

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter explained finding result and discussion. The data that had been collected were analysed and interpreted by the researcher. It provided types of deixis found in *The Red Shoes* story and its referent meaning.

4.1. Research Findings

4.1.1. Types of deixis found in *The Red Shoes* short story

The writer classified the data in this research based on the types of deixis, types of the referents meaning of those deixis. In explaining the findings, the researcher did some steps. Firstly, the researcher presented the three types of deixis found in the short story; person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Secondly, the researcher presented the referents meaning of each deixis. In this research, the data were analyzed based on the data classification. The data of deixis which were analyzed by the researcher were collected from the analysis of red shoes short story. The whole findings of the type of deixis found in *The Red Shoes* short story can be seen in the table below:

Table 4. 1 : Types of deixis

No	Type of deixis	Number of words	Percentage (%)
1	Person deixis		
	a. First person	12	6
	b. Second person	6	3
	c. Third person	145	78

2	Spatial deixis	13	7
3	Temporal deixis	11	6
Total		187	100

From the table 4.1 above, it can be seen that the types of deixis that are appeared in the short story. Based on the table, there are 163 words which can be categorized as person deixis. This also can be classified again into 12 (6%) for first person deixis, 6 (3%) for second person deixis, and 145 (78%) words for third person deixis. The second type of deixis that is obtained in the data is spatial deixis, there are 13 (7%) words. The third type of deixis is temporal deixis there are 11 (6%) words found from the data. Thus, there are totally 187 deixis in the red shoes story. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the often type of deixis that is found in the short story is person deixis with total word used are 145 words. Whereas, the mostly type of person deixis that is found in the short story is using third person deixis such as *she, her, he, his, they, them, and their*. Those were totally 145 words.

4.1.1.1. Person deixis

Person deixis belongs to the semantic categories and refers to the encoding of the participants' role in the speech event such as speaker, addressee, and others. Pronoun deixis found in the red shoes story can be seen in the table below:

Table 4. 2: Person deixis found in the story

No	Person deixis	Number of words
1	I	7
2	Me	3
3	My	2
4	You	5
5	Your	1
6	She	66
7	Her	37
8	He	9
9	His	2
10	They	21
11	Them	7
12	Their	4
	Total	163

Table 4.2 above shows us that the total number of person deixis found in the story is 163. The dominant pronoun deixis that is used is 'she' (66). The other types of pronoun deixis are I (7), me (3), my (2), you (5), your (1), her (37), he (9), his (2), they (21), them (7), their (4).

4.1.1.2. Spatial deixis

Spatial deixis deals with the encoding of special locations relative to the interlocutors in speech event. It depends on where the word uttered. It is grammaticalized in adverbs of place such as this, here, there for something distal or close to the addressee. In other words, spatial deixis is an expression used to show the location relative to the participants in the

speech event. Spatial deixis found in the red shoes story can be seen in the table below:

Table 4. 3: Spatial deixis found in the story

No	Spatial deixis	Number of words
1	Here	2
2	There	11
Total		13

Table 4.3 reveals that the total number of spatial deixis found in *The Red Shoes* story is 13. The dominant spatial deixis that is used in this story is 'there' with frequency of 11. Another type of deixis is here (2).

4.1.1.3. Temporal deixis

Temporal deixis deals with the encoding at temporal points of the spoken or written text. It is usually grammaticalized in deictic adverbs of time such as now, yesterday, today, etc. Temporal deixis found in the story can be seen in the table below:

Table 4. 4 : Temporal deixis found in the story

No	Temporal deixis	Number of words
1	At the moment	1
2	Now	8
3	All the time	2
Total		11

Table 4.4 reveals that the total number of temporal deixis found in this story is 11. The dominant temporal deixis that is used in this story is 'now' with frequency of 8. The other types of temporal deixis are at the moment (1), and all the time (2).

4.1.2. Types of deixis and its referents meaning

The writer also analyzed the type of referents for the deixis found in the short story. The following is the result of analysis on the types of reference and referent meaning of each deixis.

4.1.2.1. Person deixis and its referents meaning

The first deixis is person deixis. Person deixis concerns on encoding the role of participant in the speech event. Based on the result of analysis, the person deixis which was appeared in *The Red Shoes* story is *I, me, my* for first person deixis, *you, your* for second person deixis, and *she, her, he, his, they, them, their* for third person deixis. Here is the person deixis and its referents and reference meaning found in *The Red Shoes* short story.

Table 4. 5: Person deixis and its referents meaning

Types of deixis		Deixis words	Referents
Person deixis	First person	I	An old lady, Karen, Executioner
		Me	An old lady, Karen
		My	Executioner, Karen
	Second person	You	Karen
		Your	
	Third person	She	A little girl, An old lady, Karen, Old mother shoes

		maker, Poor girl, Queen, Vicar's wife
	Her	A little girl, Child, Karen, Old lady Young princess
	He	Angel, Executioner, Old soldier
	His	Old soldier, Angel
	They	All shoes, All young people, Black shoes, Children, Everyone, Red morocco shoes, Red shoes, Sinners, Small shoes, The dead, Vicars, Walls
	Them	Everyone, Red shoes, Shoes
	Their	Goods, Portraits of vicars

Based on the table 4.5 above, it can be seen that the writer of short story used three person deixis namely first, second and third person deixis. The third person deixis was often found in the paragraph from the story. First person deixis can be represented by *I, me, and my*. 'I' is a pronoun of first person deixis which can refer to the speaker of different event. In this short story, the word 'I' refers to some characters namely an old lady, karen, executioner. Meanwhile, the second person deixis is only represented by *you and your*. In this short story, the word 'you' and 'your' refer to the main character called Karen. The last is third person which includes *she, her, he, his* as third singular person deixis, and *they, them,*

their as third plural person deixis. The word '*she*' refers to many characters, those are a little girl, an old lady, karen, old mother shoes maker, poor girl, queen, and vicar's wife. As many as the word *she*, the word '*they*' refers to all shoes, all young people, black shoes, children, everyone, red morocco shoes, red shoes, sinners, small shoes, the dead, vicars, walls.

4.1.2.2. Spatial deixis

The second is spatial deixis. It is to show the location where the events of story happen. spatial deictic words are adverb, here and there. Based on the data analysis, the writer found spatial deictic words were *here* and *there*. The word '*here*' refers to the location in the story namely small house and a room. Meanwhile, the word '*there*' refers to carriage, ceiling, church , cornfield, darkforest, grave yard, inside a house, cabinets, narrow room and vicarage. The word '*there*' frequently is mostly appeared in *The Red Shoes* story. Spatial deictic words and its referents can be seen in the table below:

Table 4. 6: Spatial deixis and its referents

Type of deixis	Deixis words	Referents
Spatial deixis	Here	Small house, A room
	There	Carriage, Ceiling, Church, Cornfield, Darkforest, Grave yard, Inside a house, Cabinets, Narrow room, Vicarage

The table 4.6 above shows us that the author of the story uses many locations where the events happen. for instance; church, grave yard, a house, a room, etc. The spatial word '*here*' is to indicate the location near from the speaker or the character being acted whereas the word '*there*' is to point out the location far from the speaker or the character being discussed.

4.1.2.3. Temporal deixis

The last is temporal deixis. It is to indicate when the events in the story happen. According to Cruse, temporal deixis is to point out the intervals of the time deixis, using the moment of utterance as a reference point. The deitic words found in the analysis are at the moment, now, all the time. The word 'at the moment' and 'now' indicates the events of story happen at present time while the word 'all the time' indicates the length of time when the events occur. Temporal deixis in *The Red Shoes* short story and its referents meaning can be seen in the table below:

Table 4. 7: Temporal deixis and its referents

Types of deixis	Deixis words	Referents
Temporal deixis	At the moment	Morning
	Now	Afternoon Morning Present time Sunday The day after Karen come back
	All the time	Night

From the table, it can be seen that there are three words of temporal deixis and each deixis has its referents meaning. The word '*at the moment*' refers to morning time. It means the event occurs at morning. Further, the word '*now*' refers to many different times; in the afternoon, morning, Sunday, and etc. Meanwhile, the word '*all the time*' refers to night time. The temporal deixis which is often appeared in the story is '*now*'. It is to point out the present time of event.

4.2. Discussion

Finally, after analyzing the data and classify on the types of deixis and the types of reference, the writer wants to discuss about the findings that have been investigated in this section to answer the research question. Based on the analysis of data finding above, the writer can infer that three types of deixis include person, temporal, and spatial deixis can be essential thing in the short story.

4.2.1. Person deixis

Person deixis used in the short story to show the role of participant in the story. As presented in the previous table, the writer found three types of person deixis; first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis. According to Yule (1996: 10), person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns for first person, second person, and the third person. In the perspective of person deixis (I, you, he, she) Yule furnishes the concept of deixis tripartite system: speaker

(I), addressee (you), and other (he, she, it). In this sub part, person deixis in the deitic sentence will be presented and discussed.

4.2.1.1. First person deixis

First person deixis which was found in the short story were *I, me, my*. Those deictic words have different referential meaning such as an old lady, Karen and executioner. Here is some data from first person deixis '*I*' which was found in *The Red Shoes* short story.

/DT008/

She caught sight of the little girl and felt sorry for her and said to the vicar: 'Listen, give that little girl to me, and I will treat her kindly!'

The sentence above is uttered by an old lady in the large old carriage when it drove past. The word '*I*' refers to someone and speaker. According to Yule, the word '*I*' was categorized as a singular pronoun of the first person deixis. The word '*I*' referred to the role person deixis in which the utterance narrated by one person. Thus, based on the data, '*I*' refers to an old lady. The word '*I*' does not always refer to an old lady. It also refers to other character in *The Red Shoes* short story. The data is shown below:

/DT071/

'Come out! – come out! – I can't come in because I'm dancing!'

The utterance above is uttered by the main character named Karen. She said it because she knew that the executioner lived and she tapped on the window. In this case, the word '*I*' changes the function of referent from old lady to Karen. So, the pronoun '*I*' will be dependent on the utterance narrated by whom. Another utterance is like in the data below:

/DT072/

*The executioner said: 'Don't you know who **I** am? I chop off bad people's heads, and I can feel **my** axe quivering!'*

The utterance above is uttered by supporting character called executioner. The word 'I' refers to the speaker or someone who produces the utterance. In line with Levinson's statement, the pronoun 'I' refers to the speaker who speaks the utterance. Therefore, the utterance above refers to executioner.

The other kind of first person deixis which is found in the red shoes story is the word 'my'. It is a possessive adjective of first person deixis. It means the possessive of the speaker. In the story, the function of the word 'my' is used to clarify the ownership of something. The reader will know who is the thing belongs to. The word 'my' can be seen in the data /DT072/ above. The word 'my' is used to know about whose the axe belongs to and make sure that the axe belongs to the speaker named executioner. Further, the next first person deixis is represented by the word 'me'. It is an objective pronoun of first person which refers to the speaker or someone who utters something. The utterance can be seen below:

/DT079/

*'Now I will go to church so they can see **me**!'*

The word 'me' in the utterance above refers to someone who produces utterance. Thus, the word 'me' refers to Karen who utters it. The function of the word 'me' in that utterance is to show the reader that there is someone named Karen goes to church and people in the church look at Karen.

4.2.1.2. Second person deixis

Second person deixis found in the short story was *you and your*. The word 'you' is a pronoun of second person which is used as a role participant in the story. The word 'you' usually refers to the person to talk to or in other word, it is the person which is addressed by the writer. It also can refer to the hearer or reader of the sentence. Here is the data from the story.

/DT111/

*They nodded and said: 'It was right for **you** to come, Karen!'*

The utterance above is uttered by vicars. The word 'you' in the utterance refers to someone who becomes speaker's partner. It refers to Karen as main character in the short story. According to Yule, the word "you" is referred to person identified as the addressee or the second person deixis in the conversation which is observable in the conversation between the vicars and Karen during speaking event. Therefore, the word "you" here refers to Karen as the addressee.

4.2.1.3. Third person deixis

The last of person deixis is third person deixis. It is to show the role of participant in the story or the event which do not involve the writer. It is assumed about the story of another person. Third person deixis which is appeared in the story are *she, her, he, his, they, them, and their*.

As mentioned earlier, there is also third person deixis which is used by the author of the story which is the word 'she' in the red shoes story. 'She' is a pronoun of third person which refers to the other person besides

the speaker and hearer. The word '*she*' is frequently used in this story because it refers to someone becomes the main character namely Karen. However, it sometimes refers to another character. For instance, a little girl, an old lady, old mother shoes maker, poor girl, queen, and vicar's wife. Here is the data of the third person deixis '*she*'.

/DT001/

*There was once a little girl, so fine and pretty, but in the summer **she** always had to go barefoot*

/DT003/

*In the middle of the country village lived old Mother Shoemaker, **she** sat sewing a pair of small shoes out of old red strips of cloth.*

In the data above, the researcher finds different use of '*she*'. The first sentence, the word '*she*' refers to someone who is mentioned in the previous sentence called little girl. While, the second sentence, pronoun deixis '*she*' refers to old mother shoemaker. Other type of third person deixis in this story is the word '*her*' which can be seen in the sentence below:

/DT016/

*The proper shoemaker in town measured **her** small feet – that was done in his own living room*

The word '*her*' is functioned as a possessive adjective of third person deixis. It means the possessive of the speaker. In the story, the function of the word '*her*' is used to identify the ownership of something. The reader will know who is the thing belongs to. Thus, the word '*her*' in the data /DT016/ above is used to know about whose small feet belongs to. The

next pronoun of third person deixis is 'he' and 'his'. They are provided in the sentence below:

/DT034/

*He tapped the soles with **his** hand.*

The word 'he' and 'his' has different function in the sentence above. 'he' is a pronoun of third person which refers to other person beside the speaker and hearer. In that sentence, 'he' refers to old soldier because in the previous sentence is talking about the old soldier. Further, the word 'his' is as a possessive adjective of third person deixis. It means the possessive of the speaker. In the story, the function of the word 'his' is used to identify the ownership of something. In this case, 'his' is telling about old soldier's hand.

Other types of third person deixis are *they, them and their*. The word 'they' is a pronoun of plural third person deixis which the speaker does not include as the role participant in the story. The word 'they' refers to more than one person besides the speaker and person addressed. It is used to describe approximately two or three people. 'they' sometimes identify plural things not always for third plural. For instance in this story, 'they' refers to all shoes, small shoes, black shoes, and walls. 'they, them and their' appear in the sentence below:

/DT009/

*But the old lady said that **they** were horrible and had **them** burnt*

/DT108/

*The congregation sat in decorated pews and sang from **their** hymn books*

The word *'they'* and *'them'* in the first sentence above has different function. *'they'* is a pronoun of third plural person which refers to more than one person or sometimes *'they'* also can refer to plural thing. *'they'* in the sentence above refers to something which is as the theme in the story. That is red shoes, whereas *'them'* is objective pronoun of third plural person. *'them'* also refers to red shoes. For the next, the second sentence, the word *'their'* is possessive adjective of third plural person deixis. It means the possessive of the plural person. In the story, the function of the word *'their'* is used to identify the ownership of something. In this case, *'their'* is used to tell that the hymn books belongs to vicars. Thus, *'their'* refers to vicars.

4.2.2. Spatial deixis

Spatial deixis concerns the encoding of location relative to the participant in the story. The writer found many kinds of spatial deixis in the red shoes story. For instance, the word *'here'* has reference; small house and a room, and the word *'there'* has reference; carriage, ceiling, church, cornfield, darkforest, grave yard, inside a house, cabinets, narrow room, vicarage. The spatial deixis which is used in every plot is different. It is based on the context of the story event. However, it has same function and effect. Therefore, the writer only presents some spatial deixis which is used in this story as seen below:

/DT070/

Here she knew that the executioner lived and she tapped on the window with her finger

/DT097/

Here she sat down with her hymn book

The word 'here' in the data above has different referential meaning. Data /DT070/ refers to a small house where executioner lives. Contextually, Karen is dancing all the night and she cannot stop dance until approaching small house. Further, the referent meaning of the word "here" on the data /DT097/ above is a room where Karen sits down lonely with hymn book. Based on theory of Yule, the word "here" is classified as spatial deixis, which has a relative location of people and things are being indicated in the speech event. The word "here" is also called as adverb of place used for near distance. Another word of spatial deixis appeared in the red shoes story is 'there' as seen in the sentence below:

/DT081/

*When she got **there** the red shoes danced in front of her and she was frightened and turned away*

The word 'there' in the data above has referential meaning with church. It means that Karen went to church and saw the red shoes dance in church. Therefore, the event is happened in the church as setting of place. Based on theory of Yule, the word 'there' is classified as spatial deixis, which has a relative location of people and things are being indicated in the speech event. The word 'there' is also called as adverb of place used for long distance.

4.2.3. Temporal deixis

Temporal deixis concerns the encoding of the time relative to the speaker. It means that temporal deixis is a reference that is used to state the time when the utterance is uttered. The writer found many kinds of temporal deixis which occurs in the short story. The author frequently gives more than one temporal deixis in every plot. The author uses the word 'now' to describe the condition that lately happened in the short story. The temporal deixis which is used in the story can be seen by the words; *at that moment, now, all the time*. The function of those words is to clarify the time when the story happens. It is also used to tell about how much and how long the time is taken in the story. In this story, the temporal deixis describes about how someone is involved in the situation. The effect of temporal deixis in the story is to make the same opinion between the author and the readers about the time within the story. The data of temporal deixis can be seen below:

/DT028/

*She said that was bad and quite out of place and that Karen from **now** on.*

/DT066/

***Now** she felt that she had been abandoned by everybody and cursed by God's angel.*

/DT083/

*When Sunday came, she said '**now** I have suffered and fought enough! I'm sure that I am just as good as many of those sitting holding their heads up high in the church!'*

From the three sentences above, there is the word deixis "now". They have different referential meaning. From the first sentence, the word

“*now*” used by the speaker to ask Karen quite out the place in the present time which refers to afternoon. Based on the Yule’s theory, the word ‘*now*’ is identified as temporal or time deixis, which had interpretation on knowing the relevant utterance time in the context that the old lady ask Karen to go out from the place starting the present time or afternoon.

Although the second sentence also uses deixis ‘*now*’, it refers to different time of speaking. ‘*now*’ in data /DT066/ refers to morning time. The sentence indicates that the situation occurs in the morning. Here, the writer wants to show to reader that the time of every plot in the story is vary. There are morning, afternoon, etc. Moreover, identifying the time in the story gives the readers specification of time when the event in the story happens. The last one is as seen in data /DT083/. The word ‘*now*’ here is to show the time when Karen as speaker has suffered and fought enough. Based on the situation, the temporal deixis ‘*now*’ refers to Sunday

Besides the word ‘*now*’, another temporal deixis found in the story were *at that moment* and *all the time*. The function is to show the reader when the events of the story happens. The data can be seen below:

/DT062/
All the time she had to dance.

/DT007/
At that moment a large old carriage drove past, and in it there sat a large old lady

From the first data /DT062/ above, temporal deixis occurs in the word ‘*all the time*’. It indicates the time when the event happens that is in the night. The writer wants to show that the main character, Karen, had

danced in the long night. It is also to describe how long Karen had danced. The time change in the short story is to provide a good sequence of story and easily understood by the readers. Not much different from the previous sentence, the word '*at that moment*' which is represented from temporal deixis refers to the time when the events occurs, that is morning. The word shows the time when old lady sat in large old carriage and she caught sight to Karen. Based on the Yule's theory of temporal deixis, the word "*at that moment*" here is used to show the situation on the present time.

