CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents two points, namely, conclusions , suggestions and weaknesses. The first point is the conclusion. Contains a summary of the research results related to the formulation of the problem and research objectives. The second point is suggestions that discuss certain things that are suggested to students, teachers, and other researchers. The last point is weaknesses. Each point is presented below.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion in Chapter IV, there are some conclusions that can be described. Related to the types of deixis used in the movie *Alice in Wonderland (2010)* as an object to analyze the deixis.

The researcher found 1.176 data containing deixis words used in the movie. In this movie there are five types of deixis that the researcher found; person deixis such as *I, me, my, we, myself, us, our, you, your, yours, yourself, she, her, he, his, him, them, their, they, herself, and himself.* Spatial deixis such as, *here, there, this, that.* Temporal deixis such as, *last night, past four, last twenty years, ten minutes, last forever, soon be twenty, for weeks, every day, today, now, tomorrow.* Discourse deixis such as, *this, but, that, and therefore.* The last deixis is social deixis such as, *father, mother, sister, wife, husband, madame, miss, lord, aunt, grandchildren, son, fiancé, prince, your majesty, majesty, darling, pups, queen, m'lady, knight, dear, champion, king, madman, daughter, mums, daddy, enemy, sir, and daughter-in-law.*

In this movie the meaning *of* person deixis is used to identify the subject of a speech. Pronouns for the first person (*I, me, my, myself, we, our, us*), second person (*you, your, yourself, yours*), and third person (*she, her, he, his, him, them, their, they, herself, and himself*) serve as clear examples of how person deixis functions. Indirect designation of places through use of other words (*here, there, this, that.*) that have been mentioned in a conversation clearly refers to a form of spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and objects is displayed through lexemes, which are deictic in nature.

The purpose of temporal deixis is to refer to the time an event occurs. This involves the use of temporal expressions. Temporal deixis such as *(last night, past four, last twenty years, ten minutes, last forever, soon to be twenty, for weeks, every day, today, now, tomorrow.)* Temporal deixis is important in understanding the meaning of a sentence because it allows the listener or reader to determine when the event in question occurred or will occur. Discourse deixis is a reference to certain parts of discourse that have been given or are being developed, such as (*this, but, that, and therefore*).

Social deixis is used to express or show differences in social characteristics between the speaker and the interlocutor or the writer and the speaker with the topic or reference referred to in the conversation, such as (*father, mother, sister, wife, husband, madame, miss, lord, aunt, grandchildren, son, fiancé, prince, your majesty, majesty, darling, pups, queen, m'lady, knight, dear, champion, king, madman, daughter, mums, daddy, enemy, sir, and daughter-in-law.*)

Based on the explanation above, there are 1.176 deixis used in the movie. Furthermore, the researcher found more person deixis compared to the other types of deixis. Person deixis is the most commonly used deixis in the film. Person deixis is the most commonly used deixis in the film. This is because when a character talks, they must specify who they are referring to, whether it is the person with whom they are chatting or someone outside the discussion. Because the film has many conversations between characters, person deixis is frequently used.

Movies provide real-life context for language learning, helping students understand how words and phrases are used in different situations. The contribution of learning deixis through a movie can expand knowledge about the various types of deixis used in the movie and improve knowledge about deixis and the types of deixis in the movie. A movie is also an easy medium to learn something because we can repeat it, and through movie analysis, it becomes less boring and more fun.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the results of this research, the following suggestions can be made to interested parties.

1. Teachers

   Teachers can read this study and use it as a benchmark to demonstrate that movies can be utilized to teach, particularly deixis in English. Teachers can also learn more about deixis and teach the importance of deixis in a speech.

2. Students

    Students can learn how vital it is to pay attention to deixis when speaking, reading, or watching a movie by reading this research. Furthermore, they will understand the different sorts of deixis terms in English and how to apply them effectively.

3. To the other researchers

    Finally, future researchers are encouraged to expand their research on the topic of deixis. Because this study only looks at the sorts of deixis used in the *Alice in Wonderland (2010)* film, it would be preferable if future research looked into the use of deixis or something close to deixis and used other data.

5.3 Weaknesses

    Weaknesses exist in this research, so the researcher presents many deficiencies and weaknesses for consideration in future research:

 1. The weakness of this research lies in the large number of deixis types used for this research, so there could still be writing errors or the number of deixis being missed.

 2. The use of tables to identify deixis is too small, while the conversations studied are a bit long and therefore take up many pages.