CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, problems identification, the purpose of the study, limitations of the study, and benefits of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a vital component of communication in any conversation, whether in movies, on the radio, or talk shows. Although the language is used to communicate, the speech conveyed by the speaker to the listener is sometimes confusing. Sometimes speakers and listeners have a different sense to understand the information uttered by speakers and listened to by listeners. This can lead to miscommunication problems regarding the meaning of words related to the context of the situation between speaker and listener. In this case, context is critical for listeners to understand what the speaker means.

Pragmatics is the piece of linguistics that deals with the use of language and the context of an utterance or speech. According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. Thus, pragmatics is a discipline that is important in interpreting the meaning of conversational speech, sentences, and the meaning of language interactions between speakers and listeners. As a discipline of linguistics, pragmatics includes various topics, including cooperative principle, presupposition, implicature, speech act, and deixis.

Yule (1996:9) says deixis is one of the most fundamental things humans perform with utterances, and it means that "pointing" is a deictic expression. According to Yule's (1996) theory, there are three types of deixis: person, spatial, and temporal deixis. Since deixis is the most basic thing in a conversation, deixis might be easily found in a talk show. The talk show is a source of many points of view from speakers that we can get as viewers. Therefore, this study discussed the deixis found and used in a talk show.

The data source for this study is the talk show *The Late Late Show with James Cordon*. It aired on the CBS TV channel and also on the personal YouTube channel of *The Late Late Show with James Corden*, with 26.9 million subscribers. James Corden hosted *The Late Late Show* since 2014 to the present. Based on the writer's observation of watching all the episodes that are aired, the episode entitled *Social Media is Tearing Society Apart, but Getting Us Free Clothes* is the episode that contains the most deixis. In this episode, it is told that at the beginning of the talk show James Corden gave a welcome to the audience and also the crew in the studio. After that, James Corden asked how the crew was doing one by one while asking random questions. In the middle of the talk show, James Corden read some of the news that went viral at the time to the viewers who watched this episode until the end of the show. This episode contains a lot of deixis since in this episode there are no guest stars and only conversations between James Corden and the crew which shows a habit of James Corden being blunt, as the example:

They *don't pay* ***us*** *the big bucks to sit around* (**at minute 00.10.06**)

These are just a few examples of deixis from James Corden's utterances. In that sentence, the words *they* and *us* refer to the type of person deixis. The research of deixis found in the talk show is fascinating to analyze since the utterances of James Corden in this episode contained many deixis meanings that would not be known if we had not analyzed them before. Moreover, this topic is essential to be discussed because having learned and researched the deixis in this talk show can help viewers who do not understand the utterances of James Corden in the talk show *The Late Late Show*.

1.2 Problems of the Study

According to the preceding problem, the research problem could be organized as follows:

1. What types of deixis are used in the talk show *The Late Late Show with James Corden?*
2. What is the function of each deixis type found in the talk show *The Late Late Show with James Corden?*

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The investigation's goal is to find solutions to the study's problems above, thus the study's objective could be mentioned as follows:

1. To find out the types of deixis used in the talk show *The Late Late Show with James Corden*
2. To find out the function of each deixis type in the talk show *The Late Late Show with James Corden*

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The range of this study is confined to discovering different types of deixis and figuring out the function of each deixis type utilized in *The Late Late Show with James Cordon*. The writer chose an episode entitled *Social Media is Tearing Society Apart, But Getting Us Free Clothes*. The writer only examines the utterances of James Corden, who is the host of the program *The Late Late Show with James Cordon* in this episode. Types and each function of deixis are classified by using theories of deixis by Yule (1996). According to Yule (1996), deixis is separated into three categories: person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Thus, Yule's (1996) deixis theory is used to help answer both problems in this study.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research is significant for understanding what pragmatics is, particularly regarding the deixis found in The Late Late Show with James Corden. From this research, to complement learning and understanding about deixis, the researcher hopes the findings of this examination can contribute to:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the result of this research can enrich and develop a theoretical perspective on pragmatics, especially on the study of deixis. Furthermore, this study can be used as a reference for other researchers working on the same topic.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this research was written to help the reader or the general public understand and enjoy this talk show by recognizing the function and types of deixis seen on *The Late Late Show with James Corden.*.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

The writer discusses this chapter's relevant literature review, concepts, and theories. The presentation of relevant theories is used to find answers to research problems. In addition, some related literature also helps in this writing to obtain supporting information for this research.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The researcher has previously done multiple deixis studies. The reviews of those studies are as follows.

The first related study is Berliani (2019), "Deictic expressions in *The Ellen DeGeneres Show.*" In this study, the theory of Renkema (1993) and Levinson (1983) are used to investigate the various categories of deixis and forms of deixis usage. This study aims to explore various sorts of deixis and how they are used in *the Ellen DeGeneres show*. The research employs a qualitative method in data analysis by employing descriptive analysis. The writer analyzes the utterances as information is taken from five videos on *the Ellen DeGeneres show* that have the most visitors and taken from *The Ellen Show* YouTube Channel in November 2018. The findings of this study reveal that the writer discovers 210 facts. Although there are multiple varieties of deixis in a single phrase, there are 202 data points in person deixis, 10 data points in time deixis, 13 data points in place deixis, 16 data points in gestural, and 9 data points in symbolic. This study concluded that deixis incorporates several aspects from other language studies,

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such as pronouns, tenses, prepositions, adverbs, and many more. The use of deixis in any linguistic activity, particularly in communication such as a talk show, is unquestionably essential. This is significant because there is deixis in every single statement sentence.

The writer found that the differences between both studies are different theories and research problems. At the same time, the similarities are the same topic discussed deixis and the same data source as choosing talk shows. However, previous research used a different talk show entitled, *The Ellen DeGeneres Show*. The previous research contribution to this research is as a reference to how to find deixis in talk shows and investigate deixis in talk shows. This previous research is very useful and helpful for conducting this research.

The next following study is a thesis done by Sari (2020) entitled "An Analysis of Deixis in *Avenger Infinity War Movie."* Levinson's (1983) theory was employed to assess the data in this research. The goal of this research is to identify the categories of deixis and the *Avengers: Infinity War movie's* most dominant deixis. The descriptive qualitative research approach was used in this study. Researchers obtained data using non-participative techniques and observational methods. The writer found a total of 168 deixis variables. Based on these findings, 87 person deixis, 31 samples of temporal deixis, 14 samples of place deixis, 21 samples of discourse deixis, and 15 samples of social deixis were discovered. Based on 168 data points, the most common deixis seen in this study is person deixis. This is since most of the characters in the movie use person deixis.

The writer found that the differences between both studies are different theories and data sources. Previous studies used only the Levinson (1983) theory and this study used Yule's (1996) theory. At the same time, the similarities are the method of the study. The contribution of previous research is an example in determining the research steps.

The last study is a journal by Minkhatunnakhriyah, Hidayat, and Alek (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Deixis on Comment Speech by Indonesian Diplomats at the United Nations (PBB) *75th General Assembly Meeting 2020."* The data source of this study was the comment speech of an Indonesian diplomat, consisting of three types of deixis based on Levinson's (1983) and Yule's (1996) theories. This study aims to analyze the deixis contextually used by Indonesian diplomats in speech. The method which was used in this study was descriptive qualitative. This study investigates deixis and its context, used by diplomats and representatives from Indonesia, Silvany Pasaribu, on human rights cases in Vanuatu and Papua. The data was analyzed through several processes, the researchers first collected all deictic expressions found in transcription and then classified the deictic words into each category of deixis. The result of this study shows 35 deixis from the comment speech of an Indonesian diplomat. There was 23 personal deixis consisting of a first, second, and third person, 7 spatial deixis, and 5 temporal deixis.

The writer found that the differences between this study and the article mentioned above are different theories and different data sources. Previous studies used Levinson's (1983) and Yule's (1996) theories, while this study only used

Yule's (1996) theory. The previous research contributions to this research show the role of finding the data, such as how to prepare the data for analysis, investigate person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis, and how Yule's (1996) theory is practically equally applied.

2.2 Concepts

In this study, several keywords related to the topic were identified. The keywords helped analyze the data for research. They are Deixis and the Talk Show.

2.2.1 Deixis

According to Yule (1996: 9), deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means "pointing via" language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this "pointing" is called a deictic expression. Furthermore, deixis indicates something in the speaker and listener's current time, location, and context via utterance. As a result, everyone uses the deixis expression to point to anything in their head.

2.2.2 Talk Show

According to Shattuc (2014), the talk show is a style predicated on active audience reaction, not silent and anonymous voyeurism. In this case, talk shows encourage people to engage in active conversation. According to Timberg and Erler (2010: 3), other programs, such as soap operas, news, and game shows, are

not created in the same way as talk shows. The host's personality determines the show's tone, which also establishes the show's "trademark." Talk shows provide a high level of entertainment focusing on a specific topic, but with a light touch and valuable information. According to both definitions, a talk show is a program that features a discussion or an exchange of opinions between two people to provide entertainment and important information to viewers.

2.3 Theories

The theory used in this study is Yule's (1996) deixis theory. Yule's (1996) theory was used to cover the two problems that emerged in this study. This theory is used to classify the types of deixis found and to find out the deixis function contained in each James Cordon word on the Late Late Show with James Cordon.

2.3.1 Deixis

Yule (1995: 9) argues that the term "deixis" originated from an ancient Greek term that implies "to demonstrate or point." In other words, contextual information is lexical and grammatical information that refers to specific elements such as locations, times, and objects. Deixis is a term or phrase whose meaning varies depending on the context in which it is spoken. A deictic expression is a verbal form required to indicate the "point" of a dialogue. The initial assertions voiced by humans while learning the language used to identify individuals are called person deixis (*I, you,…*). Location through spatial deixis (*here, there*), and time through temporal deixis (*now, then,...*).

2.3.2 The Categories of Deixis

In categorizing the kind of deixis, it is used the theories of deixis by Levinson (1996). Deixis by Yule (1996), divided into 3 aspects: person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

2.3.2.1 Person Deixis

Yule (1996:10) says that the choice of one form will certainly communicative something (not directly said) about the speaker's view of his or her relationship with the addressee. Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division exemplified by the pronouns for the first person (*I*), second person (*you*), and third person (*he, she,* or *it*). Person deixis occurs as a singular or plural pronoun and serves as a subject, object, or possessive pronoun.

The person pronouns *I* and *we* are said to be in the first person. The speaker uses the singular person deixis to refer to him/herself, and the plural person deixis refers to a group of people covering the speaker. *I* belong to the singular category, and *we* belong to the plural category. In English, a potential ambiguity in uses *we* allow two different interpretations. There is an exclusive *we,* speaker plus other(s), excluding addressee and an inclusive *we,* speaker and addressee included. *You* is categorized into the second person, which refers to the addressee. *You* can be used to both the singular and plural depending on the context. Third person pronouns are consequently distal forms in terms of person deixis. Using a third person form, where a second person form would be possible, is one way of communicating distance and non familiarity. In deictic terms,

singular third-person person pronouns *he/him, she/her* indicate gender distinctions. Third-person pronouns, which say more or less about the referent, do not include the speaker or listener. The explanation of a gender distinction uses pronouns correctly. *He* refers to something that is perceived as male, and she refers to something that is perceived as female, and *it* refers to something that is perceived as non-human. The use of third-person pronouns depends on the listener's ability to interpret them. Thus, the third person can be called speaker orientation.

2.3.2.2 Spatial Deixis

The relative distance between people and objects can be applied to spatial deixis. Yule (1996:12) states spatial deixis shows a critical thing to remember. Physical and mental can also improve through the location of the speaker. Spatial deixis is the word that refers to the place in the speech event. There are, *this* and *that* (demonstrative pronouns) and *here* and *there* (demonstrative adverb). Most languages distinguish between proximal (near the speaker) and distal (non-proximal, occasionally close recipient). Demonstratives (such as this vs. that in English) and deictic adverbs of place are commonly used to indicate such distinctions (in English, here vs. there).

English already has a severely flawed place system with phrases like proximal and distal. The proximate phrase here is similar to "position relative near the speaker," and it indicates "very remote from the speaker." It is critical to understand that relative proximity is controlled by context. It could be a small

position, less than a meter or more from where the speaker is standing. Consider the following illustration:

1. James Cordon speaking to the audience: *I'm so sorry she's **here.***

   (At minute 00.08.41)

2. James Cordon requests the audience: *I'm not **there** on twrirt…*

   (At minute 00.15.21)

Based on these two sentences, it is clear that James Corden and the audience have a specific position code. It is critical to understand that distance is the underlying pragmatic basis of spatial deixis.

2.3.2.3 Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is widely utilized in temporal deixis adverbs that appear intense (such as *now, then*, and *next week* in English). According to Yule (1996:15), English has two basic forms of tenses there are present and past tense. There is a clear range concerning the time at which a speech is produced. The present and past tense in temporal deixis distinguish proximal and distal forms, as shown in the example below.

(x) *I live here **now.***

(y) *I lived there **then**.*

If someone expresses (x), it suggests that the deictic core is near to him/her or is judged proximal since he/she is still related to the current context in which the speech was made, or the scenario is still happening. However, (y) indicates that the situation no longer exists. In the proximal form, the present tense is used,

while the past tense is used in the distal form. It is vital to note that the distant or distal can be used to represent not only separation from time but also a distance from reality in temporal deixis. For example, if someone says, *I gave him a hilarious dog last week,* her point of *last week* is the week preceding the present week. What is going on is now indicated by the usage of the proximal form. In contrast to now, the distal phrase refers to both past and future times concerning the speaker's current circumstances. All of the expressions are based on the interpretations of those who were present when the relevant speech was delivered.

2.3.3 Function of Deixis

According to Yule's theory (1995: 10), the function of deixis is a point. Pointing here is to point to a thing or person, as we call them "person deixis." The function of person deixis refers to the thing or person who is the speaker in an utterance. Person deixis is divided into three parts: first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. The function of first person deixis is the word that refers to the speaker him or herself as the sender of the message. The function of second person deixis is the word that refers to the addressee as the listener or recipient of the message. The function of third person deixis is the word that refers to someone who is neither speaker nor addressee. The function of spatial deixis is the word that refers to or points to the speaker's location. It could be in the proximal (close to the speaker) or distal (away from the speaker). And the last is the function of temporal deixis, which is the word that refers to the time when an utterance was done.