

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After doing all the steps in the previous chapter, the researcher presents the result of the research findings and the discussion of this study. Here, research findings present data based on research questions. The discussion is explained after presenting the data based on Yule's theory.

A. Findings

The findings were concerned about types of deixis and the deixis used in The Croods movie script by the main characters namely Grug and Eep. This sub-heading presents the researcher findings that relates to the research questions. The first question is concerned with the types of deixis used by the main characters in The Croods movie script. Then, the second problem is how the deixis used in The Croods movie script.

1. Types of Deixis Used in The Croods Movie Script

In this study, the types of deixis in The Croods movie script are classified based on Yule's theory. Based on Yules's theory, there are three types of deixis such as person deixis, temporal deixis (time deixis), and spatial deixis (place deixis). Based on the research of analysis, there were three types of deixis found in this study. Detailed explanation is presented as follow:

a. Person Deixis

Person deixis is a word referred to indicate person. Person deixis is divided into three types such as first person, second person, and third person.

1) First Person

The first person deixis refers to the speaker or the writer himself. Based on the research of analysis, there were seven deitic words of first person deixis such as I, me, my, mine, we, us and our. A lot of first person deixis were found in this study so the researcher only presents some data from the variants that occur.

Table 4.1
Data Sheet of First Person Deixis

No	Utterances	Code	Deitic Word	Types of Deixis	Reference
1.	<i>I</i> want to see some real caveman action out there.	Grug/d 58/pg. 5	I	Person Deixis: First Person	The word “I” refers to speaker himself.
2.	You’re supposed to wait for my signal Eep. Eep?	Grug/d 35/pg. 3	My	Person Deixis: First Person	The word “my” refers to the speaker herself.
3.	Oh, that one’s <i>mine</i> .	Eep/d3 71/pg. 49	Mine	Person Deixis: First Person	The word “mine” refers to the speaker herself.
4.	<i>We</i> never have that much food.	Eep/d3 74/pg. 51	We	Person Deixis: First Person	The word “we” refers to the speaker and others excluding addressee.

5.	If she wants to survive, she has to follow our rules.	Grug/d 127/pg .13	Our	Person Deixis: First Person	The word “our” refers to the speaker and others but excluding her addressee so it refers to his family.
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2) Second Person

The second person deixis refers to a person who does direct contact or talks with the speaker. Based on the research of analysis, there were two deitic words of second person deixis such as you and your. A lot of second person deixis were found in this study so the researcher only presents some data from the variants that occur.

Table 4.2

Data Sheet of Second Person Deixis

No	Utterances	Code	Types of Deixis	Deitic Word	Reference
1.	I don't even know you .	Eep/d1 75/pg. 20	Person Deixis : Second Person	You	The word “you” refers to the speaker's addressee namely Guy.
2.	Can I have your fire if you're dead?	Eep/d1 72/pg. 20	Person Deixis : Second Person	Your	The word “your” refers to the speaker's addressee namely Guy.

3) Third Person

The third person deixis refers to the person that neither the first person (the speaker) nor the second person (the addressee). Based on the research of analysis, there were nine deitic words of third person deixis such as they, them, their, he, him, his, she, her, and it. A lot of third person deixis were found in this study so the researcher only presents some data from the variants that occur.

Table 4.3
Data Sheet of Third Person Deixis

No	Utterances	Code	Types of Deixis	Deitic Word	Reference
1.	They 're my family.	Eep/d2 56/pg. 33	Person Deixis : Third Person	They	The word "they" refers to more than one person or thing that is the croods family.
2.	No. He was nice.	Eep/d1 97/pg. 24	Person Deixis : Third Person	He	The word "he" refers to one person (who has a male gender) other than the speaker and her addressee namely Guy.
3.	She was filled with curiosity.	Grug/d 135/pg .13	Person Deixis : Third Person	She	The word "she" refers to one person (who has a female gender) other than the speaker and his addressee namely the little bear.

4.	No, no. I caught <i>it</i> !	Eep/d158/pg.18	Person Deixis : Third Person	It	The word “it” refers to one person or thing that is fire.
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b. Spatial Deixis (Place Deixis)

Spatial Deixis (place deixis) is the indicate location of the speaker's said. Based on the research of analysis, there were fourteen deitic words of spatial deixis such as those, here, there, this, that, go, come, get back, on, in, out, cave, up, and top. A lot of spatial deixis were found in this study so the researcher only presents some data from the variants that occur.

Table 4.4
Data Sheet of Spatial Deixis (Place Deixis)

No	Utterances	Code	Types of Deixis	Deitic Word	Reference
1.	You cannot walk on those !	Grug/d415/pg.55	Spatial Deixis: Distal (a far place from the speaker)	Those	The word “those” refers to the location of the participants in the speech event that is the coral fields.
2.	The rules don't work out here .	Eep/d504/pg.74	Spatial Deixis: Proximal (a near place from the speaker)	Here	The word “here” refers to the speaker's location at utterance time that is outside the cave.
3.	We're going back to the cave and you're going to	Grug/d216/pg.25	Spatial Deixis: Distal (a far place	There	The word “there” refers to the place that far from the speaker that is the cave.

	stay in <i>there</i> until you're older than... <i>her!</i>		from the speaker)		
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c. Temporal Deixis (Time Deixis)

Temporal deixis is the reference to state the time when the utterance is uttered. Based on the research of analysis, there were thirteen deitic words of spatial deixis such as yesterday, today, tomorrow, tonight, a long time ago, last week, sooner, night, one day, now, a few days, all day long, and once upon a time. A lot of temporal deixis were found in this study so the researcher only presents some data from the variants that occur.

Table 4.5
Data Sheet of Temporal Deixis (Time Deixis)

No	Utterances	Code	Types of Deixis	Deitic Word	Reference
1.	A hope that things will be better today than they were <i>yesterday</i> .	Eep/d4/pg .1	Temporal deixis	Yesterday	The word "yesterday" refers to the time of a speech event that happens in past.
2.	And tomorrow we'll find a new cave, and pretend <i>today</i> never happened.	Grug/d274/pg.34	Temporal deixis	Today	The word "today" refers to the time of speech event that happens in present.
3.	Please come back <i>tomorrow</i> .	Eep/d87/pg.10	Temporal deixis	Tomorrow	The word "tomorrow" refers to the time of speech

					event that happens in future.
4.	Tonight we'll hear the story of Krispy Bear.	Grug/d13 1/pg.13	Temporal deixis	Tonight	The word "tonight" refers to the time of speech event that happens in present.

2. The Deixis Used in The Croods Movie Script

Based on the types of deixis used in The Croods movie script, the researcher found that there are three types of deixis by Yule's theory. There are 260 utterances from the main characters that use deixis. Then there is 623 deixis used inside the main character's utterances. The Croods movie script used 450 person deixis, 144 spatial deixis, and 29 temporal deixis inside the movie. A description of the deixis used in The Croods movie script can be seen below:

a. Person deixis

The researcher found that there are three types of person deixis by Yule's theory namely first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. The Croods movie script used 218 first person deixis, 100 second person deixis, and 132 third person deixis inside the movie.

1) First person deixis

There was the data that consist of first person deixis:

Code: Grug/d58/pg.5

Grug: **I** want to see some real caveman action out there.

The utterance said by Grug. The word "I" belongs to singular pronoun of first person deixis. The function of the word "I" is the subject of the sentence. The word "I" is categorized into first person deixis because it refers to the speaker himself. In this data, it refers to Grug. The utterance was from a conversation between Grug and his family. The context of that conversation is the croods family hunt. The speaker and his family wanted to do hunting activities for their breakfast.

Code: Grug/d35/pg.3

Grug: You're supposed to wait for **my** signal Eep. Eep?

The utterance said by Grug. The word "my" belongs to singular pronoun of first person deixis. The function of the word "my" is the object of the sentence. The word "my" is categorized into first person deixis because it refers to the speaker himself. In this data, it refers to Grug. The utterance was from a conversation between Grug and his daughter namely Eep. The context of that conversation is Eep breaking the rules. When the croods are doing hunting activities, Grug will come out of the cave before his family for looks at the outside situation. Then he gives the signal for his family to out of the cave. However, Eep came out of the cave before Grug's signal. Grug scolds Eep that she should wait for Grug's signal before exiting the cave.

Code: Eep/d371/pg.49

Eep: Oh, that one's *mine*.

The utterance said by Eep. The word "mine" belongs to singular pronoun of first person deixis. The function of the word " mine " is the possessive pronoun. The word “mine” is categorized into first person deixis because it refers to the speaker herself. In this data, it refers to Eep. The utterance was from a conversation between Eep and Guy. The context of the conversation is the shift of the puppet lever between Eep and Guy. The croods do hunting activities but they lose their prey. Guy has an idea to make a trap for their prey. A trap is a puppet and it moves by two people namely Eep and Guy. The function of the puppet is to lure the prey.

Code: Eep/d374/pg.51

Eep: *We* never have that much food.

The utterance said by Eep. The word "we" belongs to plural pronoun of first person deixis. The function of the word "we " is the subject of the sentence. The word “we” is categorized into first person deixis because it refers to the speaker and others excluding addressee. In this data, it refers to the speaker and her family. The utterance was from a conversation between Eep and Guy. The context of the conversation is Roast turkey eaten by the greedy croods family. Guy was shocked because the croods ate like wild

animals. Eep explain to her addressee that her family always lacks food.

Code: Grug/d127/pg.13

Grug: If she wants to survive, she has to follow **our** rules.

The utterance said by Grug. The word "our" belongs to plural pronoun of first person deixis. The function of the word "our " is the object of the sentence. The word “our” is categorized into first person deixis because it refers to the speaker and his addressee. In this data, it refers to the speaker and his wife namely Ugg. The utterance was from a conversation between Grug and Ugg. The context of the conversation is Eep breaking the rules. Grug is angry that Eep climbs the wall outside then the predators coming from the canyon and he tries to attack them.

2) Second person deixis

There was the data that consist of second person deixis:

Code: Eep/d175/pg.20

Eep: I don't even know *you*.

The utterance said by Eep. The word "you" belongs to singular pronoun of second person deixis. The function of the word " you" is the object of the sentence. The word “you” is categorized into second person deixis because it refers to the speaker's addressee. In this data, it refers to Guy. The utterance was from a conversation between Eep and Guy. The context of the conversation

is the doomsday will come so they need to leave immediately. Guy invites Eep to go with him because doomsday is coming. Eep refuses Guy's invitation because this is their first time meeting so she doesn't believe him.

Code: Eep/d172/pg.20

Eep: Can I have **your** fire if you're dead?

The utterance said by Eep. The word "your" belongs to singular pronoun of second person deixis. The function of the word " your " is possessive adjective. The word "your" is categorized into second person deixis because it refers to the speaker's addressee. In this data, it refers to Guy. The utterance was from a conversation between Eep and Guy. The context of the conversation is Guy's fire. Guy can make fire and it makes Eep amazed because fire is a new thing for her. Eep wanted to have a fire so she asked Guy to make it for her in a rude way.

3) Third person deixis

There was the data that consist of third person deixis:

Code: Eep/d256/pg.33

Eep: **They**'re my family.

The utterance said by Eep. The word "they" belongs to plural pronoun of third person deixis. The function of the word "they" is the subject of the sentence. The word "they" is categorized into third person deixis because it refers to more than one person or thing. In

this data, it refers to the croods family. The utterance was from a conversation between Eep and Guy. The context of the conversation is the fact about cavies are the Eep family namely the croods. The croods appear in a defensive position. Guy pulls his knife to kill them but Eep stops him.

Code: Eep/d197/pg.24

Eep: No. ***He*** was nice.

The utterance said by Eep. The word "he" belongs to singular pronoun of third person deixis. The function of the word "he" is the subject of the sentence. The word "he" is categorized into third person deixis because it refers refers to one person (who has a male gender) other than the speaker and her addressee. In this data, it refers to Guy. The utterance was from a conversation between Eep and Grug. The context of the conversation is Eep meets a new person namely Guy. Eep says she met new people except her family. However, the croods don't believe it so Eep wants to call him and she uses a shell.

Code: Grug/d135/pg.13

Grug: ***She*** was filled with curiosity.

The utterance said by Grug. The word "she" belongs to singular pronoun of third person deixis. The function of the word "she" is the subject of the sentence. The word "she" is categorized into third person deixis because it refers to one person (who has a

female gender) other than the speaker and his addressee. In this data, it refers to the little bear. The utterance was from a conversation between Grug and his family. The context of the conversation is a story about the little bear to insinuate Eep who broke the rules. Grug and Eep have an argument because Eep broke the rules. Uggga asks Grug to tell the story to fix the situation. Grug tells the story about the little bear but the story is related to Eep's incident.

Code: Eep/d158/pg.18

Eep: No, no. I caught *it*!

The utterance said by Eep. The word "it" belongs to singular pronoun of third person deixis. The function of the word " it " is the object of the sentence. The word "it" is categorized into third person deixis because it refers to one person or thing. In this data, it refers to fire. The utterance was from a conversation between Eep and Guy. The context of the conversation is Eep is attracted to fire. Eep is amazed by Guy's fire and she wants to have it. Therefore, she snatched it forcibly.

b. Spatial deixis (Place deixis)

The Croods movie script used 173 spatial deixis or place deixis inside the movie. There was the data that consist of spatial deixis:

Code: Grug/d415/pg.55

Grug: You cannot walk on **those**!

The utterance said by Grug. The word "those" belongs to spatial deixis. The function of the word "those" is adverb of place. The word "those" is categorized into spatial deixis because it refers to the location of the participants in the speech event. In this data, it refers to the coral fields. The utterance was from a conversation between Grug and his family. The context of the conversation is the coral fields can pierce the feet. Grug forbade his family to step on the coral fields but his family ignore it. They had to pass through coral fields so they can go to the mountain. Only Guy could pass through the coral fields without screaming because he was wearing boots. Therefore he made the boots for the croods and they continued their journey again.

Code: Eep/d504/pg.74

Eep: The rules don't work out **here**.

The utterance said by Eep. The word "here" belongs to spatial deixis. The function of the word "here" is adverb of place. The word "here" is categorized into spatial deixis because refers to the speaker's location at utterance time that is outside the cave. The utterance was from a conversation between Eep and Grug. The context of the conversation is the rules can make the croods die. Grug finds a cave but his family doesn't want to live in the cave anymore. Grug still wants the croods to keep the rules but it puts

them in danger. Therefore Eep denied his father then she and others want to follow Guy.

Code: Grug/d216/pg.25

Grug: We're going back to the cave and you're going to stay in ***there*** until *you're* older than... her!

The utterance said by Grug. The word "there" belongs to spatial deixis. The function of the word "there" is adverb of place. The word "there" is categorized into spatial deixis because refers to the place that far from the speaker that is the cave. The utterance was from a conversation between Grug and Eep. The context of the conversation is Eep's punishment for breaking the rules. Grug punishes Eep because she goes outside the cave she climbs the wall outside. Grug punishes Eep to stay in the cave for a long time.

c. Temporal deixis (Time deixis)

The Croods movie script used 29 temporal deixis or time deixis inside the movie. There was the data that consist of temporal deixis:

Code: Eep/d4/pg.1

Eep: A hope that things will be better today than they were ***yesterday***.

The utterance said by Eep. The word "yesterday" belongs to temporal deixis. The word "yesterday" is adverb of time. The utterance that contains about when the points of the speech events

happened is adverb of time. The word “yesterday” is refers to the time of a speech event that happens in past. The utterance was from a conversation between Eep and her addressee that is the moviegoer. The context of the utterance from Eep’s V.O (Voice Over) is Eep's hopes about today are better than yesterday. Eep explains to moviegoers that the sun is followed by a new day and a new beginning and she hopes that today is better than yesterday.

Code: Grug/d274/pg.34

Grug: And tomorrow we’ll find a new cave, and pretend *today* never happened.

The utterance said by Grug. The word “today” belongs to temporal deixis. The word “yesterday” is adverb of time. The middle position of an utterance that contains when the speech event occurs is the position of the adverb of time. The word “today” is refers to to the time of speech event that happens in present. The utterance was from a conversation between Grug and his family. The context of the utterance is Grug's obsession with a cave. His family was able to escape the earthquake but he still wanted a cave to live in.

Code: Eep/d87/pg.10

Eep: Please come back *tomorrow*.

The utterance said by Eep. The word “tomorrow” belongs to temporal deixis. The word “tomorrow” is adverb of time. The

utterance that contains about when the points of the speech events happened is the position of adverb of time. The word “tomorrow” is refers to the time of speech event that happens in future. The context of the utterance is Eep hopes Guy will come again tomorrow. Eep is interested in Guy and she wants to see him again.

Code: Grug/d131/pg.13

Grug: ***Tonight*** we’ll hear the story of Krispy Bear.

The utterance said by Grug. The word “tonight” belongs to temporal deixis. The word “tonight” is adverb of time. The utterance that contains about when the points of the speech events happened is the position of adverb of time. The word “tonight” is refers to the time of speech event that happens in present. The utterance was from a conversation between Grug and his family. The context of the utterance is a story about the little bear to insinuates Eep who broke the rules. After Grug and Eep have an argument, Grug tells the story about the little bear but the story is related to Eep's incident.

B. Discussion

In this part, the researcher presents the description of this study in the interpreting of the research findings. The objectives of this research are to find the types of deixis in The Croods movie script and to find the deixis used in The Croods movie script.

1. Types of Deixis Used in The Croods Movie Script

Some linguists have different views on the types of deixis. Yule (1996) stated that deixis has three kinds of deixis. Then Levison (1983) stated that deixis has five types. The researcher used Yule's theory to analyze deixis in this study. Yule (1996) states that there are three types of deixis namely person deixis, spatial deixis (place deixis) and temporal deixis (time deixis). The researcher can found all the types of deixis in The Croods movie script based on Yule's theory.

a. Person Deixis

Person deixis is a reflection of the grammatical categories of a person. Based on the research of analysis, there were three types of person deixis found in this study namely first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis. The function of first person deixis is to refers the speaker himself. Based on the research of analysis, there were seven deitic words of first person deixis namely I, me, my, mine, we, us and our. Then the function of second person deixis is to refers the addressee. Based on the research of analysis, there were two deitic words of second person deixis such as you and your. The function of third person deixis to refers the other participant except for the speaker and the addressee. Based on the research of analysis, there were nine deitic words of third person deixis such as they, them, their, he, him, his, she, her, and it.

b. Spatial Deixis (Place Deixis)

Spatial deixis (place deixis) is the reference to state the place where the utterance is uttered. Based on the research of analysis, there were two terms of spatial deixis namely proximal terms and distal terms. Proximal terms are the location that indicates near the place from the speaker. While distal terms are the location that indicates a far place from the speaker. It depends on the location of the people or thing's from the speaker as a deictic center. Based on the research of analysis, there were fourteen deitic words of spatial deixis such as those, here, there, this, that, go, come, get back, on, in, out, cave, up, and top.

c. Temporal Deixis (Time Deixis)

Temporal deixis (time deixis) is the reference to state the time when the utterance is uttered. There were three categories of time deixis as before of the utterance (past), at the time of utterance (present), after the time of utterance (future). Based on the research of analysis, there were thirteen deitic words of temporal deixis found in this study such as yesterday, today, tomorrow, tonight, a long time ago, last week, sooner, night, one day, now, a few days, all day long, and once upon a time.

2. The Deixis Used in The Croods Movie Script

The researcher found 260 utterances from the main characters in The Croods movie script. Based on the research of analysis, the researcher found 623 data in The Croods movie script that contains of the use of deixis. The first type of deixis is person deixis. The function of person deixis is to indicate person. The researcher found 450 data of person deixis in The

Croods movie script. Person deixis devined into three types such as first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis. The Croods movie script used 450 person deixis consisting of 218 first person deixis, 100 second person deixis, and 132 third person deixis.

The second type of deixis is spatial deixis. The function of spatial deixis is to indicate the speaker's location when a speech event occurs. In this study, the researcher found 144 spatial deixis in The Croods movie script. The last type is temporal deixis. The function of temporal deixis is to indicate time when a speech event occurs. In this study, the researcher found 29 temporal deixis in The Croods movie script. Based on the research of analysis, it's can conclude that the most dominant deixis used by the main characters is person deixis especially first person deixis. Each deixis in utterances has its own function (it's can belong to possessive, subject, or object), reference, and context. An example of the utterance by the main character that contains deixis used in The Croods movie script:

“No, *I* mean, *you're* already *out now*.”

This utterance said by Grug and it used three types of deixis in it. The word “I” belongs to singular pronoun of first person deixis as subject of the sentence. The word “I” is categorized into first person deixis because it refers to the speaker himself. The word “you” with the code belongs to singular pronoun of second person deixis as the object of the sentence. The word “you” is categorized into second person deixis because it refers to the speaker's addressee (Ugga). The word “out” belongs to to spatial deixis with

the function as adverb of place in utterance. The word “out” is categorized into spatial deixis refers to the people's location that indicated an adverb of place so it refers to outside the cave. The word “now” is an adverb of time. The utterance that contains about when the points of the speech events happened is the position of adverb of time. The word “now” refers to the time of speech event that happens in present. The context of that conversation is Eep, Ugg and Sandy break Grug's rules. They came out of the cave without waiting for a signal.

The researcher compares this study with another research namely Wahyu Eka Agustina Maharani (2018), Elsaria Sitorus and Herman (2019), Kholifatul Ainiyah, Surya Sili, Setya Ariani (2019), and Evi Viahapsari and Aseptiana Parmawati (2020). There are similarities and differences that arise between this study and previous study. The similarity between this study and all the previous study is using the same topic, namely deixis. Meanwhile, the difference between Wahyu Eka Agustina Maharani's study (2018) and this study is that the researcher found three categories of spatial deixis, whereas in previous studies there was no categorization of spatial deixis. In addition, previous studies analyzed two types of deixis while this study analyzed three types of deixis (person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis).

Then the difference between Elsaria Sitorus and Herman's study (2019) and this study is the dominant type of person deixis used. The dominant deixis used in Elsaria Sitorus and Herman's study is person deixis then the dominant types of person deixis used is first person deixis and second person deixis. The

finding of Elsaria Sitorus and Herman's study didn't find third person deixis in it. While the dominant type of person deixis used in this study is first person deixis and third person deixis. This study can find all three types of person deixis. Then, the difference between Kholifatul Ainiyah, Surya Sili, Setya Ariani's study (2019) is the finding of previous studies do not explain the dominant deixis used while this study explain it and the previous studies analyzed all types of deixis, so this study focuses on three types of deixis.

Last, the difference between Evi Viahapsari and Aseptiana Parmawati's study (2020) and this study is the dominant type of person deixis used. The dominant deixis type of person deixis used in Evi Viahapsari and Aseptiana Parmawati's study is person deixis then the dominant types of person deixis is first person deixis and second person deixis. The dominant types of person deixis in this study are first person deixis and third person deixis. In addition, the previous studies analyzed all types of deixis, so this study focuses on three types of deixis

Based on all of the descriptions above, deixis used in utterances is an important part of sharing the speaker's intuition. Without understanding deixis, the listeners don't get the information from the speaker's utterance. The information that included about person, place, and time inside the utterance can get from deixis. From the data findings above, person deixis was used in every utterance as the subject or object of the sentence. It can also be seen that person deixis is more widely used than spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Person deixis were used in every utterance.