



DEIXIS EXPRESSION BY MAGDALENA HOELLER IN TED TALKS CHANNEL

Nayla Nurul Alifa Azzahra¹, Irgaida Zahra Salsabila², Paramita Kusumawardhani³
Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika^{1,2,3}

naylaazzahra815@gmail.com¹, irgaidazahra15@gmail.com²

Received: (October 2025)

Accepted: (November 2025)

Published : (December 2025)

Abstract

This study investigates the types and functions of deixis used in the TED Talk “Why Love is Harder in a Second Language (2025)”. The research aims to identify and interpret the deictic expressions based on Levinson’s (1983) classification, which includes five types of deixis: person, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse deixis. Using a descriptive-qualitative method, the researchers analyzed the transcript of the speech and identified sentences containing deictic elements. The results reveal that all five types of deixis are present in the speech with varying frequencies. Person deixis appears most dominantly through the speaker’s use of I, you, and we, which serve to build rapport, establish participant roles, and create an inclusive atmosphere. Spatial deixis is used metaphorically rather than physically to guide the audience through conceptual and emotional spaces within the narrative. Temporal deixis organizes the sequence of events and highlights contrasts between past and present experiences. Social deixis indexes interpersonal relationships and cultural identities, while discourse deixis contributes to textual cohesion by referring to earlier or upcoming parts of the speech. Overall, the findings demonstrate that deixis plays an essential role in shaping meaning, constructing narrative flow, and supporting intercultural communication in speech. This study suggests that further research explore deixis in various digital communication contexts to better understand how reference and orientation operate in contemporary discourse.

Keywords: interpretation of deixis, Speech, TED conference, type of deixis

INTRODUCTION

Language is not only a tool for communication but also a means to express context, identity, and the relationship between speakers and listeners. According to Levinson (1983), pragmatics is the study of how people use language in context. It explores how speakers and listeners interpret and convey meaning beyond the literal words and structures of the sentences. Language helps us understand what other words mean, especially in speeches, where the speaker's choice of words, structure, and delivery guide the audience in interpreting the intended message. In a speech, language is used not just to inform, but also to persuade, inspire, or influence emotions. This shows that meaning is not fixed. It depends on how language is used in real-time communication, particularly in spoken form. Speeches delivered by influential and well-known figures are valuable sources of knowledge that can inspire and motivate others (Bunyarang, 2022). Such speeches often encourage people to develop positive mindsets and attitudes. Through carefully chosen language, speakers express their beliefs, thoughts, and ideologies to the wider public. Therefore, a powerful speech reflects the speaker’s skill in using language to communicate ideas, viewpoints, values, and aspirations that can influence the audience and create a lasting impact. Speech has functions for three things that are often done by a lot of politicians, persuading others to support our willingness to volunteer, providing insight or information on other people, and making others happy with an entertaining speech to make others happy and satisfied with the Speech we delivered (Manik, 2023). In studying deixis, speeches like these are important materials because they reveal how speakers use language to connect themselves with their audience, refer to events, time, or place, and convey meaning clearly within a particular situation.

The concept of deixis refers to words or phrases, such as this, here, you, and now, whose meanings depend entirely on the context of utterance (Yule, 1996). As noted by Yule, “Deictic expressions point to persons, places or times relative to the speaker’s position in the speech event” (Yule, 1996). In other words, deixis serves as an indexical device that connects language to its communicative situation.

The significance of deixis in English and in language in general is evident for two main reasons. First, deixis is a universal linguistic feature that appears pervasively across languages, as shown by numerous corpus-based studies indicating its frequent occurrence in everyday communication (Alkhaldeh, 2022). Second, deixis has attracted considerable scholarly attention and has been analyzed in a wide range of languages, genres, and text types from multiple theoretical perspectives. This widespread interest reflects the crucial role deixis plays in linking language to its context of use. It helps speakers and listeners identify who is involved, when events occur, and where they take place.

(Čerņevska, 2021) points out, the meaning of linguistic elements is interconnected with the context of their use, and the interpretation of deictic expressions depends on the identification of the speech event. This shows that deixis not only enhances our understanding of linguistic structure but also deepens our awareness of how meaning is constructed and interpreted in communication. In academic discourse, particularly in the analysis of speeches or written texts, deixis provides valuable insight into how speakers position themselves, address their audience, and create shared reference points that support clarity, persuasion, and coherence.

Deixis involves utilizing a verbal word to “point” to a contextual discourse entity or quality. (Widianti, 2024.) In other words, deixis functions as a linguistic tool that connects the structure of language with the surrounding context of communication. It allows speakers to refer to people, places, objects, and time in relation to the moment of speaking. (Wayan et al., 2020) Words such as *I, you, here, there, now, and then* gain their meaning only when interpreted within a specific context. This context-dependent nature makes deixis an essential aspect of pragmatics, as it helps establish shared understanding between the speaker and the listener.

Furthermore, deixis is not merely about reference (Safi, 2025). It also reflects how speakers construct social relationships, express attitudes, and organize discourse. Through the use of personal, spatial, temporal, discourse, and social deixis, speakers can shape how messages are interpreted, guiding the audience’s focus and framing meaning in ways that serve communicative or even ideological purposes. Therefore, analyzing deixis provides a deeper understanding of how language operates dynamically within real-life interaction and how meaning is co-constructed through contextual clues.

Another example of deixis use in public speaking can be seen in President Joko Widodo’s speech at the plenary meeting of the Istana Negara Republik Indonesia in 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic. In that speech, the President expressed strong criticism of his ministers for their performance. A study by Ritonga, (2023) analyzed this speech using a descriptive qualitative approach with video data from the Kompas TV YouTube channel. The findings revealed 101 utterances containing deixis, which were categorized into five types: person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis. The research concluded that deixis plays an essential role in emphasizing the speaker’s stance and conveying contextual meaning in formal communication.

Similarly, a study on Lera Boroditsky’s TED Talk, “*How Language Changes the Way We Think?*” by (Ningsih, 2022), highlighted the importance of analyzing deixis in formal speeches. The research identified six categories of deixis: person, place, time, social, discourse, and emotional deixis, and showed that each deictic expression carries meaning depending on the situational and contextual factors of the speech. Recognizing these expressions allows for a deeper understanding of the speaker’s intentions and how audience engagement is managed through linguistic cues.

Building upon these insights, the present study focuses on the deixis expressions used by Magdalena Hoeller in her TED Talk. TED Talks provide a compelling platform for examining deixis because speakers often combine verbal and non-verbal cues to communicate ideas persuasively to a global audience (Putri, 2024). In this context, Hoeller’s speech demonstrates how deixis can create shared understanding, foster emotional engagement, and establish coherence between the speaker and her listeners.

Therefore, this study aims to identify the types and functions of deixis in Magdalena Hoeller’s TED Talk and to analyze how these expressions contribute to meaning construction, coherence, and audience involvement in authentic spoken discourse (Ningsih, 2022) By doing so, the research intends to enrich the understanding of deixis in multimodal communication and provide insights applicable to both linguistic theory and public speaking practice.

Based on the explanation above, deixis serves as a crucial linguistic tool that links language to context, allowing speakers to convey meaning, express social relationships, and engage their audience effectively. Previous studies

in political speeches and TED Talks have demonstrated the multifaceted role of deixis in shaping interpretation, highlighting speaker intention, and facilitating audience understanding. Building on these insights, the present study focuses on Magdalena Hoeller's TED Talk to explore how verbal and non-verbal deictic expressions function in real-life communication. By analyzing these expressions, this research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the dynamic interplay between language, context, and audience engagement in formal speech, thus enriching both theoretical and practical perspectives on deixis in Magdalena Hoeller's speeches.

Therefore, the researchers bring out two research questions on the deixis investigation in the webinar as follows: (1) What types of deixis based on Levinson's (1983) theory are used in the TED Talk *Why Love is Hard in a Second Language* (2025)? (2) How are the meanings of each deictic expression interpreted in light of the speech? Furthermore, this recent study seeks to examine the various forms of deixis and identify the most prevalent deixis employed in Magdalena's speech, based on Levinson's theory.

METHOD

The researchers employed a descriptive-qualitative method, in which the data were presented in the form of sentences and analyzed descriptively according to the research problems. The primary data source of this study was the transcript of a TED-style speech entitled "Why Love is Harder in a Second Language (2025)", which discusses intercultural relationships and communication challenges between partners. This video was selected because it contains abundant deictic expressions that represent natural spoken discourse and pragmatic meaning. The secondary data consisted of the written transcript extracted from the YouTube captions, which was manually verified for accuracy and contextual coherence.

Using a qualitative descriptive approach (Creswell, 2014; Moleong, 2017), the researchers transcribed the video, identified the deixis expressions, and classified them based on Levinson's (1983) pragmatic theory of deixis. The deixis were grouped into six types: person deixis, spatial/place deixis, temporal/time deixis, social deixis, discourse deixis, and emotional deixis. Each expression was then contextually analyzed to determine its referential meaning and communicative function.

The descriptive-qualitative approach was chosen because it allows for an in-depth interpretation of deixis in natural contexts (Miles, 2014) has been widely applied in recent linguistic studies. Previous research by (Manalu, 2024), and (Giffary, 2023), also used similar qualitative methods to investigate deixis in public speeches. These studies demonstrate that deixis analysis provides valuable insights into how speakers establish reference, engagement, and cohesion in discourse.

The data were analyzed through several steps: first, transcribing the speech; second, reading and understanding the context of each utterance; third, identifying and classifying all deixis expressions according to Levinson's framework; and finally, interpreting their pragmatic meanings. The total data consisted of approximately 190 utterances containing deictic expressions. The results were displayed descriptively in tables and supported by excerpts from the speech to show how deixis functions to construct interpersonal meaning, discourse coherence, and emotional nuance in the speaker's communication.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Types of Deixis

After analyzing the transcript of the speaker's text, six types of deixis based on Levinson's (1983) theory were found: person deixis, spatial/place deixis, temporal/time deixis, discourse deixis, social deixis, and emotional deixis. The classification and number of occurrences are shown below.

Table A Types of deixis

No	Types of deixis	Number of utterances
1.	Person deixis	137
2.	Spatial/place deixis	15
3.	Temporal/time deixis	22
4.	Social deixis	14
5.	Discourse deixis	69
Total		257

It can be seen in **Table A** that the researchers found 137 person deixis, 15 place/spatial deixis, 22 temporal/ time deixes, 14 social deixes, and 69 discourse deixis. The type of deixis most used by the speaker was person deixis. The use of person deixis plays a significant role in the way the speaker delivers the message of the speech.

2. Interpretation of the Meaning

Each deictic expression has its meaning depending on its context. This section presents the results that have more than one reference, and the ones that represent each category are presented.

a. Person Deixis

Person deixis refers to the participants involved in the speech event. The speaker (first person), the addressee (second person), and other individuals (third person) who may or may not be present in the discourse (Levinson, 1983). In this speech, person deixis dominates because the speaker narrates her personal experience, reflects on intercultural marriage, and directly engages with the audience. The following data illustrate its occurrences and meanings.

Data 1

"On a cold but sunny autumn afternoon, I was riding on the back of my husband's motorcycle, just cruising along one of our favorite routes around Newcastle. It was a pretty fresh day, so we were all rugged up in our protective gear. At a set of red lights, my husband lifted his visor and he said to me, 'Hey, come feel my handles.'" (0.03-0.24)

This excerpt contains multiple first-person deixis (*I, my, our, we, me*) referring to the speaker herself and her shared experience with her husband. The pronouns *he* and *his* mark third-person deixis, referring to the husband. These deixis expressions show intimacy and establish the narrative perspective from the speaker's point of view.

Data 2

"What I didn't tell you so far is that I'm from Austria, so my first language is Austrian German, and my husband is from Australia, so he speaks English." (1.16-1.22)

Here, *I, I'm, my* indicates the speaker (first person), while *you* refers to the **audience** (second person deixis). The contrast between *I* and *you* shows a direct address that builds an interactive, conversational tone typical of spoken discourse. The third-person deixis *he* introduces another participant (the husband) as a reference outside the immediate context.

Data 3

"If you cannot flawlessly communicate with the person you want to be closest to in this world, how does that affect your relationship? This is what I'm going to answer for you today." (2.01-2.11)

The words "*you*" and "*your*" are **second-person deixis** used to involve the audience personally. By addressing the listener directly, the speaker turns a general topic into a **personal reflection**, encouraging audience empathy. The *I'm* represents the speaker's authority and promise to deliver insight, showing interaction between speaker and listener.

Data 4

"Now my husband and I, we mostly speak English together. Does that mean when I say 'I love you' in English, it means less because I'm emotionally detached from it?" (4.14-4.21)

This part combines **first-person deixis** (*I, my, we, I'm*) and **second-person deixis** (*you*). The speaker uses *we* inclusively (referring to herself and her husband) and *you* to generalize the experience to the audience. It bridges personal experience with collective understanding, a hallmark of persuasive storytelling.

Data 5

*“Early on in **my** relationship, during an argument, **I** dropped a certain C-word. **I’m** not going to say what it is, **you** all know. But **my** husband, **he** was shocked and rightly so. **I’ve** never used it since in any context.” (4.58-5.32)*

This excerpt combines **first**, **second**, and **third-person deixis** in one situation. *I*, *my*, *I’m*, *I’ve* (first person) expresses the speaker’s self-reflection; *you all* (second person) appeals to audience familiarity; *he* (third person) refers to the husband, signaling an external participant. The interplay among these deixis categories illustrates personal storytelling intertwined with audience engagement.

b. Spatial / Place Deixis

Spatial or place deixis refers to expressions that locate people, objects, or events in space relative to the speaker and listener. According to Levinson (1983), these expressions signal proximity (near the speaker) or distality (far from the speaker). In the analyzed text, place deixis is used both literally (to describe physical places like *Newcastle*) and metaphorically (to locate social or emotional “spaces” like *in this world* or *here in relationships*).

Data 1

*“On a cold but sunny autumn afternoon, I was riding on the back of my husband’s motorcycle, just cruising along one of our favorite routes **around Newcastle**.” (0.03-0.10)*

The phrase around Newcastle indicates a specific physical location, functioning as distal deixis because the event occurred in the past and outside the current speaking context. It anchors the narrative geographically and helps the audience visualize the setting.

Data 2

*“By a show of hands, who in **here** knows at least one intercultural couple?” (1.35)*

The proximal deixis here points to the immediate physical environment shared by the speaker and the audience, emphasizing shared spatial context. It positions both speaker and listener in the same communicative space, typical in live speeches or presentations.

Data 3

*“We can observe this also with other emotions. For example, something that comes up **in relationships**: anger, frustration.” (4.27-4.33)*

The phrase in relationships functions metaphorically as locative deixis, marking a conceptual space (relationship context) rather than a physical one. Such usage extends spatial deixis to abstract domains, a frequent strategy in emotional or psychological discourse.

c. Temporal / Time Deixis

Temporal or time deixis refers to the expressions that locate an event in time relative to the moment of speaking (coding time) and the moment of hearing (receiving time) (Levinson, 1983). In the analyzed speech, the speaker frequently uses time deixis to indicate temporal transitions from past experiences to present reflections and to guide the audience through the progression of her narrative. Time deixis also functions to mark structure and pacing in spoken discourse, such as introducing a new topic (*now*) or emphasizing relevance (*today, these days, so far*).

Data 1

*“What I didn’t tell you **so far** is that I’m from Austria, so my first language is Austrian German, and my husband is from Australia.” (1.16-1.22)*

The phrase so far refers to the time up to the moment of speaking. It marks a temporal boundary, indicating that the speaker is about to reveal new information that hasn’t been shared earlier. This deixis connects the past narrative with the present point of speech, showing a transition in discourse.

Data 2

“Now I grew up with the words ‘ich liebe dich’ from my parents, so over the years these have gained an emotional weight beyond what any other language can achieve for me.” (3.45-3.52)

The temporal deixis now introduces a shift in time reference, signaling a move from the general discussion to a personal anecdote. Although grammatically present, now here functions as a discourse marker, establishing a connection between the earlier abstract explanation and a concrete personal example.

Data 3

“Now my husband and I, we mostly speak English together.” (4.14)

Again, now acts as temporal deixis marking the present habitual state of the speaker’s relationship. It contrasts with past experiences discussed earlier, showing how time deixis can distinguish between different stages of the speaker’s intercultural journey.

Data 4

*“One third of Australian marriages are intercultural **these days**, according to the ABS.” (1.04-1.09)*

The phrase these days refers to the current time frame of the speaker’s sociocultural observation. It positions the statement within the contemporary context, emphasizing the relevance of intercultural relationships in modern Australia.

Data 5

*“Let me take you on a journey **today** through the science behind all of these ‘love handles’ stories out there.” (2.25-2.27)*

The adverb today marks the immediate present of the speech event, connecting directly to the moment of delivery. It reinforces the live, spontaneous character of spoken discourse and enhances the feeling of participation among the audience.

d. Social Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), social deixis refers to expressions that encode aspects of the social relationship between the speaker and the addressee or between the speaker and a third party. It indicates social status, intimacy, politeness, respect, or group identity through specific address terms, titles, or honorifics. In the analyzed speech, the speaker uses social deixis to express affectionate intimacy, cultural awareness, and polite engagement with the audience. These forms reflect both interpersonal and intercultural dynamics, emphasizing equality and closeness rather than hierarchy.

Data 1

*“At a set of red lights, **my husband** lifted his visor and he said to me, ‘Hey, come feel my handles.’ So naturally, I reached for his hips and gave them a playful squeeze and said, ‘These handles are perfect, **baby**.” (0.20-0.33)*

The noun phrase my husband and the term of endearment baby are both social deixis. *My husband* encodes a social role (marital relationship) between the speaker and another participant. The address *baby* conveys affectionate intimacy, signaling closeness typical of a romantic relationship. Both reflect familiar and informal social relations.

Data 2

*“**Honey**, it’s not what you said, it’s how you said it.” (4.49)*

The vocative Honey is a clear marker of intimate social deixis, used within close relationships such as spouses or partners. It highlights the speaker's use of socially embedded endearment, revealing emotional warmth and relational context. Such deixis reflects cultural intimacy markers in English.

Data 3

*"By a show of hands, **who in here** knows at least one intercultural couple? Maybe it's even you. Yeah, exactly. Now in my research with intercultural couples, I found many beautiful aspects... **Let me ask you this.**" (1.35-1.59)*

The direct invitation "Let me ask you" and the inclusive phrase "who's in here" show social deixis of politeness and inclusion. The speaker positions herself as friendly and respectful, reducing the distance between the academic researcher and the audience. It signals solidarity and shared identity within a public communication setting.

Data 4

*"So **let me take you** on a journey today through the science behind all of these 'love handles' stories out there." (2.25-2.27)*

This phrase shows solidarity deixis. The use of *let me take you* signals the speaker's cooperative stance, implying equality between herself and the audience. This aligns with Levinson's view that social deixis can manifest not only in formal address but also in inclusive discourse strategies.

Data 5

*"Now **my husband** and I, we mostly speak English together." (4.14)*

The relational title my husband again marks social deixis of familial relation. It identifies the husband's social role relative to the speaker. This type of deixis is important in intercultural discourse because it frames the cultural and linguistic dynamic within a social hierarchy of marital partners.

e. Discourse Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), discourse deixis refers to expressions that indicate or refer to portions of discourse either backward (anaphoric) to something previously mentioned, or forward (cataphoric) to something that will follow. In other words, discourse deixis helps listeners track ideas, arguments, or sections within the unfolding text.

In this speech, the speaker uses discourse deixis frequently through demonstratives such as this, that, these, those, and it to connect segments of her talk and to organize her storytelling effectively.

Data 1

*"Yeah, a classic and genuine misunderstanding. And lucky we both have good humor, otherwise **this** could have ended in an argument." (0.45-0.50)*

The word *this* refers back (anaphorically) to the previous story about the misunderstanding between the speaker and her husband. It functions as discourse deixis pointing to the entire preceding event, linking the narrative to its humorous conclusion.

Data 2

*"But interactions like **these** happen every day in intercultural relationships." (0.54)*

The demonstrative *these* refers back to the previously narrated miscommunication incident. By using *these*, the speaker generalizes her personal story to a wider phenomenon, connecting individual experience with broader social observation. It shows how discourse deixis can shift focus from specific to general reference.

Data 3

*“If you cannot flawlessly communicate with the person you want to be closest to in this world, how does that affect your relationship? **This** is what I’m going to answer for you today.” (2.01-2.11)*

Here, this serves as cataphoric deixis, pointing forward to the main topic of the talk, the issue of communication and language barriers in intercultural relationships. It signals a transition from the introduction to the body of the discourse.

Data 4

*“So let me take you on a journey today through the science behind all of **these** ‘love handles’ stories out there.” (2.25-2.27)*

The demonstrative functions as anaphoric deixis, referring to previously mentioned humorous misunderstandings (“love handles” confusion). It helps maintain thematic cohesion, ensuring the audience can connect the earlier story to the scientific discussion that follows.

Data 5

*“The first challenge I’d like to share with you today is how different languages carry different emotional weights for people. What does **that** mean?” (3.00-3.08)*

The pronoun that functions as discourse deixis, referring backward to the previous sentence’s idea, shows the difference in emotional weight between languages. It signals a shift from assertion to explanation, guiding the audience’s comprehension.

CONCLUSION

In this speech, the speaker uses all five types of deixis Levinson 1983 proposes, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Person deixis is the most frequent in this speech because it establishes participant roles through first- and second-person pronouns, like I, you, and we, which effectively establish contact with the audience. Spatial deixis is not about physical directions but more about conceptual markers, helping navigate different narrative contexts. Temporal deixis serves to indicate shifts in time; it contrasts past and present experiences and structures the chronology of events. Social deixis is used through relational identities such as my husband or partners, emphasizing the social roles of actors in the speaker’s stories. On the other hand, discourse deixis serves to organize the flow of the speech through earlier and upcoming parts and thus supports textual coherence. Based on these observations, it may be firmly stated that all five kinds of deixis are in active service throughout the speech.

The meaning of these deictic expressions suggests that deixis does much more than merely fulfill referential functions; it considerably helps the speaker convey meaning in his narrative. Person deixis builds intimacy and sharing; it allows the audience to feel inclusive in the intercultural journey of the speaker. Spatial deixis conveys metaphorical meaning; it navigates the listeners through emotional and conceptual rather than physical spaces. Temporal deixis situates the audience within the timeline of events, emphasizing linguistic development and relationship progression. Social deixis informs about interpersonal relationships and cultural identity, while discourse deixis ensures coherence and emphasizes key points. Overall, the interpretation suggests that deixis operates as a pragmatic strategy that shapes understanding, enhances engagement, and reflects the complexity of communication in intercultural contexts.

REFERENCES

- Alkhalwaldeh, A. A. (2022). Deixis in English Islamic Friday sermons: A pragma-discourse analysis. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 9(1), 418–437. <https://doi.org/10.24815/siele.v9i1.21415>.
- Brown, Gillian dan George Yule. 1996. Analisis Wacana. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Bunyarang, S., & Prasongsook, S. (n.d.). *AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN SPEECHES OF FAMOUS AMERICANS*.

Čerņevska, J. (2021). Time Deixis in Engineering Discourse. *Baltic Journal of English Language, Literature and Culture*, 11, 21–40. <https://doi.org/10.22364/BJELLC.11.2021.02>

Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (4th ed.). Sage.

Dinia Ningsih, P., & Megawati, F. (2022). Deictic Expressions Used by Lera Boroditsky in TED Talks Channel ARTICLE HISTORY. *Journal of Research and Innovation in Language ISSN*, 4(1), 15–23. <https://doi.org/10.31849/reila.495>

Giffary, M. R., & Widhiyanto, W. (2023). The Use of Deixis in Online Classroom Interaction Among the University Students. *English Education Journal*, 13(2), 310–317. <https://doi.org/10.15294/eej.v13i2.71562>

Harindra Putri, L., & Rosdiana, A. (n.d.). *An Analysis of Deixis in The Ted Talk Video Charlie Jane Anders Talk Entitled “Go Ahead, Dream About The Future” (A Descriptive Qualitative Research)*.

Levinson, S. C. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge University Press.

Manalu, V. J., & Sirait, L. J. (2024). ANALYSIS TYPES OF DEIXIS IN THE SPEECH TAYLOR SWIFT AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY 2022. *DIALEKTIKA: JURNAL BAHASA, SASTRA DAN BUDAYA*, 11(1), 138–153. <https://doi.org/10.33541/dia.v11i1.6081>

Manik, K. N., Tarigan, M. S. Br., & Sinaga, D. R. (2023). Deixis Study in Speech Text of President Joko Widodo on Independence Day. *Journal of Pragmatics Research*, 5(2), 168–189. <https://doi.org/10.18326/jopr.v5i2.168-189>

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2014). *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook* (3rd ed.). SAGE Publications.

Moleong, L. J. (2017). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Remaja Rosdakarya.

Ritonga, M. (2023). Person Deixis in Joko Widodo’s Speech: A Pragmatic Analysis. *Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 3(1), 20–25. <https://doi.org/10.52622/joal.v3i1.142>

Safi’, M. (2025). DEIXIS IN PRABOWO’S RELIGIOUS-THEMED SPEECHES: A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS. *International Journal of English and Applied Linguistics*, 1.

Wayan, N., Mayori, W., Adi, N., Putra, J., & Suarnajaya, W. (2020). A Comparative Study of Deixis Used by Foreign and Local English Teachers in Vocational High School. *Journal of Educational Research and Evaluation*, 4(3), 247–253. <https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/JERE>

Widianti, K. A., Luh, N., Seri Malini, N., & Adni, N. P. (n.d.). *AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS TYPES AND ITS REFERENCE IN “CINDERELLA” MOVIE*.