

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Chapter IV presents the research findings and discussion. Here, the research findings are going to be presented systematically based on the research questions. The findings include types of deixis and frequency of deixis which are found in *SpongeBob* movie script. The discussion will be explained after presenting the data based on the Levinson theory (1983).

A. Findings

This sub-heading presents the findings, related to the types of deixis which are found in *SpongeBob* movie script.

1. Types of Deixis Found in *SpongeBob* Movie Season

Deixis is a part of utterance in the form of words or phrases, used for pointing something to make communication clearer and their interpretation depends on the speaker, place, and time of utterance. Levinson (1983: 54) states that deixis concerns the ways in which language encode the features of the context of utterance or speech event. In this study, the researcher found 217 deitic categories. However, in the presentation, the researcher exemplifies one case among the variations that are found in the data.

The five types of deixis include person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis, each of which is presented as follows:

a. **Person Deixis**

Person deixis is an utterance that is produced by the speaker in the speech event. The utterance (I go to Crusty Crab) is one of example person deixis. In a conversation, the subject does not always refer to one person but may refer to some people. Below is an example of a conversation containing person deixis,

[1] Plankton: SPONGEBOB!?! What in the sea shell are **you** (1) doing here!?

SpongeBob: Mr. Krabs arranged for **me** to work here (2) on weekends. **He** wants **me** to keep an eye on **you**!

The word “me” is categorized into first person deixis because it refers to the speaker, in this case SpongeBob. Next, the word (you) is categorized into a deixis of second person because it refers to the addressee, Plankton. The last the word “he” is included into third person deixis because it refers to person of neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance in question. According to Levinson (1983: 69) person deixis is divided into three kinds. They are first person, second person, and third person, which are confirmed in the data corpus.

The researcher found 156 deitic categories of person deixis, including first, second, and third person deixis. The followings are the data from data corpus.

1. First Person Deixis

The first person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker’s reference to himself. According to Yule (1966: 10) first person deixis can be marked with a pronoun (I/my, we/us).

In my data corpus, I found 11 types of first person deixis, namely *me, I, my, myself, we, our, us, we, our, we*. The first types is used in the position of object. Please see the following excerpt.

[2] SpongeBob : Mr. Krabs arranged for **me** to work (3) here on weekends. He wants me to keep an eye on you!
 Plankton : Excuse me. Doesn't this count as "cruel and unusual punishment"?
 Prison Guard 1 : Pipe down pipsqueak!
 SpongeBob : *[Takes out a toy baton]* look! They even gave me a training baton!

(See page 57 in transition 1 for complete utterances)

The conversation [2] explains that the main actor (SpongeBob) keeps the prisoner (plankton) in the jail on weekends and the time of speech event happened in the afternoon. In this time, plankton is surprised because Mr. Crab assigned SpongeBob to keep him intensively in prison.

In conversation [2], in utterance (3) “me” is spoken by SpongeBob. SpongeBob is the speaker in that conversation. Based on that reason, the word “me” is included into the first person deixis because the pronoun “me” points to the speaker in the speech event. So, the word “me” is included into first person deixis.

Next, the first person deixis can also occur in the initial position of an utterance that is in the position of subject. As such, it can be seen in conversation fragment below.

[3] SpongeBob : Oh uh, **I**'ll be right over here. (4)
 Plankton : So honey? Is, "you know what" inside?
 Karen : You mean flour, sugar, milk, and eggs?

Plankton : NO! Uh, no. The "secret ingredient."
(See page 58 in transition 2 for complete utterances)

The conversation [3] explains that the conversation happens located in the meeting room. Karen is Plankton wife. Today Karen visited plankton in the jail. Karen looks happy, she brings a cake to plankton, but plankton feeling unhappy. Plankton asked Karen to release him from prison, but Karen could not do it for any reason.

The conversation [3] is spoken by SpongeBob. SpongeBob there is the speaker. The word "I" in conversation [2] is similar to the word "me" in [3] because both of them refer to singular of first person. According to conversation, the word "I" in conversation [2] can be categorized into first person deixis because the word "I" refers to Speaker himself (SpongeBob). By that consideration the word "I" includes into first person deixis.

Next, the first person deixis can also occur in the initial position or the subject of an utterance that is in the position of subject and possessive adjective. As such, it can be seen in conversation fragment below.

[4] Reggie : *[Takes Plankton's milk]* you gonna drink that?
 Plankton : *[Grabs onto the milk]* Hey! **I** need that! For **(5) my** bones! *[Screams and falls onto his (6) food]*.

(See page 58 in transition 3 for complete utterances)

The situation above explains that the conversation happens in Cafeteria. After meeting Karen plankton goes to a cafeteria. He sat between Purple and Cellmate Reggie. Suddenly, Purple took planktons' food and Reggie took his milk.

The word “I and my” in conversation [4] is spoken by plankton. Plankton is the speaker. Pronoun “I” is included into singular of first person deixis, because there is a connection between words I and my. Pronoun “I and my” refers to Plankton but in Pronoun “I and my” have different function. The word “I” is a subject pronoun from the speaker himself and it is a possessive pronoun of the speaker. Here, the speaker wants the addressee to give the thing belong to the speaker. So, Pronoun “I and my” can be categorized into first person deixis.

Next, the first person deixis can also occur in the final position of an utterance functioning as reflexive pronoun. As such, it can be seen in conversation [5] below.

[5] Plankton : Chum! [*A Cellmate hands him chum*] Detonator! [*A Cellmate hands him a bar of soap with wires in it*] Is this detonator made out of soap?

Whale Cellmate: I carved it **myself**! (7)

Plankton : Launch me! [*The Whale Cellmate picks him up and launches him over to the other side of the jail wall. Then he places the detonator on the wall and attempts to run away*]

(*See page 64 in transition 7 for complete utterances*)

The situation above explains that the conversation happens in the Jail. When night falls the plankton and his friends prepare to escape from prison. After Plankton’ friends create the guards unconscious while plankton and the gang tried to destroy the walls of the jail with a bomb made of SOAP.

The word “myself” in conversation [5] is spoken by whale Cellmate. Whale Cellmate is the speaker at that event. The word “myself” refers to whale climate and it is a reflexive pronoun of Whale Cellmate. Here, the speaker help plankton to close the wall. So, the word “myself” can be categorized into first person deixis because it refers to one person only. While in the word “myself” here and the word “my” in conversation [5] are included into first person deixis but they have differences on the use of words and context of the speech event.

Next, the first person deixis can also occur in the initial position of an utterance that is in the position of subject. As such, it can be seen in conversation [6] below.

[6] Plankton : I say I'm Plankton blast it!
 Purple Cellmate : You ain't Plankton! [*Grabs onto the Light Blue Cellmate's shirt and Light Blue Cellmate swallows*]
We're all big fans of that maniacal (8) little miscreant! [*All of the other Cellmates start yelling and the Purple Cellmate shows the Light Blue Cellmate his tattoo of plankton*]
 THAT'S Plankton! And you don't look anything like him!

(See page 59 in transition 3 for complete utterances)

The conversation above explains that the conversation happens located in cafeteria. After Plankton fall into his food, the Light Blue Cellmate come and sitting in planktons' place of food. He ate his food greedily. At that time, plankton still on the food but the light blue cellmate did not know because Plankton is small. Finally, Plankton was eaten by Light Blue Cellmate.

The word “we” in conversation [6] is spoken by Purple Cellmate. Purple Cellmate is the speaker that event. The word “we” includes into deitic expression because it is refers directly to all big fans of plankton. In addition, the position of the word “we” is in subject pronoun that uttered by Purple Cellmate. So, it can be categorized into first person deixis because speaker using the word “we” to point all fans in explaining to blue cellmate swallows.

Next, the first person deixis can also occur in the final position of an utterance that is in the position of object pronoun. As such, it can be seen in conversation [7] below.

[7]Purple Cellmate : Are you kidding? You're criminal royalty! Every crime, you committed is more dangerous than the last!
 Reggie : You're the worst guy in the joint! And that means you're the greatest in our twisted eyes! (9)

(See page 60 in transition 3 for complete utterances)

Similar with conversation [4], the conversation above explains that the conversation happens in cafeteria. Now, Plankton was in the Light blue cellmate belly. Then mates have put out plankton from climate blue stomach. Where the plankton finds a group that wanted to have escaped from prison.

Pronoun “our” in conversation [7] is spoken by Reggie. Reggie is the speaker at that event. Pronoun “our” is different with the word “we” in conversation [4] because in Pronoun “our” here is objective pronoun and the word “we” is subjective pronoun. Pronoun “our” is categorized into first person deixis because

pronoun “our” includes into possessive adjective and has a meaning all groups of planktons’ gang. So, pronoun “our” is included into first person deixis.

Next, the first person deixis can also occur in the initial position of an utterance that is in the position of object pronoun. As such, it can be seen in conversation {8} below.

- [8] Prison Guard 1 : All inmates to A-level! *[All of the prisoners leave their cells. Then taps on Plankton's cell]* come on number 6-5-5-3-2-1! Let's move it! (10)
- Plankton : *[Leaving his cell]* yeah, yeah! Keep your shirt on!

(See page 65 in transition 1 for complete utterances)

The conversation happens in front of the prison. This afternoon, the prisoner guard calls all custody to hurry go out of the cell.

The word “us” in conversation [8] is spoken by Prison Guard 1. Prison Guard 1 is the speaker at that event. On the utterances above, the researcher found that there is inclusive ‘we’ in conversation [8]. The word “us” in a sentence (Let’s move it) includes into inclusive ‘we’ because the speaker and addressee included. In the context of conversation, prison guard 1 remain to all prisoner to gather in the meeting room because their family comes to meet them. So, the word “us” is included into first person deixis.

Next, the first person deixis can be also in the plural form. In the data corpus, there are also two first person ‘plural’ pronouns

corresponding to (inclusive ‘we’) and (exclusive ‘we’). The example is explained bellow,

1. Tono: let’s go to cinema SpongeBob. (inclusive)
2. Tono: Don't call *us*; *we*’ll call you. (exclusive)

Inclusive ‘we’ means that the speaker and addressee are included or we inclusive of addressee and exclusive ‘we’ means that the addressee is not included or we exclusive of addressee.

Utterance (‘let’s go’) (with some friends) is categorized into inclusive “we” because the speaker and addressee are included into the activity of going. Meanwhile, the word “us” in number 2 is included into exclusive “we” because speaker and other(s) excluding addressee. The following are the data from data corpus. The researcher found 3 data namely *we*, *our*, and *we*.

- [9] Plankton : Ok gang! **We** need to bust out (11) of this joint! Any thoughts? [*Plankton's Cellmates begin thinking*]
 Light Blue Cellmate : We could wait for parole. Brown
 Cellmate : We could ask them nicely.
 Plankton : Yeah, I can see why you're still in jail. THINK, people! We need a plan!

(See page 60 in transition 4 for complete utterances)

This conversation is between plankton and gangs in the sport place in the jail in the morning. They are making plans to run off from jail while other custody doing sport.

The word “we” in conversation [9] is spoken by Plankton. Plankton is the speaker at that event. The word “we” in conversation [7] is similar in the word “we” here because both of them refer to plural of first person. The word “we” in conversation

[7] includes into deitic expression because pronoun “we” refers to the group of planktons’ gang. So, the word “we” is included into inclusive of first person deixis.

Next, the first person deixis can also occur in the initial position of an utterance that is in the position of subject. As such, it can be seen in conversation [10] below.

- [10] Prison Guard 1: It's a jailbreak men! Quick! To the wall!
 Before they escape!
 Prison Guards : Run! Run! Run! Run! Run! *[They begin plugging up the wall with their bodies]* Jump!
 Jump! Jump! Jump! Jump!
 Plankton : What in the name of electrolysis!?
 Prison Guards 1 : Nice try prisoners! But you'll never penetrate a wall of living guards! Let's round up those escaping miscreants! *[Tries to move]* Oh dear! I cannot move! It appears we have become ensnared in **our** own defenses! (12)

(See page 64 in transition 7 for complete utterances)

The conversation happens located near the wall of the jail. Plankton want to run off from jail. After he broke the wall, the prisons guard came to block him. They covered the walls by means of arranging his own body to cover the hole.

The word “our” in conversation [10] is spoken by Prison Guards 1. Prison Guards 1 is the speaker at that event. The word “our” is a possessive pronoun that refers to prison guards. So, the word “our” is included into inclusive ‘we’ because the speaker and addressee are included. So, the word “our” can be categorized into inclusive of first person deixis.

Next, the first person deixis can also occur in the initial position of an utterance that is in the position of subject. As such, it can be seen in conversation [11] below.

- [11] Plankton : Yes! With my new gang of vicious convicts, you're no match for me now Krabs! Fellow jailbirds, bring me the Crabby Patty formula!
- Whale Cellmate : Sorry boss. **We**'ve looked everywhere for it, but **we** can't find it! (13)
- Plankton : Did you tried looking at the safe?

(See page 65 in transition 7 for complete utterances)

The conversation happens located in crabby patty. The speech event happens in the night after plankton run off from jail with his gang. Plankton looked for crabby patty formula. He asked for his friend to find the formula of crabby patty. In the end, before he gets the formula, the police catch him.

The word “we” in conversation [11] is spoken by Whale Cellmate. Whale climate is the speaker at that event. The word “we” here is different with the word “we” in conversation [9] because both of them are different context. The word “we” that found in conversation [11] are deitic expression because the word “we” refers to whale climate. Based on the conversation above, the word “we” points to addressee and the speaker does not include in that activity. So, the word “we” can be categorized into exclusive of first person deixis.

2. Second Person Deixis

Second person deixis is deictic reference that refers to addressee. According to Levinson, (1983: 62) second person deixis can be identified into the words (you, your, yours, yourselves). The word you can be used both deictically, when the context is required to determine the reference and non-deictically, when the reference is more general rather than to particular identifiable persons. In example, the sentence “thank you” has two meaning. The meaning may also be noted in different between saying “thank you” (to my friend) and “thank you” (to all my friends).

In my data corpus, I found 5 types of second person deixis, namely *your*, *SpongeBob*, *you*, *you*, and *boys*. Second person deixis occurs in the middle and initial position of an utterance that is in the position of object and subject. As such, it can be seen in excerpt 11 below.

- [12] Plankton : [*Leaving his cell*] yeah, yeah!
 Keep **your** shirt on! (14)
 SpongeBob : Psst! Hey, Sheldon!
 Plankton : **SPONGEBOB!**? What in the sea shell are **you**
 doing here!? (15)
 SpongeBob : Mr. Krabs arranged for me to work here on
 weekends. He wants me to keep an eye on you!

(See page 57 in transition 1 for complete utterances)

The speech event happened in the morning at planktons' cell. Plankton very surprised knowing SpongeBob become the prisoner guard.

The conversation [12] found three data that includes into deixis. Firstly, the word “your” is spoken by Plankton. Plankton is the speaker at that event. The word “your” is a deitic expression of second person because it refers to a prison guard. So, the word “your” can be categorized into second person deixis. Secondly, the word “SPONGEBOB” is the name of the addressee. SpongeBob is a speaker in the speech event. The word “SpongeBob” can be categorized into second person deixis because the addressee more understand that is called by the real name. Based on the conversation above, plankton calling SpongeBob with his name because Plankton wants to express a feeling is unhappy. The last, the word “you” in conversation [12] is spoken by Plankton. Plankton is the speaker at that event. Because the word “you” refers to second person, so, it can be categorized into second person deixis.

Next, the second person deixis can also occur in the middle position of an utterance that is in the position of subject. As such, it can be seen in conversation [13] below.

[13]Plankton's Cellmates : Gasp! It's him! It's him!
 Plankton : Now let me get this straight, **you**
 low-lives respect me? (15)
 Purple Cellmate : Are you kidding? You're criminal
 royalty! Every crime, you committed is
 more dangerous than the last!

(See page 60 in transition 3 for complete utterances)

This conversation happens in the cafeteria. After Plankton get out from the stomach of Light Blue Cellmate, he looks very happy. Finally, at that time he get new gang.

The word “you” is spoken by Plankton. Plankton is the speaker at that event. The word “you” refers to prisoners. Because pronoun “you” points more than one addressee. So, it can be categorized into plural of second person deixis. The word “you” here and “you” in datum [11] are similar, because both of them have the same function as pronouns appointed speaker directly.

Next, the second person deixis can also occur in the initial position of an utterance that is in the position of phrase in the initial sentence. As such, it can be seen in the conversation [14] below.

[14]Reggie : Gotcha covered!
 Plankton : Hey you! *[Reggie walks over and Plankton takes out a napkin] Blow. [Reggie blows on the napkin] Live bacterial culture. [Puts the used napkin into the toilet] Now, to secure the containment vessel. [Kicks the toilet lid close] Agitate primarily compound! [Flushes the toilet] And quality inspection! [A Cellmate opens the lid and the rest of the Cellmates are in awe of the creation] Ok **boys!** I think it's time we (17) evacuated this institution!*

(See page 62 in transition 5 for complete utterances)

The conversation above happens in the prison. Plankton and gang makes formula to blow up the prison walls tonight in the plankton’s cell.

The word “boys” is spoken by Plankton. Plankton is the speaker at that event. The word “boys” is deitic expression because it refers to planktons’ gang. In the case, the word “boys” refers to more than one person, it can be categorized into plural of second person deixis.

Next, the second person deixis can also occur in the end position of an utterance that is in the position of object. As such, it can be seen in the conversation [15] below.

- [15] Prison Guard 1 : *[Walks over and sees the Purple Cellmate and Reggie]* Woah-ho-oh there! Why are you two out of **your** cells? (18)
- Purple Cellmate : *[Holding a napkin]* Reggie thinks this hankey smells like Kelp Berries!
- Prison Guard 1 : Oh he does, does he? I'll be the judge of that.

(See page 63 in transition 7 for complete utterances)

The conversation [15] explains that it happens in the prison. Tonight, Purple Cellmate and Reggie succeeded in making the prison guards unconscious. Then, the prison guard is hidden by planktons’ gang.

The word “your” is spoken by Prison Guard 1. Prison Guard 1 is the speaker at that event. it is deitic expression because it refers to more than one person (Purple Climate and Reggie). By this consideration, the word “your” includes the plural of second person deixis.

3. Third Person Deixis

Third person deixis encodes of references to person and entities that are neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance in question. According to Levinson (1986: 69) Third person deixis is identified into utterance (he/his, she/her, and they/them) and the object like “him, her, it and them” are too. In addition, third person may also identify in pronoun and proper name.

In my data corpus, the researcher found 5 types of third person deixis, namely he, she, him, they, them. The first is used in the position of subject. Please see the following excerpt.

[16] Plankton : SPONGEBOB!? What in the sea shell are you doing here!?
 SpongeBob : Mr. Krabs arranged for me to work here on weekends. **He** wants me to keep an eye (19) on you!

(See page 57 in transition 1 for complete utterances)

The conversation above is explained that the conversation happens in front of prison. Plankton is surprised when he looked at SpongeBob become prisoner guard.

The word “he” found in conversation [16] is spoken by SpongeBob. SpongeBob is the speaker at that event. It is a deitic expression because it refers to person outside conversation. Singular in third person indicates that the referent point to one person that doesn’t exist when the speech event beginning. So, the word “he” can be categorized into singular of third person deixis. The word “he” here had a clear difference with the word

“you” because the word “he” refers to subject pronoun and the word “you” refers to object pronoun.

Next, the third person deixis can also occur in the initial position of an utterance that is in the position of subject. As such, it can be seen in conversation [17] below.

[17] SpongeBob : *[Talking to Karen from the other side]* Hi Karen! *[Karen sends a cake over to the side and SpongeBob lifts up Plankton]* Look Plankton! **Karen** came to visit and **she** brought you a cake!
(20)

Plankton : Do you mind?

(See page 57 in transition 1 for complete utterances)

The conversation [17] happens in the cafeteria. Today, Plankton is visited by Karen. Karen brings a cake for Plankton but plankton looks unhappy. He want to be free but Karen cannot help plankton. So, plankton becomes angry.

The conversation [17], the researcher found two deixis. Firstly, the word (Karen) is proper name and it found in conversation [17] that was spoken by SpongeBob. SpongeBob is the speaker and plankton is the addressee in that event. So, the word (Karen) can be categorized into third person deixis because utterance (Karen) is not hearer but another person that is pointed by the speaker. Secondly, pronoun “she” is deitic expression because it’s a proper name of third person (Karen). The word “she” here is similar to the word “he” because both of them are categorized into third person deixis. So, in it can be included into third person deixis.

Next, the third person deixis can also occur in the position of object. As such, it can be seen in the conversation [18] below.

- [18] Plankton : *[From inside the Light Blue Cellmate's mouth] I say I'm Plankton blast it!*
- Purple Cellmate : *You ain't Plankton! [Grabs onto the Light Blue Cellmate's shirt and Light Blue Cellmate swallows] We're all big fans of that maniacal little miscreant! [All of the other Cellmates start yelling and the Purple Cellmate shows the Light Blue Cellmate his tattoo of Plankton] THAT'S Plankton! And you don't look anything like **him**! (21)*
- Plankton : *[From the Light Blue Cellmate's stomach] Hey! I'm in here! I'm Plankton!*

(See page 59 in transition 3 for complete utterances)

The conversation above happens in the cafeteria. After Plankton fall into his food, the Light Blue Cellmate come and sitting in planktons' place of food. He ate his food greedily. At that time, plankton still on the food but the light blue cellmate did not know because Plankton is small. Finally, Plankton was eaten by Light Blue Cellmate.

The word “him” that found in conversation [18] is spoken by Purple Cellmate. Purple Cellmate is the speaker at that event. The word “him” is objective pronoun that points a person other than the speaker and the hearer. So, it can be categorized into singular third person deixis.

Next, the third person deixis can also occur in the initial position of an utterance that is in the position of subject. As such, it can be seen in conversation [19] below.

[19] Plankton : Excuse me. Doesn't this count as "cruel and unusual punishment"?

Prison Guard 1 : Pipe down pipsqueak!

SpongeBob : *[Takes out a toy baton]* look! **They** even gave me a training (22) baton! *[Keeps Taping Plankton with it]*

(See page 57 in transition 1 for complete utterances)

The conversation [19] explains that the main actor (SpongeBob) keeps the prisoner (plankton) in the jail on weekends and the time of speech event happened in the afternoon. In this time, plankton is surprised because Mr. Crab assigned SpongeBob to keep him intensively in prison.

The word “they” that found in conversation [19] is spoken by SpongeBob. SpongeBob is the speaker at that event. The word “they” is deitic expression because it points a people that not exist in the speech event. The word “they” can be included into plural of third person deixis, because pronoun they point more than 2 prison guards. So, it is included into third person deixis.

Next, the third person deixis can also occur in the end position of an utterance that is in the position of object. As such, it can be seen in conversation [20] below.

[20] Mr. Krabs : *Ahhhhhhh!* *[Messes art]* What is it!?

SpongeBob : Plankton is breaking out of jail tonight! And he's coming to the Crusty Crab with a bunch of criminals to steal the Crabby Patty Secret Formula! *[*Pants*]* What do we do?

Mr. Krabs : Tonight eh? That doesn't leave me much time! This is gonna be close, but we'll be ready for **them!** (23)

(See page 63 in transition 6 for complete utterances)

The conversation [20] is happens in the crusty crab. In the evening, SpongeBob looks scared that night. When he arrived at crusty crab, SpongeBob hurried to find Mr. Crab. SpongeBob tells that plankton will escape from prison tonight. Then plankton will go to Crusty crab to take a secret formula of Crabby patty.

The word “them” that found in conversation [20] is spoken by Mr. Crabs. Mr. Crabs is the speaker at that event. So, conversation [20] includes deitic expression because it refers to the person in the cell (the prisoners). By this consideration, the word “them” can be categorized into plural of third person deixis.

b. **Place Deixis**

Place deixis (spatial deixis) focus on the place where the speech event occurs and deals with the distance. The utterance (plankton come here, this is my home) is one of example of place deixis. According to Levinson (1985:79) place deixis are proximal and distal of speaker location. Place deixis can be marked of demonstrative pronouns such as; ‘this’ and ‘that’, and also can be marked of demonstrative adverbs of place such as; ‘here’ and ‘there’.

In my data corpus, the researcher found 5 types of place deixis, namely *in, Crusty Crab, wall, here, and there*. The first is used in the position of adverb of place. Please see the following excerpt.

[21] Plankton	: Yeah, I can see why you're still <u>in jail</u> . THINK, people! We need a plan! (24)
Whale Cellmate	: We could bust out of here in no time! If only we had some Chum!
Purple Cellmate	: Yeah! Chum!

(See page 60 in transition 4 for complete utterances)

The conversation [21] happens in the outside prison. Plankton and gang are planning to run off from jail.

The word “in Jail” that found in conversation [21] is spoken by Plankton. Based on the context of conversation above, it points the place that speech even occurs. Place deixis focus on the place where the speech event occurs and deal with the distance. So, the word (in Jail) can be included into place deixis.

Next, place deixis can also occur in the middle position of an utterance that is in the position of adverb of place. As such, it can be seen in conversation [22] below.

[22] SpongeBob : MR. KRABS!!!
 Mr. Krabs : *Ahhhhhhh!* [*Messes art*] What is it!?
 SpongeBob : Plankton has broken out of jail tonight! And he's coming to the **Crusty Crab** with a bunch of (25) criminals to steal the Krabby Patty Secret Formula! [**Pants**] What do we do?

(See page 63 in transition 6 for complete utterances)

The conversation [22] happens in the crusty crab. In the evening, SpongeBob looks scared that night. When he arrived at crusty crab, SpongeBob hurried to find Mr. Crab. SpongeBob tells that plankton will escape from prison tonight. Then plankton will go to Crusty crab to take a secret formula of Crabby patty.

The phrase (Crusty Crab) in conversation [22] is the name of the restaurant. It is spoken by SpongeBob in that event. Based on the context above, the phrase (Crusty Crab) points the place. So, phrase (Crusty Crab)

can be included into place deixis. The word (Crusty Crab) and (in Jail) in the conversation [21] have similar meaning. The meaning refers to a place.

Next, place deixis can also occur in the initial position of an utterance that is in the position of adverb of place. As such, it can be seen in conversation [23] below.

[23] Prison Guard 1 : It's a jailbreak men! Quick! To the **wall!** (26)
Before they escape!
Prison Guards : Run! Run! Run! Run! Run! *[They begin plugging up the wall with their bodies]* Jump!
Jump! Jump! Jump! Jump!

(See page 64 in transition 7 for complete utterances)

The conversation above happens near the wall of the Jail. Plankton want to run off from jail. After he broke the wall, the prisons guard came to block him. They covered the walls by means of arranging his own body to cover the hole.

The researcher found the word “wall” in the conversation [23]. It is spoken by Prison Guard 1 in that event. The prison guard is the speaker. The word “wall” is deitic expression because it refers to a place. When the jailbreak men want to get off from jail the prisoner guard closes the wall with their body. While, Place deixis focus on the place where the speech event occurs and deal with the distance. So, the word “wall” can be categorized into place deixis.

Proximal of place deixis can also occur in the end position of an utterance that is in the position of adverb of place. Proximal (close the speaker) identified in adverb of place “here”. In addition, demonstrative

pronoun “this/these” means an object close to speaker’s location. As such, it can be seen in conversation [24] below.

- [24] Plankton : *[Leaving his cell]* yeah, yeah! Keep your shirt on!
 SpongeBob : Psst! Hey, Sheldon!
 Plankton : SPONGEBOB!?! What in the sea shell are you doing **here**!?! (27)
 SpongeBob : Mr. Krabs arranged for me to work here on weekends. He wants me to keep an eye on you!

(See page 57 in transition 1 for complete utterances)

The conversation [24] explains that the main actor (SpongeBob) keeps the prisoner (plankton) in the jail on weekends and the time of speech event happened in the afternoon. In this time, plankton is surprised because Mr. Crab assigned SpongeBob to keep him intensively in prison.

The researcher found “here” in the conversation [24]. It is spoken by Plankton in that event. Plankton is the speaker at that event. The word “here” includes into place deixis but it points the place near the speaker in the speech event. So, it can be included as proximal place deixis.

Next, distal of place deixis can also occur in the end position of an utterance that is in the position of adverb of place. Distal (away from the speaker) identified adverb of place “there”. In addition, demonstrative pronoun ‘that’ means the object far away of the speaker’s location of speech event. As such, it can be seen in the conversation [25] below.

- [25] Whale Cellmate : I carved it myself!
 Plankton : Launch me! *[The Whale Cellmate picks him up and launches him over to the other side of the jail wall. Then he places the detonator on the wall and attempts to run away]*
 Prison Guard 2 : Freeze Plankton! Hold it right **there**! (28)
 Plankton : *[Near the detonator as it is about to go off]* Uh oh... *[The detonator explodes, leaving a large crater in the wall]* It worked!

Prison Guard 1 : It's a jailbreak men! Quick! To the wall! Before they escape!

(See page 64 in transition 7 for complete utterances)

The conversation [25] happens in Jail. When night falls the plankton and his friends prepare to escape from prison. After Plankton's friends create the guards unconscious while plankton and the gang tried to destroy the walls of the jail with a bomb made of SOAP. Finally, plankton success to break the wall but the prison guard in the top of tower catch him. Suddenly all prisoner guard come and block the wall.

The researcher found the word "there" in the conversation [25]. It is spoken by Prison Guard 2 on the top of the tower. Prison Guard 2 is the speaker at that event. The word "there" is deitic expression because the prison guard who is pointing planktons', is standing the top of the tower (using gestures). Because the distance of the speaker away from addressee, it can be categorized into distal from place deixis. The word "here" in conversation [22] and the word "there" in conversation [25] are different because both of them concerns in different case.

c. **Time Deixis**

Time deixis concerns with the encoding of temporal points in the speech event. The utterance (SpongeBob will go home tomorrow) is one of example of time deixis. According to Mayer (2009: 187) temporal deixis is marked linguistically by both temporal adverbials (e.g. *Yesterday*, *tomorrow*, *in the morning*) and tense markers (present and past) on verbs.

In my data corpus, the researcher found 2 types of time deixis, namely *on and now*. The first is used in the position of adverb of time. Please see the following excerpt.

- [26] Plankton : SPONGEBOB!? What in the sea shell are you doing here!?
- SpongeBob : Mr. Krabs arranged for me to work here on weekends. He wants me to keep an (29) eye on you!

(See page 57 in transition 1 for complete utterances)

The excerpt one explains that the main actor (SpongeBob) keeps the prisoner (plankton) in the jail on weekends and the time of speech event happened in the afternoon. In this time, plankton is surprised because Mr. Crab assigned SpongeBob to watch him intensively in prison.

The researcher found the phrase “on weekend” in the conversation [26]. It is spoken by SpongeBob. Plankton is the speaker at that event. The phrase “on weekend” is deitic expression because it points, duration when speech events happen. So, it can be categorized into time deixis.

Next, time deixis can also occur in the initial position of an utterance, functioning as adverb of time. As such, it can be seen in conversation [27] below.

- [27] Plankton's Cellmates : Gasp! It's him! It's him!
- Plankton : Now let me get this straight (30), you low-lives respect me?
- Purple Cellmate : Are you kidding? You're criminal royalty! Every crime, you committed is more dangerous than the last!

(See page 59 in transition 3 for complete utterances)

The conversation [27] happens in cafeteria of Jail. Now, Plankton was in the Light blue cellmate belly. Then mates have put out plankton from climate blue stomach. Where the plankton finds a group that wanted to have escaped from prison.

The researcher found the word “now” in the conversation [27]. It is spoken by plankton. Plankton is the speaker at that event. The word “now” here and “on weekend” in conversation [26] are similar because both of them concerns into duration. The word “now” is deitic expression because it refers to duration of speech event. So, it can be included into time deixis.

d. **Discourse Deixis**

Discourse deixis or text is the expression of the referent that is not shown in the text. On the other hand, the referent is attached to the last, next or the current position of the discourse. The utterance (*at **this** point it is useful to return to our previous example.*) is one of example of discourse deixis. In addition, Levinson (1985:85) states that discourse, or text deixis concerns with the use of expressions that refer to some portion of the discourse. The introductory part of discourse deixis are usually in the forms of *that, this, but, therefore, in conclusion, to the contrary, still, however, well, besides, actually, all in all, so, after, all, and so on.*

In my data corpus, the researcher found types of discourse deixis, namely this. The first is used in the position of preposition of subject. Please see the following excerpt.

[28] SpongeBob : Mr. Krabs arranged for me to work here on weekends.
 He wants me to keep an eye on you!
 Plankton : Excuse me. Doesn't **this** count as "cruel and (31)
 unusual punishment"?
 Prison Guard 1: Pipe down pipsqueak!

(See page 57 in transition 1 for complete utterances)

The excerpt 27 explains that the main actor (SpongeBob) keeps the prisoner (plankton) in the jail on weekends and the time of speech event happened in the afternoon. In this time, plankton is surprised because Mr. Crab assigned SpongeBob to keep him intensively in prison.

The researcher found the word “this” in conversation [28]. It is spoken by plankton. Plankton is the speaker at that event. The word “this” denotes a deitic expression because it refers to SpongeBob’s utterance. By this consideration, in utterance (this) has deep meaning. So, in utterance (this) can be categorized into discourse deixis.

e. **Social Deixis**

Social deixis concerns with the sentence that occurs in the social situation in which the speech act occur. Social deixis marked of relative social status (for example, addressee with higher status versus addressee with lower status). The utterance (Sorry **boss**. We've looked everywhere for it, but we can't find it!) is one of the example of social deixis. According to Levinson (1983: 63) social deixis can be identified into utterance (my husband, teacher, cousin, mother, and etc.).

In my data corpus, the researcher found one types of social deixis, namely *boss*. The first is used in the phrase. Please see the following excerpt.

[29] Mr. Krabs : They got past me! [*Screams*] Me restaurant!
 Plankton : Yes! With my new gang of vicious convicts, you're no match for me now Krabs! Fellow jailbirds, bring me the Krabby Patty formula!
 Whale Cellmate : Sorry **boss**. We've looked everywhere (32) for it, but we can't find it!
 Plankton : Did you tried looking at the safe?

(See page 65 in transition 7 for complete utterances)

The conversation [29] happens in the Crusty Crab. At the evening, Plankton go to Crusty Crab to take crabby patty formula. After, he arrived on the crusty crab, plankton asked one of man to search for the formula.

The researcher found the word “boss” in the conversation [29]. It is spoken by Whale Cellmate. Whale Cellmate is the speaker at that event. The word “boss” is proper name and it refers to Plankton. So, it can be included into social deixis because it is indicated relation that occurs in social situations between boss and employee. According to this movie the word boss is polite and it gives social distance between speaker and addressee. So, the word “boss” can be categorized into social deixis.

2. The Frequency of Data Finding

The Frequency of types of deixis found by researcher in SpongeBob movie season under the title Jail Break. The complete results of the percentage can be seen in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Frequency of occurrence of Deixis types

Types of Deixis		Frequency	Percentage
Person Deixis	First Person	75	34.56%
	Second Person	62	28.57%
	Third Person	19	8.75%
Discourse Deixis		29	13.36%
Place Deixis		22	10.14%
Time Deixis		9	4.15%
Social Deixis		1	0.46%
Total		217	100%

Based on the findings above, the researcher found person deixis in greater occurrences than another. Type of person deixis is used 156 times or (71.89%), which consists of first person used 75 times or (34.56%), second person used 62 times or (28.57%), and third person used 19 times or (8.75%). The next, discourse deixis is used 29 times or (13.36%). The following, place deixis is used 22 times or (10.14%) and time deixis is used 9 times or (4.02%). The last, social deixis is used once times or (0.46%).

B. Discussion

In discussion, the researcher describes the reasons of finding about the answer of research problem. To answer the question number one, the researcher selected the theory of Levinson (1983). Levinson (1983: 65) states that there are five kinds of deixis, they are: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The researcher also found five kinds of deixis generally occur in SpongeBob movie script.

In this discussion, the researcher discussed about generalized person deixis firstly. The researcher found some utterance, like “Mr. Krabs arranged for me to

work here on weekends. **He** wants **me** to keep an eye on **you!**” This utterance occur when the main actor (SpongeBob) keeps the prisoner (plankton) in the jail on weekends and the time of speech event happened in the afternoon. In this time, plankton is surprised because Mr. Crab assigned SpongeBob to keep him intensively in prison. The word (me) is categorized into person deixis because pronoun (me) refers to speaker himself as first person. The following, the word (you) is included into person deixis because pronoun (you) refers to second person or addressee. The last, the word (he) is person deixis because pronoun (he) refers to third person who does not correspond to any specific participant-role in the speech event. Based on Levinson theory (1983), the person deixis identified the words (I, me, you, your, they, them, he, his, she, her).

The second is place deixis. The researcher found the utterance “SPONGEBOB!? What in the sea shell are you doing **here!**?” this utterance occur when the main actor (SpongeBob) keeps the prisoner (plankton) in the jail on weekends and the time of speech event happened in the afternoon. In this time, plankton is surprised because Mr. Crab assigned SpongeBob to keep him intensively in prison. The deixis occur in this utterance is place deixis it particularly obvious in terms of deitic expression. Based on Levinson Theory (1983), the word (here) is categorized into place deixis. It refers to place or situation near speaker. The word (here) in that sentence point to current place namely jail.

The next is time deixis. In my data corpus, the researcher found the utterance “**Now** let me get this straight, you low-lives respect me?” the word (now) is categorized into time deixis because it refers to duration of speech event.

It is also used in Levinson theory (1983) that time deixis is identified by adverbial of time.

The first point in deixis is discourse deixis. In the SpongeBob movie, the researcher found the utterance “Excuse me. Doesn't **this** count as "cruel and unusual punishment?” based on Levinson theory (1983), in the discourse deixis, the referent of speaker may point in the previous, at the point, and the next. The researcher found the word (this) as deictic expression that said by plankton. Based on the context of conversation, the word (this) is categorized into discourse deixis because it refers to previous text of Plankton's utterance.

The last is social deixis. In this movie, the researcher found an utterance such “Sorry **boss**. We've looked everywhere for it, but we can't find it!” the word (boss) is included into social deixis because based on the context, it occurs the relation of boss and employee. Levinson (1983) states that social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referent. In this way, we can know social deixis can be identified clearly using context of utterance because not all pronoun is deixis. Deixis can be categorized into its part if the referent has the clear purpose of utterance.

The second problem in this study is “how is the frequency of each deixis in SpongeBob movie?” To answer this question, the researcher counted the frequency of each deixis in SpongeBob movie script. Based on the finding above, the researcher found person deixis in greater levels than another. Person deixis is used by 156 times or (71.89%) that consists of first person is used 75 times or

(34.56%), second person is used 62 times or (28.57%) and third person is used 19 times or (8.75%). The next, discourse deixis is used 29 times or (13.36%). The following, place deixis is used 22 times or (10.14%) and time deixis is used 9 times or (4.02%). The last, social deixis is used once times or (0.46%).

In table 4.1 the researcher stated about the frequency of deixis occur in SpongeBob movie script. The most frequency types of deixis is used by person deixis. Person deixis tend to use because SpongeBob movie has many utterance. The utterance mostly consist of short sentence rather than phrase. While, discourse deixis is at number 2. In the SpongeBob movie, speakers easy use utterance this, that, well, but. However, time and social deixis are less frequent than others. Actually, time deixis is easier to understand because time deixis show clear deitic expression between the form and the key word. While social deixis need more attention and deeper understanding. That's why social deixis appear just once in this movie.