CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter explains about the data finding and discussion of this research. In the data finding I present the characteristics of the kinds of deixis in the short story and analyze the utterances that contain temporal deixis, persona deixis and spatial deixis. Yule (1996:9) state deixis is technical term for one of the most basic things we do in utterance. It means that deixis discusses about speaker’s context which about personal pronoun, time and place in the utterance of this short story.

4.1 FINDINGS

In findings, i found deixis in the short story. The data which I got from this story show deixis. All the data are shown in the finding. I categorize the data into three parts of deixis they are temporal, persona and spatial deixis they have been analyzed. And presented below.

4.1.1 The kinds of Deixis in short story “The Little Mermaid” By Hans Christian Andersen.

4.1.1.1 Time Deixis

Typically, time deixis is reference to time relative or indicate a temporal point; this point is the moment of utterance. In fact, almost every sentence makes the reference to an event time. This event time can only be determined in the relation to the time of the utterance.
DATA #001

Utterance: “when you have reached your fifteenth year” said the grandmother. “you will have permission to rise up out the sea, to sit on the rocks in the moonlight”. (P.2/L. 73-74)

Analysis:

This utterance refers to a temporal deixis that it is indicates time when the speaker was fifteenth years.

DATA #002

Utterance: “The sea king had been widower for many years”(P.1/L.21-22)

Analysis

This utterance refers to the sea king had become a widower for many year.

DATA #003

Utterance: “oh, were I but fifteen years old,” said she the sea king “(P.5/L.170-171)

Analysis

The utterance above means that the sea king was fifteen years old. It is having different with the data 2(see data#002

DATA #004

Utterance: “This evening we are going to have a court ball”(P.9/L.350)

Analysis

The word ‘evening’ refers to temporal deixis because it shows time.
4.1.1.2 Personal Deixis

After reading the short story “The Little Mermaid” by Hans Christian Andersen, I found out that there are many personal deixis used in this short story. Almost, every the short story use first person deixis, second person deixis, and third deixis. In this part I divided the (data) categorized the utterance which contains the persona deixis.

4.1.1.2.1 First Person Deixis

DATA#005

Utterance: “I would give gladly all the hundreds of years that I have to live, but they hurt me so, said the little mermaid”. (P.8/L.320)

Analyze:

That’s way; ‘I’ refers to the Little Mermaid as first singular person and as subject of the speaker.

DATA#006

Utterance: “why have not we an immortal soul?” asked the little mermaid”
(P.8/L. 319)

Analysis

This utterance consists of we is the speaker talking to and concluded first plural persona deixis.

DATA#007

Utterance: “so I shall die “let us be happy,” said the old lady,”(P.8/L.335)

Analysis

The deictic word ‘I’ is categorized as singular first person.
DATA#008

_Utterance_: “I know what you want, said the sea witch,”(P.10/L.406)

_Analysis_

In the case of the first-person pronouns I is the speaker who the person is making the utterance. The word ‘you’ refers to addressee in this utterance.

4.1.1.2 Second Person Deixis

DATA#009

_Utterance_: “well, now, you are grown up” said the old dowager, her grandmother, so you must let me adorn you like your sisters”(P.5/L.172-174)

_Analysis_

In the first sentence there are three kinds of deixis such I, me and You.

DATA#010:

_Utterance_: “You must not think of that”, said the old woman”.(P.8/L.333)

_Analysis_

In this act ‘you’ contain of second singular deixis and referred of subject of this utterance.

4.1.1.3 Third Person Deixis

DATA#011

_Utterance_: “if human beings are not drowned,” asked the little mermaid, “can they live forever?”(P.8/L.307)

_Analysis_

The word ‘they’ of this utterance means of third plural deixis.
DATA#012

Utterance: *he* is certainly sailing above, *he* on whom my wishes depend, and in whose hand *I* should like to place the happiness of *my* life". (P.9/L.367-369)

Analysis:

The word ‘*he* and *my*’ refers to third singular person and that is as a subject of the utterance itself.

DATA#013

Utterance: “*yes, I will,*” said the little princess in a trembling voice, *as she* thought of the prince and the immortal soul”. (P.10/L.422-423)

Analysis

See the word ‘*I* and *she*’ are appears the third singular person but there is ‘*I*’ is a subject which to clarify of the word ‘*she*’. *I* am the little prince that is classifying of *me*.

DATA#014

Utterance: “I know what you want, *“said the sea witch, “it is very stupid of you”*(P.10/L.406)

Analysis

The word ‘*it*’ refers to third singular person.

DATA#015

Utterance: do you not love *me* the best of them all? The eyes of the little mermaid seemed to say, when *he* took *her* in *his* arms, and kissed *her* fair forehead”. (P.13/L.534-535)
Analysis

The word he, me, his, her refers to third singular person.

DATA#016

Utterance: “oh if he could only know what! I have given away my voice forever, to be with him”. (P.12/L.501-502)

Analysis:

The word ‘he and him’ refers to third singular person. Therefore, ‘him’ clarified of the word ‘he’.

4.1.1.3. Spatial Deixis

In addition to having referring capabilities, this and that, along with their plural counterparts these and those, can be used to situate the speaker/writer spatially with respect to what these expressions are referring to. This kind of deixis, known as spatial or space deixis, is also associated with the adverbs here and there and some uses of prepositions such as in or on. Therefore, spatial deixis refers to the place of the speaker taking to. It is means where is they were doing communication each other.

DATA#017

Utterance: “I know that I shall love the world up there, and all the people who live it.” (P.5/L.171)

Analysis

The utterance ‘the people who liveit’ is indicates of place where he/she imagine as world in there’.
DATA#018

Utterance: “Do they never die as we do here in the sea” (P.8/L.308)

Analysis

In the case, ‘we’ indicate the first person deixis plural means the speaker who the person is making the utterance.

4.1.2. The meaning of Deixis in Short Story “The Little Mermaid”

4.1.2.1 Time Deixis

DATA #001

Utterance: “when you have reached your fifteenth year” said the grandmother.

“You will have permission to rise up out the sea, to sit on the rocks in the moonlight”. (P.2/L.73-74)

Analysis:

This utterance refers to the time when she/he gets permission to rise up out the sea. In this case, fifteenth year in year more reflects both live in year to year. While, to human being year” mean to live not a long time. It means that the speaker can really see a forest and town. In this case, this utterance appears in the time period of the speaker who wants to do journey across the sea. “Year” is to clarify the fifteenth year when she/he gets permission to reach the forest and town. Actually, this utterance means the grandmother would not understand and her to go adventure in the forest. The grandmother said’ nothing gave her so much pleasure as to hear about the world above the sea’. It means that she has
been fifteenth year to become more grown up doing across the forest and anything that she wants to do.

**DATA #002**

*Utterance:* “The sea king had been widower for many *years*” (P.1/L. 21-22)

*Analysis*

This utterance mean that *the sea king* was had become a widower for many years. It refers to a widower life. It means that he does not want to be married again and will be widower for many years. He promised to become trully widower and never see the other princess. Additionally, this utterance is a curse of the sea king itself. Therefore, Years in this utterance as an object of the speaker tell time in which he has not married for many years. In addition, the function of this utterance is to showed temporal deictic which can refer to the addressed.

**DATA #003**

*Utterance:* “oh, were I but fifteen *years* old,” said she the sea king “(P.5/L.170-171)

*Analysis*

The utterance above means that *the sea king* was fifteen years old. It is having different with the data 2 (see data#002). This utterance in this short story indicates of the mermaids have no tears and they suffer more. It more focuses on the feeling to adorn like her sister and show her high rank. In addition, this year is considered as an object of the speakers. Moreover, this utterance more reflected age of the sea king itself. Also fifteen years old to the little mermaid life focusing
a life not to be over the next fifteen years. As for the fifteen years of human nature that is felt only once in his life.

**DATA #004**

**Utterance:** “*This evening* we are going to have a court ball” (P.9/L.350)

**Analysis**

These utterances refer to the little mermaid seen sorrowfully at her fish’s tail and want to be happy. So, they decided to go having court ball because it was a long time they had never seen the court ball. Then, the court applauded her with hands and tail; and for a moment her heart felt quite happy. Furthermore, the word ‘*evening*’ refers to temporal deixis because it shows time. Therefore, it is actually more referred to the conditional time. The speaker wanted to say that they are going to a court ball in the evening. Evening is a situation that wants to be perceived by the little mermaid in a situation that makes him happy.

**Table 4.1**

*The temporal deixis found in short story “The Little Mermaid”*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Temporal deixis</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td><em>Object of the hearer</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td><em>Temporal deictic, addressed</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td><em>Age of the speaker; object pronoun</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Evening</td>
<td><em>Time, conditional time</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.2.2 Personal Deixis

4.1.2.2.1 First Person Deixis

DATA#005

Utterance: “I would give gladly all the hundreds of years that I have to live, but they hurt me, so, said the little mermaid”. (P.8/L.320)

Analysis:

The utterance above means the little mermaid mournfully asked to become an immortal soul and had the hope of knowing the happiness of that glorious world like as the star. So, she wants to live a long time and nobody cannot disturb her life. That’s way; ‘I’ refers to the Little Mermaid as first singular person and as subject of the speaker. Additionally, I represent of/ as first singular person too. The person deixis and me’. While word ‘me’ is pronoun to represent ‘I’. It means that person deixis ‘me’ refers to the speaker.

DATA#006

Utterance: “why have not we an immortal soul?” asked the little mermaid” (P.8/L.319)

Analysis:

Utterance above means that the little mermaid wanted to live as human being only for one day. It was because she hoped to become a human like as feeling happiness like stars in the sky. This utterance consists of we is the speaker talking to and concluded first plural persona deixis. That’s way, the little mermaid who always shows their capability and feels live forever as immortal soul on their
self. Furthermore, we are to explain of the speaker; “The Little Mermaid and other Princess”.

DATA#007

Utterance: “so I shall die “let us be happy,” said the old lady,” (P.8/L.335)

Analysis:

The old lady said” so I shall die’ let us be happy’ it is because if they die by having the reasons to become a human it makes their happyiness to be happier even better than human beings. They really wanted to be a human being. The deictic word ‘I’ is categorized as singular first person. The referent of deictic word ‘I’ can be replaced of “the little mermaid”. The function of the deictic word “I” is as subject of that sentence. It is categorized as subject because of the researcher can see the position of deictic “I” appears before verbs. In addition, the deictic word “I” refer to the speaker in this case is “the little mermaid”.

DATA#008

Utterance: “I know what you want, said the sea witch,” (P.10/L.406)

Analysis

The utterance above refers the sea which is angry because her princess has an immortal soul and fall in love. The sea which would not her princess is sorrow and gets rid of your fish’s tail. Also, the sea which did not want her princess pain as a sword were passing to become a human being. In the case of the first-person pronouns ‘I’ is the speaker who the person is making the utterance. The word ‘You’ refers to addressee in this utterance.
4.1.2.2.2 Second Person Deixis

DATA#009

Utterance: “well, now, you are grown up” said the old dowager, her grandmother, so you must let me adorn you like your sisters”

(P.5/L.172-174)

Analysis

The utterance means that the little mermaid was grown up and had permission to across the sea and did adventure in the forest, she added the little mermaid had to know that the world around become better life. Then, in the first sentence there are three kinds of deixis such I, me and you. The word ‘I’ indicates the first singular person and refers to the speaker. Then the word ‘I’ indicates the object while the word ‘you’ indicates the second singular person and refers to the addresses but the word me and adjective clause only refers to the utterance. While, ‘your’ showed the word “you” as second singular deixis.

DATA#010:

Utterance: “You must not think of that”, said the old woman” (P.8/L.333)

Analysis

This utterance means that the old women asked to the little mermaid become not thinking sorrowfully become a mermaids; but have to more happier better off than human beings. It is because become a mermaid she feel not good or not happy in her life. So, she is really enthusiasm become a human being. In this act ‘you’ contain of second singular deixis and referred of subject of this utterance.
4.1.2.2.3 Third Person Deixis

DATA#011

**Utterance:** “if human beings are not drowned,” asked the little mermaid, “can they live forever?” (P.8/L.307)

**Analysis**

In this case, this utterance indicates the human beings are not drowned and they can live forever. It is statement that makes the little mermaid to be curious of the human being itself. Then, the old man added that their term of life is even shorter than ours. The old lady was comparison the human being and their life. The old lady said we have not an immortal souls, we shall never live again; but like the green sea-weed, when once it has been cut off. It means that e do not become a human being there is really differentiate that others. The word ‘they’ of this utterance means of third plural deixis. It is can be inferred based on the context of the utterance.

DATA#012

**Utterance:** he is certainly sailing above, he on whom my wishes depend, and in whose hand I should like to place the happiness of my life”.(P.9/L.367-369)

**Analysis:**

The utterance above the little mermaid wants to be lots of sorrow and become more sweetly than others. She wanted everything within was gladness and song, and bugle sounding through the water. Therefore, the word ‘he’ refers to third singular person and that is as a subject of the utterance itself. While, the
word ‘my’ is about subject that is represents to the word ‘I’. So, this utterance reflected the pronoun that is indicated of third plural deixis.

**DATA#013**

**Utterance:** “yes, I will,” said the little princess in a trembling voice, as she thought of the prince and the immortal soul”.(P.10/L.422-423)

**Analysis**

In this case, this utterance means the little princess were treading upon sharp knives and that the blood must flow. Then, the prince will be half if her tail will disappear. It because they were falling in loves each other. See the word ‘I and she’ are appears the third singular person but there is ‘I’ is a subject which to clarify of the word ‘she’. I am the little prince that is classifying of me.

**DATA#014**

**Utterance:** “I know what you want, “said the sea witch, “it is very stupid of you”(P.10/L.406)

**Analysis**

These utterances more appear the wishing of the little mermaid become a human being. Then, the sea which is really refusing to the little mermaid becomes a human being. But, the little mermaid was having high thinking become a human itself. Then, the word ‘it’ refers to third singular person. Additionally, it tells the behavior of the sea witch. Moreover, the word ‘it’ as subject pronoun shows up the word ‘I’. Then, it refers to what do you want of prince that is make she sorrow and sad.
DATA#015

*Utterance:* do you not love **me** the best of them all? The eyes of the little mermaid seemed to say, when **he** took **her** in **his** arms, and kissed **her** fair forehead”. (P.13/L.534-535)

*Analysis*

This utterance refers to falling in love with the little mermaid and the prince itself. They were marriage and have best heart also felt the most devoted to them. Furthermore, really love each other they stretched out hands towards her; they kissed fail forehead. In additionally, the word he, me, his, her refers to third singular person. The word ‘me’ show up of the word ‘he’. While, he appear to the his as pronoun. I in this utterance is the little prince, while he refers to the prince.

DATA#016

*Utterance:* “oh if **he** could only know what! I have given away my voice forever, to be with **him**”. (P.12/L.501-502)

*Analysis:*

This utterance means the little mermaid remain with him always a she received permission to accompany him anyway. She also has a strong relation with the prince. It is seen when the prince going around but the prince still given her voice to be with him; waiting his came to the her heart. In this context, they were falling in love and really needed each other. The word ‘he and him’ refers to third singular person. Therefore, ‘he’ clarified of the word ‘him’. Therefore, he indicates the prince itself.
Table 4.2

The persona deixis in short story “The Little Mermaid”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Singul</td>
<td>Plur</td>
<td>Singul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ar</td>
<td>al</td>
<td>ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>My</td>
<td>Our</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Us</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.2.3 Spatial Deixis

DATA#017

_Utterance:_ “I know that I shall love the world up _there_, and all the _people who live it._ (P.5/L.171)

_Analysis_

In this context, the speaker wants to be passed quickly through the ocean and seemed the beautiful and wonderful world. So, the little mermaid looking up through the people live in the world. The utterance ‘_the people who liveit_’ is indicates of place where he/she imagine as world in there’. It can be analyzed as something like _love the world up there_, where ‘there’ indexes a place and the whole phrase refers to the man at that place. Therefore, this utterance can be
include a deictic pronoun, because it indexes a place in the situation of utterance and contributes something which bears a certain relation to that. There is a little mermaid for the natural nature of the world, whereas in human nature shows that there is definitely a real place and can be seen.

**DATA#018**

**Utterance:** “Do they never die as we do here in the sea” (P.8/L.308)

**Analysis**

In this context, the utterance means the speaker is the little mermaid. The word ‘Here’ which indicates the word ‘sea’. In addition, this context focusing the place of it. However, ‘we’ refers to the first person deixis plural means the speaker who the person is making the utterance. Herefore the little mermaid nature refers to nature they occupy now, while here in human nature indicates a place or situation that could touch.

**Table 4.3**

*The spatial deixis found in short story “The Little Mermaid”*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Spatial deixis</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>There</td>
<td>deictic pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Here</td>
<td>Object pronoun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3 DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of data finding above, the researcher can observe that the kinds of deixis (temporal deixis, persona deixis and spatial deixis) can be the essential using in conversation and analysis the three kinds of deixis meaning in utterances in the short story “The Little Mermaid by Hans Christian Andersen”. In the findings, the research was observed the characteristics of the deixis itself and after that analysis the meaning of three kinds of deixis based on the findings. For instance, temporal deixis is main point to explain the time and the place in context of utterance. Therefore, person deixis is required in language and can be useful to achieve the purpose of communication. The variation of usage of person deixis is based on the personal pronoun. For example: there are some person deixis: namely first person deixis (I, We, Me, Us, Myself) second person (You, Yourself), third person (She, He, It, Him, Her, They, and, Them, Theirself, Herself, Himself, Itself). Next, spatial deixis is point to the relation location of people and things (here, there). For example, speakers often refer to physically distant locations like “Home” using “Here” or the place of the story take place.

The result of analysis 18 Data of data that were taken by researcher can represent the occurrence of kinds of deixis itself (temporal, persona, and spatial deixis. In this case, the research explains all about the characteristics and then analysis based on the the characteristics itself (three kinds of deixis). It more understand when we seen the finding the data.

First, the temporal deixis have been found in this story at least is four corpuses. It is because temporal deixis there is in each utterance just few amounts.
The researcher, do not find the many temporal in the short story “The Little Mermaid by Hans Christian Andersen”. Therefore, in the temporal deixis the researcher show the table to make more accurate the meaning itself.

Next, The data finding shows three persona deixis namely: first person involves me, me, us, us, second person involves you, and third person involves him, him, her, her, them, and them. So, the researcher can observe 12 data that is contains three types of persona deixis. In addition, persona deixis are more occur in each utterance in the short story’ The Little Mermaid’.

At least, spatial deixis is gotten minimal 2 data in this story. For instance, the word ‘here and there is gotten in all utterances.

However, in each the data findings the researcher appends the table that is showed the deixis itself. Additionally, each of kinds of deixisis really important in this story and has relation each other. It is become a good story if there are three kinds of deixis itself.

Next the reference of each temporal deixis can be appear in when the speaker talking to hearer.

Therefore, persona deixis is indicates of the speaker, addressee, and other participant whether it is. It means that the reference of persona deixis can be seen directly by seeing the referent of personal pronoun or the names of person itself.

Spatial deixis is can be point out where the speaker talking to the hearer. As we can see from the location of people and things for example (here, there) when the speaker talking to.
The dominant type of deixis from three types of deixis (temporal, persona and spatial deixis) are dominant appear in all utterance is persona deixis. It is because is indicate a persona deixis which is can be inferred based on the context, and conditional specifically. Even though, persona deixis is not clearly referred by using a definite explanation.

So, the researcher concluded based on the finding the data and discussion, deixis in the short story are really relation each other and do not be disappear. Furthermore, the three kinds of deixis (temporal, persona and spatial deixis) are there is in this story “The Little Mermaid”.