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## An Analysis Of Deixis Found In "Pemuda Indonesia" Talkshow By Najwa Sihab

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### Abstrak

Deiksis dalam versi Talkshow Pemuda Indonesia menjadi pokok bahasan penelitian ini. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui macam dan tipe yang mendominasi Talkshow Pemuda Indonesia edisi Najwa Sihab. Hal ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui lebih jauh mengenai tiga bentuk deiksis berbeda yang dikemukakan Yule (1996), yaitu deiksis persona, spasial, dan temporal. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Statistik diambil dari pernyataan yang dibuat pada program bincang-bincang. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, secara keseluruhan terdapat 56 deiksis dari ketiga kategori deiksis persona atau 70%; deiksis spasial sebanyak 15 buah atau 18,75%; dan terdapat 11 deiksis temporal atau 13,75%. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa Talkshow Pemuda Indonesia paling banyak menggunakan tipe deiksis persona. Karena Talkshow Pemuda Indonesia melibatkan pembaca dalam pesannya melalui nasehat dari Talkshow Pemuda Indonesia, maka kata deiktik "Aku" mendominasi sepanjang tiga bagian dalam versi Talkshow Pemuda Indonesia.

Kata Kunci : *Analisis, Deiksis, Talkshow*

### Abstract

The deixis in the Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow version is the subject of this thesis. The study's goals are to determine the kinds and dominating types of the Najwa Sihab edition of Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow. It was carried out to learn more about the three different forms of deixis that Yule (1996) postulated, namely person, spatial, and temporal deixis. The study used a descriptive qualitative research approach. The statistics were taken from statements made on the talk program. According to data analysis results, there are 56 deixis overall among the three categories of person deixis, or 70%; there are 15 spatial deixis or 18,75%; and there are 11 temporal deixis, or 13,75%. This indicates that the Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow most frequently uses the person deixis type. Because Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow involves the readers in the message through advise from Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow, the deictic word "I" predominates throughout the three chapters of the Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow version.

Keyword: *Analysis, Deixis, Talkshow*

## INTRODUCTION

Human existence and language are inextricably linked. Language is the most common means of interpersonal communication. People engage in a lot of social contacts on a daily basis. Human life depends heavily on language. Language and body language are used to communicate feelings, thoughts, views, and suggestions to other people. Without understanding the language being spoken, people cannot communicate with one another. Of course, the primary instrument used is language for communication. Many language phenomena can be observed in the way people use language to communicate or interact, for example narrative; therefore, people need to learn about language to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation between the speaker and the hearer. There are some subject of learning language, one of which is pragmatics. Pragmatics concern that human can interact or express humans feeling only by using language. Young adults in particular are finding that watching Talkshow is not only enjoyable but also a favorite hobby. Almost every talk show has a certain meaning since the speaker is aware that a conversation with that particular meaning inspires people.

The study of language and its structure, including morphology, syntax, phonetics, and semantics, is known as linguistics. Sociolinguistics, dialectology, psycholinguistics, computational linguistics, historical-comparative linguistics, and applied linguistics are examples of specialized schools of linguistics that analyze language structure, meaning, and context. Many individuals are interested in studying languages, which has led to the development of several linguistics areas, including sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, semantics, semiotics, and pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a study of how language is used in conversation to elicit meaning from the speakers; as a result, pragmatics plays a part in deciphering meanings. Pragmatics is the study of meaning as it is expressed by a speaker and understood by a listener.

Without knowledge of the language that is being spoken, people cannot communicate with one another. Pragmatics is a study of how language is used in conversation to elicit meaning from the speakers; as a result, pragmatics plays a part in deciphering meanings. Pragmatics is the study of meaning as it is expressed through deixis, references, politeness, Talkshow acts, etc. Deixis is an explanation of the meaning of talkshow so that the reader or listener may understand the meaning included in the talkshow.

Deixis is constantly present in written or spoken communication. Deixis is a technical name for language-based pointing. The most fundamental contrast between deictic expressions is "close to the speaker" and "far from the speaker," with deixis unquestionably being a form of reference that is related to the speaker's context (Yule 1996:9). Deixis, in

other words, always need the context to decide on the referral. This indicates that it will be simpler to determine the meaning of the utterance relates to the meaning in a certain context if you understand that context.

Talkshow presentation expertise is the art of engaging in serious discourse. The term "talkshow" refers to a television or radio program where a person or group gets together to discuss diverse issues in a casual but serious setting, facilitated by a moderator. Based on this knowledge, the audience may find television chat show programs to be an interesting source of information. This discussion show will cover non-technical roles that go into creating a movie. Starting with a more thorough study of the work and moving on to discussing experiences on the job. This television conversation show will be packaged in a participatory social media manner as well.

Through their respective social media, viewers can comment on the program's topics. where social media is advanced for chatting, exchanging information, photographs, and movies.

Without understanding the language being spoken, people cannot communicate with one another. Because pragmatics is the study of language expression in communicative situations to elicit meanings from speakers, pragmatics plays a part in understanding meanings as well. The study of meaning as it is conveyed via deixis, reference, etiquette, talk-show performance, etc. is the focus of pragmatics. Deixis is an explanation of talkshow's meaning that helps readers and listeners understand what the talkshow is trying to convey.

Because the dialog reveals information about "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" and its motive, the "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" is highly interest the researcher in examining the deixis in "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" of Najwa Sihab. Deixis is not as straightforward as it first appears since it reveals a significant significance. It implies that the listener's ability to comprehend Deixis will improve their ability to deduce the talk show's meaning.

After hearing the entire "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" from Najwa Sihab, the researchers believe that there are more Talkshows that are full of phrases and other forms of spoken language. According to the researchers, a talk show with the most phrases of utterance is one that uses deixis often, including person, geographical, and social deixis.

The researchers want to learn more about the deixis in the Talkshow of "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" that is frequently heard by the public to commemorate Youth Pledge Day. In addition to the speaker, Najwa Sihab is also a compases of the Talkshow, so the researchers have feelings or ideas about her that she wants to share. As a result, everything about Najwa Sihab is intriguing, including the "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" that has distinctive usage of the deixis in its dialogue. Additionally, it would be interesting to learn

which type of deixis she used and which one is the most prevalent. Talkshow is also appropriate for learning because the phrases are straightforward and simple to comprehend. In addition to serving as inspiration and communication carriers.

The reason the researchers chose to focus on the "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" is because it has garnered a lot of audiences' attention and is closely tied to Indonesia's young population. The researchers are interested in researching deixis based on the aforementioned reasoning. Therefore, this research is titled " An Analysis of Deixis Found in "Pemuda Indonesia" Talkshow by Najwa Sihab".

The following are the research' objectives:

1. To describe the deixis that are presented in the chat program "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow".
2. To explain how each deixis of "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" was realized.

## RESEARCH METHOD

A descriptive qualitative research methodology was used in this research. Creswell (2016) defines qualitative research as a sort of study that examines and comprehends the meaning in various persons or groups of people that results from societal problems. This research employed a qualitative descriptive approach and a case study to ascertain how the "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" talk show script expressed meaning.

A research approach known as qualitative research uses images or words rather than statistics to represent the findings. As the researchers would, that is, by conducting research on how language is used to convey meaning in a discussion and providing the information in the form of words.

This research is concerned in the meaning, understanding, and process that words convey. Qualitative research was once employed to prove the reality of occurrences by describing them in detail. The term "qualitative research" refers to research that generates descriptive data, including observations of people's activities and spoken language. Therefore, descriptive qualitative research is a method with the aim of making a description of a situation, condition, or phenomena and intending to gather data; this research uses descriptive qualitative research to characterize deixis on dialog of "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow".

After all the data has been gathered for this research, the following stages are conducted to analyze the data. Following are the steps used to analyze the data :

1. Sorting the types of deixis into three categories: person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

2. Explaining the results of the data analysis.
3. Keeping track of each deixis type utilized in "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow".
4. As a consequence, determining the most prevalent types of deixis.
5. Drawing conclusions from the analysis's findings.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Any researcher's goal is to come up with a solution to a dilemma. A crucial phase of doing research is gathering the data using various techniques and procedures. In this instance, a transcript from the talk show "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" is utilized, and it is examined based on the show's primary character. Data was gathered by researchers from online resources. Based on George Yule's idea as presented in his book from 1996, the researchers examined the evidence.

After the data were gathered, the researchers identified the data and conducted an analysis. Based on this information, many sorts of deixis may be detected in the text of the "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow". Based on the deixis analysis discovered in Chapter 2, the researchers explore the significance of each data set in this section. The research was based on George Yule's (1996) form of deixis analysis theory.

The predicate of deixis used to refer to persons is person deixis. Person deixis revealed all parties to an utterance, including those who were either directly associated with the speaker or the listener. Person deixis serves the purpose of identifying the speaker of statements during conversation.

### Initial Person

First person deixis refers to language used by the speaker to address himself specifically. In addition to the subject, the pronouns "I" and "we" are single and plural, respectively. Here, "Me" is the subject, while "Us" is the object. However, the author only provided data that included first-person deixis and showed that only one of the forms occurred.

### The Different Types of Deixis in "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow"

Forms of deixis on "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow", namely person, geographical, and temporal deixis. First-person, second-person, and third-person deixis are some of the subtypes of the person deixis. The researchers come to the conclusion that there were 80 deixis in all from the talkshow "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow". These type of deixis in "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" is shown in the table below.

Table 1. Actualization of deixis in the chat program "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow".

No	Types of Deixis	Total	Percentage
1	Person Deixis	56	70%
2	Spatial Deixis	15	18,75 %
3	Temporal Deixis	11	13,75 %
	Total	80	100%

The script for "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" contains realizations of deixis. As was noted in the previous chapter, the information used for this research came from the several forms of deixis that were based on the main character in the "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" script. Before studying the data in depth, the researchers present the findings of the analysis. Personal deixis, geographical deixis, and temporal deixis are the three categories of deixis. In order to clearly communicate the research findings, the researchers were able to locate a total of 80 deixis.

The writer discovered a total of 80, with data that there were 70% person deixis, 18.75% spatial deixis, and 13.75% temporal deixis. Person deixis predominates in the "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" script.

The findings of this research suggested that there were three different forms of deixis, namely person deixis, geographical deixis, and temporal deixis, in the research data that have been given from Yule's (1996) deixis proposal. When someone is speaking about oneself, the first-person deixis function is utilized to shift the function of the speaker. In order to shift the function of describing another person to whom something is said, the second person deixis function is used. The function of describing another person is altered when the third-person deixis function is used. Spatial deixis is the second kind. The purpose of spatial deixis is to declare the shape of a place as seen from the location of the youth respons. Temporal deixis is the last form of deixis to be discovered in this research. The term "temporal deixis" is used to define different points in time, such as now, tomorrow, tonight, or yesterday. The speaker's speech and the speaker's voice being heard are both indicated by temporal deixis when used to describe time.

Looking back at previous research, Sitorus, et al. (2019) carried out a research of deixis of song lyrics in Calum Scott's "You Are the Reason." According to data analysis of the song's lyrics, the author discovered 67 terms, including several types of deixis. According to the data analysis, there are three types of deixis: person deixis, all pronoun, and spatial deixis, which is used to indicate to a specific location. Time adverbs are used to indicate temporal

deixis. Song lyrics make a difference in the data utilized to conduct this research.

The analysis of deixis in the *Avengers: Infinity War* film was done by Sari (2020). They examined several deixis kinds and the main deixis that was present in the film. There are 87 person deixis, 31 temporal deixis, 14 place deixis, 21 discourse deixis, and 15 social deixis, according to their research. Based on 168 data points, person deixis is the most prevalent sort of deixis since it was utilized by the majority of the movie's characters. The difficulty in this study and the Levinson theory-based theory that was applied in this investigation make a difference.

Nasution (2018) looked on the use of deixis in the "Divide" album by Ed Sheeran's song lyrics. Based on the conversation, the researcher discovered that of all the deixis found in all songs, personal deixis is the most prevalent (46 deixis words, or 28%), and the phrases "I, Me, My, and You" predominate in all songs. Temporal deixis was the most prevalent term in the second place (43 deixis words, or 26%), and it now dominated all songs. In the third place, or 25%, is spatial deixis, followed by discourse deixis (20 or 12%), and social deixis (15 deixis words or 9%), in that order. The distinction is that this research employed Alan Cruise's theory to examine the songs.

Wiguna, et al.'s (2018) research of deixis in the movie "Maleficent". Because of the outcomes of personal deixis in the film's dominant text of the deixis of place, time, and discourse, the findings indicated that the dominant person deixis: I, you, we, he, she, we, King Stephan. The research attempted to investigate the of deixis, namely: personal deixis (first, second, and third person deixis), place deixis, time deixis, and discourse deixis based on Levinson theory. This research's major characteristic is similarity.

The research by Viahapsari, et al. (2020) looked at the movie "I leave my heart in Lebanon" and analyzed the sort of deixis in the lead character. The researched discovered 125 pieces of data identifying the type of deixis via data analysis. include linguistic, social, personal, temporal, and geographical deixis. Personal deixis, which contained 102 data, predominates in this movie's deixis. The research solely examined the speech and social discourse in the film, which was where it differs from this research.

Next research was carried out by Dwipayani et al. in the "Sing" movie script. The kind, word class, and use of deixis in the movie "Sing" were then examined. Five forms of deixis were identified based on the study' findings, including time deixis (encompassing the present) and personal deixis (covering I, mine, me, her, his, she, and them). Place deixis (such as here), discourse deixis (such as this, that), and social deixis (such as mother and grandfather) are all examples of deixis. The data were categorized according to the Levinson hypothesis (1983), which made a difference. The researchers employed the observational

approach, quoting and categorizing chosen data in accordance with the various deixis categories.

The following research, "Deixis in Donald Trump's speech to the United Nations General Assembly," was conducted by Retnowaty et al. in 2019. In Donald Trump's speech to the UN General Assembly, the researchers identified five different types of deixis based on data analysis: person deixis, spatial deixis/place, temporal/time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. There were 344 deixis there. With a frequency of 279 (81,10%), personal deixis is the most often used deixis. The purpose of the research and the theory employed are different from this research.

The following research examined the pragmatics of the deixis employed in a religious text by Abdulameer (2019). The information came from a religious lecture given by Imam John Starling about the sample faith on October 22, 2014, at Queens College. The findings revealed that person deixis was the most frequent form, occurring 202 times, followed by place deixis (11) and time deixis (just 6). Looking back at this research, you can see that both theories employ the Yule theory, but what makes them different is the deixis that was used in the religious text.

Nisa et al.'s (2020) research looked at the lyrics from "The Greatest Showman" music and the context meaning of deixis. According to the analysis's findings, the two lyrics included five different types of deixis: social, geographical, temporal, and persons deixis. This feature demonstrated how the word deixis is used to refer to information provision by deixis. By applying context analysis, this analysis was crucial for comprehending the song's speakers' intentions.

Examining the study that Putri et al (2018) conducted regarding the Deixis in John Green's book "The Fault in Our Stars." The objectives of this research are to (1) identify the several forms of deixis that are present in the "Fault in Our Stars" novel and (2) examine how each type of deixis works in the story. The findings indicated that three different forms of deixis, including person, geographical, and temporal deixis, may be discovered in John Green's book "The Fault in Our Stars." The main distinction is the information that was gathered about reading and taking notes.

We can notice the differences and similarities of deixis based on the research that has been done by researchers from a number of research that have been conducted by different researchers. The results indicated that George Yule's theory and person deixis are most prominent.

## CONCLUSION

The researchers draw a number of findings, including: The kinds of deixis present in the "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow." Person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis are all of the deixis that are used in the talk show scripts.

The information was gathered from "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow". The researchers discovered the person deixis type used in the "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" script, including I, mine, he, him, she, they, and them. The spatial deixis were this, that, here, and there. The temporal deixis were time, last week, and yesterday. The researchers discovered a total of 80 data, including 11 temporal deixis, 15 geographical deixis data, and 56 person deixis data. Person deixis predominated in the "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" script. The role of the person deixis in the talkshow is primarily focused on that of subject, object, and possession of a hint. The spatial deixis function in the talkshow provides a description of the setting. A description of the time in the talkshow is provided by the function of temporal deixis.

According to the discussions, there were some parallels and differences between this research and earlier research. One of them was collected data using the descriptive qualitative approach. The findings of research were also different. The prominent data of research differ from the dominant data of other research. We can notice the differences and similarities of deixis based on this research from a number of research that have been conducted by different researchers. The findings indicated that George Yule's person deixis theory was more prevalent in the data.

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