

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the summary of the findings and discussions briefly. It is then followed by the suggestions for further study relating to person deixis in talk shows.

5.1 Conclusion

The study examines (1) the use of person deixis in *Bukan Empat Mata* and *Show Imah* talk shows, and (2) person deixis contribution toward the structure of *Bukan Empat Mata* and *Show Imah* talk shows.

It is found that first person deixis is mostly used in both talk shows (*Bukan Empat Mata* 58.1% and *Show Imah* 57.7%) due to the contents of the conversation are questions and answers about self-experiences, comments, and feelings. It is followed by the second person (*Bukan Empat Mata* 34.9% and *Show Imah* 32.5%) and third person deixis (*Bukan Empat Mata* 7.0% and *Show Imah* 9.8%). The dominant use of first person deixis was triggered by some probable reasons such as to avoid insulting third parties by using self exploitation, and to gain shared-knowledge among interlocutors and audiences of the talk shows. The use of first person deixis is also useful to create humor by avoiding insulting third parties and using “apparent contradiction”. Furthermore, this is the detail of person deictic expressions that were found in both talk shows. Participants in *Bukan Empat Mata* talk show used first person deictic expressions such as *saya, kita, aku, ku, my, gue/gua, I, me, kami*, noun phrase functioning as pronoun (*tante, nya/my*), second person deictic expressions such as *kamu, dirimu, lu/elu, -mu, you, anda*, vocatives (*mas, ibu/bu, bro, pak*), noun phrase functioning as pronoun (*-nya*), and third person deictic expressions such as *dia, mereka, them*, then participants in *Show Imah* talk show used first person deictic expressions such as *saya, aku, kita, abdi, gue, kami, urang*, noun phrase functioning as pronoun

(*ndoro*, *-nya/my*), second person deictic expressions such as *kamu*, *sampeyan*, *lu/elu/elo*, *kowe*, *kau*, vocatives (*mas*, *nya/nyonya*, *mba*, *bapak*), noun phrase functioning as pronoun (*aa*, *neng*) and third person deictic expressions such as *dia*, *mereka*, and *-Nya (God)*, noun phrase functioning as pronoun (*-e*. *-nya/her*, *mbak ayu*, *ndoro*, *nya/him*, *nyonya*).

It is also found that person deixis contributes to the structure of the talk shows whether in the opening, body, or closing part. The contribution of such deixis is to make the whole talk show more humorous, dynamic, and attractive. It is because the deictic expressions which were used in every part of the talk shows varied ranging from formal to intimate style. However, there is a difference in the opening part of both talk shows in which *Bukan Empat Mata* with wider range of audiences used the formal and familiar person deixis in order to gain shared-knowledge among interlocutors and studio audiences or to make clear the references, while *Show Imah* with more local studio audiences and also local atmosphere used person deixis in local variety of language such as Javanese and Sundanese. Furthermore, this judgment still need further research to make sure the validity.

Overall, it can be said that variety of language use is very important in the talk shows and it shows the politeness among the interlocutors and audiences. The realization of such politeness can be seen through the use of polite and formal deictic expressions to address interlocutors. The expressions such as *saya*, *kita*, vocatives (*mas*, *ibu/bu*, *bro*, *pak/ bapak*, *nya/nyonya*, *mba*), and noun phrases functioning as pronoun (*tante*, *nya/my*, *-nya*, *ndoro*, *aa*, *neng*, *-e*. *-nya/her*, *mbak ayu*, *ndoro*, *nya/him*, *nyonya*).

5.2 Suggestion

This section provides several suggestions on the basis of delimitation of the present study. First, this study focuses only on talk shows in Indonesia TV channels. Further study may conduct a comparative study of talk shows, namely

Inka Noor Aulia, 2014

Person deixis in bukan empat mata and show Imah talk shows

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

TV talk show in Indonesia and abroad. Second, the study only concerns verbal language. Further study may consider other semiotic resources such as gesture. Third, this study employs manual text analysis. Further study may use corpus linguistics tools such as python for analyzing the data.

Inka Noor Aulia, 2014

Person deixis in bukan empat mata and show Imah talk shows

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu