CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDING

After doing all the steps mentioned in the previous chapter, the researcher would like to present the result of the data finding and the discussion.

A. Data Presentation

This sub-title presents findings derived from a research problem in which questions relate to differences in the use of deixis found in the script of The Lion King and Toy Story movie.

1. Types of Deixis Found in the Lion King and Toy Story Movie Script

There are five main kinds of deixis, they are person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis. In person deixis, it divided into three parts: first, second, and third person deixis.

a. Person Deixis.

Person deixis is a word referred to the person being uttered. There are three main kinds of this type, such as first, second, and third person.

1) First Person

First person deixis is refers to the speaker‟s himself. Subject "I" is the singular pronoun while "we" is the plural. "Me" and "us" are included here as the object. The words "my" and "our" are without exception too. The utterance "Life's not fair, is it my little friend is one of the examples of first person deixis. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among the variants occurs. Those were the data that consist of first person deixis.

Excerpt 1

00:06:04,640 --> 00:06:06,596

Scar : Life's not fair, is it, **my** little friend?

The utterance said by Scar. There was a first person deixis, „my". My referred to the speaker himself, Jack. It able to include in person deixis because the word **me is included into person deixis because it reers to the addressor.** He wants the listener to know that the insect is his little friend.

Excerpt 2

00:06:19,560 --> 00:06:23,394

Scar : you and **I** are exactly the same.

The utterance said by Scar. There was a first person deixis, I. It referred to the speaker himself, Scar. Word „I" in this conversation showed as the singular pronoun. It referred to the speaker himself, Scar. So, the function of deixis „I" is the subject. He wanted the listener to know at that moment Scar just talking that we same.

Excerpt 3

00:06:26,320 --> 00:06:28,390

Scar : **We** both want to find a way out.

The utterance said by Scar. There was a first person deixis, „we". The function of the word we is subject of plural pronoun. That referred to Scar and the insect. Scar wants to tell the insect that they want to find the way out.

Excerpt 4

00:06:39,560 --> 00:06:41,676

Scar : you've made **me** lose my lunch.

The utterance said by Scar. There was a first person deixis, „me". Me referred to the speaker

himself, Scar. It able to include in person deixis because the word me is included as the object in singular pronoun. He wants the listener to know that he told Zazu that who had lose his lunch.

Excerpt 5

00:17:36,520 --> 00:17:38,351

Scar : And remember, it's **our** little secret...

The utterance said by Scar. There was a first person deixis, „our". Our referred to the speaker himself, Jack and Simba. The function of the word our is the object of plural pronoun. He wants the listener know that Scar and Simba a little secret.

2) **Second Person Deixis**

Second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker"s reference to one or more addresses. In second person deixis, included words are: "you" and "your". The utterance "Dad, you are going a wrong way" is one of the examples of second person deixis. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among the variants occurs. Those were the data that consist of second person deixis.

Excerpt 6

00:11:46,400 --> 00:11:49,358

Simba : Dad, **you** are going a wrong way .

The utterance said by Simba. There was a second person deixis „you". It referred to the addressee in the utterance that is Mufasa. It was in Pride Land and Simba tells to his father that he took a wrong way.

Excerpt 7

00:16:14,040 --> 00:16:17,669

Scar : Go back to **your** den, Simba.

The utterance said by Jack. There was a second person deixis "your". The function of word "your" referred to Simba. Scar wants to Simba back to his dn because Scar doesn't like to Simba.

b. Place Deixis

Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location *relative* to the location of the participants in the speech event. In Eglish, there are two terms in deictic of place, proximal and distal. Proximal terms mean that near the speaker such as here and this. In distal terms means away from the speaker such as there and that. The utterance "There's a tree" is one of the examples of third person deixis   However,   the l researcher presented the data only one case among the variants occurs. Those were the data that consist of place deixis.

Excerpt 12

00:12:00,960 --> 00:12:03,315

Simba : I'm not supposed to go up **here**.

The utterance said by Simba. There was a place deixis here. It referred to the location of Simba. The function of word "here" is adverb of place. The word "here" means proximal terms because when Simba said "here", he to be on top of valley with his dad. He wanted the listener to know that Simba not supposed his dad to go top of valley

Excerpt 13

00:16:49,240 --> 00:16:53,358

Simba : No. He said I can't go **there**. Ever.

. The utterance said by Simba. There was a place deixis here. It referred to the location of the northern borders. The function of word "there" is adverb of place. The word "There" means distal terms because when Simba said "There", where shadows beyond the northern borders. He wanted the listener to know that there is Mufasa doesn't show shadows beyond the northern borders.

c. **Time Deixis**

Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal point and spans *relative* to the time at which an utterance was spoken (a written message inscribed). The forms of temporal deixis like now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next weeks, last weeks, and this weeks. The ut terance "was that today?" is one of the examples of temporal deixis. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among the variants occurs. Those were the data that consist of temporal deixis.

Excerpt 14

00:07:22,160 --> 00:07:23,752

Scar : Was that **today**?

The utterance said by Scar. There was a temporal deixis „today". It referred to the time that it was a presentation of Simba day. The function of word "today" is to explain the activity that done in this day. At that time, Scar spoke to Mufasa when Scar eat at that time.

Excerpt 15

00:17:27,800 --> 00:17:31,076

Scar : Promise me, you'll stay away, Simba. **Now**, you run along.

The utterance said by Scar. There was a temporal deixis „now". The function of word is to explain the same condition from in the past until at this time. Word "now" here means for the time, Scar ask Simba to stay away and rung along.

Excerpt 16

00:35:23,840 --> 00:35:26,832

Scar : Mufasa is **yesterday's** message

. The utterance said by Scar. There was a temporal deixis „yesterday". It referred to the time that it was a day after yesterday. Scar wanted to give innformation to the hyena that Mufasa just yesterday's message, so the hyena do not afraid.

. **Excerpt 17**

00:50:13,000 --> 00:50:17,198

Scar : We shall welcome the dawning of a new era. A great and glorious **future**!

The utterance said by Scar. There was a temporal deixis „future".. Scar wanted to give innformation to all of thr lion in the Pride Land that Mufasa is dead and the future king, Simba run away. So, the king is Scar with new era.

. **Excerpt 18**

01:24:36,800 --> 01:24:38,950

Simba : He died a long time **ago**.

The utterance said by Simba. There was a temporal deixis „ago".. The time referred that happen is past. A monke tell to Simba that he know

his father, Mufasa. A monkey want Simba back to Pride Lands to be a king.

d. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located. As a result discourse deixis is expressed with terms that are primarily used in encoding space or time deixis. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among the variants occurs. Those were the data that consist of discourse deixis.

Excerpt 19

00:11:36,000 --> 00:11:38,468

Simba : Let's do **this**!

The utterance said by Simba. There was a discourse deixis „this".. That refers to Simba utterance before that talk with his uncle, Mufasa.

Excerpt 20

00:16:29,080 --> 00:16:30,115

Simba : Think about **it**.

The utterance said by Simba. There was a discourse deixis „it".. That refers to Simba utterance before that talk about if he be the king future.

Excerpt 21

00:16:35,320 --> 00:16:37,151

Simba : How weird is **that**?

The utterance said by Simba. There was a discourse deixis „that".. That refers to Simba

utterance that he think about what he will do if he be the king future.

e. Social Deixis

Social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between, the participants or referents in a speech event. It gives an indication of his/her status within the social structure, and of the status the speaker gives the addressee. The use of language reinforces a social context that is acknowledged by the speaker as having an existence prior to the interaction. The choice of the words depends on the speech situation.

Most language have at least two forms, an informal one when the utterance occurs between friends and a more formal one is used for showing respect to the person addressed, typically because they are older or more important than the speaker. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among the variants occurs. Those were the data that consist of social deixis.

Excerpt 22

00:06:37,240 --> 00:06:38,673

Scar : **Zazu**, you've made me lose my lunch.

The utterance said by Scar. There was a social deixis here, "Zazu". That's refers to Scar called Zazu as a friend in the Pride Junggle.

Excerpt 23

00:07:29,920 --> 00:07:31,672

Scar : Of course, I meant no disrespect towards **His Majesty or Sarabi.**

The utterance said by Scar. There was a social deixis here, "his majesty". That's refers to Scar called Sarabi as a wife of his brother.

Excerpt 24

00:11:02,040 --> 00:11:04,076

Simba : **Dad,** wake up!

The utterance said by Simba. There was a social deixis here, "Dad". That's refers to Simba called his dad to awake in the morning.

Excerpt 25

00:18:10,440 --> 00:18:12,158

Simba : Come on, **Mom**!

The utterance said by Simba. There was a social deixis here, "Mom". That's refers to Simba called his mom to get permission because Simba went to play with his friend.

Excerpt 26

01:35:42,080 --> 01:35:43,877

Scar : He admits it**, Murderer!**

The utterance said by Scar. There was a social deixis here, "Murderer". That's refers to Scar accuse Simba as a murderer bacause he admits kill his father, Mufasa.