

Thank you is a gratitude given by the speaker to the addressee. So, this utterance cannot be classified into the three types of deixis.

Victor!

Where are you?

Victor?

Where have you gone?

The word *you* and *victor* are classified into second person deixis identified as addressee. Furthermore, from the prior context, the word *where* is a noun clause which modifies the object of the verb *have gone*. Consequently, it cannot be categorized into types of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of a person. It also cannot be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to time. In addition, the phrase *have gone* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continues at present.

Corpse Bride "Emily":

Victor.

Victor, darling.

Victor is classified into second person deixis identified as addressee. And the word *darling* is a verb that refers to the addressee as the name of honor from the speaker to the addressee.

Victor Van Dort:

Please. There's been a mistake.

I'm not dead.

The word *please* is an intransitive verb which cannot be included into person, time, and also place deixis. *There has been a mistake* cannot be classified into a part of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of a person. It also cannot be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it

does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time.

Furthermore, the word *I* can be classified into the first person deixis identified as addressee. In addition, the to be *am* which is combined with the adverb *not* and the adjective *dead* can be referred to time deixis. Since this utterance is in present form that is still need process in doing action.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Victor.***

As addressee, the word *victor* is included into second person deixis since this word represent the name of person.

***Victor Van Dort:
Dead end.***

Dead end can be categorized into place deixis. Since this utterance indicates a certain place.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Victor!***

The word *Victor* is an addressee. So, this becomes the second person deixis.

Hello!

The word *hello* is an interjection which is used in greeting. Therefore, it cannot be called into a part of deixis.

Could you have used the stairs, silly.

The word *could* is a modal auxiliary that cannot be included into types of deixis. The next phrase *have used* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at

present. You as addressee can be classified into second person deixis. In addition, *the* is an article which modifies the noun *stairs* and it can not be classified into deixis types. And, the suffix –s of the noun *the stairs* involves agreement affixes of noun. The word *silly* in the last utterance is an adjective. This is not become a part of deixis.

Isn't the view beautiful?

This statement cannot be assumed as a part of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also can not be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time.

It takes my breath away.

It refers to *the beautiful of the view*. It is a third person singular which is used deictically. It refers to the referent not identified as speaker or addressee. So, it can be classified into third person deixis. Therefore, based on the previous explanation, the word *takes* is well known as a verb. It is also can be categorized as time deixis since this refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. By referring to the pervious word, the readers can easily infer that *takes* is proximal deixis because the readers get near to make an action in the present time. Moreover, the suffix –s of the verb *takes* is classified into third person deixis since it involves agreement affixes of verb. Furthermore, the word *my* points to the speaker as possessive determiner that includes person deixis. And the last utterance *breath away* is a

verb which is expressed surprise or delight very much.

Well, it would if I had any.

The word *well* is the short statement which has function to emphasize the next sentence. *It* refers to *takes my breath away*. This is a third person singular which is used deictically refers to the referent not identified as speaker or addressee. So, this becomes third person deixis. The word *would* is a modal auxiliary that can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what was likely happen to the first person in the past. The word *if* does not include person, time and place deixis. While, the word *I* is first person deixis identified as the speaker. *Had any* in the last word cannot be classified into a part of deixis.

Isn't it romantic?

This statement cannot be assumed as a part of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also can not be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time.

Victor Van Dort:

***Look, I am terribly sorry about what's happened to you...
And I'd like to help, but I really need to get home.***

The word *look* cannot be classified into the three kinds of deixis since this word is a noun. *I am* in the next words is classified into first person deixis. *Terribly sorry about* is an adjective phrase that can be classified into a part of deixis. Furthermore, the word *what* is an interrogative word that cannot be

classified into the three types of deixis. In addition, *happened* is a past verb that is distal deixis. It points to the even completed point to the moment of utterance. While, the word *you* is the second person deixis identified as addressee.

Additionally, the word *and* is just a conjunction which is not a types of deixis. The word *would* is a modal auxiliary that can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what was likely happen to the third person in the past. *Like to help* is verb phrase. This cannot be assumed as a part of deixis. Moreover, the word *but* is a conjunction that often used to introduce a word or a phrase contrasting with qualifying what has gone before. And the last utterance *really need to get home* is expressed place deixis.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
This is your home now.

The word *this is your home* is a noun which points the place deixis. In addition the word *your* is classified into second person deixis. While the word *now* can be categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action.

Victor Van Dort:
But I don't even know your name.

The word *but* is a conjunction that often used to introduce a word or a phrase contrasting with qualifying what has gone before. And *I* is classified into first person deixis identified as the speaker. Furthermore, the utterance *don't even know your name* is a verb that cannot be categorized into a part of deixis. While, the word *your* is called second person deixis identified as

addressee.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Shut up!

It is an informal utterance. It is used to stop or make some body stop talking. So, this cannot be categorized into a group of deixis.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
It's Emily.

Victor Van Dort:
Emily

Emily is the speaker. So this becomes the first person deixis.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Oh, I almost forgot.
I have something for you.
It's a wedding present.

The word *I* can be classified into the first person deixis identified as addressee. And the next phrases *almost forgot* is a verb that cannot be included into a part of deixis. Furthermore, *have* is an adverb which is not deixis types and also the word *something* as a noun cannot be referred to deixis types since it does not mention a name of person, time, and place. In addition, *for you* refers to the addressee. So, this can be classified into second person deixis.

Meanwhile, *it's a wedding present* can be assumed as third person deixis.

It refers to the referent not identified as speaker or addressee.

Victor Van Dort:
Thank you.

This utterance is a gratitude given by the speaker to the addressee. So, this cannot be classified into the three types of deixis.

Scraps?
Scraps!
My dog, Scraps!
Oh, Scraps, what a good boy.

The word *scraps* and *dog* is a noun that can be classified into third person deixis. While the word *my* which points the speaker as possessive determiner that includes person deixis. *What a good boy* is just a statement that the first person feels rightfully proud of his dog. So, this cannot be a part of deixis.

Corpse Bride "Emily":
I knew you'd be happy to see him.

As the speaker, *I* can be classified into first person deixis. The word *knew* is a past verb that is distal deixis. It points to the even completed point to the moment of the utterance. The word *you* is classified into second person deixis identified as addressee. Furthermore, *would be happy* is proximal since it indicates an action done by the addressee. The word *to see* is a verb that is not a part of deixis. Then, the word *him* refers to the dog becomes third person deixis identified as the referent not as speaker or addressee.

Victor Van Dort:
Who's my good boy?

The word *who* as an interrogative word cannot be called person, time, and place deixis. Meanwhile, the word *is* is to be which points singular form in the present time. It can be classified into time deixis since it expresses the action in the present time. In addition, the word *my* which points the speaker as possessive determiner that includes person deixis. And then, *good boy* in the last word can be included into third person deixis.

Sit. Sit, Scraps, sit.

The word *sit* is a verb. This is not a part of deixis. In addition, *Scraps* is a noun that can be classified into third person deixis.

***Good boy, Scraps.
Roll over. Roll over.***

We know that the word *good boy, Scraps* is classified into third person deixis refers to the referent not identified as the speaker and addressee. The last utterance *roll over* is verb phrase that cannot be included into the types of deixis.

***Good boy, Scraps.
Play dead. Sorry.***

The first utterance is classified into third person deixis refers to the referent not identified as the speaker and addressee.

And the second utterance cannot be classified into three kinds of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also can not be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time.

***Corpse Bride "Emily":
Oh, what a cutie.***

We know well that this utterance cannot be classified into the three kinds of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also can not be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time.

Victor Van Dort:

You should have seen him with fur.

The word *you* is classified into second person deixis. Since this word is identified as addressee. The word *should* is a modal auxiliary which modifier the object of the verb *have seen*. Consequently, it can not be categorized into types of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also can not be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time. In addition, the phrase *have seen* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at present. In addition, *him* refers to the dog becomes third person deixis identified as the referent not as speaker or addressee. Then, the word *with fur* is a noun that cannot be referred into three kinds of deixis.

Mother never approved of Scraps jumping up like this.

The word *mother* is proper name that can be categorized into third person deixis because she is not including into speaker or addressee. *Never approved* is a past verb that is distal deixis. It points to the even completed point to the moment of utterance. The word *of* is only a conjunction while *Scraps* is a noun that can be classified into third person deixis. Moreover, *jumping up like this* is a verb that cannot be included into three types of deixis.

But then again, she never approved of anything.

But then again indicates the time when something will happen. So, it can be included into time deixis. The word *she* is identified as referent. This becomes third person deixis. In addition, *never approved of anything* is a past verb that is distal deixis. It points to the even completed point to the moment of utterance. So it is included into time deixis.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Do you think she would have approved of me?***

The word *do* is a modal auxiliary as the interrogative word that also cannot be categorized into types of deixis. *You* refers to the second singular person. It refers to the addressee. It can be classified into person deixis. And the word *think* cannot be included into a part of deixis. Meanwhile, the word *she* refers to the third person deixis identified as referent. From the prior context, the word *would* is modal auxiliary which modifier the object of the verb *have approved*. Consequently, it can not be categorized into types of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also can not be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time. In addition, the phrase *have approved* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at present. In addition, the word *of* is only a conjunction while the word *me* can be classified into first person deixis identified as the speaker.

Victor Van Dort:

You're lucky; you'll never have to meet her.

The word *you* can be included into second person deixis identified as the addressee. The next word *are* is to be which points plural form in the present time. It also can be categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. Furthermore, the word *lucky* is an adjective. This is not a part of deixis. *Will never* can be referred to time deixis because this word is expressing what will happen in the future. Moreover, *have to meet* is a verb that cannot be classified into a part of deixis. *Her* in the last word refers to the speaker's mother becomes third person deixis identified as the referent not as speaker or addressee.

Well, actually...now that you mention it, I think you should.

The word *well* is the short statement which has function to emphasize the next sentence. And the next word *actually* cannot be classified into three kinds of deixis since it is a conjunction that does not represent deixis. While the word *now* can be categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. *That you mention it* is a verb that is not a part of deixis. Then, *you* as addressee can be categorized into second person deixis. The word *I* refers to the first singular person. It refers to the speaker. It can be classified into person deixis. And the word *think* cannot be included into a part of deixis. In addition, *should* as a modal auxiliary that cannot be a part of deixis.

In fact, since we're, you know...married, you should definitely meet her.

As a noun, *in fact* cannot be included into three kinds of deixis. The word

since indicates a certain time when something happens. So, this can be classified into time deixis. While the word *we* is the first person plural pronouns. It can be included into the inclusive first person deixis since it is a deictic usage which points to the group identified as the speaker and addressee. In addition, *are* is to be which points the present time. It also can be categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. *You* is the second person deixis identified as addressee. Moreover, the word *know* is a verb that cannot be a part of deixis. And the next word *married* cannot be classified into three types of deixis.

Additionally, *should* is a modal auxiliary which combines with the adverb *definitely* and the verb *meet* can be categorized into time deixis since this word is expressing what is likely or will probably happen to the second person in the present. *Her* in the last word refers to the speaker's mother becomes third person deixis identified as the referent not as speaker or addressee.

And my father too. We should go and see them right now.

The word *and* is a conjunction that cannot be a part of deixis. *My father* can be classified into third person deixis identified as referent. Meanwhile, the word *we* is the first person plural pronouns. It can be included into the inclusive first person deixis since it is a deictic usage which points to the group identified as the speaker and addressee. *Should go and see them right now* refers to the time when something happens. So, it becomes time deixis. In addition, the word *them* can be classified into third person deixis since it indicates to referent not identified as speaker or addressee.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
What a fantastic idea!***

From this utterance, we know that it cannot be classified into three types of deixis since this utterance is not merely assumed into person deixis who is doing the action, time deixis which indicate time of the event, place deixis since it indicate the location.

Where are they buried?

Where are they buried can be classified into place deixis since it refers to the the location that will be aimed by the second person who is asked. In addition, the word *they* can be classified into third person deixis since it indicates to referent not identified as speaker or addressee.

What? What is it?

The word *what* is an interrogative word that cannot be classified into the three types of deixis. In addition, *is* is to be which points singular form in the present time. It also can be categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. Moreover, *it* is refers to land of the living. It is a third person singular which is used deictically. It refers to the referent not identified as speaker or addressee. So, it can be classified into third person deixis.

***Victor Van Dort:
They're not from around here.***

The word *they* can be classified into third person deixis since it indicates to referent not identified as the speaker or addressee. *Are* is to be which combines with the adverb *not* refers to the present time. It also can be

categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. In addition, *from around here* can be included into place deixis since it points to all side of the sign.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Where are they? Oh, they're still alive.

The word *where* is noun clause. Consequently, it can not be categorized into types of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also can not be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time. Furthermore, *are* is to be which combines with the adverb *not* refers to the present time. It also can be categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. While the word *they* indicates to referent not identified as the speaker or addressee. So, this becomes third person deixis. In addition, *still alive* is verb phrase which is not included into three kinds of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
I'm afraid so.

The word *I* can be identified as the first person deixis as the speaker. The next word *am* is to be which is combined with an adjective *afraid so* that can be included into time deixis because it points the present time and it needs process in doing an action.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Well, that is a problem.

The word *well* is the short statement which has function to emphasize the

next sentence. In addition, *that is a problem* is a noun that cannot be classified into three types of deixis.

What's that, Scraps?

The word *what's* comes from the word *what* and *is*, where the word *what* is an interrogative word that cannot be classified into the three types of deixis.

While, to be *is* as the present verb is proximal deixis. Therefore, it can be categorized into time deixis since it points to the moment of speaking.

Meanwhile, *that* is distal demonstrative pronoun. It indicates the place away from the speaker's location at coding time. And the last word *Scraps* is a noun that can be classified into third person deixis.

Oh, no, we couldn't possibly.

The word *oh* is assumed as the interjection of the prior utterance. While, *no* in the next word is the short statement that the speaker disagrees with the previous speaker's statement. In addition, the word *we* is the first person plural pronoun. It can be included into the inclusive first person deixis since it is a deictic usage which points to the group identified as the speaker and the addressee. And next, the word *could* is a modal auxiliary which combines with the adverb *not* and *possibly* that can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what was likely happen to the first person in the past.

Oh, well, if you put it like that.

Oh is assumed as the interjection of the prior utterance. And the word *well* is the short statement which has function to emphasize the next sentence.

Furthermore, the word *if* does not include person, time and place deixis. As an

addressee, the word *you* can be called second person deixis. The last utterance *put it like that* is a verb which cannot be included into a part of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
What?

This word cannot be classified into three kinds of deixis because it does not represent a name of person, time, and place.

Corpse Bride "Emily":
Elder Gutknecht.
Scraps.
Elder Gutknecht...are you there?

The word *elder Gutknecht* here is to respect someone especially it indicates the social status of someone. So, this becomes second person deixis identified as addressee. In addition, *Scraps* is also categorized into second person deixis.

Furthermore, *are you there?* cannot be classified into the three types of deixis because it just an interrogative utterance to ask someone else's location.

Hello? Is anyone home?
Hello?
There you are!

The word *hello* is an interjection which is used in greeting. Therefore, it cannot be called into a part of deixis. While, the word *anyone* is used non-deictically because the reference is general, not only one person, but unidentifiable persons. It is a third person pronoun which can be classified into person deixis. In addition, *home* can be classified into place deixis. Furthermore, *there you are!* indicates a certain place of addressee. So, this becomes place deixis.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
I've brought my husband, Victor.

The word *I* can be classified into the first person deixis identified as addressee. And the phrase *have brought* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at present. Meanwhile, the word *my* points to the speaker as possessive determiner that includes person deixis. Next, the word *husband* and *Victor* are classified into third person deixis. It refers to the referent not identified as speaker or addressee.

Victor Van Dort:
Pleasure to meet you, sir.

Pleasure to meet you is an utterance to express that the speaker feels happy meet him. So, this is not a part of deixis. Furthermore, the word *you* and *sir* is classified into second person deixis identified as addressee. And the word *sir* here is to respect someone especially it indicates the social status of someone.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
We need to go up. Upstairs? To visit the land of the living.

The word *we* is the first person plural pronoun. It can be included into the inclusive first person deixis since it is a deictic usage which points to the group identified as the speaker and the addressee. Meanwhile, the word *need to go* is verb phrase that cannot be included into three types of deixis. Since, the word *up* and *upstairs* can be classified into place deixis. Moreover, the word *to* is a preposition which modifies the verb *visit* can not be classified into

types of deixis since it does not indicate to the name of person. It is also not place and time deixis since it does not point a certain location and time. In addition, *the land of the living* can be referred to a place deixis because it refers to the place where the people live.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Please, Elder Gutknecht.***

The word *please* is a verb which cannot be included into person, time, and also place deixis. Additionally, the word *elder Gutknecht* here is to respect someone especially it indicates the social status of someone. So, this becomes second person deixis identified as addressee.

***Victor Van Dort:
Sir, I beg you to help. It means so much to me...Us.***

Sir is used to respect someone especially it indicates the social status of someone. And the word *you* can be classified into second person deixis identified as addressee. Furthermore, the word *I, me* is categorized into first person deixis since it is identified as the speaker who does the action. *Beg to help* is verb phrase that cannot be included into three types of deixis. In addition, *it means so much to me* cannot be referred to kinds of deixis since it does not involve a name of person, and also does not mention the current location or place. The last word *us* as the first person plural pronoun. It can be included into the inclusive first person deixis since it is a deictic usage which points to the group identified as the speaker and the addressee.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Please, Elder Gutknecht. Surely there must be something you can do.***

The word *please* is a verb which cannot be included into person, time, and

also place deixis. Meanwhile, the word *elder Gutknecht* here is to respect someone especially it indicates the social status of someone. And the word *you* becomes second person deixis identified as addressee. The word *surely* is an adverb that cannot be categorized as a part of deixis. In addition, *there must be something you can do* is verb phrase. This is not a part of deixis.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
So glad you thought of this.

The word *so glad* is an adjective that cannot be included into three kinds of deixis. While, the word *you* as addressee is classified into second person deixis. Moreover, *thought of this* is verb phrase which is not categorized into deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
Me too.

Me is categorized into first person deixis since it is identified as the speaker who does the action. *Too* in the last word is an adverb that cannot be included into a part of deixis.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
The Ukrainian haunting spell?

This utterance *The Ukrainian haunting spell* is noun phrase that cannot be classified into three types of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also can not be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Hopscotch?***

The word *hopscotch* refers to *the Ukrainian haunting spell* that cannot be categorized into three types of deixis because this word is a noun.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
I spent so long in the darkness.***

The word *I* is the first person deixis refers to the speaker. And the next phrase *spent so long* can be classified into time deixis. It is a past verb points to the even completed point to the moment of the utterance. Moreover, *in the darkness* is included into place deixis.

I'd almost forgotten how beautiful the moonlight is.

As the speaker, the word *I* can be included into first person deixis. The next phrase *had almost forgotten* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at present. Additionally, *how beautiful the moonlight is* cannot be categorized into three kinds of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also can not be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time.

***Victor Van Dort:
Hold on, hold on.***

The word *hold on* is a verb that cannot be referred to types of deixis. Since this word does not represent the name of person. This also does not indicate a certain place and time.

I think I should prepare Mother and Father for the big news.

As the speaker, the word *I* is classified into first person deixis. And the word *think* in the next utterance cannot be included into three kinds of deixis. Seen from the context, this word becomes proximal since the speaker gives comment that the addressee should wait him in that place. Furthermore, the word *should* is a modal auxiliary which can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what is likely or will probably happen to the third person in the present. The next word *prepare* is a verb that can be classified into time deixis since it expresses the action in the present. *Mother and Father* can be categorized into third person deixis identified as referent. While, the word *and* is merely conjunction which combines one phrase to the others. In addition, the last utterance *for the big news* is noun phrase which is not a part of deixis.

I'll go ahead and you...wait here.

I'll is from the word *I* and the word *will*. The first word *I* clearly refers to the speaker which includes person deixis. And the word *will* is auxiliary verb, it indicates a future action. Thus, it is a time deixis. Meanwhile, the word *go ahead* is a verb that cannot be classified into three kinds of deixis. The word *and* is conjunction which combines one phrase to the others. And the word *you* is categorized into second person deixis identified as addressee. In addition, the last utterance *wait here* is verb phrase that can be referred to place deixis since it indicates to a certain place when the action happens.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Perfect.

The word *perfect* is an adjective. So, this is not a part of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
I won't be long. Stay right here. I'll be right back.

I can be classified into first person deixis since it indicates the speaker.

The utterance *won't be long* indicates a future action. Thus, it is a time deixis.

Moreover, *stay right here* in the next sentence can be classified into place deixis because it refers to the place where the action occurs. The word *I'll* is from the word *I* and the word *will*. The first word *I* clearly refers to the speaker which includes person deixis. And the word *will be right back* indicates a future action. Thus, it is a time deixis.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Okay.

Okay is not deixis since it is a short statement that has function to emphasize the next sentence or agree to someone.

Victor Van Dort:
No peeking.

This utterance is verb phrase in the form of gerund. It cannot be classified as types of deixis because does not show the deictic expression of the utterance.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Go chew someone else's ear for a while.

The word *go chew* is a verb that cannot be classified into a part of deixis. Meanwhile, the word *someone else's ear* is classified into third person deixis in which the suffix *-s* involves possessive affixes of noun. Therefore, *someone*

else's ear can not be assumed as place deixis since it does not show the name of place. Additionally, the word *someone else's ear* is a deictic center which indicates the referent neither speaker nor addressee. And the last utterance *for a while* indicates the time. So, this becomes time deixis.

Victor has gone to see his parents, just like he said.

Victor is classified into second person deixis identified as addressee. The phrase *has gone* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at present. The word *to* is a preposition which modifies *see*. Moreover, the word *see* can not be classified into types of deixis since it does not indicate to the name of person. It is also not place and time deixis since it does not point a certain location and time.

His parents can be categorized into third person deixis. Moreover, the suffix –s of the noun *parents* involves agreement affixes of noun. The last phrase *just like he said* cannot be classified into three kinds of deixis. While, the word *he* and *his* can be referred to the third person deixis.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
I'm sure he has a perfectly good reason for taking so long.***

The word *I* can be identified as the first person deixis as the speaker. The next word *am* is to be which is combined with the adjective *sure* that can be included into time deixis because it points the present time and it needs process in doing an action. Furthermore, the word *he* can be included into the third person deixis identified as referent. And the phrase *has a perfectly good reason* is verb phrase. This is not a part of deixis since this phrase does not

assume the name of person, time and place. In addition, *for taking so long* can be called time deixis because it indicates to a current time.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
All right, I will.

From this sentence, the word *all right* is presupposed as an interjection between the preceding discourses. It indicates that the speaker accepts the statement of the addressee in the prior discourse. The word *I* clearly refers to the speaker which includes person deixis. And the word *will* is auxiliary verb, it indicates a future action. Thus, it is a time deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
Victoria.

This word can be classified into second person deixis refers to the addressee.

Victoria Everglots:
Victor? I'm so happy to see you.

The word *victor* and the word *you* is categorized into second person deixis as addressee. The word *I* can be identified as the first person deixis as the speaker. The next word *am* is to be that can be included into time deixis because it points the present time and it needs process in doing an action. Moreover, the phrase *so happy to see* can not be classified into types of deixis since it does not indicate to the name of person. It is also not place and time deixis since it does not point a certain location and time.

Come by the fire. Where have you been? Are you all right?

The phrase *come by the fire* can be classified into place deixis since it indicates a certain place when the action happens. The word *where* is noun

clause which modifier the object of the verb *have been*. Consequently, it can not be categorized into types of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also can not be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time. In addition, the phrase *have been* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect since it indicates a long period of time point to coding time. In addition, the word *you* can be included into second person deixis identified as addressee. The next utterance *Are you all right?* cannot be classified into the three types of deixis because it is just interrogative utterance to ask the condition of someone.

Victor Van Dort:
I... I...Oh, dear.

The word *I* is classified into first person deixis refers to the speaker. And the utterance *oh, dear* is an adjective refers to the addressee as the name of honor from the speaker to the addressee.

Victoria Everglots:
You're as cold as death.

The word *you* can be included into second person deixis identified as addressee. *Are* in the next word is to be refers to the present time. It also can be categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. Additionally, *as cold as death* is adverb. It is used before adverbs and adjective in order to make comparison.

What happened to you? Your coat.

The word *what* is an interrogative word that cannot be classified into the three types of deixis. Meanwhile, *happened* is a past verb that is distal deixis. It points to the even completed point to the moment of utterance. And the word *you* is second person deixis refers to the addressee.

Additionally, the word *your* is classified into the second person deixis identified as an addressee. *coat* is a noun that cannot be categorized into a part of deixis.

***Victor Van Dort:
Victoria, I confess.***

The word *Victoria* can be classified into second person deixis refers to the addressee. And the word *I* refers to the speaker. So, this becomes first person deixis. Moreover, the word *confess* is a verb that is not a part of deixis.

This morning, I was terrified of marriage.

As the speaker, *I* can be included into first person deixis. While the word *this morning* can be classified into time deixis. The next word *was* is to be which is combined with the verb *terrified* points singular form in the past time. It can be classified into time deixis since it shows the action in the past time. In addition, *of marriage* is noun phrase that cannot be categorized into three kinds of deixis.

But then, on meeting you, I felt I should be with you always.

But then indicates the time when something will happen. So, it can be included into time deixis. *On meeting you* is verb which is not a part of deixis. Meanwhile, the word *you* is categorized into second person deixis refers to the

addressee. The word *I* refers to the speaker becomes the first person deixis. The next word *felt* is a verb which is distal deixis. It can be classified into time deixis since it shows the action in the past time. the word *should* is a modal auxiliary which is combined with the verb *be with you always* can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what is likely or will probably happen to the first person in the present.

And that our wedding could not come soon enough.

And that is conjunction that is not a part of deixis. The word *our* can be classified into first person plural pronoun. So, this becomes the inclusive first person deixis since it is a deictic usage which points to the group identified as the speaker and addressee. Furthermore, *wedding* is not deixis because it is a noun. *Could not come soon enough* can be classified into time deixis since it shows the action in the past time.

***Victoria Everglots:
Victor, I feel the same.***

The word *victor* is categorized into second person deixis refers to the addressee. And the word *I* refers to the speaker. It becomes the first person deixis. The next word *feel* is a verb which is distal deixis. It can be classified into time deixis since it shows the action in the present time. Additionally, *the same* in the last sentence cannot be categorized into three types of deixis because it just an adjective phrase.

***Victor Van Dort:
Victoria, I se... I se...***

The word *victoria* is categorized into second person deixis refers to the

addressee. In addition, the word *I* refers to the speaker. It becomes the first person deixis.

I seem to find myself married. And you should know it's unexpected.

As the speaker, the word *I* and *myself* becomes the first person deixis. The phrase *seem to find myself married* is verb phrase that cannot be classified into the three kinds of deixis. Furthermore, the word *and* is merely conjunction which combines one phrase to the others. *You* is include into the second person deixis since this word refers to the addressee. Moreover, the word *should* is a modal auxiliary which combines with the verb *know* that can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what is likely or will probably happen to the first person in the present. And the last *it is unexpected* is adjective which is not a part of deixis.

Corpse Bride "Emily":

My darling, I just wanted to meet...Darling!! Who's this?

My, I refers to the speaker. This word becomes the first person deixis. And the word *darling* is a verb refers to the addressee as the name of honor from the speaker to the addressee. *Just wanted to meet* is not a part of deixis because it is a verb since this phrase does not mentioned the name of person, time and place. The word *who* as an interrogative word cannot be called person, time, and place deixis. Meanwhile, the word *is* is tobe which points singular form in the present time. It can be classified into time deixis since it expresses the action in the present time.

Victoria Everglots:
Who is she?

The word *who* as an interrogative word cannot be called person, time, and place deixis. Meanwhile, the word *is* is to be which points singular form in the present time. It can be classified into time deixis since it expresses the action in the present time. In addition, the word *she* is included into third person deixis refers to the referent.

Corpse Bride "Emily":
I'm his wife.

The word *I* can be identified as the first person deixis as the speaker. The next word *am* is to be that can be included into time deixis because it points the present time and it needs process in doing an action. Moreover, the word *his* refers to the third person deixis not identified the speaker or addressee. And the last word *wife* is a noun which is not a part of deixis.

Victoria Everglots:
Victor?

The word *Victor* is categorized into second person deixis refers to the addressee.

Victor Van Dort:
Victoria, wait. You don't understand. She's dead. Look.

The word *Victoria* is categorized into second person deixis refers to the addressee. And the word *wait* is verb that is not a part of deixis. Meanwhile, the word *you* is classified into second person deixis identified as addressee. The word *do* is an auxiliary that is used with the adverb *not* cannot be classified into types of deixis. *Understand* is verb which is not a part of deixis.

In addition, the word *she* can be included to the third person deixis refers to referent. The phrase *has dead* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at present.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Hopscotch.***

The word *Hopscotch* refers to *the Ukrainian haunting spell* that cannot be categorized into three types of deixis because this word is a noun.

***Victor Van Dort:
No! No! Victoria!***

No is the short statement that the speaker disagrees with the previous speaker's statement. The word *Victoria* is categorized into second person deixis refers to the addressee.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
You lied to me!***

The word *you* is classified into second person deixis identified as addressee. *Lied* is a past verb that is distal deixis. It points to the even completed point to the moment of utterance. Additionally, *to me* can be included into the first person deixis.

Just to get back to that other woman.

The phrase *just to get back* is verb phrase that cannot be classified into three types of deixis. Moreover, *to that other woman* can be included into the third person deixis refers to referent not identified as the speaker or addressee.

Victor Van Dort:
Don't you understand?
You're the other woman.

The word *do* is an auxiliary as well as the interrogative word that is used with the adverb *not* cannot be classified into types of deixis. *Understand* is verb which is not a part of deixis. Meanwhile, the word *you* is the addressee. So, this becomes second person deixis. In addition, *the other woman* can be included into the third person deixis refers to referent not identified as the speaker or addressee.

Corpse Bride "Emily":
No! You're married to me.
She's the other woman.

No is the short statement that the speaker disagrees with the previous speaker's statement. The word *you* can be included into second person deixis identified as addressee. *Are* in the next word is to be refers to the present time. It also can be categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. The word *married* is a verb that cannot be classified into a part of deixis because it cannot be assumed as person deixis since it is not included into person that becomes center deixis of the utterance. It is not considered as place deixis that shows the name of place where the event happens. Furthermore, it is not included as time deixis since it does not show a certain time or temporal of time. Additionally, *to me* can be included into the first person deixis refers to the speaker.

The word *she* can be included into third person deixis identified as referent. *Is* in the next word is to be refers to the present time. It also can be

categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. The last utterance *the other woman* can be included into the third person deixis refers to referent not identified as the speaker or addressee.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
And I thought... I thought this was all going so well.

The word *and* is merely conjunction which combines one phrase to the others. And the word *I* becomes the first singular person. It refers to the speaker. It can be classified into person deixis. Meanwhile, the word *thought* cannot be included into a part of deixis. Seen from the context; this word becomes proximal since the speaker gives comment that all of her

Additionally, *this was all going so well* cannot be categorized into three kinds of deixis because this phrase does not mention the name of person, time and place.

Victor Van Dort:
Look, I'm sorry, but this just can't work.

I'm sorry is verb phrase which is used to ask forgiveness to someone else given to the addressee. The word *but* is only a conjunction that does not show the indication which refers to those three deixis. In addition, *this just can't work* is verb phrase which is not a part of deixis.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Why not? It's my eye, isn't it?

The utterance *why not* is interrogative adverb that cannot be classified into the three types of deixis because it does not indicate the name of person, time, and place. *It* refers to *my eye*. It is a third person singular which is used

deictically. It refers to the referent not identified as speaker or addressee. So, it can be classified into third person deixis. In addition, the word *is* is to be which points singular form in the present time. It can be classified into time deixis since it expresses the action in the present time. Furthermore, *my eye* is noun phrase which the word *my* is possessive determiner modifies the word *eye* which is a noun that cannot be categorized into types of deixis because the word *eye* is a part of body. Moreover, the word *my* refers to the speaker herself which includes person deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
No. Your eye is lovely.

No is the short statement that the speaker disagrees with the previous speaker's statement. The word *your* is classified into second person deixis. While, the word *eye* is noun that cannot be classified into three kinds of deixis. In addition, the word *is* is to be which points singular form in the present time. It can be classified into time deixis since it expresses the action in the present time. The last word *lovely* is an adjective which is not a three types of deixis.

Listen, under different circumstances, well, who knows?

This utterance cannot be classified into three types of deixis. It cannot be assumed as person deixis since it is not included into person that becomes center deixis of the utterance. It is not considered as place deixis that shows the name of place where the event happens. Furthermore, it is not included as time deixis since it does not show a certain time or temporal of time.

But we're just too different. I mean, you're dead.

The word *but* is a conjunction that often used to introduce a word or a

phrase contrasting with qualifying what has gone before. Meanwhile, the word *we* is the first person plural pronouns. It can be included into the inclusive first person deixis since it is a deictic usage which points to the group identified as the speaker and addressee. In addition, *are* is to be which points the present time. It also can be categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. Furthermore, *just too different* is adjective phrase that cannot be included into three types of deixis.

The word *I* is called the first person deixis refers to the speaker. In addition, the word *you* is the second person deixis. *Are* is to be which combines with the verb *dead* points the present time. It also can be categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action.

Corpse Bride "Emily":
You should've thought about that before you asked me to marry you.

As addressee the word *you* can be included into the second person deixis. the word *should* is a modal auxiliary which can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what is likely or will probably happen to the third person in the present. Meanwhile, *have thought* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at present. *About that* refers to the differences between the speaker and addressee that he has taken wrong decision to marry a corpse. So, this is not a part of deixis. In addition, *before you asked me to marry you* can be classified into time deixis because it refers to the certain time when something

will happen.

Victor Van Dort:

Why can't you understand? It was a mistake. I would never marry you.

The word *why* is an interrogative word which is combined with modal auxiliary *can* and the adverb *not* that cannot be classified into deixis types. *Understand* is verb which is not a part of deixis. *It was a mistake* is noun phrase but it can be classified into time deixis since the word *was* is to be which points singular form in the past time. It shows the action in the past time. Furthermore, the word *I* can be classified into first person deixis identified as the speaker. The word *would never* which is combined with the verb *marry* can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what was likely happen in the past. Additionally, the word *you* is included into the second person deixis refers to the addressee.

Corpse Bride "Emily":

Roses for eternal love.

The word *roses* is plural form of the word *rose* that is not deixis since it refers to the name of flower. While the suffix *-s* of the noun *roses* involves agreement affixes of noun. The phrase *for eternal love* is adjective phrase that cannot be categorized into the three kinds of deixis because this phrase does not show the name of person, time, and also place.

Lilies for sweetness.

The word *lilies* is noun that is in plural form, it is not deixis since it refers to the name of flower. While the suffix *-s* of the noun *roses* involves agreement affixes of noun. In addition, *for sweetness* in the last utterance is

noun phrase which cannot be a part of deixis.

Baby's breath.

The word *Baby's breath* can be assumed as place deixis in which the suffix –s involves possessive affixes of noun.

Corpse Bride "Emily":

Maybe he's right. Maybe we are too different.

Maybe is an adverb that cannot be classified into a part of deixis. The word *he* is the third person deixis refers to the referent. In addition, *is* is to be which points the present time. It also can be categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action.

Right is noun that is not types of deixis.

Furthermore, the word *we* is the first person plural pronouns. It can be included into the inclusive first person deixis since it is a deictic usage which points to the group identified as the speaker and addressee. In addition, *are* is to be which points the present time. It also can be categorized into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. The last utterance *too different* is an adjective phrase that cannot be included into a part of deixis.

Corpse Bride "Emily":

Or perhaps he does belong with her.

The word *or* is a conjunction. It indicates the speaker still confuses with her husband's attitude. *Perhaps* is an adverb that cannot be classified into a part of deixis. Furthermore, the word *he* and *her* refers to the third person

deixis identified as referent. And the phrase *does belong with her* can be classified into time deixis since this word is in the form of present tense.

Little Miss Living with her rosy cheeks and beating heart.

Little miss living and the word *her* can be categorized into third person deixis identified as referent. *With her rosy cheeks and beating heart* is not included into three kinds of deixis. Since this phrase does not mention the name of person but only some part of human body. In addition, the suffix *-s* involves possessive affixes of noun.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
How about a pulse?***

This utterance cannot be classified into the three types of deixis because it cannot be assumed as person deixis since it is not included into person that becomes center deixis of the utterance. It is not considered as place deixis that shows the name of place where the event happens. Furthermore, it is not included as time deixis since it does not show a certain time or temporal of time.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
But she still breathes air***

The word *but* is a conjunction that often used to introduce a word or a phrase contrasting with qualifying what has gone before. *She* is referent that can be included into third person deixis. In addition, *still breathes air* is noun phrase which is in the form of present tense. So, this becomes time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
If I touch a burning candle***

The word *if* does not include person, time and place deixis. As the speaker, the word *I* refers to the first person deixis. The last utterance *touch a burning candle* is verb phrase that cannot be classified into the three types of deixis.

I can feel no pain

The word *I* is categorized into the first person deixis identified as the speaker. *Can feel no pain* cannot be included into the three kinds of deixis.

If you cut me with a knife, it's still the same

The word *if* does not include person, time and place deixis. *You* in the next word is called second person deixis refers to the addressee. *Cut me* is verb phrase that is not a part of deixis. Meanwhile, the word *me* is classified into the first person deixis. Then, *with a knife* is noun phrase. *It's still the same* can be included into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action.

And I know her heart is beating, and I know that I am dead

The word *and* is merely conjunction which combines one phrase to the others. *I* refers to the speaker which includes into the first person deixis. *Know* in the next word is present verb that is proximal deixis. It points to the even completed point to the moment of the utterance. Furthermore, *her heart* is noun phrase that is categorized into the third person deixis refers to the referent. To be *is* which is followed by the linking verb *beating* that is present continuous tense. It can be classified into the time deixis because it refers to

time at the moment of the utterances. In addition, the last word *dead* cannot be a part of deixis since it is a verb.

Yet the pain here that I feel

Yet the pain is noun phrase that is not a part of deixis. The word *here* categorized into place deixis. And *that I feel* is verb which cannot be classified into three kinds of deixis. Additionally, *I* is included into the first person deixis identified as speaker.

Try and tell me it's not real

Try and tell is verb phrase that cannot be categorized into deixis. Furthermore, the word *me* is classified into the first person deixis refers to the speaker. Next, *it's not real* can be included into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action.

And it seems that I still have a tear to shed

The word *and* is conjunction which combines one phrase to the others. *It seems that I still have a tear to shed* in the next utterance cannot be included into three kinds of deixis because it does not show the name of person, the current location and time. In addition, *I* can be called as the speaker because it is categorized into the first person deixis.

Corpse Bride "Emily":

If I touch a burning candle, I can feel no pain

The word *if* does not include person, time and place deixis. As the speaker, the word *I* refers to the first person deixis. The last utterance *touch a burning candle* is verb phrase that cannot be classified into the three types of deixis. Additionally, *can feel no pain* cannot be included into the three kinds of

deixis.

In the ice or in the sun, it's all the same

In the ice or in the sun can be classified into place deixis because it refers to a certain place when the utterance happen. The last phrase *it's still the same* can be included into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action.

Yet I feel my heart is aching

Yet I feel is verb which is not three types of deixis. Then, the word *I, my* can be categorized into the first person deixis identified as addressee. To be *is* which is followed by the linkin verb *aching* that is present continuous tense. It can be classified into the time deixis because it refers to time at the moment of the utterances.

Though it doesn't beat, its breaking

Though it does not beat is verb that cannot be categorized into three types of deixis. Then, *it's breaking* can be included into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action.

And the pain here that I feel

The word *and* is merely conjunction which combines one phrase to the others. *The pain* is noun phrase that is not a part of deixis. Furthermore, the word *here* categorized into place deixis. And *that I feel* is verb which cannot be classified into three kinds of deixis. Additionally, *I* is included into the first person deixis identified as speaker.

Try and tell me it's not real

Try and tell is verb phrase that cannot be categorized into deixis.

Furthermore, the word *me* is classified into the first person deixis refers to the speaker. Next, *it's not real* can be included into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action.

I know that I am dead

I refers to the speaker which includes into the first person deixis. *Know* in the next word is present verb that is proximal deixis. It points to the even completed point to the moment of the utterance. In addition, the to be *am* which is combined with the adjective *dead* can be referred to time deixis. Since this utterance is in present form that is still need process in doing action.

Yet it seems that I still have some tears to shed

The word *yet* is conjunction which combines one phrase to the others. *It seems that I still have a tear to shed* in the next utterance cannot be included into three kinds of deixis because it does not show the name of person, the current location and time. In addition, *I* can be called as the speaker because it is categorized into the first person deixis.

DATA II (DISC II)

***Victoria Everglots:
It's true, Mother!***

The phrase *it's true* can be included into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. The word *mother* is a proper name which is used in address as vocatives in second person usage. It can be classified into the second person deixis since it refers to the addressee.

Victor is married to a dead woman.

The word *Victor* can be the second person deixis since this word refers to the addressee. In addition, to be *is* which is combined with the verb *married* can be referred to time deixis. Since this utterance is in present form that is still need process in doing action. *To a dead woman* can be classified into the third person deixis refers to the referent.

I saw her. A corpse! Standing right here with Victor.

As the speaker, the word *I* can be included into the first person deixis. *Saw* in the next word is a verb which is distal deixis. It also can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what was likely happen to the third person in the past. Furthermore, the word *her, a corpse and Victor* can be determined into third person deixis identified as referent. The next word *standing* is a verb in the form of gerund. It cannot be classified as types of deixis because this word does not show the deictic expression of the utterance. In addition, *right here* can be categorized into place deixis.

***Victoria Everglots:
I have to help him.***

The word *I* can be included into the first person deixis refers to the speaker. Then, *have to help* is phrasal verb that cannot be categorized into the three kinds of deixis. In addition, *him* in the last word is classified into third person deixis.

***Victoria Everglots:
Pastor Galswells, I have to ask you something.***

The word *Pastor Galswells, you* can be categorized into person deixis,

namely the second person deixis identified as addressee. It is used to respect someone especially it indicates the social status of someone. Moreover, *I* can be determined into the first person deixis identified as the speaker. *Have to ask you something* is verb phrase which is not the three types of deixis.

Victoria Everglots:

Please, I beg of you.

You are the only one in the village who knows of what awaits beyond the grave.

The word *please* is a verb which cannot be included into person, time, and also place deixis. *I beg of you* is verb phrase which is not a part of deixis.

While, the word *I* can be the first person deixis and the word *you* is classified into the second person deixis.

Furthermore, the word *you* is categorized into the second person deixis.

The next word *are* is to be which points plural form in the present time. It can be classified into time deixis since it shows the action in the present time. *The only one* cannot be categorized into the five types of deixis because it does not indicate the name of person. It also can not be categorized as time and place deixis since it does not refer to the current time and location. Meanwhile, *in the village* refers to the current location of utterance. So, this becomes place deixis. The last phrase *who knows of what awaits beyond the grave* cannot be categorized into three kinds of deixis because it does not indicate the name of person, time, and place deixis. In addition *beyond the grave* can be included into place deixis.

Victoria Everglots:

It is a bride I fear, which is why I must know: Can the living marry the dead?

It is a bride can be determined into the third person deixis refers to the referent. Then, the word *I* is classified into the first person deixis. *Fear* is noun that is not a part of deixis. The word *can* is modal auxiliary that cannot be included into three types of deixis. *The living* is a verb in the form of gerund. It cannot be classified as types of deixis because this word does not show the deictic expression of the utterance. Moreover, the word *marry* is verb which is proximal. It can be categorized into time deixis since it shows the action in the present time. And the last word *the dead* is noun which is not types of deixis.

Victoria Everglots:

Please, it's Victor.

The word *please* is a verb which cannot be included into person, time, and also place deixis. Moreover, *its Victor* can be classified into the third person deixis.

He's married to a corpse. He has a corpse bride!

The word *he, corpse* can be classified into the third person deixis identified as referent. *Has married* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at present. The word *to* is a preposition which modifies *a corpse*. In addition, the word *a* is an article which modifies to noun *corpse* that cannot be classified into types of deixis.

There must be some way to undo what's been done.

There must be some way cannot be categorized into the three kinds of deixis because it cannot be assumed as person deixis since it is not included into person that becomes center deixis of the utterance. It is not considered as place deixis that shows the name of place where the event happens.

Furthermore, it is not included as time deixis since it does not show a certain time or temporal of time. The word *to* is a preposition which modifies *undo*.

From the prior context, the word *what* is a noun clause which modifies the object of the verb *has been done*. Consequently, it can not be categorized into types of deixis because it does not show person deixis since this word does not represent the name of person. It also can not be categorized into place deixis since this word does not indicate a certain place. Moreover, it does not include time deixis since it does not refer to the time. In addition, the phrase *has been done* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continues at present.

Victoria Everglots:
It's not true! Let me go! Let me go!

The phrase *it's not true* can be included into time deixis since it refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. Moreover, the word *let* is a verb and *me* is a singular pronoun that refers to the speaker which can be determined into person deixis. The last word *go* cannot be a part of deixis.

Victoria Everglots:
No, I'm telling the truth. Victor needs my help.

The word *no* is the short statement that the speaker disagrees with the previous speaker. As the speaker, *I* can be included into the first person deixis. Then, to be *am* which is followed by the linking verb *telling* that is present continuous tense. It can be classified into the time deixis because it refers to time at the moment of the utterances. In addition, *the* is an article which modifies the noun *truth* and it can not be classified into deixis types.

Furthermore, the word *Victor* can be classified into the third person deixis since this word refers to the referent. Therefore, based on the previous explanation, the word *needs* is well known as a verb. It is also can be categorized as time deixis since this refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. By referring to the previous word, the readers can easily infer that *needs* is proximal deixis because the readers get near to make an action in the present time. Moreover, the suffix *-s* of the verb *needs* is classified into third person deixis since it involves agreement affixes of verb. In addition, the word *my* which points the speaker as possessive determiner that includes person deixis. And then, *help* in the last word cannot be included into the three types of deixis.

Hildegard, you believe me, don't you? Mother, Father, please.

The word *Hildegard*, *you*, *Mother*, and the word *Father* is a proper name which is used in address as vocatives in second person usage. It can be classified into the second person deixis since it refers to the addressee. Moreover, the word *believe* is a verb that cannot be determined into the three

types of deixis. *Me* in the last utterance is categorized into the first person deixis refers to the speaker.

Victoria Everglots:
He needs our help!
Oh, let me go! Let me go!

He can be included into the third person deixis identified as referent not identified as the speaker or addressee. Therefore, based on the previous explanation, the word *needs* is well known as a verb. It is also can be categorized as time deixis since this refers to the time in the present and it needs process in doing an action. By referring to the pervious word, the readers can easily infer that *needs* is proximal deixis because the readers get near to make an action in the present time. Moreover, the suffix *-s* of the verb *needs* is classified into third person deixis since it involves agreement affixes of verb. The word *our* is the first person plural pronouns. It can be included into the inclusive first person deixis since it is a deictic usage which points to the group identified as the speaker and addressee. *Help* in the last word cannot be included into the three types of deixis.

Moreover, the word *let* is a verb and *me* is singular pronoun refers to the speaker which can be determined into person deixis. The last word *go* cannot be a part of deixis.

Victoria Everglots:
You found him?

You becomes second person deixis since this word refers to the addressee. The word *found* is a verb which is distal. It can be categorized into the time deixis since it expresses the action in the past time. In addition, *him* in the next

word can be categorized into the third person deixis refers to the referent not identified as the speaker or addressee.

Victoria Everglots:
Lord Barkis?

Lord Barkis refers to the third person deixis identified as referent. It is used to respect someone especially it indicates the social status of someone.

Victoria Everglots:
But I do not love him. You cannot make me do this.

The word *but* is a conjunction that often used to introduce a word or a phrase contrasting with qualifying what has gone before. The word *I, me* can be classified into the first person deixis refers to the speaker. In addition the word *do* is an auxiliary verb that is used with the adverb *not* and the word *love* as a noun cannot be categorized into types of deixis. *You* can be included into second person deixis identified as addressee. *Can* in the next word is a modal auxiliary which is combined with the adverb *not* that can not be classified into deixis types. The last utterance *make me do this* cannot be a part of deixis.

Victoria Everglots:
Please, I beg of you. There must be another way.

The word *please* is a verb which cannot be included into person, time, and also place deixis. As the speaker, the word *I* can be determined into the first person deixis. *I beg of you* is verb phrase which is not a part of deixis and the word *you* is classified into the second person deixis. Additionally, *there must be another way* cannot be categorized into the three kinds of deixis because it cannot be assumed as person deixis since it is not included into person that becomes center deixis of the utterance. It is not considered as place deixis that

shows the name of place where the event happens. Furthermore, it is not included as time deixis since it does not show a certain time or temporal of time.

***Victoria Everglots:
But Victor...***

The word *but* is a conjunction that often used to introduce a word or a phrase contrasting with qualifying what has gone before. *Victor* in the last word is included into the third person deixis identified as referent.

***Victor Van Dort:
I...think you dropped this. I'm sorry.***

The word *I* refers to the first singular person. It refers to the speaker. It can be classified into person deixis. The word *think* cannot be included into three kinds of deixis. Moreover, *you* is categorized into second person deixis. The word *dropped* is a verb which is distal. It can be categorized into the time deixis since it expresses the action in the past time. *This* refers to the flower which is dropped by corpse bride. So this word cannot be a part of deixis. *I am sorry* is gratitude given by the speaker to the addressee that cannot be classified into a part of deixis. In addition, *I* is classified into the first person deixis identified as the speaker.

I'm sorry I lied to you about wanting to see my parents.

The phrase *I'm sorry* is gratitude given by the speaker to the addressee. The word *lied* is a verb which is distal. It can be categorized into the time deixis since it expresses the action in the past time. Meanwhile, the word *I* can be called the first person deixis refers to the speaker and the word *you* as

addressee, can be called second person deixis. *About wanting to see* is phrasal verb that cannot be a part of deixis. In addition, *my parents* is included into the third person deixis. The suffix –s of the noun *parents* involves agreement affixes of noun. Since the word *my* refers to the first person deixis.

It's just this whole day hasn't gone quite, well...according to plan.

The phrase *it's just this whole day* is categorized into time deixis because it refers to the time when the utterance happens. Furthermore, the word *hasn't gone quite* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at present. In addition, the last utterance *well...according to plan* cannot be called the three kinds of deixis.

***Corpse Bride "Emily":
Pardon my enthusiasm.***

Pardon my enthusiasm is an utterance to ask forgive to everyone in formal form. So, this cannot be included into the three types of deixis. Additionally, *my* is referred to the first person deixis since this word identified as the speaker.

***Victor Van Dort:
I like your enthusiasm.***

The word *I* can be included into the first person deixis identified as the speaker. And *like* in the next word is not a part of deixis since this word does not indicate the three types of deixis. *Your enthusiasm* is the second person deixis refers to the addressee.

Victor Van Dort:
Mayhew?
Mayhew! How nice to see...
I'm so sorry.

The word *mayhew* is an addressee. So this word can be classified into the second person deixis. *How nice to see* cannot be classified into three kinds of deixis. The last utterance *I'm so sorry* is gratitude given by the speaker to the addressee. So this is not a part of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
Mayhew, I have to get back.
They all must be worried sick.
How is everyone?

The word *Mayhew* can be classified into the second person deixis identified as an addressee. As the speaker, *I* is included into the first person deixis. The next utterance *have to get back* is proximal. It can be categorized into time deixis since it expresses the action in the present time. Furthermore, the word *they all* is a deictic expression which refers to Victor's parents, Victoria's parents and also Victoria her self. It is a single plural pronoun that refers to the referent not identified as speaker or addressee. Therefore, it can be classified into third person deixis. the word *must* is a modal auxiliary which combines with an auxiliary verb *be worried sick* that can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what is likely or will probably happen to the third person in the present.

Additionally *how is everyone?* cannot be included into three kinds of deixis since it does not represent the person, time, and place. It can be included into proximal since the speaker tries to give a small talk with the

addressee.

Victor Van Dort:
Yes? Yes, how is she?

The word *yes* is short statement that the speaker agrees with the previous speaker's statement. *How is she?* cannot be included into three kinds of deixis since it does not represent the person, time, and place. It can be included into proximal since the speaker tries to give a small talk with the addressee.

Victor Van Dort:
What? Married to who?

The word *what* is adverb as interrogative word that is not part of deixis. In addition, *married to who* in the last word is verb phrase that cannot be classified into the three types of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
But that's impossible!

The word *but* is a conjunction that often used to introduce a word or a phrase contrasting with qualifying what has gone before. *That's impossible* can be classified into time deixis because the word *is* is to be which points singular form in the present time and it expresses the action in the present time.

Victor Van Dort:
But how could she?

The word *but* is a conjunction that often used to introduce a word or a phrase contrasting with qualifying what has gone before.

Corpse Bride "Emily":
Victor? Where are you going?

The word *victor* is classified into second person deixis identified as

addressee. The last utterance *where are you going* can be classified into the time deixis since this utterance is in the form of present continuous tense. It refers to time at the moment of the utterances.

Victoria Everglots:

Yesterday I thought my wedding would be happy.

Now I feel like I'm caught in the tide, pulled out to sea.

Yesterday can be included into time deixis. As the speaker, *I, my* is the first person deixis. *Thought* is past verb which is distal deixis, it can be categorized into time deixis since it points to the even completed point to the moment of utterance. Additionally, the word *would* is a modal auxiliary which combines with the verb *be* that can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what was likely happen to the third person in the past. And the last word *happy* is an adjective that is not a part of deixis.

Furthermore, the word *now* is determined into time deixis. *Feel like* is phrasal verb which is not part of deixis. Then, the next utterance *caught in the tide pulled out the sea* is distal deixis, it can be categorized into time deixis since it points to the even completed point to the moment of utterance.

Victor Van Dort:

I'm too late.

As the speaker, the word *I* can be included into the first person deixis. *Am* as to be can be classified into time deixis because it refers to time at the moment of the utterances. *Too late* cannot be categorized into the three types of deixis.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:

Oh, Mrs. Plum, what am I to do?

He just walked off without saying a word. Are all men like this?

The word *oh* is assumed as the interjection of the prior utterance. And *Mrs. Plum* refers to the second person deixis identified as addressee. It is used to respect someone especially it indicates the social status of someone. *What am I to do?* is verb phrase as an interrogative word which is used to ask somebody else. So this is not a part of deixis.

Additionally, the word *he* can be classified into the third person deixis refers to the referent not identified as the speaker or addressee. Just walked off is phrasal verb that can be categorized into time deixis since this phrase is in past form which is distal. It points to the even completed point to the moment of utterance. *Without saying a word* cannot be included into three kinds of deixis because it cannot be assumed as person deixis since it is not included into person that becomes center deixis of the utterance. It is not considered as place deixis that shows the name of place where the event happens. Furthermore, it is not included as time deixis since it does not show a certain time or temporal of time. The word *are* is to be which points plural form in the present time. It can be classified into time deixis since it expresses the present time. Moreover, the word *all men* is used non-deictically because the reference is general, not only one person, but unidentifiable persons. It is a third person pronoun which can be classified into person deixis. The last utterance *like this* is not three types of deixis.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
What?***

This word cannot be classified into the three kinds of deixis because it cannot be assumed as person deixis since it is not included into person that becomes center deixis of the utterance. It is not considered as place deixis that shows the name of place where the event happens. Furthermore, it is not included as time deixis since it does not show a certain time or temporal of time.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
I don't understand.***

The word *I* refers to the speaker that can be classified into the first person deixis. While, *don't understand* in the next word is phrasal verb which cannot be classified into three kinds of deixis.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
What are you saying?***

The utterance *what are you saying?* can be classified into the time deixis since this utterance is in the form of present continuous tense. It refers to time at the moment of the utterances.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
If he finds out, he'll leave. There must be something you can do.***

The word *if* does not include person, time and place deixis. *He* refers to the referent that can be categorized into third person deixis. Meanwhile, the next word *finds out* is a verb which is proximal. It also can be categorized as time deixis since this word refers to the time which indicates the action that is done. Moreover, the suffix *-s* of the verb *finds out* involves agreement affixes of

verb. And then, *will* which is combined with the verb *leave* can be included into time deixis because it refers to what will happen in the future.

Additionally, *there must be something you can do* cannot be categorized into the three kinds of deixis because it cannot be assumed as person deixis since it is not included into person that becomes center deixis of the utterance. It is not considered as place deixis that shows the name of place where the event happens. Furthermore, it is not included as time deixis since it does not show a certain time or temporal of time. Moreover, the word *you* is included into second person deixis identified as addressee.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:

What is it?

What?

Poison!

I could never ask him.

The word *what* cannot be identified as three kinds of deixis since this word does not mention the name of person, time, and place. And also the word *poison* is not a part of deixis. But it is a noun. Furthermore, *I* can be classified into the first person deixis refers to the speaker. The word *could never* which is combined with the verb *ask* can be classified into time deixis since this word is expressing what was likely happen in the past. And the last word *him* is categorized into the third person deixis identified as referent.

Victor Van Dort:

You don't have to. I'll do it.

You as an addressee can be classified into the second person deixis. The second words *don't have to* cannot be a part of deixis since this words do not mention the name of person, temporal time, or current location. Moreover, the

word *I* can be determined into the first person deixis refers to the speaker. *Will* which is combined with the verb *do* can be included into time deixis because it refers to what will happen in the future. The last word *it* is refers to kill him with drinking poison which is non-deictically used. It indicates a referent not identified as a speaker or an addressee. It is a third person singular that can be classified into third person deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
I do.

From this utterance, the word *I* is classified into first person deixis. While, the word *do* is not included into the three kinds of deixis.

Gather round. Gather round, everybody.

The words *gather round* is verb phrase that cannot be classified into the three types of deixis. In addition, the word *everybody* is used non-deictically because the reference is general, not only one person, but unidentifiable persons. It is a third person pronoun which can be classified into person deixis.

We've decided to do this thing properly.

The word *we* is the first person plural pronoun. It can be included into the inclusive first person deixis since it is deictic usage which point to the group identified as the speaker and addressee. The next utterance *have decided* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at present. In addition, *to do this thing properly* is phrasal verb that is not three types of deixis.

So grab what you can and follow us.

The phrase *so grab what you can* is verb phrase that cannot be classified into three kinds of deixis. Since the word *you* is the second person deixis identified as addressee. The last *and follow us* is also verb phrase which is not a part of deixis because it does not show the name of person, place, and the temporal time. Moreover, the word *us* is the first person plural pronoun. It can be included into the inclusive first person deixis since it is a deictic usage which points to the group identified as the speaker and addressee.

We're moving this wedding party upstairs.

The word *we* is the first person plural pronoun. It can be included into the inclusive first person deixis since it is deictic usage which point to the group identified as the speaker and addressee. The word *are* is to be which points plural form in the present time followed by the linkin verb *moving* that is present continuous tense. It can be classified into the time deixis because it refers to time at the moment of the utterances. Moreover, *this wedding party* is verb phrase that cannot be included into three kinds of deixis. The last word *upstairs* can be categorized into place deixis because this word refers to the current location where the action will happen.

***Victoria Everglots:
Money? What money?***

***Victoria Everglots:
But my parents don't have any money.
It's my marriage to you that will save them from the poorhouse.***

We know well that the word *money* is a noun. So this word is not a part of deixis. The word *but* in the next utterance is a conjunction that often used to

introduce a word or a phrase contrasting with qualifying what has gone before. Furthermore, *my parents* is included into the third person deixis. The suffix –s of the noun *parents* involves agreement affixes of noun. Since the word *my* refers to the first person deixis. *Don't have any money* cannot be categorized into three types of deixis since this phrase does not mention the name of person, the temporal time, and also the current location.

Additionally, the utterance *it's my marriage to you* does not indicate the three types of deixis since it is a verb. While, the word *you* is the second person deixis refers to the addressee. *Will* which is combined with the verb *save* can be included into time deixis because it refers to what will happen in the future. In addition, the word *them* is a deictic expression which refers to Victoria's parents. It is a single plural pronoun that refers to the referent not identified as speaker or addressee. Therefore, it can be classified into third person deixis. The last utterance *from the poorhouse* is noun phrase that cannot be referred into three types of deixis.

Victoria Everglots:
Did things not go according to your plan, Lord Barkis?

The utterance *did things not go according to your plan* cannot be categorized into three kinds of deixis. While the word *your* and also the word *Lord Barkis* is the second person deixis identified as an addressee.

Well, perhaps in disappointment we are perfectly matched.

Well is the short statement given by the speaker. *Perhaps in disappointment* cannot be categorized into three kinds of deixis. Furthermore, the word *we* is the first person plural pronoun. It can be included into the

inclusive first person deixis since it is deictic usage which points to the group identified as the speaker and addressee. In addition, the word *are* is to be which points plural form in the present time. It can be classified into time deixis since it expresses the action in the present time. And the last utterance *perfectly matched* cannot be included into three types of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:

With this hand...I will lift your sorrows.

Your cup will never empty, for I will be your wine.

Corpse Bride:

With this hand...I will lift your sorrows.

Your cup will never empty.

For I will be...

I will be...

Corpse Bride:

Your cup...will never empty...for I will be...

The word *with this hand* can not be categorized into person deixis since this word is not assumed into person deixis who is doing the action, time deixis which indicate time of the event; place deixis since it indicate the location. In addition, the word *I* is classified into first person deixis since it indicates into person who is doing the action identified as the speaker. Next modal auxiliary *will* which is combined with the verb *lift* can be included into time deixis because this word is expressing what will happen in the future. While, the word *your* is classified into second person deixis as addressee. Moreover, *sorrows* is noun which is not a part of deixis. The suffix *-s* of the noun *sorrows* involves agreement affixes of noun.

Furthermore, the word *your* is classified into the second person deixis identified as an addressee. *Cup* is a noun that cannot be categorized into a part

of deixis. And, *will never empty* can be referred to time deixis because this word is expressing what will happen in the future. Meanwhile, *for* is a preposition. It cannot be categorized into the three kinds of deixis. As the speaker, *I* is classified into the first person deixis. *Will* is modal auxiliary combines with the verb *be*. It is used for talking about or predicting the future. So, this can be included as a time deixis because this word refers to future time of an event. *Your* is the second person deixis identified as an addressee. In addition, the word *wine* in the last word is a noun. This cannot be classified into the three types of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
I will be your wine.

As the speaker, *I* is classified into the first person deixis. *Will* is modal auxiliary combines with the verb *be*. It is used for talking about or predicting the future. So, this can be included as a time deixis because this word refers to future time of an event. *Your* is the second person deixis identified as an addressee. In addition, the word *wine* in the last word is a noun. This cannot be classified into the three types of deixis.

Corpse Bride "Emily":
I can't.

The word *I* can be categorized into the first person deixis refers to the speaker. The word *can* is modal auxiliary which is combined with the word *not* that cannot be classified into three types of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
What's wrong?

What's wrong cannot be included into three kinds of deixis because it

cannot be assumed as person deixis since it is not included into person that becomes center deixis of the utterance. It is not considered as place deixis that shows the name of place where the event happens. Furthermore, it is not included as time deixis since it does not show a certain time or temporal of time.

***Corpse Bride “Emily”:
This is wrong.***

This utterance can be categorized into time deixis since the word *is* is to be which points singular form in the present time. It can be classified into time deixis since it expresses the action in the present time.

I was a bride.

The word *I* can be classified into the first person deixis as the speaker in the action. Furthermore, the word *was* is to be which points singular form in the past time. It can be classified into time deixis since it expresses the past time. In addition, the word *a* is an article which modifies to noun *bride* that cannot be classified into types of deixis. The next word *bride* can be assumed as person deixis since it is included into the first person that becomes center deixis of the utterance.

My dreams were taken from me.

The word *my, me* can be included into the first person deixis since this word refers to the speaker as the center of the utterance. *Dreams* is a noun that is not a part of deixis. The suffix *-s* of the noun *dreams* involves agreement affixes of noun. Furthermore, the word *were* is to be which combines with the

verb *taken* points plural form in the past time. It can be classified into time deixis since it expresses the past time.

Well, now...

Now I've stolen them from someone else.

Well is the short statement which has function to emphasize the next sentence. The word *now* is time deixis because it refers to certain time in the present event. The phrase *have stolen* is a verb phrase which is distal deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that started in the past and still continue at present. Moreover, *I* is the first person deixis. The word *them* is a deictic expression which refers to the word dreams. It is a single plural pronoun that refers to the referent not identified as speaker or addressee. Therefore, it can be classified into third person deixis. In addition, the word *someone else* can be called the third person deixis because it is not the speaker or an addressee.

I love you, Victor. But you're not mine.

The utterance *I love you* is an expression given by the speaker to the addressee. So this is not types of deixis. The word *Victor* is the second person deixis refers to the addressee. Furthermore, the conjunction *but* that is often used to introduce a word or a phrase contrasting with qualifying what has gone before. So, this word cannot be categorized into the three kinds of deixis. And then, the word *you* can be classified into the second person deixis identified as addressee. In addition, *mine* is categorized into the first person deixis refers to the speaker.

Victor Van Dort:
Victoria!

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
You?
You!
For dead.

The word *you* and *Victoria* can be classified into the second person deixis identified as addressee. In addition *for dead* is phrasal verb that is no a part of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
Take your hands off her.

Seen from the context this utterance cannot be categorized into three types of deixis since this utterance is verb phrase. And, the suffix *-s* of the noun *hands* involves agreement affixes of noun. Meanwhile, the word *your* is the second person deixis refers to the addressee. And then, the word *her* is the third person deixis identified as referent not identified as the speaker or addressee.

Corpse Bride “Emily”:
Get out.

Get out is phrasal verb that cannot be categorized into three kinds of deixis. Seen from the context, this phrase is used to drive out someone.

Victoria Everglots:
Oh, Victor, I never thought I'd see you again.

The word *oh* is assumed as the interjection of the prior utterance. *Victor*, *you* can be classified into the second person deixis refers to the addressee. The word *I* is classified into the first person deixis identified as the speaker. Furthermore, the next utterance *never thought* is verb phrase which is distal

deixis. It can be classified into the time deixis since this phrase is in the form of present perfect which shows the action that starts in the past and still continue at present. Additionally, the last phrase *I'd see you again* cannot be categorized into three kinds of deixis.

Victor Van Dort:
Wait. I made a promise.

The word *wait* cannot be categorized into three types of deixis because it cannot be assumed as person deixis since it is not included into person that becomes center deixis of the utterance. It is not considered as place deixis that shows the name of place where the event happens. Furthermore, it is not included as time deixis since it does not show a certain time or temporal of time. *I* as the speaker can be included into the first person deixis.

The next word *made* is past verb which is distal deixis, it can be categorized into time deixis since It points to the even completed point to the moment of utterance. In addition, the word *a* is an article which modifies to noun *promise* that cannot be classified into types of deixis.

Corpse Bride "Emily":
You kept your promise.
You set me free.
Now I can do the same for you.

The word *you, your* can be included into second person deixis identified as an addressee. The next word *kept* is past verb which is distal deixis, it can be categorized into time deixis since It points to the even completed point to the moment of utterance. Meanwhile, the word *I, me* is the first person deixis refers to the speaker as the center of the utterance. *Now* is time deixis because

it refers to certain time in the present event. And the last *I can do the same for you* is verb phrase that cannot be a part of deixis.

4.2 Discussion

After obtaining the data and analyzing them based on the deixis theory, the next part is the discussion of the whole data to answer the problem proposed in previous chapter.

In accordance with the theory, the information obtained from the data shows that deixis used in *Corpse Bride* movie expressed by the main characters can be divided into three types, namely; person, time, and place. Person deixis is dominant because it is used in every utterance either as subject or object. Person deixis most commonly used deictically which means the referents are mentioned more specific rather than general. So, it refers to the clear objects, while non-deictically refers to more general objects. Besides, there are some third singular person deixis that are found in the conversations, such as *Lord or something, chaperon, dwarf, husband, and boyfriend*. Those words can be included into person deixis, since those are not refer to the speaker or addressee in the conversations based on the context.

The time deixis in the movie can be categorized in the forms of time of event which are influenced by tenses, for examples, *kept, will lift, could not, have never, has married, and so on*. Most of them indicate certain period of time when the events are used in the utterances. The place deixis is used to show the location, such as *around here, upstairs, beyond the grave and so on*. Those words refer to certain locations which have been shown in the context.

Seen from the context, the verbs in the conversations can be classified into proximal and distal deixis. For example, *gone*, *takes*, can be categorized as proximal since in the context given, the phrase indicates the actions that have been done by the doer. Meanwhile, the example of distal is *kept and would be*. In addition, the verbs can also be in the forms of time such as *reeling*, *breaking*, and *aching*. Those verbs are influenced by tenses.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

After analyzing the research findings and the discussion in the preceding chapter, conclusion and some suggestions are taken. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research question, while suggestion is intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in doing further researches in this area.

5.1 Conclusion

In line with the previous chapter, the conclusion of this research can be formulated based on the proposed research question.

The deixis used in Corpse Bride movie is included into three types of deixis, namely: person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. The first person deixis is written when the author wants to show the speakers who produce the utterance in the movie. The second persons are used to indicate the reference to one or more addressee, they are as listener or the hearer of the speaker. In addition, the third person deixis is expressed when the author wants to show the people who are spoken and they do not refer to the speaker or the addressee. Furthermore, the time deixis is appeared to point the certain period of time when the utterance is produced by the speaker and when event occurs.

Meanwhile, place deixis is realized to describe a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event, as well as the ones that have been shown in the context.

However, in this research, the frequency of those three types of deixis which often appear is person deixis because becomes center deixis of the utterance and time deixis which is shows a certain time or a temporal of time in *Corpse Bride* movie.

5.2 Suggestions

In accordance with the findings of this research described previously, there are several points that could be recommended. For the author in creating a movie, they should consider the word and the utterance that will be presented in the conversations in order that the inference being conveyed is easily understood by the viewers. It is also recommended to the viewers to know the context in order that they can arrive at the intended messages by the author. Furthermore, for the students, to determine the types of deixis, proximal and distal, they should have good comprehension on the context and contents of the conversations by reading the whole texts. It will be able to help them avoid having wrong interpretation, especially in determining proximal and distal. Meanwhile, for the teacher, in order that their students can easily comprehend the deixis theory, it is also suggested that they should take examples from available researches, not only in written but also in spoken texts.

In addition, it is also recommended for the next researchers who are interested in doing further researches in this area to use these findings as a starting point in conducting the research. Using the same theory of Levinson, the next researchers are suggested to use different data sources, in this case daily conversation which can be formal or informal dialogue or in any literary work. The researches should consider how a language used influences the deixis.



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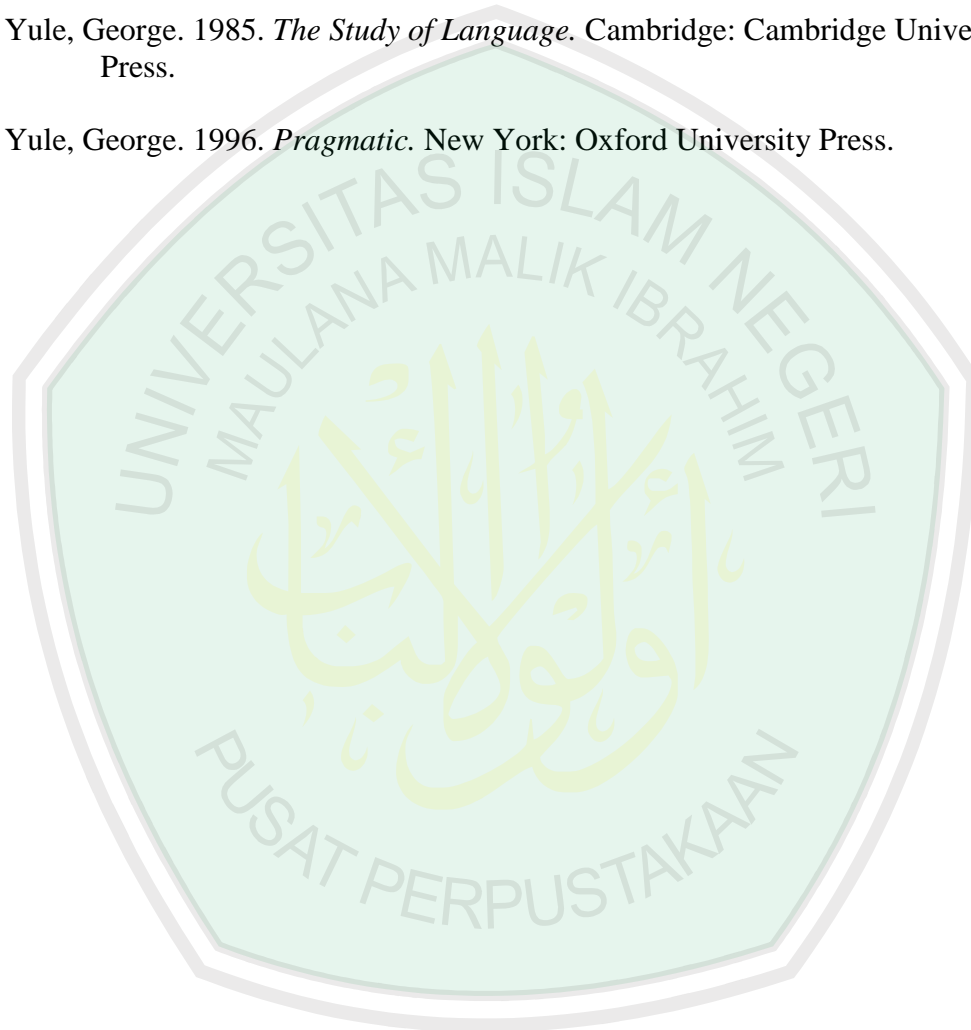
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JADWAL BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

NO	TANGGAL	MATERI	TTD
1	16 Maret 2007	PENGAJUAN PROPOSAL	1.
2	17 Maret 2007	ACC PROPOSAL	2.
3	12 April 2007	SEMINAR PROPOSAL	3.
4	28 April 2007	KONSULTASI BAB I	4.
5	06 Juni 2007	ACC BAB I	5.
6	19 November 2007	KONSULTASI BAB II	6.
7	29 Desember 2007	KONSULTASI BAB III	7.
8	15 Maret 2008	KONSULTASI BAB IV DAN V	8.
9	26 Maret 2008	ACC KESELURUHAN BAB	9.

Malang, 26 Maret 2008
The Dean of Faculty of Humanities and Culture

Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd.
NIP 150035072



APPENDIXES

CORPSE BRIDE DIALOGUE TRANSCRIPT
(Disc. I)

- Good morning.
- Good morning.

Here ye, here ye, 10 minutes to go till Van Dort's wedding rehearsal.

Gertrude	Watch it!
(Singing)	
Nell Van Dort	It's a beautiful day
William Van Dort	It's a rather nice day
Nell Van Dort	A day for a glorious wedding
William Van Dort	A rehearsal my dear, to be perfectly clear
Nell Van Dort	A rehearsal for a glorious wedding
William Van Dort	Assuming nothing happens that we don't really know
Nell Van Dort	That nothing unexpected Interferes with the show
Together	And that's why everything every last little thing every single, tiny, microscopic little thing must go...
Nell Van Dort	According to plan
William Van Dort	Our son will be married
Nell Van Dort	According to plan
William Van Dort	Our family carried
Together	Elevated to the heights of society
Nell Van Dort	To the costume balls
William Van Dort	In the hallowed halls
Nell Van Dort	Rubbing elbows with the finest
William Van Dort	Having crumpets with Her Highness
Together	We'll be there, we'll be seen Having tea with the queen We'll forget everything That we've ever, ever been
Nell Van Dort	Blimey! It's my dress is caught.
Mayhew	Begging your pardon, ma'am.
William Van Dort	Come on, dear.
Nell Van Dort	It's not me. It's my dress is caught. Where is Victor? We might be late.
Maudeline Everglot	Fish merchants. It's a terrible day
Finis Everglot	Now, don't be that way
Maudeline Everglot	It's a terrible day for a wedding
Finis Everglot	It's a sad, sad state of affairs we're in
Maudeline Everglot	That has led to this ominous wedding
Finis Everglot	How could our family have come to this?

Together To marry off our daughter to the nouveau riche
Maudeline Everglot They're so common
Finis Everglot So coarse
Maudeline Everglot Oh, it couldn't be worse
Finis Everglot Couldn't be worse? I'm afraid I disagree
They could be land-rich,
Bankrupt aristocracy
Without a penny to their name
Just like you and me
Maudeline Everglot Oh, dear.
Together And that's why everything every last little thing,
every single, tiny, microscopic little thing must
go...
Maudeline Everglot According to plan
Finis Everglot Our daughter will wed
Maudeline Everglot According to plan
Finis Everglot Our family led
Together From the depths of deepest poverty
Maudeline Everglot To the noble realm
Finis Everglot Of our ancestry
Together And who would have guessed in a million years that
our daughter with a face
Finis Everglot Of an otter in disgrace
Together Would provide our ticket to a rightful place
Victoria Everglot **Oh, Hildegarde. What if Victor and I don't like
each other?**
Maudeline Everglot As if that has anything to do with marriage.
Do you suppose your father and I like each other?
Victoria Everglot **Surely you must a little?**
Together Of course not.
Maudeline Everglot Get those corsets laced properly.
I can hear you speak without gasping.
William Van Dort You've certainly hooked a winner this time, Victor.
Nell Van Dort Now, all you have to do is reel her in.
Victor Van Dort **I'm already reeling, Mother.
Shouldn't Victoria Everglot be marrying a lord
or something?**
Nell Van Dort Oh, nonsense! We're every bit as good as the
Everglots.
I always knew I deserved better than a fish
merchant's life.
Victor Van Dort **But I've never even spoken to her.**
Nell Van Dort Well, at least we have that in our favor.
Mayhew! Silence that of blasted coughing.
Maudeline Everglot Marriage is a partnership, a little tit for tat.

Finis Everglot
Together
 You'd think a lifetime watching us...
 Might have taught her that
 Might have taught her that
 Everything must be perfect
 Everything must be perfect. Everything must be
 perfect...Perfect...
 That's why everything
 Every last little thing
 Every single, tiny, microscopic little thing
 Must go
 According to plan
Nell Van Dort
 Look at the way you're standing. You look like you
 got rickets or something...
 Oh, my goodness. Oh, such grandeur!
 Such impeccable taste!
William Van Dort
 Oh, beautiful, inn it?
 It's not as big as our place, dear.
 Bit shabby really, isn't it?
Nell Van Dort
 Shut up.
Emil (servant)
 Lord and Lady Everglot...
 Mr. and Mrs. Van Dort.
William Van Dort
 Why, you must be Miss Victoria.
 Yes, I must say, you don't look a day over.
 No. Oh, yes.
Maudeline Everglot
 Smile, darling, smile.
Finis Everglot
 Well, hello. What a pleasure. Welcome to our home.
Nell Van Dort
 Thank you.
Maudeline Everglot
 We'll be taking tea in the west drawing room
 Oh, do come this way, it's just through there.
Nell Van Dort
 Oh, I love what you've done with the place.
 Who is your decorator?
William Van Dort
 Nice tiles, shame about the drapes.
Nell Van Dort
 My husband says such foolish things. Ignore him.
William Van Dort
 Yes, it's usually best.

(Victor playing the piano)

Victor Van Dort
Victoria Everglot
Victor Van Dort
Victoria Everglot
Victor Van Dort
Victoria Everglot
Victor Van Dort
Victoria Everglot

Do forgive me.
You play beautifully.
I... I... I do apologize, Miss Everglot. How rude of
me to... Well...Excuse me.
Mother won't let me near the piano.
Music is improper for a young lady.
Too passionate, she says.
If I may ask, Miss Everglot, where is your
chaperon?
Perhaps, in...In view of the circumstances...you

Victor Van Dort could call me **Victoria**.
Victoria Everglot Yes, of course. Well...Victoria...
Victor Van Dort Yes, **Victor**.
Victoria Everglot Tomorrow, we are to be M... M...M...
Victor Van Dort Married.
Victoria Everglot Yes. Married.
Victoria Everglot Since I was a child, I've...I've dreamt of my wedding day.
Victoria Everglot I always hoped to find someone I was deeply in love with.
Victoria Everglot Someone to spend the rest of my life with.
Victoria Everglot Silly, isn't it?
Victor Van Dort Yes, silly.
Victoria Everglot No. No, not at all, no.
Maudeline Everglot Oh, dear. I'm sorry.
Maudeline Everglot What impropriety is this?
Maudeline Everglot You shouldn't be alone together.
Maudeline Everglot Here it is, one minute before five
Maudeline Everglot And you're not at the rehearsal.
Maudeline Everglot Pastor Galswells is waiting.
Maudeline Everglot Come at once.
Pastor Galswells Master Van Dort,
Pastor Galswells From the beginning. Again.
Pastor Galswells "With this hand,
Pastor Galswells I will lift your sorrows.
Pastor Galswells Your cup will never empty,
Pastor Galswells For I will be your wine.
Pastor Galswells With this candle,
Pastor Galswells I will light your way in darkness.
Pastor Galswells With this ring, I ask you to be mine."
Pastor Galswells Let's try it again.
Victor Van Dort Yes. Yes, sir.
Victor Van Dort With this candle...
Victor Van Dort This candle...
Victor Van Dort This candle.
Nell Van Dort Shall I get up there and do it for him?
William Van Dort Don't get all aflutter, dear.
Victor Van Dort With this candle...
Pastor Galswells Continue!
(The door knocked)
Finis everglot Get the door, Emil.
Pastor Galswells Let's just pick it up at the candle bit.
Emil (servant) A Lord Barkis, sir.
Barkis Bittern I haven't ahead for dates.
Barkis Bittern Apparently, I'm a day early for the ceremony.

Finis everglot Is he from your side of the family?
Maudeline Everglot I can't recall.
 Emil, a seat for Lord Barkis.
Barkis Bittern Do carry on.
Pastor Galswells Let's try it again, shall we, Master Van Dort?
Victor Van Dort **Yes. Yes, sir. Certainly.**
Pastor Galswells Right.
Victor Van Dort **Right. Oh, right!**
Pastor Galswells **With this...This...**
 Hand.
Victor Van Dort **With this hand...I... With...**
Pastor Galswells Three steps, three!
 Can you not count? Do you not wish to be married,
 Master Van Dort?
Victor Van Dort **No! No.**
Victoria Everglot **You do not?**
Victor Van Dort **No! I meant, no, I do not, not wish to be married.**
Pastor Galswells **That is, I want very much to...**
 Pay attention! Have you even remembered to bring
 the ring?
Victor Van Dort **The ring? Yes. Of course.**
Pastor Galswells Dropping the ring.
Maudeline Everglot Oh, no, he's dropped the ring!
Pastor Galswells This boy doesn't want to get married.
Maudeline Everglot How disgraceful!
Victor Van Dort **Excuse me. Found it!**
Finis Everglot Out of the way, you ninny.
William Van Dort Oh, dear! Oh, my! Giddy on, there's a woman on
 fire! Help! Emergency!
Nell Van Dort Oh, I hope it doesn't stain.
Maudeline Everglot Stop fanning it, you fool.
Nell Van Dort Get a bucket, get a bucket.
William Van Dort I'm on my way, dear. Yes. Oh, dear!
Pastor Galswells Enough! This wedding cannot take place until he is
 properly prepared.
 Young man, learn your vows.
Barkis Bittern Well, he's quite the catch, isn't he?
Victor Van Dort **Oh, Victoria.**
She must think I'm such a fool.
This day couldn't get any worse.

Hear ye, hear ye! Rehearsal in ruins as Van Dort boy causes chaos!
 Fishy fiancé could be canned!
 Everglots all fired up as Van Dort disaster ruins rehearsal!

Victor Van Dort	<p>It really shouldn't be all that difficult. It's just a few simple vows. With this hand, I will take your wine. No... With this hand...I will cup your... Oh, goodness, no. With this... With this... With this candle, I will...I will... I will set your mother on fire. Oh, it's no use. With this hand, I will lift your sorrows. Your cup will never empty, For I will be your wine. Mrs. Everglot. You look ravishing this evening. What's that, Mr. Everglot? Call you "Dad"? If you insist met, sir. With this candle, I will light your way in darkness. With this ring...I ask you to be mine. I do.</p>
Corpse Bride <i>(Victor Van Dort Run away)</i>	
Corpse Bride	You may kiss the bride.
Bonejangles	A new arrival.
Corpse Bride	He must be fainted.
	Are you all right?
Victor Van Dort	What..? What happened?
Bonejangles	By Jove, man. Looks like We've got ourselves a breather.
Miss Plum	Does he have a dead brother?
Boneboys	He's still soft.
Bonejangles	A toast, then. To the newlyweds.
Victor Van Dort	Newlyweds
Corpse Bride	In the woods, you said your vows so perfectly.
Victor Van Dort	I did? I did.
	Wake up! Wake up! Wake up!
Paul the head waiter	Coming through, coming through. My name is Paul, I am the head waiter I will be creating your wedding feast. Wedding feast! I'm salivating.
Maggots	Maggots.
Corpse Bride	Keep away!
Victor Van Dort	I've got a...

Bonejangles
Victor Van Dort

I've got a dwarf.
And I'm not afraid to use him.
I want some questions. Now!
Answers. I think you mean "answers."
Thank you, yes, answers.
I need answers.

Corpse Bride
Bonejangles

What's going on here? Where am I? Who are you?
Well, that's kind of a long story.
What a story it is.
A tragic tale of romance, passion...and murder most foul.

Boneboys

This is gonna be good.
(Singing)
Hit it, boys.
Hey, give me a listen
You corpses of cheer
At least those of you
Who still got an ear!
I'll tell you a story
Make a skeleton cry
Of our own jubiliciously
Lovely Corpse Bride
Die, die, we all pass away
But don't wear a frown
Because it's really okay
You might try and hide
And you might try and pray
But we all end up
The remains of the day

Bonejangles

That's right.
Well, our girl was a beauty
Known for miles around
When a mysterious stranger
Came into town
He was plenty good-looking
But down on his cash
And our poor little baby
She fell hard and fast
When her daddy said no
She just couldn't cope
So our lovers came up
With a plan to elope
Die, die, we all pass away
But don't wear a frown
Because it's really okay

Boneboys

Bonejangles

You might try and hide
And you might try and pray
But we all end up
The remains of the day
Yeah yeah yeah yeah yeah
Yeah yeah yeah yeah yeah
Yeah yeah yeah yeah yeah
Yeah yeah yeah

That's right.

Okay. Oh, yeah.

Come on, boys, pick it up.

Yeah. Like it.

Okay, Chancy, take it.

Yeah.

Yeah!

That's nice.

So they conjured up a plan

To meet late at night

They told not a soul

Kept the whole thing tight

Now, her mother's wedding dress

Fit like a glove

You don't need much

When you're really in love

Except for a few things

Or so I'm told

Like the family jewels

And a satchel of gold

Then next to the graveyard

By the old oak tree

On a dark foggy night

At a quarter to

She was ready to go

But where was he?

And then?

She waited

And then?

There in the shadows, was it her man?

And then?

Her little heart beat so loud

And then?

And then, baby, everything went black

Now, when she opened her eyes

She was dead as dust

Her jewels were missing

And her heart was bust

Boneboys

Bonejangles

Boneboys

Bonejangles

Boneboys

Bonejangles

Boneboys

Bonejangles

So she made a vow
Lying under that tree
That she'd wait for her true love
To come set her free
Always waiting for someone
To ask for her hand
Then out of the blue
Comes this groovy young man
Who vows forever
To be by her side
And that's the story
Of our Corpse Bride
Die, die, we all pass away
But don't wear a frown,
Because it's really okay
You might try and hide
And you might try and pray
But we all end up
The remains of the day
Yeah.

Boneboys

Maudeline Everglot
Nell Van Dort

Victoria, come away from the window.
Oh, I'm sure he'll be back shortly.
He's terrified of the dark.
In fact, when he was a boy, he used to wet his
combinations regularly, didn't he, William?

Finis Everglot
Maudeline Everglot

Enter.
Lord Barkis.
I trust the room is to your liking.
Thank you. You are a most gracious hostess.
Which is why it pains me to be the bearer of such
bad news?
Would you care to repeat tonight's headline for us?

Barkis Bittern

Hear ye, hear ye!

Victor Van Dort seen this night on the bridge in the arms of a mystery woman!
The dark-haired temptress and Master Van Dort slipped away into the night!
And now, the weather.
Scattered showers...

Barkis Bittern
Nell Van Dort

Enough! That will be all.
Mystery woman?
He doesn't even know any women!

Barkis Bittern

Or so you thought.
Do call for me if you need my assistance...in any
way.

Maudeline Everglot
Finis Everglot
Nell Van Dort
William Van Dort

Good heavens, Finis, what should we do?
Fetch me musket.
William, do something.
The town crier, probably just had a slow news day.
You know how it is; you need a little something to cry about.
Regardless, we are one groom short for the wedding tomorrow.

Finis Everglot

Not to mention the financial implications.

Maudeline Everglot
Nell Van Dort

A most scandalous embarrassment for us all.
Oh, give us a chance to find him, we beg of you.
Just give us until dawn.

Maudeline Everglot

Very well. Till dawn.

Corpse Bride
Maggots
Corpse Bride

Victor, darling, where are you?
If you ask me, your boyfriend is kind of jumpy.
He's not my boyfriend. He's my husband.
Victor, where have you gone?

Maggots
Corpse Bride
Maggots

I'll keep an eye out for him.

Corpse Bride

Victor?
There he goes, there he goes!
He's... He's getting away!
Quick, quick, after him!

Victor.
Thank you.
Victor!
Where are you?
Victor?

Black Widow

Where have you gone?
Married, huh? I'm a widow.
Oh, how rude. He went that way!

Corpse Bride

Victor.
Victor, darling.
Please. There's been a mistake.
I'm not dead.

Victor Van Dort

Excuse me.
Excuse me.
Excuse me.
Excuse me.
Thank you.
Thank you.

Corpse Bride
Victor Van Dort
Corpse Bride

Victor.
Dead end.
Victor!
Hello!

Could you have used the stairs, silly.
Isn't the view beautiful?
It takes my breath away.
Well, it would if I had any.
Isn't it romantic?
Victor Van Dort Look, I am terribly sorry about what's happened
to you...
...and I'd like to help, but I really need to get
home.
Corpse Bride This is your home now.
Victor Van Dort But I don't even know your name.
Maggots Well, that's a great way to start a marriage.
Corpse Bride Shut up!
Corpse Bride It's Emily.
Victor Van Dort Emily.
Corpse Bride Oh, I almost forgot.
I have something for you.
It's a wedding present.
Victor Van Dort Thank you.
Scraps?
Scraps!
My dog, Scraps!
Oh, Scraps, what a good boy.
Corpse Bride I knew you'd be happy to see him.
Victor Van Dort Who's my good boy?
Sit. Sit, Scraps, sit.
Good boy, Scraps.
Roll over. Roll over.
Good boy, Scraps.
Play dead.
Sorry.
Corpse Bride Oh, what a cutie.
Victor Van Dort You should have seen him with fur.
Mother never approved of Scraps jumping up
like this.
But then again, she never approved of anything.
Corpse Bride Do you think she would have approved of me?
Victor Van Dort You're lucky; you'll never have to meet her.
Well, actually...now that you mention it,
I think you should.
In fact, since we're, you know...married,
You should definitely meet her.
And my father too. We should go and see them
right now.
Corpse Bride What a fantastic idea!
Where are they buried?

Victor Van Dort
Corpse Bride

Victor Van Dort
Corpse Bride

Victor Van Dort
Corpse Bride

Elder Gutknecht
Corpse Bride
Elder Gutknecht
Victor Van Dort
Corpse Bride

Elder Gutknecht

Corpse Bride
Elder Gutknecht

Victor Van Dort

Elder Gutknecht
Corpse Bride

Elder Gutknecht

Corpse Bride
Victor Van Dort
Elder Gutknecht
Corpse Bride
Elder Gutknecht

What? What is it?
They're not from around here.
Where are they?
Oh, they're still alive.
I'm afraid so.
Well, that is a problem.
What's that, Scraps?
Oh, no, we couldn't possibly.
Oh, well, if you put it like that.
What?
Elder Gutknecht.
Scraps.
Elder Gutknecht...are you there?
Hello? Is anyone home?
Hello?
There you are!
Oh, my dear. There you are.
I've brought my husband, Victor.
What's that? Husband?
Pleasure to meet you, sir.
We need to go up. Upstairs?
To visit the land of the living.
Land of the living?
Oh, my dear.
Please, Elder Gutknecht.
Now, why go up there, when people are dying to get down here?
Sir, I beg you to help. It means so much to me...Us.
I don't know it's just not natural.
Please, Elder Gutknecht.
Surely there must be something you can do.
Let me see what I can do.
Where did I put that book?
I left it here somewhere.
I have the one.
I have it.
A Ukrainian haunting spell.
Just the thing for these quick trips.
So glad you thought of this.
Me too.
Now then, where were we?
The Ukrainian haunting spell?
Here we have it. Ready?
Just remember, when you want to come back, say "Hopscotch."

Victor Van Dort Your coat.
Victoria, I confess. This morning
I was terrified of marriage.
But then, on meeting you,
I felt I should be with you always...
And that our wedding could not come soon
enough.

Victoria Everglot Victor, I feel the same.
Victor Van Dort Victoria, I se... I se...
I seem to find myself married.
And you should know it's unexpected.

Corpse Bride My darling,
I just wanted to meet...
Darling!! Who's this?
Who is she?
I'm his wife.
Victor?
Victoria, wait. You don't understand.
She's dead. Look.
Corpse Bride Hopscotch.
Victor Van Dort No! No! Victoria!

Corpse Bride You lied to me!
Just to get back to that other woman.

Victor Van Dort Don't you understand?
You're the other woman.

Corpse Bride No! You're married to me.
She's the other woman.

Elder Gutknecht She's got a point.
Corpse Bride And I thought... I thought this was all going so
well.

Victor Van Dort Look, I'm sorry, but this just can't work.
Corpse Bride Why not?
It's my eye, isn't it?

Victor Van Dort No. Your eye is lovely.
Listen, under different circumstances, well, who
knows?
But we're just too different. I mean, you're dead.
You should've thought about that before you
asked me to marry you.

Victor Van Dort Why can't you understand? It was a mistake. I
would never marry you.

Corpse Bride Roses for eternal love.
Lilies for sweetness.
Baby's breath.

Black Widow	Why so blue?
Corpse Bride	Maybe he's right.
	Maybe we are too different.
Maggots	Maybe he should have his head examined.
	I could do it.
Corpse Bride	Or perhaps he does belong with her.
	Little Miss Living.
	With her rosy cheeks and beating heart.
Black Widow	Oh, those girls are ten a penny.
	You've got so much more.
	You've got... You've got...
	You've got a wonderful personality.
	<i>(Singing)</i>
Maggots	What does that wispy little brat have that you don't have double?
Black Widow	She can't hold a candle to the beauty of your smile
Corpse Bride	How about a pulse?
Maggots	Overrated by a mile
Black Widow	Overvalued
Maggots	Overblown
Together	If he only knew the you that we know
Black Widow	And that silly little creature isn't wearing his ring
Maggots	And she doesn't play piano or dance, or sing
Together	No, she doesn't compare
Corpse Bride	But she still breathes air
Together	Who cares?
Maggots	Unimportant
Black Widow	Overrated
Maggots	Overblown
Together	If only he could see
	How special you can be
	If he only knew the you that we know
Corpse Bride	If I touch a burning candle
	I can feel no pain
	If you cut me with a knife
	It's still the same
	And I know her heart is beating
	And I know that I am dead
	Yet the pain here that I feel
	Try and tell me it's not real
	And it seems that I still have
	A tear to shed
Maggots	The sole redeeming feature from that little creature is that she's alive.
Black Widow	Overrated
Maggots	Overblown

Black Widow	Everybody knows that's just a temporary state Which is cured very quickly When we meet our fate
Maggots	Who cares?
Black Widow	Unimportant
Maggots	Overrated
Black Widow	Overblown
Together	If only he could see how special you can be If he only knew the you that we know
Corpse Bride	If I touch a burning candle I can feel no pain In the ice or in the sun It's all the same Yet I feel my heart is aching Though it doesn't beat, its breaking And the pain here that I feel Try and tell me it's not real I know that I am dead Yet it seems that I still have Some tears to shed
	(Disc. II)
Victoria Everglot	It's true, Mother! Victor is married to a dead woman. I saw her. A corpse! Standing right here with Victor.
Maudeline Everglot	Victor was in your room?
Victoria Everglot	I have to help him.
Maudeline Everglot	It was scandal!
Hildegarde	Come sit in your chair, dearie. You're shaking like a leaf. Let Hilde fetch you a blanket.
Maudeline Everglot	Fetch her, a straitjacket! She's completely mad! Come, Hildegarde.
Maudeline Everglot	Finis, come to bed at once.
Pastor Galswells	What in heaven's name? Who could that be at this hour? Miss Everglot. What are you doing here? You should be at home, prostrate with grief.
Victoria Everglot	Pastor Galswells, I have to ask you something.

Pastor Galswells
Victoria Everglot

This is most irregular.
Please, I beg of you.
You are the only one in the village who knows of what awaits beyond the grave.

Pastor Galswells
Victoria Everglot

A grim topic for a bride-to-be.
It is a bride I fear, which is why I must know:
Can the living marry the dead?

Pastor Galswells
Victoria Everglot

What on earth are you speaking about?
Please, it's Victor.
He's married to a corpse.
He has a corpse bride!
There must be some way to undo what's been done.

Pastor Galswells

I believe I know the thing to do.
Come with me.

Maudeline Everglot
Pastor Galswells

Victoria? Where are your corsets?
She's speaking in tongues. Of unholy alliances.
Her mind has come undone, I fear.

Victoria Everglot
Maudeline Everglot

It's not true! Let me go! Let me go!
Thank you, Pastor Galswells.
Thank you so very much.
Take her to her room!

Victoria Everglot

No, I'm telling the truth.
Victor needs my help.
Hildegarde, you believe me, don't you?
Mother, Father, please.

Maudeline Everglot

Seal the doors and bar the windows. See to it that she doesn't escape again.

Victoria Everglot

He needs our help! Oh, let me go!
Let me go!

Maudeline Everglot

Will the mortification never cease?
It will be years before we can show ourselves in public again.
What shall we do?

Finis Everglot
Vincent.

We shall continue as planned, with or without

Maudeline Everglot
Finis Everglot
Barkis Bittern
Victoria...

Victor.
Whatever.
For that boy to toss aside a young woman likes

It's positively criminal.
Why, if I had a woman like your daughter on my arm...

Maudeline Everglot

I would lavish her with riches befitting royalty.
Your lady wife is a most fortunate woman.

Barkis Bittern

Alas, I am not married.

I was betrothed some years ago...

But tragedy snatched my young bride away.

When one lives alone, wealth counts for naught.

Marvelous news, Victoria, there'll be a wedding

Finis Everglot

after all.

Victoria Everglot

Maudeline Everglot

You found him?

Make haste, my dear, our relatives will arrive at any moment.

We must have you looking presentable for Lord Barkis.

Victoria Everglot

Maudeline Everglot

Finis Everglot

Maudeline Everglot

Victoria Everglot

Lord Barkis?

He will make a fine husband.

Aye. A fortuitous turn of events indeed.

A far better prospect this time.

But I do not love him.

You cannot make me do this.

We must.

Finis Everglot

Victoria Everglot

Please, I beg of you.

There must be another way.

Finis Everglot

Without your marriage to Lord Barkis

We shall be forced, penniless into the street.

We are destitute.

Victoria Everglot

Maudeline Everglot

Finis Everglot

Together

Barkis Bittern

But Victor...

Victor Van Dort has gone, child.

You shall marry Lord Barkis tomorrow.

According to plan.

Oh, my dear.

Oh, don't look at me that way.

You have only to suffer this union until deaths do us part.

And that will come sooner than you think.

Nell Van Dort

Oh, it's almost dawn!

Where could he be?

Victor Van Dort elopes with corpse!
Heartbroken bride to wed wealthy newcomer!

Nell Van Dort

William Van Dort

Nell Van Dort

Wealthy newcomer? It cannot be.

Did he say corpse?

Oh, don't be ridiculous. What corpse would marry our Victor?

Oh, Mayhew! Silence that blasted coughing.

Mayhew, are you trying to kill us?

I think he's trying to kill us.

Victor Van Dort **I...think you dropped this.**
I'm sorry.
I'm sorry I lied to you about wanting to see my
parents.
It's just this whole day hasn't gone quite,
well...according to plan.

(Playing the piano together)

Corpse Bride **Pardon my enthusiasm.**
Victor Van Dort **I like your enthusiasm.**

(The bell's ringing)

Bonejangles New arrival! New arrival!
Lights up!

Paul the head waiter Hurry up, boys!
Drinks for everyone.

Bonejangles Another pint, sir?
- No, no. Just a half.
- No, no. Just a half.

Paul the head waiter It is impossible to get good help anymore.
Miss Plum Welcoming committee, coming through!
Coming through!
My name's Plum. Miss Plum.

Victor Van Dort **Mayhew?**
Mayhew! How nice to see...
I'm so sorry.

Mayhew Oh, yeah. Actually, though, I feel great.

Paul the head waiter Hurry up, boys. Can you not see the gentleman is
parched?

Victor Van Dort **Mayhew, I have to get back.**
They all must be worried sick.
How is everyone?

Mayhew Well, they're still wondering where you slipped off
to.
Oh, and Miss Victoria...

Victor Van Dort **Yes? Yes, how is she?**

Mayhew Well, she's getting married this evening.

Victor Van Dort **What? Married to who?**

Mayhew Some newcomer. Lord Somebody-or-Other.

Victor Van Dort **But that's impossible!**

Mayhew Yeah, with you gone and all...
I guess they didn't wanna waste the cake.

Victor Van Dort **But how could she?**

Bonejangles Women, you can't live with them.
You can't live with...

Mayhew Time to pick up the pieces and...
You know, and move on, I suppose.

Bonejangles
Corpse Bride Speaking of picking up the pieces?
Victor? Where are you going?

Hildegarde
Victoria Everglot Miss Victoria, we must leave for the church now.
Yesterday I thought my wedding would be happy.
Now I feel like I'm caught in the tide, pulled out to sea.

Hildegarde The sea leads to many places, dearie.
Maybe you'll land somewhere better.

Barkis Bittern With this candle, I will light your way in darkness.
With this ring,
I ask you to be mine.

Pastor Galswells I now pronounce you man and wife.
Hildegarde Oh, oh, dear.

Victor Van Dort **I'm too late.**
Corpse Bride **Oh, Mrs. Plum, what am I to do?**
He just walked off without saying a word. Are all men like this?

Miss Plum Well, I'm afraid none of them are very bright.
They get something stuck in their heads...
...and you can't do a thing with them.

Elder Gutknecht My dear, we have to talk.
Maggots Let me tell her, please. Let me tell her.
Corpse Bride **What?**

Elder Gutknecht There is a complication with your marriage.
Corpse Bride **I don't understand.**

Elder Gutknecht The vows are binding only until deaths do you part.
Corpse Bride **What are you saying?**

Elder Gutknecht Death has already parted you.
Corpse Bride **If he finds out, he'll leave.**

Elder Gutknecht **There must be something you can do.**

Elder Gutknecht Well, there is one way.
Maggots Oh, please, please, let me tell her.
Elder Gutknecht It requires the greatest sacrifice.
Maggots Go on, get to the good part.

Corpse Bride **What is it?**
Maggots We have to kill him!
Corpse Bride **What?**

Elder Gutknecht Victor would have to give up the life he had forever.
He would need to repeat his vows in the land of the living...
...and drink from the wine of ages.

Corpse Bride **Poison!**
Elder Gutknecht This would stop his heart forever.

Corpse Bride
Victor Van Dort
Elder Gutknecht

Only then would he be free to give it to you.
I could never ask him.
You don't have to. I'll do it.
 My boy, if you choose this path...
 ...you may never return to the world above.
 Do you understand?
I do.
Gather round. Gather round, everybody.
We've decided to do this thing properly.
So grab what you can and follow us.
We're moving this wedding party upstairs.

Bonejangles
Boneboys

Upstairs? I didn't know we had an upstairs.
 Sounds creepy.
 Let's go!
Bonejangles A wedding, a wedding
 We're going to have a wedding
Black Widow Hold on, Victor.
 You can't get married looking like that.
(The spiders singing)
 The spiders think you're very cute
 But goodness knows you need a suit
 But have no fears, we're quite adept
 We'll have you looking lovely, lovely, lovely
 Lovely, lovely, lovely, lovely, lovely yet
 A little stitch, a little tuck
 Some tender loving care
 A little thread will fix you up
 And we've got plenty as you see
 And personally guarantee
 Our quality repairs
 A little here, I'll fix the mess
 We're going to do our very best
 When everybody sees you
 They will all be quite impressed
 They will all be quite impressed
Bonejangles A wedding, we're going to have
Miss Plum A wedding cake is no mistake
 It must be quite sublime
Bonejangles We're missing something
 Try some dust
Miss Plum I wish I had more time
Two Bonejangles Perhaps there's something I can do
 These bones might help a bit
 Oh, my nose.
 Sorry.
Miss Plum Wait a minute, that's it

Two Bonejangles

A little of that

A little of this

Together

The perfect cake is hard to miss

A wedding, a wedding

We're going to have a wedding

Bonejangles (*singing*)

Huzzah, huzzah

We're going to have a wedding

A wedding

Let's all give out a cheer

'Cause the bride is getting married today

One thing you can surely say

Is we will stand beside

Until the end we will defend

Our one and only bride

Our bride-to-be, our bride-to-be

Our lovely Corpse Bride

Huzzah! Hooray! Huzzah! Hooray!

Our bride is getting married today

Oh, there she is.

Here she comes.

Oh, oh, the bride is here

She's waited for this day

For many a year

For this day, for this day

Our hopes and our pride

The bride is here

Here comes the bride

Here comes the bride

Here comes the bride

For this day, for this day

Will last forever

And all of her friends

Will work together

To make it the perfect day

She's always dreamed

Our hopes and our pride

Our bride, our lovely bride

We're going to have a party

Like nobody's ever seen

The living in the land above

Will not know where they've been

The land above

The party of the bride

Here comes the bride

On this glorious day of days

Up to the land of the living

Hildegarde
Barkis Bittern
 To celebrate
 Oh, dear.
 Quiet down now, everyone. Thank you.
 Elegant, cultured, radiant.
 Victoria has found a husband with all these qualities
 and more.
 Serendipity brought us together and no force on
 earth could tear us apart.
Finis Everglot
Bonejangles
Finis Everglot
Emil (servant)
Paul the head waiter
Maggots
 There's an eye in me soup.
 Oh, sorry.
 Fetch me musket!
 Fetch your own musket. I'm off!
Paul the head waiter
Maggots
 Coming through. Coming through.
 Excuse me, you don't know me, but I used to live in
 your dead mother.
Bonejangles
 Hey, hold on there.
 I love a woman with meat on her bones.
Maudeline Everglot
 Finis, who invited these people?
 They must be from your side of the family.
Finis Everglot
 Certainly not.
 Why, if my Grandfather Everglot could see this,
 he'd be turning in his grave.
Grandfather Everglot
 Finis.
 Where do you keep the spirits?
 In other news, the dead walk the earth!
Gertrude
 Get back! Don't try and sneak up on me!
 Get back!
 I'll give you such a wallop.
Bonejangles
Little Child
 No.
 Yeah.
 Grandpa?
 Bounder!
Alfred
Gertrude
Alfred
Gertrude
Alfred
Gertrude
 Sweetie pie.
 Monster.
 Buttercup.
 Cad!
 Gertrude!
 Alfred?
 You've been dead for fifteen years.
Alfred
Bonejangles
 Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn.
 Ethel!
Barkis Bittern
 Wait. That's it.
 We're going to take whatever money we can and get

out of here.

Victoria Everglot
Barkis Bittern
Victoria Everglot

Money? What money?
Your dowry. It's my right!
But my parents don't have any money.
It's my marriage to you that will save them from the poorhouse.

Barkis Bittern

Th... The poorhouse?
You're lying. It isn't true.
Tell me that you're lying!

Victoria Everglot

Did things not go according to your plan, Lord Barkis?
Well, perhaps in disappointment we are perfectly matched.

Pastor Galswells

Be gone, the demons from hell!
Back to the void from whence you came!
You shall not enter here.
Back, back!
Keep it down, we're in a church.
Evening.

Bonejangles

Elder Gutknecht

Dearly beloved and departed...we are gathered here today to join this man and this corpse in marriage.

Victoria Everglot
Elder Gutknecht
Victor Van Dort

Victor?
Living first.
With this hand...I will lift your sorrows.
Your cup will never empty...for I will be your wine.

Elder Gutknecht
Corpse Bride

Now you.
With this hand...I will lift your sorrows.
Your cup will never empty.
For I will be...
I will be...

Elder Gutknecht
Corpse Bride

Go on, my dear.
Your cup...
...will never empty...
...for I will be...

Victor Van Dort
Alfred
Corpse Bride
Victor Van Dort
Corpse Bride

I will be your wine.
She's having second thoughts.
I can't.
What's wrong?
This is wrong.
I was a bride.
My dreams were taken from me.
Well, now...
Now I've stolen them from someone else.
I love you, Victor.

Victor Van Dort
Barkis Bittern

But you're not mine.
Victoria!
 Oh, how touching.
 I always cry at weddings.
 Our young lovers together at last.
 Surely now they can live happily ever after.
 But you forget..she's still my wife!
 I'll not leave here empty-handed!
You?
 Emily?
You!
 But... But... I left you.
For dead.
 This woman is obviously delusional!
 Sorry to cut things short, but we must be on our way.

Corpse Bride
Barkis Bittern
Corpse Bride
Barkis Bittern
Corpse Bride
Barkis Bittern

Victor Van Dort
Barkis Bittern
Miss Plum

Take your hands off her.
 Do I have to kill you too?
 Victor, catch!
 Sorry.
 'I say, you're not playing fair, sir'.
 Touché, my dear.

Barkis Bittern
Corpse Bride
Barkis Bittern

Get out.
 Oh, I'm leaving.
 But first a toast. To Emily.
 Always the bridesmaid, never the bride.
 Tell me, my dear...
 ...can a heart still break once it's stopped beating?

Maggots

Elder Gutknecht

Let me at him! Let me at him!
 No, don't hold me back.
 Wait.
 We must abide by their rules.
 We are amongst the living.
 Well said.
 Not anymore.
 Yep, you're right. He's all yours.
 New arrival.

Barkis Bittern
Maggots
Elder Gutknecht
Miss Plum
Victoria Everglot

Oh, Victor,
I never thought I'd see you again.

Victor Van Dort

Wait.
I made a promise.
You kept your promise.
You set me free.
Now I can do the same for you.

Corpse Bride

(The End)

THE MAIN CHARACTERS OF CORPSE BRIDE MOVIE



CORPSE BRIDE

VICTOR

VICTORIA

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Mustaqimah
Place, Date of Birth : Probolinggo, 06 March 1985
NIM : 03320049
Sex : Female
Status : Single
Religion : Islam
Nationality : Indonesian
Home address : Jl Imam Bonjol 11 Sidomukti, Kraksaan, Probolinggo
67282

Educational Background:

1. Graduated from Islamic Elementary School on MINU Kraksaan (1991-1997)
2. Graduated from Islamic Junior High School on Mts. NU Kraksaan (1997-2000)
3. Graduated from Islamic Senior High School on MANU Kraksaan (2000-2003)
4. Graduated from UIN Malang (2003-2008)