

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

Chapter IV presents the research findings and discussion. Here, the research findings are going to be presented based on the research question. The findings include types of spatial deixis, types of temporal deixis and frequency of spatial and temporal deixis which are found in Jurassic park movie script. The discussion will explain after presenting the data based on the Yule theory (1996)

A. Findings

This sub-heading presents the findings, related to the types of spatial deixis and temporal deixis which are found in Jurassic park movie script.

1. Types of Spatial Deixis Found in Jurassic Park Movie Script

Spatial deixis (place deixis) are part of deixis in pragmatics that discuss the place where the speech event occurs (or pointed place by using language). The utterance (Let's get out here) is one of example of spatial deixis (place deixis). According to Yule (1996:12) the concept of distance already mentioned is clearly relevant to spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Contemporary English makes use of only two adverbs, 'here' and 'there', for basic distinction, but in older text and in some dialects, a much larger set of deictic expressions can be found. It may be that the truly pragmatic basis of spatial deixis actually psychologically distance. Physically close objects

will tend to be treated by the speaker as psychologically close. Also, something that is physically distant will generally be treated as psychologically distant.

In this study, the researcher found 15 types of spatial deixis (place deixis), namely *there, the, Costa Rica, here, this, a, in, Jurassic Park, on, home, mainland, headquarters, inside, left, at*. The first is used in the position of adverb of place. Please see the following excerpt.

[81]. ON THE GROUND

Lex feeds a baby Triceratops grass, and then jumps up on it, giggling, and the baby tosses its head happily and starts to trot, running away with her.

GRANT

Oh boy

As Grant struts down, the Hadrosaurs trumpet in alarm, and the animals pull back. Grant goes down fast. Tin comes down after him. The herd honks, annoyed. The baby Triceratops swings around. Grant arrives just as it passes him.

GRANT

(jogging after her)

Lex...

LEX

(gailing)

Hi, Dr Grant !

GRANT

(jogging)

Lesten, Lex... stop...

Grant pulls her off the baby, Lex yelps in protest. The baby continues, crests the hill--- ans is reunited with a very large mother. Lex falls silent. Stop sturggling.

GRANT

Come on, Lex, we've got a long trip **home**. Now if Tim... (looks around) Where is Tim? Where has he gone?

(See page 78 Jurassic park movie script for complete utterances)

The conversation [81] happens in the morning inner the forest of Jurassic park, when Dr. Alan Grant, Lex, and Tim, wake up after the night they was hit by the Rex, and they survive.

The word “home” that found in conversation [81] is spoken by Grant. Based on the context of conversation above, it points the place that the conversation even occurs. Place deixis discusses the place where the speech event occurs and deal with the distance. It can be concluded that, the words “home” can be included into place deixis. Moreove, the word “home” is refers to distal distance or psychologically close, it means that the object is physically distant to the speaker,

Next, spatial deixis (place dixis) 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 [83] bellow

[83]. EXT. THE LAGOON SERVICE ROAD – DAWN

A BABY RAPTOR jumps off sign marked “to boat.” Beyond , a road runs down to the lagoon, to a dock and shed.

GRANT

We can get all the way to **headquarters** by boat. Good work, Lex.
Lex beams. Grant leads them down the road. They hear a curious rhythmic snorting sound.

(See page 79 Jurassic park movie script for complete utterances)

The conversation [83] happens in the afternoon, when Tim, Lex, and Dr. Alan Grant find a nest, then Dr. Alan grant asks them to continue their trip, Dr Alan Grant asks them to walk, but Lex says that She doesn’t want to walk, then she suggests to used the boat.

The word “headquarters” in conversation [83] means the center office or prominet office in Jurassic park island.it spoken by Dr. Grant Alan in that events. Based on the context above, the word “headquarters” points the place, it can be concluded that the word “headquarters” is belong to spatial deixis (place deixis). The words “headquarters”, “home” (conversation [81]), have similar meaning. The meaning of these words refer to a place.

Next, place deixis also can occur as the preposition of place in the utterance, that is in the position of adverb of place. As such, it can be seen in conversation [118] bellow

[118]. INT. MAIN CONTROL ROOM

Entirely dark except for the consoles, which show the identical screen: rows of complex labels. Grant moves forward, staring at the computer screens. Forbidding complexity

GRANT

Jeez... (on radio)... This is Grant. We're **in the control room**. Tell us how to turn the computer on. (silence follows) Hello?

MULDOON

Ah, we have a problem Dr. Grant. Nobody, ah, who is here knows how to do that. How to turn the computer on.

GRANT

(incredulous)

What about Arnold and Wu?

MULDOON

They, ah, didn't make it.

(See page 105 Jurassic park movie script for complete utterances)

The conversation [118] happened in the afternoon, when Dr. Alan Grant in the control room, then Dr. Alan Grant asks how to turn the computer on, Dr Alan Grant asks anybody how to turn the computer on by using radio, then Muldoon answer it, but Muldoon doesn't know how to turn the computer on, then Tim tries to turn the computer on and he can do it.

The word "in the control room" in conversation [118] means the control office or in Jurassic park island, include the camera's control, security control and ect. it spoken by Dr. Grant Alan in that events. Based on the context above, the word "in the control room" points the place, it

can be concluded that the word “in the control room” is belong to spatial deixis (place deixis). The words “in the control room”, “headquarters” (conversation 83), “home” (conversation 81) have similar meaning. The meaning of these words refer to a place.

Next, place deixis also can occur as the demonstrative pronoun in the utterance, that is in the position of adverb of place. As such, it can be seen in conversation [12] bellow

[12]BACK OUTSIDE

The helicopter circles noisily, and descends, flaps tent fabric, swirls dust around the site. As it lans, a SMOOTH MAN of 30, wearing an Armani suit, runs beneath the blades.

MAN

Dr. Grant? Dr. Sattler? Don Gennaro, of Cowan, Swain and Gennaro. I represent Mr. Hammond.

GRANT

Come over **this way**... Ah, don't step **there**, you're on the skeleton...

(See page 12 Jurassic park movie script for complete utterances)

The conversation [12] happens in the archeological field, when Don Gennaro is coming to meet Dr. Alan Grant and invitites him to come to Jurassic park.

The word “this way” and “there” that found in conversation [12] is spoken by Grant. Based on the context of conversation above, it points the place that the conversation even occurs. Place deixis discusses the place

where the speech event occurs and deal with the distance. It can be concluded that, the words “this way” and “there” can be included into place deixis. Moreover, the word “this way” is refers to proximal distance or psychologically close, it means that the object is physically close to the speaker, then the word “there” is refers to distal distance or psychologically distant, it means that the object is physically distant from the speaker.

Next, place deixis also can occur as the article in the utterance, that is in the position of adverb of place. As such, it can be seen in conversation [12] below

[12]BACK OUTSIDE

The helicopter circles noisily, and descends, flaps tent fabric, swirls dust around the site. As it lands, a SMOOTH MAN of 30, wearing an Armani suit, runs beneath the blades.

MAN

Dr. Grant? Dr. Sattler? Don Gennaro, of Cowan, Swain and Gennaro. I represent Mr. Hammond.

GRANT

Come over this way... Ah, don't step there, you're on the skeleton...

GENNARO

(clumsy)

Oh, sorry... Dr. Grant, I need to talk to you. (beat) Oh dear, I'm sorry...

GRANT

(wincing)

That's all right...

GENNARO

(deep breath)

Dr. Grant... I'm sure you don't want to hear what I'm going to say. I know you think your work here is important. But I hope you'll try and see it from mr. Hammond's point of view... He has generously supported your research for many years... And he feels justified in his position. Are you following me?

GRANT

(waiting for the axe)

Yeah, only too well...

GENNARO

So please take this in the spirit that it is intended... Mr. Hammond is asking you and Dr. Sattler to come with him for the weekend to a resort he is about to open.

GRANT

To what?

GENNARO

I know it's inconvenient...

GRANT

(incredulous)

A resort?

(See page 12 Jurassic park movie script for complete utterances)

The conversation [12] happens in the archeological field, when Don Gennaro is coming to meet Dr. Alan Grant and invites him to come to

Jurassic park. Then Gennaro asks Dr. Alan Grant and Dr. Sattler to come with him to the Hammond resort.

The word “A resort” that found in conversation [12] is spoken by Grant. Based on the context of conversation above, it points the place that the conversation even occurs. Place deixis discusses the place where the speech event occurs and deal with the distance. It can be concluded that, the words “A resort” can be included into place deixis. Moreover, the word “A resort” is refers to distal distance or psychologically distand, it means that the object is physically distand from the speaker.

Next, spatial deixis (place dixis) can also occur in the end position of an utterance that is in the position of adverb of place. As such, it can be seen in conversation [111] bellow

[111] INT. MAINTENANCE ROOM

The cover snaps open on the big main power switch. Grant flips it. There is a hum. The generator starts. But no lights.

GRANT

The generator's on. But why haven't the lights come back on?

WU

Because, we turned the computer off manually. Now the computer has to be turned back on manually.

GRANT

I don't know anything about computers.

WU

Go back to the control room, and I'll talk you though it.

GRANT

I have to go back to **the control room?**

WU

Yes. And turn on the computer.

(See page 101 Jurassic park movie script for complete utterances)

The conversation [111] happens in the maintenance room, when Dr. Alan Grant tries to turn the lights on, he turns the generator on but he must went back to the control room again to turns on the computer on manually.

The word “the control room” that found in conversation [111] is spoken by Grant. Based on the context of conversation above, it points the place that the conversation even occurs. Place deixis discusses the place where the speech event occurs and deal with the distance. It can be concluded that, the words “the control room” can be included into place deixis. Moreover, the word “the control room” is refers to distal distance or psychologically distand, it means that the object is physically distand from the speaker.

2. Types of Temporal Deixis Found in Jurassic Park Movie Script

Temporal deixis (time deixis) concern with the encoding of temporal points in the speech event. The utterance (you mean you want to us to go now) is one example of temporal deixis. Finegan (2008:195) states that a third type of deixis is temporal deixis-the orientation or position of the referent of actions and events in time. Moreover, Yule (1996:14) states thatit is a worth nothing that we also use elaborate system of non deitic

temporal reference such as calendar time (dates) and clock time (hours). However, these forms of temporal reference are learned a lot later than the deitic expressions like ‘yesterday’, ‘tomorrow’, ‘today’, ‘tonight’, ‘next week’, ‘this week’. All these expressions depend for their interpretations on knowing the relevant utterance time.

In this research, the researcher found 8 types of temporal deixis (time deixis, namely *now, before, for, about, whole, always, already, last*. The first is used in the position of adverb of time, please see the following excerpt.

[127] EXT. HELICOPTER PAD

A final view looking down on Jurassic Park, this one clear, with the dinosaurs in the afternoon sun.

MULDOON

It could have been something.

And it really is fantastic, the adults and the babies, the carnivores...
an (word omitted) landscape

ELLIE

They'll all die again in the next few weeks.

MULDOON

Extinct twice...

GRANT

It's just as well. They may be the greatest animals in history,
but they don't belong here **now**.

(See page 116 Jurassic Park movie script for complete utterances)

This conversation happens in the morning, when some people that can survive, are entering the helicopter to leave the island. The excerpt [127]

explains that Grant realized that, although dinosaurs is the greatest animals in history, but they don't belong here now.

The researcher found the word “now” in conversation [127]. It is spoken by Dr. Alan Grant. Grant is the speaker at that event. The word “now” is deitic expression because it points when the speech events happen. So it can be categorized into temporal deixis (time deixis). Moreover, the word “now” is refers to proximal distance or psychologically close, it means that the time is physically close from the speaker.

Next, time deixis can also occur in the middle position of an utterance, functioning as adverb of time. As such as, it can be seen in conversation bellow

[10] EXT. MONTANA EXCAVATION SITE – DAY

A CLAWED TOE partially excavated from rock. Identical to the claw just seen, until a human hand reaches in with a whiskbroom, and shows us this claw is actually as big as the hand. A small ruler is placed alongside it.

ALAN GRANT is bent over the claw. He wears jeans and faded T-shirt, all covered in pale dust; he's no-nonsense field scientist-crusty and grumpy. He wipes dusty wife-frame glasses with a knuckle.

GRANT

Document this exposure **before we go** further, then take the claws out.

STUDENT

Okay, Alan

(See page 8 Jurassic park movie script for complete utterances)

. The conversation [10] happens in the afternoon at the archeological field, when Dr. Alan Grant analyzes the specimen of velociraptor antirrhopus. He asks his student to document their exposure, and also asks his student to be careful.

The researcher found the word “before we go” in the conversation [10]. It is spoken by Grant. Grant is the speaker in that event. The word “now” in conversation [127] and “before we go” in conversation [10] are similar because both of them are deitic expression. The word “before we go” is deitic expression because it refers to duration of speech event. So, it can be included into temporal deixis (time deixis). Moreover, the word “before we go” is refers to proximal distance or psychologically close, it means that the time is physically close from the speaker.

Next, time deixis can also occur in the end position of an utterance, functioning as adverb of time. As such as, it can be seen in conversation bellow.

[11] INT. FIELD TRAILER

Grant follows Ellie into the trailer, which is a field biochemistry laboratory, rows of dishes and equipment, but all of it dusty. Kids work as technicians.

ELLIE

There's a fax coming in from New York you might want to look at... a girl was bitten by a lizard... in Costa Rica

GRANT

Costa Rica? A girl?

They stop before the fax machine, which is still going.

ELLIE

Here's the cover letter. This is the picture the girl drew of the animal that bit her...

Grant stares for a moment. Frowns.

GRANT

All kids draw pictures of dinosaurs, Ellie. She was bitten by some lizard.

ELLIE

That's what they thought, too. This is the X-ray of the lizard remains...

Grant stares. Focused now, silent.

GRANT

(to himself)

This acetabulum is definitely saurian. And the metatarsals look distinctly...(after beat, amazed) this just might be real...

ELLIE

(nodding)

I thought so, too. It's a long shot...

GRANT

Yeah. A very long shot. (tucks fax in back pocket of his jeans). It's probably just an aberrant lizard, but let's get the specimen, and originals of the X-rays, and then we'll see. Anything else?

ELLIE

Yes. I thought you'd want to know--- John Hammond is on his way over here.

GRANT

John Hammond? Here?

KID

(passing)

Who's John Hammond?

GRANT

He is a rich man--- a very rich man--- who has paid for our excavation here **for the last five years**. In fact....

(See page 10 Jurassic park movie script for complete utterances)

The conversation [11] happens in the afternoon in the field trailer, when Dr. Alan Grant sees the X-ray of a lizard that bits a little girl in Costa Rica, and also he describes who John Hammond is.

The researcher found the word “for the last five years” in the conversation [11]. It is spoken by Grant. Grant is the speaker in that event. The word “now” in conversation [127], “before we go” in conversation [10], and “for the last five years” in conversation [11] are similar because all of them are deitic expression. The word “for the last five years” is deitic expression because it refers to duration of speech event. So, it can be included into temporal deixis (time deixis). Moreover, the word “for the last five years” is refers to proximal distance or psychologically close, it means that the time is physically close from the speaker.

Next, time deixis can also occur as the past classifier of an utterance, functioning as adverb of time. As such as, it can be seen in conversation bellow.

[126]. INT. EXTRACTION LAB

CLOSE on complex cellular imagery. Grant and Ellie at microscopes, as Gennaro enters.

ELLIE

There it is.

GRANT

(shaking head)

No question about it.

GENNARO

Helicopter is on the way to pick up Malcolm. And us...
waht is it?

ELLIE

We've discovered something about the animals.

GRANT

The claws are cracked on all these dinosaurs. And Ellie
picked up hihg protein leves **last night**.

(See page 115 Jurassic park movie script for complete utterances)

The conversation [126] happens in the early morning in the laboratory, when all the people that can survive are waiting for the helicopter that will pick up them. Then Dr. Alan Grant says that Dr. Ellie finds something about the dinosaur. Dr. Eliie picks up high protein levels of the dinosaurs, it means that the dinosuars are going to die.

The researcher found the word “last night” in the conversation [126]. It is spoken by Grant. Grant is the speaker in that event. The word “now” in conversation [127], “before we go” in conversation [10], “for the last five years” in conversation [11], and “last night” in conversation [126] are similar because all of them are deitic expression. The word “last night” is

deitic expression because points when the speech events happen. So, it can be included into temporal deixis (time deixis). Moreover, the word “last night” is refers to distal distance or psychologically distant, it means that the time is physically distant from the speaker.

The researcher made a frequency of types of spatial deixis and temporal deixis found by the researcher in Jurassic Park movie script. The complete result of the percentage can be seen in the Table 4.1. below

Table 4.1. Frequency of occurrence of spatial deixis and temporal deixis types

Types of spatial deixis and temporal deixis		Frequency	Percentage
Spatial deixis	Here	10	17.86%
	This	3	5.36%
	A	2	3.57%
	There	7	12.5%
	The	3	5.36%
	Costa Rica	1	1.79%
	In	7	12.5%
	Jurassic Park	1	1.79%
	On	2	3.57%
	Home	2	3.57%
	Mainland	1	1.79%
	Headquarter	2	3.57%
	Inside	1	1.79%
	Left	1	1.79%
	At	1	1.79%
Temporal deixis	Now	5	8.93%
	Before	1	1.79%
	For	1	1.79%
	About	1	1.79%
	Whole	1	1.79%
	Always	1	1.79%
	Already	1	1.79%
	Last	1	1.79%
TOTAL		56	100%

Based on the findings above, the researcher found spatial deixis in greater occurrences than the other. Type of 'Here' is used 10 times or (17.86%). The next are 'There' that is used 7 times or (12.5%) and, 'In' that is used also 7 times or (12.5%). The following is 'Now' from temporal deixis, that is used 5 times or (8.93%). The next are 'This' that is used 3 times or (5.36%) and, 'the' that is used also 3 times or (5.36%). The following are 'A' that used twice or (3.57%), 'On' that is used twice or (3.57%), also that is used twice or (3.57%), and also 'Headquarter' that used twice or (3.57%). The last are 'Costa Rica', 'Jurassic Park', 'Mainland', 'Inside', 'left', 'At', 'Before', 'For', 'About', 'Whole', 'Always', 'Already', and 'Last' that each of them are used once or (1.79%).

Based on all of the descriptions above, it can be concluded that spatial and temporal deixis became an important part in utterances, as a part in sharing the speakers' or writers' intuition. Without understanding spatial and temporal deixis, listeners or readers will be confused in interpreting some informations from the utterances. Especially in interpreting informations that included place and time of the utterances.