CHAPTER IV

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%

4.1.1 Types of Deixis

The researcher found five types of deixis include person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. All the data is analyzed bellow:

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis is related directly in the grammatical categories of person. The function of person deixis is to indicate person. According to Levinson, says there are three categories of person deixis, such as first person, second person and third person (Levinson, 1983).

a) First Person Deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 62) states that first person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself. First person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker. The discussions below are first person deixis used in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale.

Table 2: First person deixis in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale

No	First Person	The Little Mermaid
1	I	This I haven't seen in years!
2	Me	Allow me
3	Ι	<i>I</i> just don't know what we're going to do with you
4	We're	I just don't know what we're going to do with you
5	Му	Lovesick girl would make a charming addition to <i>my</i> little garden!

6	Ι	Not that I blame you
7	I'm	I'm telling you
8	My	The single most humiliating day of <i>my</i> life!
9	Ι	I hope you appreciate what I go through for you
10	I	I hope you appreciate what <i>I</i> go through for you
11	We've	We've got to make a plan to get that boy to kiss you
12	My	Congratulation, my dear
13	I	I saw the watch-the witch-the witch was watching the mirror and singing in a stolen voice!
14	I'm	Do you hear what <i>I'm</i> saying?
15	Me	Don't fool with <i>me</i> , you little brat!
16	I'll	Contract or no, <i>I'll</i> blast
17	1	Well, it's like I always says
18	I	Well, then, <i>I</i> guess there's only one problem left

Data 11:

That night, Ariel was shown to a splendid guest room. On her dresser Sebastian was still picking bits of let-tuce and spices from his shell. "This has got to be, without a doubt, the single most humiliating day of my life!" he said. "I hope you appreciate what I go through for you, young lady. Now then, we've got to make a plan to get that boy to kiss you. Tomorrow you've got to look your best. You've got to bat your eyes and pucker up your.

The pronoun "I, my and we've" can be categorized as first person deixis that followed by auxiliarity have. The plural pronoun "we" refers to Ariel and Sebastian as the plural speaker. It is based the context in this previous sentence He turned to look at Ariel, Sebastian said tenderly, "You are hopeless, child, you know what?" The pronoun "I" refer to Sebastian as the speaker. It is based on the context in this previous sentence I hope you appreciate what I go through for you,

young lady. The pronoun "I" in the context above is the prince Sebastian. The possessive pronoun "my" is belonging to the Sebastian life that based on the context in the sentence above (Data 11).

b) Second Person Deixis

Levinson (1983, p.62) argues that second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. Second person deixis is referred to addressee. The discussions below are second person deixis used in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale.

Table 3: Second person deixis in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale

No	Second Po	The Little Mermaid
1	You	I just don't know what we're going to do with you
2	Your	As a result of <i>your</i> careless behavior
3	You're	You're here because you have a thing for this human
4	You	You're here because you have a thing for this human
5	You	Not that I blame you
6	Your	The solution to <i>your</i> problem is simple
7	You	Now, let's put some clothing on you
8	You	I'm telling you
9	You	if <i>you</i> want to be human
10	You	this first thing <i>you</i> have to do is dress like one
11	You	 I hope you appreciate what I go through for you
12	You	I hope you appreciate what I go through for you

13	You	we've got to make a plan to get that boy to kiss you
14	You've	Tomorrow you've got to look your best
15	Your	Tomorrow you've got to look <i>your</i> best
16	You've	You've got to bat your eyes and pucker up your
17	Your	You've got to bat <i>your</i> eyes and pucker up your
18	Your	You've got to bat your eyes and pucker up <i>your</i>
19	Yours	it appears that this mystery maiden of <i>yours</i> does in fact exist
20	You	Do you hear what I'm saying?
21	You	You little brat!
22	You	You always sat that?

Data 11:

That night, Ariel was shown to a splendid guest room. On her dresser Sebastian was still picking bits of let-tuce and spices from his shell. "This has got to be, without a doubt, the single most humiliating day of my life!" he said. "I hope you appreciate what I go through for you, young lady. Now then, we've got to make a plan to get that boy to kiss you. Tomorrow you've got to look your best. You've got to bat your eyes and pucker up your.

The pronoun "you, you, you, you, you, your, your, and your" can be categorized as second person deixis. The first, second, third, fourth and five pronoun "you" refer to Ariel. It is based on the context in this previous sentence **Ariel** breathed a sigh of relief. The possessive pronoun "your" also refer to Ariel as young lady based on the context in the sentence above (Data 11).

c) Third Person Deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 62) says that Third person deixis deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee. Third person deixis refers to

other participant in the speech situation. Third person deixis also can be said as a person who is being talked between the first person and the second person. The discussions below are third person deixis used in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale.

Table 4: Third person deixis in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale

No	Third Pers	on The Little Mermaid
1	Не	then <i>he</i> would know <i>exactly</i> what to think
2	His	King Triton rose from <i>his</i> seat
3	His	Clenching <i>his</i> trident
4	His	His face turned red with fury as he let out a bellow that shook the seafloor
5	Не	His face turned red with fury as <i>he</i> let out a bellow that shook the seafloor
6	She	She knew her father's rule was designed to keep his subjects-including his daughters - from interacting with humans
7	Her	She knew <i>her</i> father's rule was designed to keep his subjects-including his daughters - from interacting with humans
8	His	She knew her father's rule was designed to keep <i>his</i> subjects-including his daughters - from interacting with humans
9	His	She knew her father's rule was designed to keep his subjects-including <i>his</i> daughters - from interacting with humans
10	She	but <i>she</i> didn't understand how
11	They	if <i>they</i> could make all the beautiful things she had collected from the ocean floor
12	She	if they could make all the beautiful things she had

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

		what she now had in mind
32	Her	Her 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	Her sisters could tell that Ariel was in love
36	she	She 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	They 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, she began
42	Не	He is quite a catch, isn't he?
43	Не	He is quite a catch, isn't he ?
44	Them	Scuttle pulled a white sail and some rope off the ship
		wreck and brought <i>them</i> to Ariel
45	She	She 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 let-
		tuce and spices from his shell
47	His	On her dresser Sebastian was still picking bits of let-
		tuce and spices from <i>his</i> shell
48	Не	The single most humiliating day of my life! <i>he</i> said
49	Не	Well, now, Eric <i>he</i> said
50	It	It appears that this mystery maiden of yours does in fact
		exist

51	She	And <i>she</i> is lovely
52	Не	<i>He</i> took the young woman's hand
53	Не	<i>He</i> immediately flew to the dock
54	Не	<i>He</i> cried, flustered and out of breath
55	Her	Ariel knew that <i>her</i> time was almost up
56	She	And <i>she</i> just had to get to Eric before sunset
57	Her	Ariel looked up, away from her father
58	Her	<i>Her</i> own soul now felt hardened
59	She	She had disobeyed her father's strictest rule and fallen
		in love with a human
60	Her	She had disobeyed <i>her</i> father's strictest rule and fallen
		in love with a human
61	She	She had even made a deal with her father's enemy
62	Her	She had even made a deal with <i>her</i> father's enemy
63	Не	he had still given his soul to save her
64	His	he had still given <i>his</i> soul to save her
65	Her	he had still given his soul to save <i>her</i>
66	Their	Children have got to be free to lead <i>their</i> own lives!
67	Them	Then the two of <i>them</i> broke into laughter

<u>Data 3</u>:

Ariel was curious about everything above the surface, especially the land creatures called humans. She knew her father's rule was designed to keep his subjects-including his daughters-from interacting with humans. King Triton said that these land creatures were dangerous and could not be trusted. Ariel had never seen any humans up close before, but she didn't understand how, if they could make all the beautiful things she had collected from the ocean floor, they could be so evil.

Third person deixis showed by using word "she, her, his, his, she, they, she, they". The first, second and third pronoun "she" refers to Ariel as little daughter by King Triton, it is based on the sentence "Yes," King Triton agreed. "And especially my little Ariel". The word "her" as possessive pronoun she also refers to Ariel. Then, the use of word "his" as possessive pronoun he refers to Aril's father. The first possessive pronoun "his" refer to King Triton's subjects based on the sentence, the second possessive pronoun "his" refer to King Triton's daughters that based on the context in the sentence above. The plural pronoun "they" refer to humans. It is based on the context in this previous sentence Ariel was curious about everything above the surface, especially the land creatures called humans.

2. Time Deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 62) said that time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or written message inscribed). It means that time deixis is references that it is used to state the time when the utterance is uttered. The function of time deixis is to indicate time. In English, these three kinds of time deixis called by tense, they are: present tense, past tense and future tense. The discussions below are time deixis used in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale.

Table 5: Time deixis in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale

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

3	years	This I haven't seen in <i>years</i> !
4	times	It dates back to prehysterical times when humans used to
		sit around and stare at each other all day
5	Day	It dates back to prehysterical times when humans used to
		sit around and stare at each other all day
6	Before	Ariel stood <i>before</i> her father in the throne room
7	the night	Fireworks from the ship lit up the night 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 day-dreamed
		more than ever
10	Now	Now then, she began
11	Then	Now then, she began
12	Now	Now, let's put some clothing on you
13	That night	That night, Ariel was shown to a splendid guest room
14	Now	Now 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	Tomorrow 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	This was <i>the third day</i>
	day	
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	Then 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 prehysterical 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

to time when Ariel dove into the water, but she'd forgotten that she didn't know how to swim with legs.

3. Place Deixis

According to Levinson, place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of participant in the speech event (Levinson 1983). The function of place deixis is to indicate place. The discussions below are place deixis used in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale.

Table 6: Place deixis in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale

No	Place	The Little Mermaid	
1	the bottom of the Ocean	But if Eric could see to <i>the bottom of the</i>	
4		ocean	
2	the bustling kingdom of	Fathoms below Eric's ship, was the	
	Atlantia	bustling kingdom of Atlantia	
3	Seafloor	His face turned red with fury as he let out a	
		bellow that shook the <i>seafloor</i>	
4	these land	King Triton said that <i>these land</i> creatures	
		were dangerous and could not be trusted	
5	the ocean floor	if they could make all the beautiful things	
		she had collected from <i>the ocean floor</i>	
6	the throne room	Ariel stood before her father in <i>the throne</i>	
		room	
7	the throne room	Flounder hid behind <i>the throne room</i> door	

8	on board	she was so intent on seeing what was
		happening <i>on board</i>
9	a place in Ursula's	but the deals always ended not only with
	collection	unfulfilled dreams but with <i>a place in</i>
		Ursula's collection
10	the ocean floor	Sebastian paced the ocean floor, worried
		sick
11	Here	you're <i>here</i> because you have a thing for
		this human, this prince fellow
12	in place	She draped the sail around her and tied it
4		in place with the rope
13	guest room	That night, Ariel was shown to a splendid
		guest room
14	Bed	Ariel jumped out of bed
15	There	There was no time to waste

Data 1:

But if Eric could see to **the bottom of the ocean**, then he would know exactly what to think. For there, fathoms below Eric's ship, was **the bustling kingdom of Atlantia**.

The word "the bottom of the ocean and the bustling kingdom of Atlantia" indicates place deixis which is refers to point a location when the utterance occurs that based on the sentence. This word refers to the place where the situation

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

Labic	Table 7: Discourse deixis in The Little Mermaid Tairy tale			
No	Discourse	The Little Mermaid		
1	There	For <i>there</i> , fathoms below Eric's ship		
2	Below	For there, fathoms below 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	This 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 that 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 this	
		human	
14	That	Not <i>that</i> I blame you	
15	This	this first thing you have to do is dress like one	
16	This	This has got to be, without a doubt	
17	That	we've got to make a plan to get that 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	This 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> ?	

26	There's	I guess <i>there's</i> only one problem left
27	That	What's that, Your Majesty?

Data 4:

"This I haven't seen in years!" Scuttle replied. "It's a banded, bulbous snarfblatt. It dates back to prehysterical 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 "this and this" can be categorized as discourse deixis which is refers to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). The first word "this" refers to the forthcoming portion to I haven't that based on the sentence. The second word "this" refers to the forthcoming portion to snarfblatt that based on the context.

5. Social Deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 63) said that social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between the participants or referents in a speech event. The function of social deixis is used to distinct social status. Social deixis is connected with the social distinction and participant who has role. There are two basic kinds of social deixis.

a) Relational Social Deixis

Levinson (1983, p. 90) said that relational social deixis is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and

addressee. The discussions below are relational social deixis used in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale.

Table 8: Relational social deixis in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale

No	Relational	The Little Mermaid	
1	Father	She knew her <i>father</i> 's rule was designed to keep his	
		subjects-including his daughters-from interacting with	
		subjects-melading his daughters-from interacting with	
		humans	
	T .1		
2	Father	Ariel stood before her <i>father</i> in the throne room	
3	young lady	I just don't know what we're going to do with you,	
		young lady	
4	little garden	Lovesick girl would make a charming addition to my	
		little garden!	
	a: v	TT	
5	Sisters	Her sisters could tell that Ariel was in love	
6	young lady	I hope you appreciate what I go through for you, young	
		lady	
7	young	He took the young woman's hand	
	woman's		
8	Father	Ariel looked up, away from her father	
9	father's	She had disobeyed her father's strictest rule and fallen	
		in love with a human	
10	father's She had even made a deal with her <i>father's</i> enemy		

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	King Triton rose from his seat	
2	King Triton	King Triton said that these land creatures were dangerous and could not be trusted	
3	the King	The King bellowed, the disappointment in his voice clear	
4	King Triton's	King Triton's headstrong	

5	this Prince	This prince fellow. Not that I blame you
6	Scuttle	Scuttle said, flying toward the nearby shipwreck
7	The Prince	The Prince is marrying the Sea Witch in disguise!
8	King Triton	King Triton raised an eyebrow
9	the King	Sebastain gave <i>the King</i> a nervous glance
10	the King	I guess there's only one problem left," the King said
11	Your Majesty	What's that, Your Majesty?

Data 15:

"Mmm, "Sebastian agreed. "Well, it's like I always says: Children have got to be free to lead their own lives!"

King Triton raised an eyebrow. "You always say that?"

Sebastian gave the King a nervous glance. Then the two of them broke into laughter. "Well, then, I guess there's only one problem left," the King said. "What's that, Your Majesty?" Sebastian asked.

Social deixis showed by the occurring of the word "King Triton, the King, the King and your majesty". The phrase "King Triton, the King, the King and your majesty" can be categorized as absolute ssocial deixis that based on the context. It refers to some social characteristic between the speaker and addressee. Absolute social deixis is a deictic referencep that includes no comparison of the ranking between the speaker and addressee.

4.1.2 Dominant Types of Deixis

Table 10: Dominant 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 %
		107	55,1 %

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

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. 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 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.

4.2 Discussion

This research describes about the types of deixis used in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale and analyzes the data used Stephen C. Levinson theory. The next step is the discussion of the whole data which has been provided. This discussion presents about the types of deixis used in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale. In this research, the researcher explain that the information obtained from the data shows that deixis used in fairy tale of "The Little Mermaid" consist of five 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

4.2.1 Types of Deixis

This research describes about the types of deixis used in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale and analyzes the data used Stephen C. Levinson theory. The next step is the discussion of the whole data which has been provided. This discussion presents about the types of deixis used in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale. In this research, the researcher explain that the information obtained from the data shows that deixis used in fairy tale of "The Little Mermaid" consist of five types of deixis.

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1. Person Deixis

Deixis is dominant appear in "The Little Mermaid" fairy tale. 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.

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:

"I'm telling you, if you want to be human, this first thing you have to do is dress like one." (Chapter 9)

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 possesive pronoun "your" as follows:

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

c) Third Person Deixis

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 reference refer to the third person deixis or Levinson categorized those deictic element as singular third person deixis that based on the context of utterance.

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 that based on the context. The words "him" "her" and "them" indicate objective case in a sentence. The pronoun "they" is deictic element as plural third person deixis that based on the context of utterance. The example of pronoun "she", "he" and possesive pronoun "his" as follows:

She knew her father's rule was designed to keep his subjects-including his daughters-from interacting with humans. (Chapter 2)

But if Eric could see to the bottom of the ocean, then **he** would know exactly what to think. (Chapter 1)

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

room, On board, place in Ursula's collection, here, in place, guest room, bed". 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:

"Now then," she began, "you're **here** because you have a thing for this human, this prince fellow. (Chapter 8)

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:

"Well, now, Eric," he said, "it appears that this mystery maiden of yours does in fact exist. (Chapter 11)

5. Social Deixis

In addition, the last type of deixis occurs in this data is social deixis. Social deixis concers 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.

a) Relational Social Deixis

Relational social deixis refers to some social characteristic between the speaker and addressee that based on the context of utterance. Relational social deixis that occurs in this data include "father, sister, young lady, young woman, etc". The example of relational social deixis is as follows:

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

b) Absolute Social Deixis

Absolute social deixis refers in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee that based on the context. Absolute social deixis that occurs in this data are "King Triton, the king, the prince, Scuttle, your majesty, etc". The example is as follows: "What's that, Your Majesty?" Sebastian asked. (Chapter 14)

4.2.2 The Dominant Types of Deixis

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