CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains an analysis of person deixis in *Ini Talk show* on NET TV that shown 22 October 2014. In this chapter, the researcher will answer both of two research question that had been mentioned in chapter I. there are three categories of person deixis: first person, second person, and third person. All of them will be discussed as the following.

4.1 Finding

Person deixis is functioned as referring to someone or something. It means that the speaker can uses the deictic words to point to anything, either for people or things. By using it, our language will be more subtle and well-structured. The sentence that uses person deixis is certainly more efficient than we have to say or write the name of person or things continuously.

There are three categories of person deixis: first person, second person and third person, all of them used by the speakers in *Ini Talk show* program. The deictic word that used by the speakers have several variations, such as *saya*, *gue*, *aku* which refers to the speaker himself, *kau*, *kamu* which refers to the addressee, *dia*, *mereka* which refers to someone other than the speaker.

After reading the transcript of the show, the researcher found three categorizes of person deixis, they are: first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. All of them will be explained as the following below.

No	Person deixis	The deictic words	Percentage
1	First person deixis	aku, saya, gue (singular)	56.45%
		kita, kami (plural)	
2	Second person deixis	kamu, kau, -mu, lu/elu	25.26%
3	Third person deixis	dia, -nya (singular)	18.27%
		mereka (plural)	

The deictic words above were found in *Ini Talk show* which produced by the host and the guest in their communication. All of them will be explained as following.

4.1.1 The types of person deixis applied in Ini Talk Show program

The following discussion is about the three types of person deixis in *Ini*Talk Show program, they are: first person, second person and third person.

Table 1. First person deixis

No	Sentences	Subject	Object	Possessive
				adjective
1	Sule:Sebelum	Sebelum saya	Omongan	
	<u>saya</u> melanjutkan		saya	
	omongan <u>saya</u> ,	Kami		
	<u>kami</u> persilahkan	persilahkan		
	untuk duduk.	(plural)		
2	Andre: Dan inilah		Bintang tamu	
	dia bintang tamu		kita (plural)	
	<u>kita</u> , Dona Harun.			

3	Sule: mami Dona,		Pasti buat	Buat cemilan aku
	bawak apa itu? Pasti		saya	
	buat <u>saya</u> .		siapa tau	
	Dona: ga ada sopan-		buat aku	
	sopanya ya, nanyak			
	dulu apa			
	kabarsiapa tau buat			
	aku, buat cemilan			
	<u>aku</u> takut disini ga			
	ada cemilanya.			
4	Dona Harun: <u>aku</u>	Aku juga begitu		
	juga begitu tu dulu	tu		
	beberapa, jadi proses			
	terpuruknya itu dari	Ya kalau kita ga		
	lima tahun yang	ikhlas ya susah		
	laluya kalau <u>kita</u>			
	ga ikhlas ya susah.			
5	Sule: ih, terasa, pas	Pas begitu gua		Hati gua terasa
	begitu gua megang,	megang		dicubit-cubit
	hati gua terasa			
	dicubit- cubit.			
6	Sule: tapi bener,		Ga mau liat	Istri saya juga
	istri <u>sava</u> juga		saya	begitu
	begitu, kalau			
	dirumah lagi			Alhmdulliah anak
	mengandung ga mau			saya bagus semua

	liat <u>saya</u> .		
	Alhamdulillah		
	anak <u>sava</u> bagus		
	semua.		
7	Sule: jadi bini gua,	Pengen gua	Jadi bini gua
	pengen <u>gua</u> baca	baca koran	
	koran sambil jalan-		
	jalan ga pakek ape-		
	ape ndre.		

Table 2. Second person deixis

no	sentences	Subject	Object	Possessive
				adjective
1	Mang Saswi: itu	Kemarin kamu		
	ikan hiu yang	belik		
	kemarin <u>kamu</u>			
	belik.			
	Sule: iya			
2	Sule: siapa ini?	Ah, kamu mah		
	Mang saswi: ah,	suka lupa		
	<u>kamu</u> mah suka			
	lupa.			
3	Dona: Tapi bukan			Bukan istri kamu
	istri <u>kamu</u> aja			aja lek
	lek			

	Sule: oh gitu.			
4	Babe:kalau			Pacar kau siapa?
	band kan keren,			
	breakdance keren,			
	kayaknya pacar			
	<u>kau</u> siapa?			
	Pelawak.			
5	Andre: sudah 2	Sudah dua tahun		Mamak mu cok
	tahun 6 <u>kau</u> ga	kau		
	pulang-pulang			
	cok. Mamak <u>mu</u>			
	cok.			
6	Andre: udahlah,	Mendingan lu		
	mendingan <u>lu</u>	opening		
	opening program			
	dulu			
7	Sule: ndre, gua		Banyak	
	mau banyak		ngobrol sama	
	ngobrol sama <u>lu</u>		lu ya	
	ya			

Table 3. Third person deixis

no	sentences	Subject	Object	Possessive adjective
1	Andre: <u>Dia</u> ngebelain	Dia ngebelain		J
	diet, mengecilkan	diet		

	badanya sampai		
	kadang-kadang udah	Sebenarnya	
	tinggal tulang.	dia itu	
	Sebenarna <u>dia</u> itu		
	menarik perhatian laki-		
	laki atau menarik		
	perhatian anjing sih.		
2	Andre: Dulu waktu	Ini dia paling	Dulu waktu
	istri nya hamil	paham	istrinya hamil
	_		
	Sule: ini <u>dia</u> paling		
	paham		
3	Babe:wah sekarang	Dia terakhir	Wah sekarang gila
	gila karir <u>nya</u> sekarang	juga	karir nya
	bisa nge host,bisa dia		
	terakhir juga main fil <mark>m</mark>		
	ya kang ya.		
4	Andre: sebenarnya	Dinilai ketika	
	kesuksesan seseorang	dia sudah	
	bukan dinilai ketika <u>dia</u>	menjadi kaya	
	sudah menjadi sukses,		
	tapi adalah nilai ketika	Tapi adalah	
	<u>dia</u> memperjuangkan	nilai ketika	
	dari nol untuk	dia	
	mencapai kesuksesan	menperjuangk	
	itu.	an	
5	Dona: Mungkin	mereka juga	
	mereka juga liat aku	liat aku	

begini, katanya artis,		
tapi dandan cumak		
seigtu aja		

4.2 The interpretation of deictic words used in *Ini Talk Show*

A. First person deixis

The first person deixis is used to indicate the speaker himself. The speaker here as a center point or deictic center. It can be seen that the first person has two parts, they are singular and plural. The singular deictic word that found in *Ini Talk Show* program: *saya*, *aku*, *gue*, and the plural are *Kita*, *kami*.

Example 1

Sule: ... Sebelum saya mela<mark>nj</mark>utk<mark>an om</mark>ongan saya, kami persilahkan untuk duduk.

Sule here as the host in Ini Talk Show program. That sentence was spoken when he did the opening and greeted the spectators who were watching the show. It can be seen that the underlined word that used by Sule is the word saya and not the word aku or gue. It was happened because the deictic word saya is more efficiently used in formal situations and sounds more polite. From the sentence above found three deictic words that used by the speaker, saya, saya, kami. In using of those deictic words, we should look at the condition before pronounce it. The deictic word saya is the word that sounds smoother than the word aku and gue. In a formal forum or in a community, the deictic word saya is a suitable word used to indicate the speaker himself. It will be sound more polite. The word aku

will not efficient if it used in a formal situation. This is supported by the data that I found in *Ini Talk show*.

The underlined word *saya* has the same meaning with the next word *saya* in the sentence above. But both of them have different function. The first *saya* is categorized as the singular of the first person deixis which classified as the subject. It means that the deictic word *saya* used as the subject of the verb. Whereas, the next word *saya* is categorized as the singular of the first person deixis which classified as the possessive adjective. It means that the deictic word *saya* is referred to something which belongs to the speaker. Here, *saya* as the possessive adjective refers to the speech of the speaker.

Other deictic word are used by the speaker is *kami*. Deictic word *kami* is the word that indicates the speaker as the representation of other speaker, but excluding the listener. It means more than one speaker is involved. So, the word *kami* only involved the speaker and the partners of him, but excluding of the listener. So, choosing of the varieties of first person deixis is very important in order to makes the sentence more efficient based on the situation.

For knowing the use of the right variation of person deixis is affected the sentences, the researcher changes the word *saya* to the word *gue* which has the same meaning.

Sule: selamat malam buat pemirsa di rumah dan juga penonton yang ada distudio. Sebelum **gue** melanjutkan omongan **gue**, **kami** persilahkan untuk duduk."

It can be seen that the sentence above sounds disrespectful and not

appropriate with the situation of the sentence uttered. The listener will feel

uncomfortable with that utterance.

From the table that present the finding or person deixis in *Ini Talk Show*,

the plural of first person deixis not only the word kami but also the word kita.

Both of the words have different meaning. The word kami used to represent the

speaker excluded the listener, while kita represent the speaker included the

listener.

Example 2

Andre: Dan inilah dia bintang ta<mark>mu <u>kita</u>, Dona</mark> Harun.

From the data above, Andre as the co-host of the talk show invite the guest

to come to the show. The guest that invited is *Dona Harun*. It can be seen that the

underlined bold word kita is the plural of the first person deixis which classified

as the possessive adjective. It means that the speaker represents himself and

involved al participants in the show to let their guest come in to that talk show

program. But it will be different if the deictic word kami used in that sentence. It

will show that the guests which invited to the show only for the player of the show

without involving the audience who watched Ini Talk show. That's why he used

the deictic word *kita* in that sentence.

Beside of the formal situation, the deictic word saya also used by the

speaker when the conversations deal with the people in the different age. It means

a young people used the word *saya* to point to themselves when they communicate with older people. It will sound more polite and respectful by the other speaker. It is supported by the data that found in *Ini Talk Show*.

Example 3

Sule: mami Dona, bawak apa itu? Pasti buat saya.

Dona: ga ada sopan-sopanya ya, nanyak dulu apa kabar. ...siapa tau buat <u>aku</u>, buat cemilan <u>aku</u> takut disini ga ada cemilanya.

From the data above, it can be seen that the deictic word used by *Sule* is *saya* which referred to the speaker himself. Two deictic words that appears in that sentence, they are *aku* as the object, and *aku* as the possessive adjective. All of the deictic words above are first person deixis.

This deictic word saya is first person deixis in which classified as the object. The word saya used by Sule to show respect and courtesy to the addressee. In the conversation above, the speakers use two different variations of person deixis that indicate the singular of first person. The deictic word saya used by sule, while the deictic word aku used by Dona Harun. In this case, those variations happened because the conversation deals between two people who have different ages and status. So Dona Harun here has the older ages than Sule, also she was a senior artist among the participants in Ini Talk Show. Therefore the use of the word aku sounds normal if it used by Dona Harun.

The data above shown that there are two deictic words *aku* which have a same meaning but different function. The deictic word *aku* in "siapa tau buat aku" as the object, while the deictic word aku in "buat cemilan aku, takut disini

ga ada cemilanya" as the possessive adjective. It means the speaker applied it for indicate that the snacks belongs to her.

As the explanation above, the deictic word *aku* is the second deictic word that found in *Ini Talk Show* that refers to the singular of first person deixis. The use of the deictic word *aku* also depends on the situation of the utterance uttered. In the use of the word *aku* in Indonesian language, it is used at the right time, depending on the opponent of the speaker. The use of the word *aku* as the first person singular indicates a higher status, older age, or the same age with the speaker, or in the sentences of poetry or song.

Example 4

Dona Harun: <u>aku</u> juga beg<mark>it</mark>u tu d<mark>ul</mark>u b<mark>eb</mark>era<mark>pa</mark>, jadi proses terpuruknya itu dari lima tahun yang la<mark>lu. ... ya k</mark>alau <u>kita</u> ga ikhlas ya susah.

There are two pronouns are used by the speaker. The first deictic word is *aku*. The deictic word *aku* is a pronoun that categorized into the singular of the first person which classified as a subject. It can be seen when she said the story that happened to her. She told that she had been grieving and it happened for about five years. The sadness began to dissipate around five months ago. She started to rise from the sorrow that befalls her. The pronoun *aku* here refers to the speaker herself. In this case the speaker *Dona Harun* and it is refers to her.

Whereas the second pronoun used by *Dona Harun* is *kita*. That deictic word is a pronoun that categorized into the plural of the first person which classified as a subject too. This can be seen when *Dona Harun* said that if we

were not faced the problem with a sense of sincere, then it will be difficult and we

will not be able to rise from sorrow. The pronoun kita here refers to herself, the

audience and the people who listen to the show because the word kita is including

the addressee.

Last is the deictic word *gue*. It is the first person deixis which only used by

the people who live in Jakarta. It means this word as the dialect which usually

applied by people who live in Jakarta in their communication. It is used by the

young people or with the people in the same age. The speaker will not use that

deictic word when they communicates with people who older than them. It is

supported by the data that found in the video of *Ini Talk show*.

Example 5

Sule: ih, terasa, pas begitu **gua** megang, hati **gua** terasa dicubit- cubit.

From the data above, it can be seen that the speaker uses the word gua to

point to the speaker himself. This word is categorized as the first person singular.

It is classified as the subject in which refers to Sule as the speaker. It is used by

Sule to show the relationship between him and Andre. But, the deictic word gue

will not be used by Sule when he communicates with Dona Harun which older

than him. He will use the word saya to indicate himself. This is the data that

supported of the explanation above.

Example 6

Sule: tapi bener, istri <u>saya</u> juga begitu, kalau dirumah lagi mengandung ga mau

liat <u>saya</u>. ...Alhamdulillah anak <u>saya</u> bagus semua.

The conversation above showed that *Sule* use the deictic word *saya* to point himself. There are three words *saya* used by the speaker. All of them have their own functions. The deictic word *Saya* in "istri <u>saya</u> juga begitu" is categorized as the first person deixis which classified as the possessive adjective. it means that the word *saya* pointed something belongs to *Sule*. The next word *Saya* in "kalau dirumah lagi mengandung, ga mau liat <u>saya</u>" is categorized as the first person deixis which classified as the object. And the last deictic word *Saya* in "makanya alhamdulillah anak <u>saya</u> bagus semua" is categorized as the first person deixis which classified as the possessive adjective.

It can be seen that the deictic word would be change based on the situation of the utterance uttered. In the example 5, *Sule* use the deictic word *gue* when he communicated with *Andre* as his friend, while, the deictic word *saya* use by him when he communicated with *Dona Harun* as the guest of the show.

The other word used in the conversation above is *kamu*. It is categorized as the second person deixis which classified as the possessive adjective. It means the deictic word *kamu* here as the deictic word that pointed something belongs to the speaker. It will be explain clearly in the categories of second person deixis.

Example 7

Sule: jadi bini **gua**, pengen **gua** baca Koran sambil jalan-jalan ga pakek ape-ape ndre.

From the data above, it can be seen that the word *gua* is singular of first person deixis. It is classified as the possessive adjective because it shows the

ownership of something. The deictic word gua used by Sule to describe his wife

about the strange request of his wife when she was pregnant. His wife asked him

to read the newspaper while walking without clothes.

The deictic word gue is a deictic word that is identical to the people who living in

Jakarta. That word used by them when they talks to people in the same age. It will

be sounds normal and not be weird or disrespectful. But that deictic word would

sound rude if it used with the people who are older than us. In the data above, Sule

use the work in Jakarta; inevitably they would speak using that dialect.

B. Second person deixis

Second person is encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more

addresses. In other word, second person deixis as a person who directly speak to

the first person and being the listener.

In the use of the word kamu in Indonesian language, it is used at the right

time, depending on the opponent of the speaker. The use of the word kamu as the

second person singular indicates a higher status, older age, or the same age with

the speaker. It is supported by the data that found in *Ini Talk Show*.

Example 1

Mang Saswi

: itu ikan hiu yang kemarin kamu belik.

Sule

: *iya*.

From the data above, *Mang Saswi* told *Sule* that the shark which he bought

yesterday is dead. It can be seen that the underlined word kamu are included as the

singular of the second person deictic element. In the conversation above, Sule as

the buyer of the shark which dead because placed in the same pool with other fish.

The word *kamu* is functioned to indicate *Sule* as the addressee in the conversation

above. It is used by Mang Saswi because in the video of Ini Talk show, he has a

role as the uncle of *Sule* which means that he was older than *Sule*. It sound normal

if it used by older people than us, but it would be disrespectful if it used by Sule to

communicate with Mang Saswi. So choosing the right variation based on the right

situation.

The word kamu is not different from the other pronoun that used by

Indonesian people, such as ente, lu. Those words have the same meaning which

refers to the singular of the second person. It is different with the English

language that just use the pronoun "you" to refer to the singular and plural of the

second person. It is also used to communicate with people in the same age or even

to the older people than us. But it would be impolite if that word used to

communicates with the people who older than us. So the deictic word kamu

appropriate to communicate between people of the same age, or the rank of

someone in organization, or even a boss to his employee.

Example 2

Sule: siapa ini?

Mang saswi: ah, kamu mah suka lupa.

It can be seen that the underlined word *kamu* is second person deixis. It is

classified as subject which refers to Sule. This deictic word was clearly explained

before that it is used at the right time, depending on the opponent of the speaker.

The use of the word kamu as the second person singular indicates a higher status,

older age, or the same age with the speaker. In the conversation above, the deictic

word kamu used by Mang Saswi because he became the uncle of Sule which

means that Sule was younger than him.

Example 3

Dona: tapi bukan istri kamu aja lek...

Sule: oh gitu.

From the data above, it can be seen that there is the deictic words appears

in that conversation, and it is *kamu* which classified as the possessive adjective.

That pronoun is a pronoun which used to refer to singular of the second person. It

is classified as possessive adjective because it indicates the ownership of

something. Sule explains that when his wife was pregnant, she didn't want to see

her husband because she didn't want her son similar with her husband. Then Dona

Harun also reaffirms that not only *Sule* wife like that, but almost all the women

who are pregnant feel lazy to see their own husband. The word Kamu that used by

Dona Harun functioned to indicates Sule wife.

The next deictic word that used in *Ini talk show* program is *kau*. This word

is the deictic word that only used by the people who live in Medan, Sumatra

Utara. It is one of the dialect that used by them. It will sound normal when that

word used among them. But it will sound harsh if it used to communicate with the

Javanese people, because they only used the deictic word kamu to indicate the

singular of the second person deixis. Even though it is used by the people who

live in Medan, the deictic word kau only used by the young people to

communicate each other. They will not use it to communicate to the people who

older than them.

Example 4

Babe: ... Kalau band kan keren, breakdance keren, kayak nya "pacar kau siapa?"

pelawak.

The data above, *Babe* as the speaker expressed his opinion about a comedy

before he becomes the comedian. He thought at the time about being a comedian

was not cool. It's better to be a dancer or become a player in the music group than

being a comedian.

It can be seen that the underlined word kau is the singular of the second

person deixis which classified as the possessive adjective. It is shown in the

sentence "Pacar kau siapa?" which means the speaker asked the addressee about

her boyfriend. In this sentence, *Babe* used the word *kau* because he was come

from Medan, and he practiced how the people who live in Medan communicate by

giving the example in the sentence pacar kau siapa?. It can be seen that the

deictic word used by Babe is kau and not the word kamu or elu, because this is

how the people in Medan communicate among them.

For showing something that belongs to someone, usually the speakers also

use the deictic word -mu which means refers to something that belongs to

addressee. It is supported by the data that found in *Ini Talk Show*.

Example 5

Andre: sudah 2 tahun kau ga pulang-pulang cok. Mamakmu cok.

There are three deictic words used in the conversation above, kau, -mu,-

mu. The deictic word kau is second person deixis which classified as the subject.

It is refers to the Babe as the addressee. It can be seen when Andre asked him to

come back to home, the word kau as the representation of the addressee in this

conversation.

Other deictic word that used in the conversation above is -mu. Both of the

word -mu have a same meaning. This word categorized as the singular of the

second person deixis which classified as the possessive adjective. It is used to

show that something belongs to the addressee. In this conversation, mamakmu

here refers to Babe's mother. Here, Andre as the speaker acted as Babe's father

and told him that his mother is a woman. So it is clearly explained that the word –

mu is used by Andre to point to Babe's mother.

The last deictic word that used in the video of *Ini Talk Show* is *elu/lu*. The

word *elu/lu* is the deictic word that functioned to indicate the addressee. The word

lu/elu is the singular of the first person deixis which only used by the people who

live in Jakarta. It is used by the young people or with the people in the same age.

The speaker will not use that deictic word when they communicates with people

that older than the speaker himself. It is supported with the conversation that

found in the video of *Ini Talk show* program.

Example 6

Andre: udah lah, mendingan <u>lu</u>opening program dulu...

The data above explains that *Andre* asks *sule* to open the program first while waiting *Dona Harun* to come to the room. The deictic word *gue* categorized as the first person deixis which refers to the speaker. The underlined word *lu* is included as the singular pronoun of the second deictic element which refers to *Sule*. This word used by *Andre* to point to *Sule* as the addressee in that conversation. It is often used because it seemed simple for people of the same age or between the people who was known each other well.

In the conversation above, it can be seen that the deictic word *lu* used by *Andre* to point to the addressee, and here the addressee is *Sule*. Even though *Sule* was not born in Jakarta, he also uses that dialect when to communicate with other people. It proves that the use of this dialect is not just because they were born in Jakarta, but also because it is influenced by the environment where they live.

Example 7

Sule: ndre, gua mau banyak ngobrol sama <u>lu</u> ya...

In that sentence, *Sule* as the speaker talks about someone's success. The deictic word *gua* is categorized as the first person that classified as the object. First person deixis was clearly explained in the types of first person deixis. In the example above, it can be seen that the word *Lu* is person deixis which classified as the object of pronoun. The word *lu* refers to the second singular person, and it is refers to *Andre* as the addressee. It is one of the dialect that used by the people who live in Jakarta. And it is usually used by the people in the same age.

C. Third person deixis

Third person is used in an utterance in referring to anyone other than the speaker or ones being addressed. The deictic word that included as the third person which found in *Ini Talk Show* they are *dia, mereka, -nya*. It means that those deictic words used to replace the name of the subject or the object in a sentence. In Indonesia, there is no disparity between third-person pronouns for women and men. Both of them use the deictic word *dia*.

The deictic word *dia* and *nya* are used to indicate the singular of the third person deixis. While the deictic word *mereka* used to indicate the plural of the third person deixis. But sometimes Indonesian people wrong in using the deictic words *dia* and *mereka*.

Example 1

Andre: <u>Dia</u> ngebelain diet, mengecilkan badanya sampai kadang-kadang udah tinggal tulang. Sebenarna <u>dia</u> itu menarik perhatian laki-laki atau menarik perhatian anjing sih.

Andre as the speaker said that he feel confused about a girls in this world. He said that many women in this world who try to go on a diet in order to obtain the ideal body. However, they sometimes do not pay attention to his body until some women look like bones. It made him confused, in fact the women wish to attract men or attract the attention of a dog.

Clarifying the underlined word *dia* is person deixis. It is categorized as the singular of the third person which refers to someone other than the speaker. In the

sentence above, it can be seen that *Andre* as the speaker said that he feel confused

with the women (Cewek-cewek). It means that word cewek-cewek here as the

plural, but he uses the deictic word dia that actually refers to a singular of the third

person deixis. The right one is by using the plural of the third person deixis, and it

is mereka.

Just like the first and second person pronouns, pronominal third person

pronouns also have ownership as a way to assert that the subject or object of the

intended recipients is the owner of an object that is mentioned.

Example 2

Andre: Dulu waktu istri**nya** hamil...

Sule: ini dia paling paham...

From the conversation above, Andre seem to know all about Sule wife. He

said that when his wife being pregnant she was so spoiled against Sule. Andre

knows about it because he had been known Sule for long time. With his joke, Sule

replied that Andre is always like that, he would know about Sule wife than Sule

himself. Clarifying the underlined word above is indicated as the third person

deixis. The word -nya is possessive adjective which used to show the possession

or ownership of something. In the data above, the deictic word -nya used by

Andre is refers to *Sule* wife.

It is used so that language is more refined and good in the structure.

Sentences that use the pronoun is certainly more efficient than when it had to

pronounce or write the name of a person or thing on an ongoing basis. In the

conversation above, if the word *nya* isn't used, then the sentence becomes "*Istri* Sule", but by using that pronoun, then the sentence becomes "*istrinya*" which means that the word "*nya*" refers to the wife of Sule.

Other deictic word that used in the conversation above is the word *dia*. It is categorized as the singular of the third person which classified as the subject. This word referred to *Andre*. Here, the deictic word *dia* as the representation of *Andre*. The use of deictic words will make the sentence more organized and avoid a repetition in it.

Example 3

Babe: ...wah sekarang gila k<mark>ar</mark>ir<mark>nya</mark> seka<mark>rang</mark> bisa nge host,bisa <u>dia</u> terakhir juga main film ya kang ya.

From the data above, it can be understood that the underlined words -nya and dia are refers to Sule. This utterance uttered by Babe when to explain about the achievement of Sule after he became the success comedian in TV. The word – nya is person deixis which categorized as the third singular pronoun which classified as the possessive adjective. And dia is categorized as the third singular person which classified as the subject. And both of them functioned to point Sule.

By using the pronoun in the sentence or when we are communicating with others, it will avoid the repetition of words in the sentence that we said. For example when the sentence -nya does not use the pronoun nya, then it would be Sule. And if all of the deictic words above changed to the original word, then the

sentence would be "...wah sekarang gila karir Sule sekarang bisa nge host,bisa Sule terakhir juga main film ya kang ya.". It makes some words be repeated.

Example 4

Andre: sebenarnya kesuksesan seseorang bukan dinilai ketika <u>dia</u> sudah menjadi sukses, tapi adalah nilai ketika <u>dia</u> memperjuangkan dari nol untuk mencapai kesuksesan itu.

Andre as the speaker explains that a person's success is not judged when he was already a success, but a person's success is judged when he fought from the beginning until he achieved that success. From the data above, it can be seen that the underlined word dia is person deixis. It is included as the singular third person which classified as subject. The deictic word that used by Andre refers to the success person in that sentence.

Besides of the singular of third person deixis, the deictic word *mereka* also used in that talk show which categorized as the plural of third person deixis.

Example 5

Dona: Mungkin <u>mereka</u> juga liat aku begini, katanya artis, tapi dandan cumak seigtu aja.

The underlined word *mereka* is third person deixis which classified as the subject. It is included as the plural which refers to other than the speaker. In that data, the deictic word that used by the speaker is refers to people who knows about her, or all people who knows that *Mama Dona* prefers to perform without makeup. She likes to be a natural even though she was a famous artist.

4.3 Discussion

Based on the result that has been done by the researcher, he found that the participants use three types of person deixis in *Ini Talk Show* program. All the types of person deixis used by the participants as many as 186 during the show. And the most dominant used by the participant is first person deixis which appears 105 times.

First person singular *saya*, *aku*, *gua/gue* are refers to the speaker himself. And the first person plural *kami* refers to the speaker excluded the listener and the deictic word *kita* refers to the speaker included the listener. The entire first person that used by the participant appears 105 times. The use of *saya* is dominant in this show, because it is used to show our respect when communicate with other people. In addition, this deictic word used when we communicate with people who older than us. In this show, the host and co-host used this deictic word to show their respect to the guest stars which invited to *Ini Talk Show*.

The next types that used by the participants in *Ini Talk Show* is the second person deixis. it is functioned to point to the second person of the addressee. The deictic words that found in this talk show are: *kamu/-mu, kau, elu/lu*. These variations used by the participants in different context. The deictic word *elu/lu* most used by host and co-host when they communicate each other, because this deictic word usually used to show the friendship between the speaker and the addressee.

And the last type that found in *Ini Talk Show* is third person deixis. It is used to indicate the person which is neither speakers nor addressee of the utterance. The deictic words that found in this show are: *dia*, *-nya* (singular), *mereka* (plural). Here, the deictic word *dia* used to indicate the singular of third person deixis and *mereka* used to indicate the plural third person deixis. While the deictic word *-nya* usually used by the participant as the possessive adjective. It means that this word functioned to show the possession or ownership of something.

