

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter, the researcher presents about the findings and discussion. The purpose of this chapter is concerned with the analysis of the data in order to answer the research problems presented in Chapter 1. In the first, the researcher focuses on the types of deixis used in “The Little Mermaid” fairy tale in Disney’s Princess Treasury Book. In the second, the researcher describes the dominant types of deixis appear in “The Little Mermaid” fairy tale in Disney’s Princess Treasury book. The analysis will be explained below.

## 4.1 Findings

After analyzing the deixis utterances from the fairy tale entitled “The Little Mermaid”, the researcher found 194 utterances that show deixis process and then, the researcher classifying the data in deixis on Levinson C. theory propose the types of deixis process.

**Table 1: Types of deixis in “The Little Mermaid” fairy tale**

No	Types of Deixis	Sample	Percentage
1	First Person Deixis	18	9,3 %
2	Second Person Deixis	22	11,3 %
3	Third Person Deixis	67	34,5 %
4	Time Deixis	24	12,4 %
5	Place Deixis	15	7,7 %
6	Discourse Deixis	27	14 %
7	Relational Social Deixis	10	5,1 %
8	Absolute Social Deixis	11	5,7 %
		194	100%











		collected from the ocean floor
13	They	<i>they</i> could be so evil
14	It's	<i>It's</i> a banded, bulbous snarfblatt
15	It	<i>It</i> dates back to prehistorical times when humans used to sit around and stare at each other all day
16	It	<i>It</i> got very boring
17	They	so <i>they</i> invented this snarfblatt to make fine music
18	He	<i>He</i> took a deep breath and blew into the pipe
19	Her	Ariel stood before <i>her</i> father in the throne room
20	Her	<i>her</i> head bowed slightly while he scolded her for missing the concert
21	He	her head bowed slightly while <i>he</i> scolded her for missing the concert
22	Her	her head bowed slightly while he scolded <i>her</i> for missing the concert
23	His	the disappointment in <i>his</i> voice clear
24	He	<i>He</i> turned around and gasped in shock
25	Their	<i>Their</i> sparks floating gently down to the water
26	She	<i>She</i> ignored his calls to return at once
27	His	She ignored <i>his</i> calls to return at once
28	She	As <i>she</i> was so intent on seeing what was happening on board
29	His	The deal was that Ursula would grant a merperson <i>his</i> or her greatest wish
30	Her	The deal was that Ursula would grant a merperson his or <i>her</i> greatest wish
31	She	But the whole collection was nothing compared with

		what <i>she</i> now had in mind
32	Her	<i>Her</i> face glowed as she grinned at Ariel's image
33	She	Her face glowed as <i>she</i> grinned at Ariel's image
34	She	<i>She</i> declared with an evil laugh
35	Her	<i>Her</i> sisters could tell that Ariel was in love
36	she	<i>She</i> had that faraway look in her eyes and day-dreamed more than ever
37	Her	She had that faraway look in <i>her</i> eyes and day-dreamed more than ever
38	They	<i>They</i> all assumed she'd fallen for a merman
39	She'd	They all assumed <i>she'd</i> fallen for a merman
40	Him	Ariel sat on a rock above <i>him</i>
41	She	Now then, <i>she</i> began
42	He	<i>He</i> is quite a catch, isn't he?
43	He	He is quite a catch, isn't <i>he</i> ?
44	Them	Scuttle pulled a white sail and some rope off the ship wreck and brought <i>them</i> to Ariel
45	She	<i>She</i> draped the sail around her and tied it in place with the rope
46	Her	On <i>her</i> dresser Sebastian was still picking bits of lettuce and spices from his shell
47	His	On her dresser Sebastian was still picking bits of lettuce and spices from <i>his</i> shell
48	He	The single most humiliating day of my life! <i>he</i> said
49	He	Well, now, Eric <i>he</i> said
50	It	<i>It</i> appears that this mystery maiden of yours does in fact exist





## 2. Time Deixis

**Table 5: Time deixis in “The Little Mermaid” fairy tale**

No	Time	The Little Mermaid
1	Then	<i>then</i> he would know <i>exactly</i> what to think
2	Before	Ariel had never seen any humans up close <i>before</i>

3	years	This I haven't seen in <i>years</i> !
4	times	It dates back to prehystrical <i>times</i> when humans used to sit around and stare at each other all day
5	Day	It dates back to prehystrical times when humans used to sit around and stare at each other all <i>day</i>
6	Before	Ariel stood <i>before</i> her father in the throne room
7	the night	Fireworks from the ship lit up <i>the night</i> sky in bright colors
8	Now	But the whole collection was nothing compared with what she <i>now</i> had in mind
9	Day	She had that faraway look in her eyes and <i>day</i> -dreamed more than ever
10	Now	<i>Now</i> then, she began
11	Then	Now <i>then</i> , she began
12	Now	<i>Now</i> , let's put some clothing on you
13	That night	<i>That night</i> , Ariel was shown to a splendid guest room
14	Now	<i>Now</i> then, we've got to make a plan to get that boy to kiss you
15	Then	Now <i>then</i> , we've got to make a plan to get that boy to kiss you
16	Tomorrow	<i>Tomorrow</i> you've got to look your best
17	Now	Well! <i>now</i> , Eric, he said
18	Time	There was no <i>time</i> to waste
19	Time	Ariel knew that her <i>time</i> was almost up
20	the third day	This was <i>the third day</i>
21	Before	She just had to get to Eric <i>before</i> sunset.
22	Now	Her own soul <i>now</i> felt hardened

23	Then	<i>Then</i> the two of them broke into laughter
24	Then	Well, <i>then</i> , I guess there's only one problem left

**Data 4:**

*"This I haven't seen in **years**!" Scuttle replied. "It's a banded, bulbous snarfblatt. It dates back to prehystrical **times** when humans used to sit around and stare at each other all **day**. It got very boring, so they invented this snarfblatt to make fine music. Allow me."* He took a deep breath and blew into the pipe.

The word "years, times and day" can be categorized as time deixis, refers to point the time when the utterance is occurring that based on the context. The word "years" refer to time when Scuttle took out the tobacco pipe. It is based on the context in this previous sentence "This I haven't seen in years!" Scuttle replied. The word "times and day" refer to time when humans used to sit around and stare at each other long time.

**Data 13:**

*There was no **time** to waste. He immediately flew to the dock. "Ariel!" he cried, flustered and out of breath. "I saw the watch-the witch-the witch was watching the mirror and singing in a stolen voice! Do you hear what I'm saying? The Prince is marrying the Sea Witch in disguise!" The sun hovered just above the horizon. Ariel knew that her **time** was almost up. This was **the third day**, and she just had to get to Eric **before** sunset.*

The phrase "time, time, the third day and before" can be categorized as time deixis that refers to the time when the sentence is occurring that based on the context. The word "time and time" refers to time when the girl Ariel looked herself in the Mirror and Scuttle say, I'll have that little mermaid soon. The word "the third day" refers to time when The Prince is marrying the Sea Witch in disguise. The last word is "before" refers to time when the sun hovered just above the horizon that the girl Ariel just had to get to Eric. The word "before" also refers





happened but doesn't know the specific of the place. It encodes the spatial locations relative to the location of the participantss in the speech events.

## 4. Discourse Deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 85) states that Discourse deixis is an expression used to refer to certain discourse that contain the utterance or as a signal and its relations to surrounding text. Discourse deixis refers to the use of expression within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance. Discourse is deictic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to the speaker's current location in the discourse. The discussions below are discourse deixis used in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale.

Table 7: Discourse deixis in “The Little Mermaid” fairy tale

No	Discourse	The Little Mermaid
1	There	For <i>there</i> , fathoms below Eric's ship
2	Below	For there, fathoms <i>below</i> Eric's ship
3	That	His face turned red with fury as he let out a bellow <i>that</i> shook the seafloor
4	Above	Ariel was curious about everything <i>above</i> the surface
5	That	King Triton said <i>that</i> these land creatures were dangerous and could not be trusted
6	This	<i>This</i> I haven't seen in years!
7	This	so they invented <i>this</i> snarfblatt to make fine music
8	Next	The <i>next</i> thing Sebastian knew

9	That	The deal was <i>that</i> Ursula would grant a merperson his or her greatest wish
10	That	Her sisters could tell <i>that</i> Ariel was in love
11	That	She had <i>that</i> faraway look in her eyes and day-dreamed more than ever
12	Above	Ariel sat on a rock <i>above</i> him
13	This	you're here because you have a thing for <i>this</i> human
14	That	Not <i>that</i> I blame you
15	This	<i>this</i> first thing you have to do is dress like one
16	This	<i>This</i> has got to be, without a doubt
17	That	we've got to make a plan to get <i>that</i> boy to kiss you
18	Next	Grimsby stood <i>next</i> to the couple
19	That	it appears <i>that</i> this mystery maiden of yours does in fact exist
20	This	it appears that <i>this</i> mystery maiden of yours does in fact exist
21	Above	The sun hovered just <i>above</i> the horizon
22	That	Ariel knew <i>that</i> her time was almost up
23	This	<i>This</i> was the third day
24	That	And after all <i>that</i> , he had still given his soul to save her
25	That	You always say <i>that</i> ?







**Data 5:**

*Ariel stood before her **father** in the throne room, her head bowed slightly while he scolded her for missing the concert. Flounder hid behind the throne room door. “I just don’t know what we’re going to do with you, **young lady**,” the King bellowed, the disappointment in his voice clear. “As a result of your careless behavior, the entire celebration was --”*

The word “*father and young lady*” indicate social deixis especially as relational social deixis because this word refers to previous social characteristic between the speaker and addressee that based on sentence. The word “*father and young lady*” also refers to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. Flounder has a relation with Ariel’s father because Ariel’s father is his friend who accompanies Ariel going to do something.

**b) Absolute Social Deixis**

Levinson (1983, p. 90) said that absolute social deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address, which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. The discussions below are absolute social deixis used in “The Little Mermaid” fairy tale.

**Table 9: Absolute social deixis in “The Little Mermaid” fairy tale**

No	Absolute	The Little Mermaid
1	King Triton	<b>King Triton</b> rose from his seat
2	King Triton	<b>King Triton</b> said that these land creatures were dangerous and could not be trusted
3	the King	<b>The King</b> bellowed, the disappointment in his voice clear
4	King Triton’s	<b>King Triton’s</b> headstrong



**Table 10: Dominant types of deixis in “The Little Mermaid” fairy tale**

Person Deixis is dominant appear in “The Little Mermaid” fairy tale with total 55,1 % or 107 deixis which include first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis. In every chapter that chooses by the researcher, person deixis is existed. Person deixis consist of three types include first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis. First person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker. The first pronoun deixis “*I*” always occur in every chapter of “The Little Mermaid” fairy tale. The singular pronoun “*I*” refer to the person who is currently speaking. Levinson (1983, p. 62) argues that first person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker’s reference to himself. The deictic marker “*I*” can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the fairy tale.

The researcher also found first person deixis “*me* and *my*”. The singular pronoun “*me*” can be categorized as the objective case for one person, especially for the King. The objective case is usually placed after verb or preposition. While, the pronouns “*my*” can be categorized as the possessive pronoun for singular or one person. The pronoun “*my*” can be interpreted as belonging to me. Next first

The last type of person deixis is third person deixis. Levinson (1983, p. 62) claimed that third person deixis is referred to the third parties other than the speaker or the person who is being talked between first person and second person. The researcher found the using word “*he, she, his, they, it, her, their, him, them*”



### 4.2.1 Types of Deixis

Furthermore, the researcher also explains that the theory of deixis which is proposed by Levinson is used to analyze words or sentences produced by the researcher on the literary work. Deixis is a pointing to describe the relation between language and contexts in language structure itself. Based on the analysis, the deixis used in fairy tale of “The Little Mermaid” has found five types of deixis theory include person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.



### a) First person deixis

First person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker. The first pronoun deixis “*I*” always occur in every chapter of “The Little Mermaid” fairy tale. The singular pronoun “*I*” refer to the person who is currently speaking. The pronoun “*I*” can be categorized as deictic element and indicate first person deixis based on the context of the utterance. Levinson (1983, p. 62) argues that first person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker’s reference to himself. The deictic marker “*I*” can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the fairy tale. The whole story is only narrated by one person or author. The example of the singular pronoun “*I*” as follows:

The researcher also found first person deixis “*me* and *my*”. The singular pronoun “*me*” can be categorized as the objective case for one person, especially for the King. The objective case is usually placed after verb or preposition. While, the pronouns “*my*” can be categorized as the possessive pronoun for singular or one person. The pronoun “*my*” can be interpreted as belonging to me. The example of the objective case “*me*” and the possessive pronoun “*my*” as follows:

*Allow **me**. (Chapter 3)*

*“King Triton’s headstrong, lovesick girl would make a charming addition to **my** little garden!” she declared with an evil laugh. (Chapter 6)*

Next first person deixis is “we” The plural pronoun “we” can be interpreted to the speaker that consists of more than one person in the same situation that based on the context of utterance. According to Allsop, the plural pronoun “we” is used to mean all of us as the speaker, the listener (s), and other people in the same situation (Allsop, 1990). The example of the plural pronoun “we” as follows:

*“I just don’t know what **we**’re going to do with you, young lady.” (Chapter 4)*

### b) Second Person Deixis

Next types of person deixis are second person deixis which is represented by using word “*you*” and “*your*”. Levinson (1983, p. 62) stated that second person deixis is referred to the person or person being addressed. The pronoun “*you*” can be used for one or more than one person. The pronoun “*you*” can be interpreted as a replacement for someone who has a role as addressee or someone which has direct contact with the first person. Azar (1993, p. 231) said that the pronoun “*you*” means any person or people in general. While for pronoun “*your*” can be classified as a possessive pronoun for the addressee. The example of the pronoun “*you*” and the possessive pronoun “*your*” as follows:

Tomorrow **you** 've got to look **your** best. (Chapter 10)

The plural pronoun “*they*” can be interpreted as a group of people who are being addressed and can be used for plural of she, he, it. According to Allsop claimed that the third pronoun “*it*” can be used for all other inanimate object and for animals where the sex is unknown (Allsop, 1990). The pronoun “*herself*” indicate reflexive pronoun that refers to the subject that based on the context. Azar

(1993, p. 229) said that a reflexive pronoun usually refers to the subject of a sentence. The example of plural pronoun “*they*” and the objective case “*her*” as follows:

*She had that faraway look in **her** eyes and day-dreamed more than ever. **They** all assumed she'd fallen for a merman. (Chapter 7)*

## 2. Time Deixis

Besides person deixis, time deixis also occurs in this data. Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken. Time deixis occurs in this data include “*then, before, years, times, day, the night, now that night, tomorrow, the third day, etc*”. The deictic adverb of time “*day*” can be interpreted as the day when the speaker delivers the utterance. The word “*now*” can be interpreted as existing at the present time or at this time. Next is word “*tomorrow*” can be interpreted as on the day after the present day. The example is as follow:

*This was **the third day**, and she just had to get to Eric before sunset. (Chapter 12)*

### 3. Place Deixis

Place deixis also occurs in this data. Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of the participant in the speech event. Place deixis has function to descriptions of direction and location. Place deixis can be interpreted as some areas or place where the event happening in a location that based on the context.

Place deixis occurs in this data that include “*The bottom of ocean, The bustling kingdom of Atlantia, seafloor, These land, The oceanfloor, The throne*

The researcher not only found it but also the researcher found word “*here* and *there*” in the chapters of fairy tale. Word “*here*” can be interpreted as place deictic marker in the form of adverb of place that based on the context. The example is as follows:

#### 4. Discourse Deixis

Moreover, the type of deixis occurs in this data is discourse deixis. Discourse deixis occurs in this data include “*there, below, that, above, this, next*”. The words “*that*” and “*this*” refers to some portion of the discourse of the utterances include the utterance itself. The use of words “*that*” and “*this*” has a function for make a clear what a speaker said. The example of discourse deixis is as follows:

## 5. Social Deixis

In addition, the last type of deixis occurs in this data is social deixis. Social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant's roles. There are two parts of social deixis, relational social deixis and absolute social deixis.

### b) Absolute Social Deixis

*She had even made a deal with her **father**'s enemy. (Chapter 13)*

### b) Absolute Social Deixis

*“What’s that, **Your Majesty**?” Sebastian asked. (Chapter 14)*

### 4.2.2 The Dominant Types of Deixis

[illegible]

deictic marker “*I*” can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the fairy tale.

The researcher also found first person deixis “*me* and *my*”. The singular pronoun “*me*” can be categorized as the objective case for one person, especially for the King. The objective case is usually placed after verb or preposition. While, the pronouns “*my*” can be categorized as the possessive pronoun for singular or one person. The pronoun “*my*” can be interpreted as belonging to me. Next first person deixis is “*we*” The plural pronoun “*we*” can be interpreted to the speaker that consists of more than one person in the same situation. According to Allsop, the plural pronoun “*we*” is used to mean all of us as the speaker, the listener (s), and other people in the same situation (Allsop, 1990). Second person deixis which is represented by using word “*you*” and “*your*”. Levinson (1983, p. 62) stated that second person deixis is referred to the person or person being addressed.

The pronoun “*you*” can be used for one or more than one person. The pronoun “*you*” can be interpreted as a replacement for someone who has a role as addressee or someone which has direct contact with the first person. Azar (1993, p. 231) said that the pronoun “*you*” means any person or people in general. While for pronoun “*your*” can be classified as a possessive pronoun for the addressee second person deixis which is represented by using word “*you*” and “*your*”. Levinson (1983, p. 62) stated that second person deixis is referred to the person or person being addressed. The pronoun “*you*” can be used for one or more than one person. The pronoun “*you*” can be interpreted as a replacement for someone who has a role as addressee or someone which has direct contact with the first person.

The last type of person deixis is third person deixis. Levinson (1983, p. 62) claimed that third person deixis is referred to the third parties other than the speaker or the person who is being talked between first person and second person. The researcher found the using word “*he, she, his, they, it, her, their, him, them*” in the data. The pronouns “*she* and *he*” are deictic refer to the third person deixis or Levinson categorized those deictic element as singular third person deixis. The pronoun “*she*” can be interpreted as the gender of addressee especially for female, while pronouns “*he*” can be interpreted as the gender of addressee for male. The words “*his*” “*their*” indicate possessive pronoun.

The words “*him*” “*her*” and “*them*” indicate objective case. The pronoun “*they*” is deictic element as plural third person deixis. The plural pronoun “*they*” can be interpreted as a group of people who are being addressed and can be used for plural of she, he, it. According to Allsop claimed that the third pronoun “*it*” can be used for all other inanimate object and for animals where the sex is unknown (Allsop, 1990). The pronoun “*herself*” indicate reflexive pronoun that refers to the subject. Azar (1993, p. 229) said that a reflexive pronoun usually refers to the subject.