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*, *merek* 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) kita, kami (plural) | 56.45%
2 | Second person deixis | kamu, kau, -mu, lu/elu | 25.26%
3 | Third person deixis | dia, -nya (singular) mereka (plural) | 18.27%

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Possessive adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sule: …Sebelum <em>saya</em> melanjutkan omongan <em>saya</em>, <em>kami</em> persilahkan untuk duduk.</td>
<td>Sebelum <em>saya</em> Kami persilahkan (plural)</td>
<td>Omongan <em>saya</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andre: Dan inilah dia bintang tamu <em>kita</em>, Dona Harun.</td>
<td>Bintang tamu <em>kita</em> (plural)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dona Harun: aku juga begitu tu dulu beberapa, jadi proses terpuruknya itu dari lima tahun yang lalu…ya kalau kita ga ikhlas ya susah. Aku juga begitu tu Ya kalau kita ga ikhlas ya susah.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sule: ih, terasa, pas begitu gua megang, hati gua terasa dicubit-cubit. Pas begitu gua megang</td>
<td>Hati gua terasa dicubit-cubit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sule: tapi bener, istri saya juga begitu, kalau dirumah lagi mengandung ga mau Ga mau liat saya Istri saya juga begitu Alhmdulliah anak saya bagus semua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
liat saya.
…Alhamdulillah anak saya bagus semua.

7 Sule: jadi bini gua, pengen gua baca koran sambil jalan-jalan ga pakek ape-ape ndre.
Pengen gua baca koran
Jadi bini gua

Table 2. Second person deixis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>no</th>
<th>sentences</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Possessive adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mang Saswi: itu ikan hiu yang kemarin kamu belik. Sule: iya</td>
<td>Kemarin kamu belik</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sule: siapa ini? Mang saswi: ah, kamu mah suka lupa.</td>
<td>Ah, kamu mah suka lupa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dona: Tapi bukan istri kamu aja lek…</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bukan istri kamu aja lek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Sentences</td>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andre: Dia ngebelain diet, mengecilkan diet</td>
<td>Dia ngebelain</td>
<td>Dia ngebelain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2 | Andre: Dulu waktu istrinya hamil…  
Sule: ini dia paling paham… | Ini dia paling paham | Dulu waktu istrinya hamil |
| 3 | Babe: …wah sekarang gila karirnya sekarang bisa nge host bisa dia terakhir juga main film ya kang ya. | Dia terakhir juga | Wah sekarang gila karirnya |
| 4 | Andre: sebenarnya kesuksesan seseorang bukan dinilai ketika dia sudah menjadi sukses, tapi adalah nilai ketika dia memperjuangkan dari nol untuk mencapai kesuksesan itu. | Dinilai ketika dia sudah menjadi kaya  
Tapi adalah nilai ketika dia menperjuangkan an |  |
| 5 | Dona: Mungkin mereka juga liat aku  
| | mereka juga liat aku | |
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 melanjutkan omongan 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 tamu kita, Dona 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


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*” as the possessive adjective.
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:* *aku* juga begitu tu dulu beberapa, jadi proses terpuruknya itu dari lima tahun yang lalu. …ya kalau kita 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 saya juga begitu, kalau dirumah lagi mengandung ga mau liat saya. ...Alhamdulillah anak saya 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 *saya* 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 *saya*” is categorized as the first person deixis which classified as the object. And the last deictic word *Saya* in “makanya alhamdulillah anak *saya* 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 *Andre*.

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 \textit{kamu} is functioned to indicate \textit{Sule} as the addressee in the conversation above. It is used by \textit{Mang Saswi} because in the video of \textit{Ini Talk show}, he has a role as the uncle of \textit{Sule} which means that he was older than \textit{Sule}. It sound normal if it used by older people than us, but it would be disrespectful if it used by \textit{Sule} to communicate with \textit{Mang Saswi}. So choosing the right variation based on the right situation.

The word \textit{kamu} is not different from the other pronoun that used by Indonesian people, such as \textit{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 \textit{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

\textit{Sule: siapa ini?}
\textit{Mang saswi: ah, kamu mah suka lupa.}

It can be seen that the underlined word \textit{kamu} is second person deixis. It is classified as subject which refers to \textit{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 \textit{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 isteri *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. Mamaku 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 lu* 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 lu 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: *Dia* ngebelain diet, mengecilkan badanya sampai kadang-kadang udah tinggal tulang. Sebenama *dia* 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 istrinya 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 karinya sekarang bisa nge host bisa dia 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

André: sebenarnya kesuksesan seseorang bukan dinilai ketika dia sudah menjadi sukses, tapi adalah nilai ketika dia memperjuangkan dari nol untuk mencapai kesuksesan itu.

André 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 André 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 mereka juga liat aku begini, katanya artis, tapi dandan cuma 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.