CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language cannot be separated from human life. People usually communicate to each other by language. In daily life, there are many social interactions doing by the people. Language has an important role in humans life. The use of language and body language convey feelings, ideas, opinions or suggestions to others. Human cannot understand each other without knowing the language that is being used. Of course, communication language becomes main tool employed. Sometimes, the goal of communication is not reach well. Hence, to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpreting between the speaker and the hearer, people need learn about language. Many language phenomena can be observable in the way people use language to communicate or interact for example narrative. There are some subject of learning language, one of them is pragmatics. It means Pragmatics concern that human can interact or express humans feeling only by using a language in recent years. A dialog is a story with language that can be shown in a talk show. Many people, particularly young adults, are discovering that watching Talkshow is not only a pleasure, but also a beloved activity. Almost every talkshow has a certain meaning since the speaker understands that a dialog with that specific meaning get motivation.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure, including the study of morphology, syntax, phonetics, and semantics. Spesific branchesof linguistics include sociolinguistics, dialegtology, psycholinguistics, computational linguistics, historical-comparative linguistics, applied linguistics and involves an analysis of language form, language

meaning, and language in context. There are many people who are interestedin study in linguistic and it produced many branches of linguistics, such as:sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, semantics, semiotics, pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a study on the language expression in communicative situation to get some meanings from the speakers, therefore pragmatics also has a role in getting meanings. Pragmatics concerns with the study of meaning as communicate by a speaker and interpreted by listener.

Human cannot understand each other without knowing language that is being used. Pragmatics is a study on the language expression in communicative situation to get some meanings from the speakers, therefore pragmatics also has a role in getting meanings. Pragmatics concerns with the study of meaning as communicate by a deixis, reference, politeness, Talkshow act, etc. Deixis is explanation of the meaning of talkshow so that the meaning contained in the talkshow can be well received by the reader or listener.

Deixis is always found in our daily communication or in text. Deixis is a technical is term for pointing via language. Deixis is surely a shape of a reference that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most fundamental distinction among deictic expression being "close to the speaker" and "far from the speaker" (Yule 1996:9). In other words, deixis always needs the context to determine the referral. This signifies that understanding that context will make it easier to know the meaning of the utterance refers to the meaning in a particular context.

Talkshow is defined as the skill of presenting serious topics of conversation. Talkshow is a television or radio program where a person or group gets together to discuss various topics in a relaxed but serious atmosphere, guided by a moderator (Amelita Lusia, 2006: 76-81). Based on this understanding, television talk show programs can be an entertaining medium of information for the public. This talk show program will pack information about non-technical jobs in making

a film. Starting from reviewing the job in more detail to talking about experiences while doing the job. The packaging of this television talk show program will also use an interactive social media approach. Viewers can respond to what is discussed in the program by utilizing their respective social media. where social media is sophisticated for sharing information, photos or videos and communicating.

Talkshow of "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow"   very interest in analyzing deixis in the Talkshow of Najwa Sihab because the dialog provides an understanding about "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" and motivation. Deixis is not as simple seems, deixis show the important meaning which is expressed. By the talkshow, writer to help the listener to understand the dialog . It means that it will be better if the listener to understand deixis to discover the meaning in the talkshow.

After the writer heard all the Talkshow of "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow"   from Najwa Sihab, the writer think that there are several Talkshow that contains full of discourse such as phrases and utterance. The writerbelieved that the most phrases of utterance in a Talkshow means that the Talkshow full of deixis such as person deixis, spatial deixis, and social deixis

The writer is interested to analyze the deixis because no one has analyzed deixis in the Talkshow of "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" by Najwa, because writerwant to know more about deixis in the Talkshow of "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" ” which often heard by the public for commemorating Youth Pledge Day, because beside of the speaker, Najwa Sihab also is the compases of the Talkshow, which means there is feeling/idea or something that the writer wants to share on her Talkshow and Najwa Sihab also is one the best favorite news presenter in TV, Indonesian activist, and Speaker at the Asian American Journalist Association. Therefore, anything about all Najwa Sihab becomes interesting as well as the characteristic of   "Pemuda

Indonesia Talkshow"   Talkshow in the use of the deixis in her dialog. Beside that also to find out the kinds of deixis that she use and which kind is the most dominant. Besides that, Talkshow are suitable for learning because the words are simple and easy to understand. Apart for being motivation and convey messages.

The writer choose deixis on Talkshow of   "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" because the talkshow of   "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" has attracted a lot of interest of audiance, is very much related to the young people of Indonesia. Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in conducting a research about deixis. This thesis entitled **"An analysis of deixis found in" "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" " Talkshow by Najwa Sihab.**

1.2 The Problem of The Study

Based on the background analysis, the writer intens to focus on the following problems:

1. What kinds of deixis are used in "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" Talkshow by Najwa Sihab?

2. What is the most dominant type of deixis in "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" "narrative?

1.3 The Objective of Study

Based on the research question above, the purpose of this research as the following:

1. To describe the types of deixis in found in " "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" " talkshow

2. To describe the realization of each types of in "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" .

1.4 The Scope of The Study

There are many kinds of deixis used in literature. To make easily understand the explanation, the writer limited the scope of the study in order to make it more detail. The writer only focused on analyze of the deixis of the continued in   "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" Talkshow by Najwa Sihab, and also the realization of deixis in that Talkshow using pragmatics approach. This study analyzed use George Yule theory (1996-9). Here, the writer only investigates the Talkshow that used English Language.

1.5 The Significance of Study

In this study it is hope that it depend the reader's knowledge, give a meaning theoretically and practically in learning deixis, especially for prospective students who have an interest in this kind of analysis. The result of this study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

1.5.1 Theoretical

1. This study can be used as a reference for the further writer who are interested of discussing deixis.

2. The result of this study are expected to be useful and to enrich information for the readers to better understand the deixis.

1.5.2 Practically

1. The Talkshow   "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow"   This study is useful for the writer because it can broaden the writer understanding of deixis.

2. This study can help the students of English Department to develop their communicative skill, especially deixis.

3. For lecturers, this study is expected to inspire the lecturers in teaching deixis

4. Especially for other writers, with the hope that the deixis can be expanded again. This will provide more information about the deixis and be a reference

CHAPTER II

REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This chapter presents the underlying theories that aim to facilitate the readers to understand that material covered in this study. This concept would bring the readers in to a deeper understanding of the theories dealing with the deixis. Theories really important because they wouldl be used as the basic foundation in conducting the analysis of this study.

The theoretical framework applied in this study aims to explain the concepts in this research. This study presents many important aspects of the theoretical framework such as definition of terms, Pragmatics, deixis, type of deixis, and narrative.

2.2 Linguistics

Linguistics is the study of language of language in its various aspects. Linguistics has many sub-fields concerned with particular aspects of linguistic structure.

Linguistic theory is concerned primarily with an ideal speaker-listener, in a completely homogeneous speech-community, who knows its language perfectly and is unaffected by such grammatically is relevant conditions as memory limitations, distractions, shifts of attention and errors (random or characteristic) in applying his knowledge of the language in actual performance, according to Chomsky in Wardhaugh (2006:11).

Language provide a variety of ways o of saying the same thing -addressing and greeting others, describing things, paying compliments. It can convey objective information of a referential kind; and it can also express how someone is feeling (Holmes, 2001:3).

Based on the opinions above, the writer concludes that linguistics is the study of human language that can be used by someone to interact to other people in order to build a good communication.

2.3. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is related about the meaning. It comes from several linguists. Every linguist has his own concept and principle about pragmatics.

There are some point of view in pragmatics according to Yule (1996:3) Pragmatic is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. Pragmatic is the

study of the expression of relative distances. It is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms.

Levinson (1985:9) states that pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammatical, or encoded in the structure of a language. Pragmatics is the study of relationship between language and context that are grammatical in structure of language. Any such scope for pragmatics,there are encompass the study of deixis Levinson (1983:8).

According to Yule (1996:3), Pragmatics also has several parts such as speech acts, implicature, presuppositions, deixis and politeness. Politeness in interaction can be interpreted as a means to show awareness of other people faces.

There are many defenitions of pragmatics. It comes from some linguist. Every linguist has his own concept and principal about pragmatic itself. Pragmatics is a part of lingiustic which is about communicating meaning in context. So,   it concern with meaning (Kreidler,1998). According to Cruse (2006), Pragmatics is study about aspect of meaning which are dependent on context. Griffith (2006), pragmatics is concerned with the use of tools in meaningful communication.

There are some proposed defenitions for pragmatics Potts 2004. Pragmatics has as its topic those aspect to the meaning of utterance with cannot be accounted for by straight forward reference to the truth conditions of the sentence uttered (Gazdar,1979). It has do with language use, and with going beyond the literal meaning (Kadmon, 2001). Addition, it studies the use of language in context, and the context dependence of several of linguistic interpretation. The first defenitions, he stated pragmatics is the stiudy of what speaker means. It means that what people mean by their utterance is more to do with than what the words or phrasesin those utterances.

Second pragmatics is the study of conceptual meaning. It is about how the speaker manage what they want to say in obedience with who they are talking to, where and when the utterance is uttered.

Involving the interpretion of what people mean in particular context and how the context influence what is said is an essential component in this study. Third, pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. The study is explores how a great deals of unsaid is known as part of what is communicated.

Based on the explain above, the writer concludes that pragmatics is how we recognize what is meant even when it isn't actually said or written. In order for that to happen, speakers (or writers) must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations when they try to communicate. The investigation of those assumptions and expectations provides us with some in sights in to how more is always being communicated than is said.

Pragmatics also concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has consequently,more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases I in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

Every languages has deictic words which point to things in the social context of the speaker and addressee and whose reference can determined by knowing the context in which they are used. English example of deictic words include pronouns I, You, She, It, They and we, which point to participants in any speech act. Locative Expressions here, this these, that those and here, which designate space of the speaker, temporal expression now, then, yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week, next month, and so on, it relatives to the time when they are used (Kreidler, 1998).

2.2.1. Speakers Meaning

Yule stated that pragmatic concern with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted (or reader). Pragmatic is the study or speaker meaning as distinct from word.

Example:*The answering machine message was so inane that you could not get any meaning from it.The answering machine message was socoul*

2.2.2 Contextual Meaning

It involves the interpretation of what people mean in particuar context and the context influence what is said. It requires a consideration of how speaker are talking to, where, when and under what circumstance.

Example: *The answering machine message was so inane that I could not get any meaning from it.*

2.2.3 Expression of Relative Distance

This perspective raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and the unsaid. The basic is tied to the notion of distance, closeness wether it is physical, social, or conceptual, implies share experience on the assumption of how close or distance the listener is, speakers determine how needs to be said.

Example: *may have a close relative distance to Los Angeles for their political and economic similarities.*

Based on the defenitions above, the writer conclude that pragmatics is the study how meaning conveyed by a word or sentence depends on aspects of the context in which it is used such as social relationship between speaker and hearer, time, place, culture and sense of etiquette. How to address a sentence to a queen, teacher, peer, kid and how to express hospitality.

2.2.4 The Scope of Pragmatics

There are some topics discussed in pragmatics.Levinson (1983:27) states that pragmatics is the study of deixis, implicate, presupposition, speech act and aspect of discourse structure. In this research, implicate will be explained more in the next item.

1. Deixis

Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things wa do with utterances. Deixis means 'pointing' via language (Yule,1996:9). Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context. Therefore, the deixis of utterance is meaningful if the context of the utterance is accurately known.

2. Implicature

It is proposition based on the interpretation of the language use and its context of communication in a bound that the participants can interpret what the implication of a message or utterance in a different way from what the speaker literally mean

.

3. Presupposition

According to Yule (1996:25) presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Presupposition of a statement will remain constant even when that statement is negated. For example,two statement.
'John's car is not red' and 'John has a car' have similar assumption that John has a car and the color is not red.

4. Sspeech Act

Speech act carries some actions in a utterance. Austin in Yule (1996:49) states that in uttering a sentence, one might be said to be performing action. There are three basic acts, namely:

1. Locutionary act, it is the basic fact of utterance because it produces a

   meaningful linguistic expression.

2. Illocutionary act, it is performed via communicative force of an utterance in order to

   make a statement, an offer, an explanation or other communicative purposes

3. Perlocutionary act, it is done to have an effect from the utterance.

Taking about deixis, all of the existing theories say that this science or study certainly associate with the context. Every aspect of the deixis rests on the existing context to get the proper and correct interpretation. If there is no context, than what we interpret it is not valid because what we get is not synchronize with the exising context. Therefore, the context can be understand in a various way such as physical and social condition in order to get a good interpret.

5. Politeness

Politeness is the expression of the speakers intention to mitgate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts toward the listener.

According to To Watts (2003) politeness can be identified as follows:

1. politeness is the natural attribute of a good character.

2. Politeness is the ability to please others through one's external actions

3. Politeness is the ideal union between the character of an individual and

his external actions.

2.4. Deixis

Deixis is word or phrase that refers to a word, phrase, or expression that has been changes. In the language, words or phrase that refer to some of these things are assigned alternately, depending on who is speak, time and place where the words are spoken.

Many linguist have different explanation about deixis. Yule (1996:9) states deixis is technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means "pointing via" language. Deixis are words that take meaning from the communication or speech situation, such as personal deixis, time deixis or place deixis when the words are used. Yule stated the deixis has three types which are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

According to Levinson (1983:5), the relationship between language and context is reflected in structure of the language itself. Deixis is related to how to encode language characteristics and also to observing the context of the utterance. Based on Levinson (1983:68) deixis has five types. Consist of person deixis, place deixis, time deixis and he explained it to a wide array deixis types which are discourse and social deixis.

Whereas Cruse (2000:319) explain the types of deixis into five types, which are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.Every language has deictic words that refer to things in the social and physical the context of the speaker and receiver and whose reference can only be determined by know the context of its use. Example of deictic words in English such: as first, pronouns include mr, you, he, she, they, and we, which point to participants. Second, locative expressions such as here, this/this, that/that and someone pointed to the speaker's room. Then a temporal expression like now, then, yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week, next month and so on (Kreidler, 1998:3).

Deixis as one of the language components ought to be discovered when human beings are mastering a language, desirable mastery of deixis is critical for anyone who learns the language utilized in listening, speaking, writing, reading and grammar.

Some linguist has different opinion about types of deixis. Yule (1996:9) state about deixis. Deixis has three types which are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

All these expressions depend, for their interpretation, on the speaker and hearer sharing the some context. Indeed, deictic expressions have their most basic uses in face-to-face spoken interaction where utterances such as are easily understood by the people present, but may need a translation for someone not right there.

Therefore, deixis is a word that has a recognizable desire through the dialog place, and the time spoken in the utterance. Give attention to the situation of the conversation. In order words, deixis is used to show things word and phrase used to indicate people (you, him, her, them) or deixis people. To indicate a location in (here, there, this) or spatial deixis. Based on description above, the writer concludes that deixis is a word or the meaning of the sentence based on the situation.

2.5. Function of Deixis

The function of deixis is a pointing Yule (1996:9). Pointing here is to point thing or person as we called person deixis. Situation in which the speech is made. The category of personal deixis is divided into three parts: the category is the first person is the grammar of the speaker's own reference. The second person is the understanding of the speaker's reference to one or more purposes. The third person is the understanding of references to people and entities of the speaker and addressee of the utterance in quotation.

2.6. Types of Deixis

According to Yule (1996:9) types of deixis divided in three times, there are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

2.6.1. Person Deixis

Person Deixis is the predicate of deixis to designate people. Person deixis shows the people involved in utterances, whether directly involved between the speaker or listener. The function of person deixis is to indicate person who utters the utterances in conversation.

Table 1.2 Type of person deixis

English	Singular	Plural
First person	I/me	We/us
Second person	You	You
Third person	He/Him,She/Her.it	They/Them

There kinds of person deixis, first person, second person and third person. The first person aims for the speaker, the second person aims for the intended target of the utterance, and the third person aims at the other participant. The intended participant in the event not about first person or second person.

Examples of spatial deixis can be seen in following:
1. I am 17 years old

The utterance said by the speaker. Subject "I" is singular and refers to the speaker himself.

2. We don't want to go on strike, but you leave us no choice.

Subject "we" is plural. The utterance said by speaker. There was a first person deixis.

2.5.1.1. First person

Exemplified by the pronoun for first person (I). second person (you) and third person (he, she, or if). First individual deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker's connection with himself (Levinson, 1992:62).

First individual deixis is reference which refers to the speakers, or both the speaker and reference group with the speaker. An interesting phenomenon on this regards takes with the

deixis of the first person plural "we". This phrase can suggest the group as a whole. (Renkema,1993:78)

First person deixis is the word spoken by the speaker to the point to himself. In addition to "I, me and my' the word "we, our and us" also belong to the first person.

Examples of spatial deixis can be seen in following

Baby, I don't know I can work.

The utterance said by the speaker. Subject "I" I singular and refers to the speaker himself.

2.6.1.2. Second Person

Second person is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressee (Levinson,1983:62)

Levinson (1992:62) states that the second one individual deixis is the encoding of the speaker's connection with one or greater addressees. Further, second person deixis is deictic connection with someone identified as addressee, in English, which include you, yourselves, you and yours.

The manner in which the second person is addressed can, in some languages, additionally provide a perception into the relationship between to the primary and the second one individual. (Renkema, 1993:73) You has much extra fashionable reference. The phrase you,may be used both deictically, when the context is needed to determine the reference and non-deictically, while the reference is in place of precise identifiable humans.

Example:
Emma: Excuse me, you think maybe I can work?

Encoding of the speaker reference to one or more addresses include the words "you".

2.6.1.3. Third Person

Third individual deixis is the encoding of a reference to man or woman and entities that neither speaker or addressee of the utterance. (Levinson 1992:62). On the other phrase third individual deixis is deictic connection with a referent (s) which isn't always diagnosed because the speaker or addressee.

Grundy (2000:78) states that third person pronouns (he, she and they) aren't generally used deictically however rather anaphorically to people already stated in the discourse.

Third person deixis is a word that refers to the person who is not identified as a speaker or listener. The words included in the third person and called singular personal pronoun are he, she, they. While the words included the third person are called plural personal pronoun in the form of him, her and them.

Examples of spatial deixis can be seen in following:

I tell her that all the time

The word "her" includes to person that are neither speaker in the utterance.

2.6.2. Spatial Deixis

The concept of the distance already mentioned is clearly relevant to spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Place deixis or sometimes called spatial deixis is the kind of deixis that indicate a space such kinds of location.

According to Levinson (1983:70) place deixis concerns the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the event.Spatial deixis relates to the relative location of the speaker and speech partner involved in the interaction.We can know spatial deixis from the use of demonstrative pronouns such as "this" and "that", and also from demonstrative adverb of place such as "here" and "there".

According to Yule (1996:12), one version of the concept of motion toward speaker, seems to be the first deixis meaning learned by children and characterizes their use of words like 'this' and 'there'.

For example:It's to hot here in the sun, let's takes our drink into shade over there. From this example we can see that here and there pick out places, according to their proximity, to the location of the speaker. The indication of this is, if the speaker moves our interpretation to the adverb will change. Once the speaker and his/her addressee in the example (1) have moved, they can call the shade here and their original place in the sun there, as in the example (2) I am glad we moved here, I was melting over there.

Moreover according to Lyons (1977:648), the importance of locational specifications in general can be gauged from the fact that here two seem to be to basic ways of referring to object. Examples of spatial deixis can be seen in following:

1. I'm not <u>here</u> now

    It referred to the location of speaker. Function of word "here" is adverb place.

2. The man over <u>there</u>

    It referred to the location of the man. Function of word "there" is adverb place.

2.6.3. Temporal Deixis

The third types of deixis is temporal deixis. Temporal deixis is the kind of deixis that indicate about the time or pointing time via language.

According to Yule (1996:14) form of temporal deixis like now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next weeks, last weeks and this weeks. Temporal deixis place the speaker's perspective with respect to the past, present and future. This type of deixis is grammaticalized in

adverbs of time (now, tomorrow, then) and in the form of a verb. Adverbs today, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow and now place the interlocutor between the present and the future.

Based on Levinson (1983:62), time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken. Moreover, Yule (1996:15) explained to indicate temporal deixis, we can also use the tenses.

Temporal deixis refers to the time that occurs at the time of conversation, and upcoming conversation, or an ongoing conversation. Temporal deixis has the privilege of referring to an event. Temporal deixis can have a very important function for discriminating moments the conversation has already taken place, while the conversation is in progress or after accept the conversation. Temporal deixis will be very easy to know if the speaker understands the time of ongoing conversation meaning.

Temporal deictic depend heavily on calendric notions, if we understand that term to subsume both clock and calender. For instance, today, yesterday and tomorrow, designate, respectively, "the period of 24 hours beginning at 12 o'clock midnight which includes the time of utterance", the periode of 24 hours which precedes the one including the time of utterance" and "the period of 24 hours which follows the one including the time of utterance". Notice that these terms' meaning include both deictic information (past, present, or future) and non deictic information ("period of 24 hours beginning) only the 24 hours period has lexicalized deictics.

For examples:

1. Tomorrow (monday) I will go to campus

     Tomorrow refers to Monday

2. Now (at 07:00 am) Ester asked permission to go for a while

     Now refers to 07:00am.

The same thing happens with verbs with a few exceptions. Present and past tense in time deixis (temporal deixis as yule called) differentiate proximal and distal from (Yule, 1996:15), for example:

1. She is writing a letter right now.

   It referred to the this time . Function of word "right now " is this time

2. Where were you last month?.

    It referred to the past time. Function of word "last month" is adverb of time

3. I'll see him this week .

   It referred to the this time. Function of word "This week" is adverd of time

     The function of the word is to explain the same condition from the past until at this time.

2.7. "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" Script

Talkshow is a chat or conversation that conveys information by a resource person guided by a presenter or broadcaster which will later have a question and answer session either face to face or by telephone.

Talk Show is a talk show on television in which a person or groups get together to discuss various topics with casual but serious atmosphere. Latif, (2003:218) argues that Talk Show is a talk show, chat or interactive dialogue that brings guests in the studio to discuss a theme. Through the theme presented to the audience or listeners to find out the information being presented talked about. Freed Wibowo (2007), Talkshow is a series of discussions regarding television programs that raise the discussion of three or more people about an example of a particular social problem in people's lives. So, a Talkshow is not something that actually happened, but a story made by humans. The Talkshow is not something rhetorically so the reader or listener can understand the contents of the story.

Najwa is one of the most popular shows in Indonesia. Najwa Sihab Through Talkshow Movement: Indonesia Needs Young People. A program from TalkshowTV Indonesia Needs Young People, a program from Talkshowin tv.GRID. id-Based on data released by the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2019, Indonesia currently has a total population of 63.82 million people and currently one in four people is young. This figure is both an opportunity and a big challenge for young people in Indonesia. This is because as a generation that dominates the population in Indonesia, young people must be able to make a difference for Indonesia. Therefore, in order to welcome the new decade, digital media Narasi is holding an event entitled Indonesia Needs Young People. The series of events and movements Indonesia Needs Young People are based on four pillar topics namely, caring for the earth, being wise on the internet, popular culture, and human stories.

"Young people must be able to build a culture that brings the context that they are able to contribute to real participation in every solution. With the aim of forming the next generation of leaders, " Najwa Sihab Narasi Co Founder. Young people, according to the figure who is familiarly called Nana, have an important role to play as the engine of change for the nation. Indonesia Needs Young People will be held on Wednesday, 19 February 2020 aArtt Ciputra preneur Jakarta. The event will be packed with a combination of conferences, community talks, moving from exhibitions, and installations

"We want to present a real picture, what happens if young people choose to participate or not participate," said Najwa. This event will present an audio-visual experience about what has happened in the last 10 years in Indonesia, which answers why young people must move from now on. At the event Indonesia Needs Young People, Narrration will also present a celebration

of the ten years of Mata Najwa's journey to guard the country. A special episode of Dekade Mata Najwa entitled "What Can We Do" will be part of the series.

Najwa Sihab and a number of young ministers such as Menparekraf Wishnutama, Minister of BUMN Erick Thohir, and Minister of Education and Culture Nadiem Makarim shared ideas and ideas about what is good for Indonesia in the next 10 years.

The narrative, in implementing Indonesia Needs Young People collaborated with a number of companies and brands such as Gojek, Telkom Indonesia, Telkomsel, Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) and Fitbar.

2.8. Previous Research

There are the previous studies under the same topic related to this research that is read by the writer before conducting to the research. This two studies are briefly explained as follow.

Researchers who discussed deixis used Yule theory. Sitorus, E. (2019) Sitorus, E. (2019). A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Calum Scott "You Are the Reason" International Journal of Science and Qualitative Analysis 5(1), 24. In studied deixis of song lyrics in CalumScott "You Are the Reason". This research used used the qualitative method. The data used to complete this study of song lyrics. From the data analysis taken from this lyric song, the writer found in this song, there 67 words include of kinds of deixis. From the data analysis the writerfound there are three kinds of deixis, they are person deixis is used to point to objects, all pronoun,spatial deixis used to point to a location. Temporal deixis are expressed in time adverbials.

With the different theory, Sari and Zakrimal (2020) in research of an analysis deixis in "Avenger Infinity War Movie". They analyzed types of deixis and the most dominant deixis that appeared in the movie. The data in this study applied the theory of Levinson. This research used a descriptive qualitative research. The data categorized into deixis person, temporal deixis, place

deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. They found that there are 87 person deixis, 31 temporal deixis, 14 place deixis, 21 discourse deixis, and 15 social deixis. Based on 168 data, the most dominant types of deixis is person deixis because most of all character in the Talkshowused person deixis.

Nasution (2018) in investigated deixis in song lyrics of Ed Sheeran's "Divided" album. Analyzed the deixis based on Alan cruise theory (2000). Journal English Language and Literature International Conference (ELLiC) Proceedings. Vol 2 (2018)

This research use descriptive qualitative method because characteristics of phenomena and the data were analyzed using the description. Finally, the writer found that the song writer used such types of deixis include person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis used in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics. Based on discussion, writer found that all deixis found in all songs, personal deixis is the most being found (46 deixis words or 28% the word "I, Me, My, You" dominate all songs. In the second positions temporal deixis is the most being found (43 deixis words or 26%) the word now dominated in all songs. The third positions is Spatial deixis (41 deixis words or 25%)in the fourth position is discourse deixis (20 deixis or 12%) and in the last position is social deixis (15 deixis words or 9 %).

By using a similar theory Wiguna, Rizal Febriza, M. (2020). A Deixis Analysis of Online Newspaper in Jakarta Post . 3(6). In studied deixis in "Maleficent" movie. This study tries to analyze the types of deixis,namely: personal deixis (first, second) and third person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, and discourse deixis. This research only focuses on Talkshowscript. This study aims to determine the types and dominant deixis to determine the types and dominant deixis are used in " "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" ". The results showed that the dominant

person deixis: I, You, We, He, She, because of the result of personal deixis in the film dominant text of the deixis of place, time and discourse.

Yulistiani & Parmawati (2020) in with the Levinson Theory,An Analysis of Deictic Expression In The Article Selected From Detik News about Krakatoa's Mount Disaster 2018 studied deixis in the business Article of the Jakarta Post. Professional Journal of English Education Volume 3, No. 6, November 2020. This research was conducted to determine the deixis in business article in the Jakarta Post. Jakarta Post as one of the Indonesian newspaper. Qualitative descriptive method was used in this study.The data sources are articles on business in the Jakarta Post. After analyzing the data, the writer found that: 1) all types of deixis were found in articles in the Jakarta Post Daily, 2) the dominant type of deixis found in articles in the Jakarta Post was human deixis.

Kusumadewi, et al (2021) An analysis of deixis in Pamungkas'S "One Only" Song Lyrics. Project (Professional Journal of English Education), 3(4),489-49) in also investigated deixis in Pamungkas "One Only" song lyrics. This study aims to analyze the types of deixis used in the lyrics of the song "One Only" and for find the main types of deixis used in song lyrics. The writer choose this song because this song is easy to hear and gets a good response from listeners. This research used qualitative research. The result of this study indicate that in the lyrics of the song "One Only" there are four here are various types of deixis, there are personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis and social deixis. Based on discussion, personal deixis came as the most frequently occuring deixis with 50 deixis words found or 92,6% , the second is spatial deixis (2 deictic words or 3,7%), followed by temporal deixis and social deixis with a percentage of 185% each.

Research is mostly done by the text. Abdulameer, et al (2019) A Pragmatic Analysis of Deixis in a Religious Text. International Journal of English Linguistic, 9(2),292-306. In studied deixis in a religious text. International Journal of English Linguistics; Vol. 9, No. 2; 2019. The research aims to identifying and showing the occurrences of deixis in the religious text. The data source is taken from a religious lecture delivered by Imam John Starling at Queens College on 22/10/2014 about the faith that was taken as a sample. The procedure used in this research is to read and write deixis expressions: deixis of people, place and times. The results showed that person deixis occurred 202 times, place deixis was 11 times and time deixis was only 6 times, which indicates that the most dominant type is person deixis.

Viahapari, et al. (2020) Viahapsari, E., & Parmawati, A. (2020).Analysis The Type Of Deixis In The Main Character On The Movie I Leave My Heart In Lebanon. In also investigated Talkshowwith entitled Analysis the Type of Deixis in the main character on the movie "I leave my heart in Lebanon". This research used the descriptive qualitative methods. This research aims to find the type of deixis in the main character on the "My Heart in Lebanon". Based on data analysis, The writer found 125 data indicating the types of deixis. Deixis in this film is dominated by personal deixis with 102 data.

Moreover Asmarita et al (2020) project (Professional Journal of English Education), 2(5),622-627. in studied deixis in Ridwan Kamil's speech at An Analysis Deixis in Ridwan Kamil's speech At The Asia Africa Conference KAA. This study was conducted by using qualitative approach. The purpose of this study was to analyze the types of deixis and to determine the most dominant type of deixis in Ridwan Kamil's speech at the Asian-African Conference (KAA) on April 24, 2015.From the five types of deixis, in Ridwan Kamil's speech three types of deixis were found deixis namely personal deixis (7 data), time deixis (3 data), and

finally social deixis (1 data). From deixis analysis, it was also revealed that persona deixis as the most dominant type was found about Ridwan Kamil's speech at the Asia-Africa Conference.

With same theory, Retnowaty. et al (2019) with entitled deixis in Donald Trump's speech to UN Assembly. Volume 13 No 2, 2019, Published by English Department Faculty of Languages and Arts of Universitas Negeri Padang in collaboration with Indonesian English Teachers Association (IETA)

 The design of this study is descriptive qualitative design. The aims of this research is to found the deixis from the Trump's Speech. Source of data collection in this research is the text of Donald Trump's Speech to UN General Assembly done in 2018. Based on the data analysis, the writer found five kinds of deixis in Donald Trump's Speech at the UN General Assembly,namely person deixis, spatial/place deixis, temporal/time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The number of deixis in this utterance is 344 utterances. The most widely used deixis by Donald Trump is personal deixis with frequency of 279 (81,10%).

Yulistiani, et al (2018) An Analysis of Deictic Expression in The Article Selected from Detik news About Krakatoa's Mount Disaster (Vol. 3, Issue 6). In also research deictic expression in the article selected from detik news about Krakatoa's Mount Disaster 2018. This study reports the findings of investment study deixis in a selected article from detik news. This study aims to determine the deictic expressions contained the selected articles. That the methodology used by the writer is descriptive qualitative and uses content analysis to analyze deictic expressions in the article. The finding of this study indicate that there are three types of deictic the expressions contained in detik news selected articles, there are personal deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Based on the result of the study, it is known that knowing the

expressions of deictic in the selected article, it will help everyone who reads the article, will have a better understanding and article points will reach the audience.

Pasaribu, A. N., Saragih, E., & Gea, A. (2021). research about politeness in the "Thesis Consultation by WhatsApp: Do Lecturers and Students Apply Different Strategies?". Journal of English Language Studies. Vol. 5 No. 2 (2023). Politeness is a type of attitude that must be maintained when communicating for social interaction between speakers to be well established. In contrast, ignoring the principle of politeness will offend the parties involved in the communication (Brown & Levinson, 1987). The research was conducted at undergraduate English Program, University of HKBP Nommensen, Medan. The study aims to highlight the politeness strategies practiced by undergraduate students during their thesis consultation with their supervisor. The collected data were then analysed based on the politeness strategies developed by Brown & Levinson (1987). With the technique combination of qualitative and quantitative research (Creswell, 2009). The qualitative method was applied to allow the codification and interpretation of the WhatsApp texts from the lecturerstudents communication. On the other hand, quantitative method was employed to serve the statistical analysis of the data (Eshghinejad & Moini, 2016). The result of this study show that the four politeness strategies are found in 50 records of WhatsApp communication between the lecturer and the thesis consultation students.

Putri et al (2018) in research about the deixis in the novel "The Fault in Our Stars" by john Green. Jurnal Humanis, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Unud, Vol 22.3 Agustus 2018: 697-703. The Analysis of Deixis in the Novel The Fault In Our Stars by John Green.

Deixis is a study to describe the relationship between language and context in the structure of language itself. The aims of this study are 1) to identity and identify the types of deixis in

the "Fault in Our Stars"novel (2) to analyze the function of each type of deixis contained in the Fault in Our Stars novel. The data was collected by using the method of documentation and observation with the technique of reading and taking notes. Qualitative methods is used to analyze the data and the method is descriptive technique. The method of presenting the results of data is descriptive method and is carried out with an argumentative technique.The result showed that there are three types of deixis found in John Green's novel "The Fault in Our Stars ", namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

Nisa et al (2020) in investigated context meaning of deixis soundtracks lyric of "The Greatest Showman" movie. Journal of English Language Literature and Teaching. Vol. 4, No. 1, April 2020 PP 41-55, Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika Jakarta. The authors use qualitative descriptive method to analyze deixis in two the lyrics of "The Greatest Showman", they are biggest show and here I am. The results of the analysis found that there are five kinds of deixis in the two lyrics;people deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis,and social deixis. That function show that deixis provides information and give refers to the word deixis. This analysis is important to understand the speakers intent in the song by using context deixis.

Minkhatunnakkriyah et al (2021), An Analysis of Deixis on Comment Speech by Indonesian Diplomat in United Nation (PBB) 75th. General Assembly Meeting 2020. VELES Voices of English Language Education Society, 5(1). 46-53. also did research deixis on comment speech by Indonesian Diplomat in United Nation (PBB) 75th General Assembly Meeting 2020. This study investigates deixis and its context used by diplomats and representatives from Indonesia of human rights cases of Vanuatu and Papua. The results of this study show thirty-five deixis of speaking Indonesian Diplomat. There are twenty-three personal deixis consisting of the first,second and third persons, seven spatial deixis, and five temporal deixis. Personal deixis is

generally conveyed by the grammatical type of the person, which replaces personal pronouns such as community, appropriate names, and individual pronouns combine.

Hidayah (2019) A. Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Back to You by Selena Gomes. Surakarta English and Literature Journal, 2(2),47-55. In studied deixis of song lyrics in "Back to You" by Selena Gomes. The objective of this study is to find the deixis in the lyrics of "Back to You" by Selena Gomes. This study used a descriptive qualitative method.The result of this research is the lyrics of the song "Back to You" using all types of deixis. People describe what almost happens in every "Back to You "song. There are 45 data deixis persona,consisting of first, second, and third-person deixis. Besides, other types like time deixis (2 data) and place deixis (1 data) also appear in the song back to you. Most of the personal deixis in Back to You's lyrics refer to the conversation itself, which is encoded by first-person singular deixis such as "I and My". While for the first plural person deixis.

In addition, Dwipayani, et al (2020) Deixis found in Movie Script Sing. Kulturistik: Jurnal Bahasa dan Budaya, 4(1), 44-45. In studied deixis found in movie script "Sing". The data were classified based on the types to Levinson's Theory(1983). Then analyzed the type, word class and use of deixis in the film sing. In collecting data used the observation method. First, the writer watched the film from observing the subtitles in the film.Then the selected data is quoted and classified according to the type of deixis. Based on the results of the analysis, five types of deixis were found, namely personal deixis (convering I, my, me, she, her, his, he, we, you, them), time deixis (including now), place deixis (including here), discourse deixis (including this, that), and social deixis (including mother and grandfather).

Based on the previous research above, it can be said that they focus on analyzing the types and interpretations of deixis. All of these previous studies serve as references for the writer to

conduct research. Previous studies are useful to broaden and deepen the theory that used in the research to be carried out. These previous studies can also be a source of inspiration that help the writer can also examine what advantages and disadvantages there are to developing and producing new research.

The difference between this research and previous research is on the function and influence of deixis used in language. From previous research, there is no writer who analyzed the realized of deixis used in Talkshow and their effect on the whole meaning. Then, the writer fill the gap by analyzing the realization of deixis used in the Talkshow and describes the effect of deixis on the overall meaning. The writer hopes help readers understand the function of deixis in Talkshow easily and deixis effect itself.

2.9. Conceptual Framework

This research begins with an understanding of the concept of deixis theory. In this conceptual framework, it can be seen the parts to be studied, which using deixis. The writer examined the deixis contained in the "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" "Talkshow. The problem that become the benchmark for the author are: the types and functions of each part of the deixis. According to Yule (1996:9) stated that there are some categories of deixis, there are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. The data is "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" Talkshow script. This research use the qualitative method. The data use to complete this study in dialog. From the result of this study, it can be seen the type of deixis in movie, and function of deixis. An explanation of how this research will be conducted is presented in the following chapters with a conceptual.

Conceptual Framework
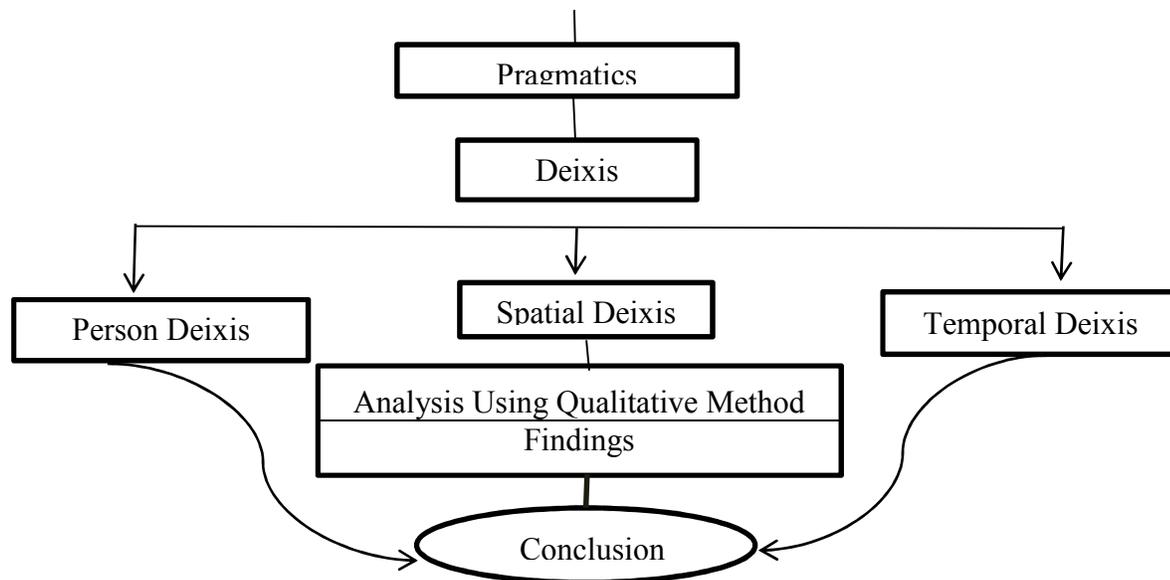
An Analysis of Deixis in Indonesian Youth Talkshow Script

Pragmatics

Deixis

Person Deixis   Spatial Deixis   Temporal Deixis

Analysis Using Qualitative Method
Findings

Conclusion

Figure 2.9 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research Design

This research did apply a descriptive qualitative research method. According to Creswell (2016), qualitative research is a type of research that explores and understands meaning in a number of individuals or groups of people originating from social problems. This research conducted used a qualitative descriptive design with a case study to find out the expression of meaning in the "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow"   Talkshow Script.

Qualitative research is defined as a research method which data are in the form of words or pictures instead of numbers. As the writer would do, namely research on the expression of the meaning of language in a conversation and the data provided is in the form of words.

Research is interested in process, meaning, understand gained through words. Qualitative research used to establish the existence of phenomena by explicitly describing them. The qualitative research refers to research produces descriptive data : people own language, or spoken word and also observable behaviors. So, descriptive qualitative research is a method

which ha goal to make a description of situation, condition, phenomenon and intend to accumulative data, this research use descriptive qualitative research to describe deixis on dialog of "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" .

3.2. The Source of Data

In this study, the writer did analyze the deixis of the dialog entitled "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" Talkshow directed by Najwa Sihab. Data from this research is a dialog from script of Talkshow based the main characters in the form of a speech which consists of: deixis which is categorized into three types based on Yule's theory. The data source is taken from the internet.

3.3. Technique of Data Collection

In this study, the writer uses data from the script in the "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow". And the writer takes the data in the following way:

1. Searching from transcript "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" Talkshow.

2. Listening the "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow" Talkshow transcript

3. Underlining the deixis of words

4. Grouping the deixis based on the type.

3.4. Technique of Data Analysis

In this study, after all the data is collected, the next steps is analyzing the data. The procedures of analysis the data are:

1. Classifying the types of deixis according to their meaning, namely person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis

2. Analyzing the data and giving explanation.

3. Counting the kinds of deixis used in Talkshow of "Pemuda Indonesia Talkshow"

4. Finding out the most dominant kinds of deixis as the result.

5..Drawing conclusion from the result of the analysis.