

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

The researcher decided to identify person deixis found in Elsa's utterances on the Frozen II movie script using person deixis theory that are proposed by Levinson (1983), Yule (1996), Dylgjeri & Kazazi (2013). According to them, they identified person deixis as three types they are first person, second person and third person. Also, Levinson (1983) added the usages of deixis theory, which are gestural and symbolic. Gestural is a pointing that is accompanied by body movements, while symbolic is a pointing that is not accompanied by body movements. Meanwhile, Yule (1996) added gestural as the use of deictic expression that use by which it can be properly interpreted only by someone who is monitoring some physical aspect of the communication situation, then symbolic as the use of deictic expression that use whose interpretation involves merely knowing certain aspects of the speech communication situation whether this knowledge comes by current perception or not.

A. The Types of Person Deixis

1. First Person Deixis

In the first person part, the researcher identified several types of person deixis that shown on the Elsa's utterances. The researcher found 77 deixis expression of first person and the types are I, Me, My, Us, We, and Our. The first utterance is "Okay, tell us now!". The word "us" identified as first person deixis that defined Elsa as the speaker and Anna. The second utterance is "Were the Northuldra magical, like me?". The word "me" identified as first person deixis that refer to Elsa as the speaker. The third utterance is "What do we do?". The word "we" categorized as first person deixis that refer to Elsa and the fire spirit. The

fourth utterance is “ **Our** mother was Northuldra”. The word “**our**” is defined as first person deixis and it refer to Elsa herself and Anna. The fifth utterance is “This is **my** fault”. The word “**my**” refer to Elsa and defined as the first person deixis. The sixth utterance is “**I** am coming”. The word “**I**” is defined as first person deixis and it refer to the speaker “Elsa”.

Latupeirissa (2016) analyzed personal deixis of Kerbafo dialect in Rote Language. In his study, he used deixis theory that is proposed by Levinson. Also, Latupeirissa found three types of person deixis in Korbafo dialect in Rote Language, comprising both singular and plural forms of first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. The results of the research conducted by Latupeirissa show that there are similarities between the results of the research and the research that has been carried out by the author which the first person deixis is refers to the speaker. Not only has similirity with the research result that conducted by the researcher but also the writer found the differences found in Lautupeirissa study. Based on the finding on his study, Latupeirissa only found the first singular, first plural inclusive and exclusive categories of first person deixis in Kerbafo dialect. Meanwhile, in this study that carried out by the researcher found both singular and plural categories of first person deixis in Elsa’s utterances.

Indeed, Nur. S, Resti & Susanti, Eka (2018) analyzed pragmatic study on deixis in the articles of Jakarta Sport using Dylgeri and Kazazi concept of person deixis. In their study, it shown that person deixis used many times and become dominate. The research result of their study has similarity with the research conducted by the researcher. On their study, they explained that they found three kinds of deixis which is the first person categories are I, Me, My, Us, and Our found in articles of Jakarta Sport. Also, in this study the researcher found I, Me, My, Us, We, and Our as the first person categories found in Elsa’s utterances in Frozen

II movie. The differences between this study and the study that conducted by the researcher is they used Dylgeri and Kazazi concept of person deixis (2013), meanwhile the researcher used Levinson theory of person deixis (1983).

Then, Sasmita, Raty., Hardich, Mei., & Elfrida (2018) on their study entitled “An Analysis of Deixis and Its Reference used by Main Character in A Thousand Words Movie Script by Steve Koren”. In their study, they found three types of person deixis and it became the most dominant deixis found in their study, it happened because the main character more used person deixis to refer his addressee. it has similarity with the study carried out by the researcher. The researcher found the reason why person deixis became dominate because of the main character “Elsa” in Frozen II movie has the most utterance compared by the others character. Indeed, they also showed the same explanation with researcher, it is happened reasoned by the main character more used person deixis to refer his addressee in A Thousand Words Movie. Also, the results obtained that person deixis became the most dominating type of deixis, indicating that person deixis has an important role in expressing conversations which of course is mostly done by the main character in films that have a lot of dialogue with other actors. The results of this study strengthen the previous theory of person deixis as well as the division of the type of person deixis into three types by Levinson (1983) and Yule (1996), which consists of the first person referring to the speaker, the second person referring to the addressee, and the third person which refers not to both but to something else.

2. Second Person Deixis

In the second person part, the researcher identified two types second person deixis in the Elsa’s utterances. The writer found 37 expression of second person deixis and the types are You and Your. The first utterance is “You’ve seen an Enchanted Forest?”. The word

“**You**” is defined as second person deixis and it refer to Agnarr as addressee. The second utterance is “That’s just **your** fear.” The word “**your**” is refer to King Runeard and defined as second person deixis.

Latupeirissa (2016) analyzed personal deixis of Kerbafo dialect in Rote Language. In his study, he used deixis theory that is proposed by Levinson and he found both singular and plural categories of second person deixis. It has similarity with the study carried out by the researcher, which is the researcher also found both categories in Elsa’s utterances. Indeed, Nur. S, Resti & Susanti, Eka (2018) analyzed pragmatic study on deixis in the articles of Jakarta Sport using Dylgeri and Kazazi concept of person deixis. In their study, it shown that they found two categories of second person deixis which are you and your. Their study has the similar result with this study which found both categories of second person deixis. Also, those studies explained that second person deixis refers to the addressee.

3. Third Person Deixis

In the third person part, the researcher identified several types of third person deixis and the writer found 32 expression. The types of third person deixis in Elsa’s utterances are Her, It, They, Them, and Their. The first utterance is “If I can just find **it**”. The word is defined as singular third person deixis and it refer to the voice who called Elsa. The second utterance is “I believe **they** have the answer..”. The word “**they**” is defined as plural third deixis and it refer to someone who caled Elsa. The third utterance is “Get **her** out of her!”. The word “**her**” is defined as third person deixis and refer to Anna. The fourth is “Why **their** ship is here...”. The word “**their**” is defined as third person deixis and it refer to Agnarr and Iduna. The fifth utterance is “I wanna know waht happened to **them**”. The word “**them**” is defined third person deixis and refer to their parents.

Indeed, Nur. S, Resti & Susanti, Eka (2018) analyzed pragmatic study on deixis in the articles of Jakarta Sport using Dylgeri and Kazazi concept of person deixis. In their study, it shown that they found several categories of third person deixis which are She, Her, His, Him, and They. The results of this study have similarities with the results of research that has been carried out by the writer and strengthen the person deixis theory described by Levinson and Yule because it has the same concept results as the results of research based on the theory shown by Dylgery and Kazazi, they classify third person deixis into He, Him, She, Her, It, They, Them, and Their. Furthermore, Latupeirissa (2016) analyzed personal deixis of Kerbafo dialect in Rote Language. He explained that the third person deixis does not refer to both the speaker or the addressee but usually implies to the gender that the utterances. The similarity between his study with the study conducted by the researcher is it also found both singular and plural categories of third person deixis in Kerbafo dialect in Rote Language with Elsa's utterances in Frozen II movie.

Those researchs have similarities with the research conducted by the writer in analyzing the main character Elsa in Frozen II movie, namely the use of person deixis to designate positions in space in relation to the Speaker's pointed. For instance, the person deixis theory explained by Yule (1990) it is all about how the meaning of utterances is influenced by an examination of the context, also Levinson (1990) person deixis used to show how languages encode the meaning of speech occurrence, as well as how the perception of utterances is affected by the context. This research results revealed three types of person deixis found in Elsa's utterances and it showed the similarities research results with previous theories and studies. With the results of research that has been carried out by the researcher, it is known that the results of this research strengthen the existing theory of

person deixis, such as the theories proposed by Levinson, Yule, also Dylergy and Kazazi who divided person deixis into three types of person deixis consisting of the first person deixis or the speaker as like I, me, my, we, us and our, second person deixis or the addressee for example you, your, yourself, yourselves and yours, and third person deixis both non-speaker or addressee or usually imply to the gender that utterance refer to as well as he, she, it, they, them, her and herself.

B. The Usages of Deixis

In the first person deixis part, the researcher found two types of usages based on Elsa appearances in Frozen II movie which are gestural and symbolic. The first utterance is “Okay, tell us now!”. In this part, the pointing is not accompanied by body movements and what is pointed can be understood thus can be said to be symbolic usages. The second utterance is “Were the Northuldra magical, like me?”. The pointing is not accompanied by body movements so it included as symbolic usages. The third utterance is “What do we do?”. It can be defined as gestural usages because it accompanied by body movements. The fourth utterance is “Our mother was Northuldra”. The pointing is not accompanied by body movements so it can be said to be symbolic usages. The fifth utterance is “This is my fault”. The utterances is accompanied by body movement so it can be defined as gestural usages. The sixth utterance is “I am coming”. Also, the pointing is accompanied by body movements so it can be said to be gestural usages.

In the second person deixis part, the researcher identified two types of deixis usages based on Elsa appearances in Frozen II movie namely gestural and symbolics. The writer found 37 expression of second person deixis and the types are You and Your. The first

utterance is “**You**’ve seen an Enchanted Forest?”. The word “**You**” refers to Agnarr as addressee. Also, the pointing is not accompanied by body movements and what is pointed can be understood so it categorized as symbolic usages. The second utterance is “I know what “**you**” need”. The utterances is accompanied by body movement so it can be defined as gestural usages. The situation is when Elsa put on her mother scarf to Anna. The third utterance is “That’s just **your** fear.” The word “**your**” is refer to King Runeard and the pointing is not accompanied by body movement and what is pointed can be understood so it can be defined to be symbolic usages.

In the third person part, the researcher identified two types of deixis usages based on Elsa appearances in Frozen II movie and the writer found 32 expression. The first utterance is “If I can just find **it**”. The word “**it**” refers to the voice who called Elsa. The pointing is accompanied by body movements so it categorized as gestural usages. The second utterance is “I believe “**they**” have the answer..”. The word “**they**” is defined as someone who caled Elsa. The pointing is accompanied by body movements and it can be defined as gestural usages. The third is “Get **her** out of her!”. The word “**her**” refers to Anna. The pointing is accompanied by body movements so it can defined as gestural usages. The fourth is “Why **their** ship is here...”. The word “**their**” is refer to Agnarr and Iduna. The pointing is not accompanied by body movements also the utterances can be understood so it can be included to be symbolic usages. The fifth utterance is “I wanna know what happened to **them**”. The word “**them**” refer to their parents. The pointing is accompanied by body movements so it can be defined to be gestural usages.

There are some previous studies that analyzed the usages of deixis. According to Anggraeni, P, Nanda & Kurniawan, Eri (2015) that analyzed “Person Deixis in USA

Presidential Campaign Speeches”, person deixis used to serve at a way to appeal to various audiences and persuade them. Person deixis has been shown as a way to restruct identity and reality to make someone appear more engible for the position. This research shows the use of person deixis as a way to show their identity in achieving something. Furthermore, Wenur, Fergy. J (2017) that analyzed the usage of deixis entitled “ The Deixis in the Boss Baby Movie by Tom Mcgrath: The Pragmatics Analysis. He used the usage of deixis theory of Levinson (1983). She found both types namely, gestural and symbolic. According to those studies, the researcher found the different research result with the research that conducted by Anggraeni. P, Nanda & Kurniawan, Eri (2015) that analyzed “Person Deixis in USA Presidential Campaign Speeches”. In their research, they did not used the usage theory of deixis to analyzed their data, they just explained it in general way. They said that person deixis is used to show someone identity. Then, the researcher found the similarities research result with the research that conducted by Wenur, Fergy. J (2017). In this research, he found also found two types of deixis usages which are gestural and symbolic in The Baby Boss Film. This indicated that the research that conducted by the researcher strengthen the previous research with revealed the same research result.