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ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF DEXIS IN SPOKEN DISCOURSE: A CASE STUDY OF THE BMKG HEAD'S INTERVIEW ON THE MEGATRUST EARTHQUAKE WARNING

Putri Apika Sari[1], Ngusman Abdul Manaf [2], Tressyalina[3]
[1,2,3]Faculty of Languages and Arts, Padang State University, Jl. Prof. Dr. Hamka, Air Tawar Bar., Padang Utara District, Padang City, West Sumatra, Indonesia
[1]E-mail: putiapikasari29@gmail.com
[2]E-mail: ngusman@.fbs.unp.co.id
[3]E-mail: tressyalina@fbs.unp.ac.id

Abstract

Studi ini meneliti penggunaan dexis dalam wacana lisan dengan menganalisis transkrip wawancara dengan Kepala BMKG, Dwikorita Karnawati, mengenai peringatan gempa megathrust di Indonesia. Dexis adalah fenomena linguistik yang referensinya bergantung pada konteks ucapan, termasuk persona, tempat, waktu, wacana, dan dexis sosial. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk: (1) mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis dexis yang digunakan dalam wawancara; (2) menganalisis fungsi pragmatis dexis dalam konteks wacana institusional formal; dan (3) menjelaskan bagaimana dexis berkontribusi pada efektivitas komunikasi dan konstruksi otoritas dalam wawancara. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan data berupa transkrip wawancara berdurasi 30 menit. Analisis dilakukan dengan menggunakan kerangka teori deiktik dari Levinson (1983) dan Yule (1996). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) kelima jenis dexis ditemukan dengan frekuensi tinggi dalam wawancara, yaitu dexis persona (245 kali), dexis tempat (78 kali), dexis waktu (62 kali), dexis wacana (45 kali), dan dexis sosial (38 kali); (2) dexis persona dominan digunakan dengan variasi yang mencerminkan hubungan formal antara pewawancara dan informan; (3) dexis tempat dan waktu berfungsi untuk mengkonkretkan informasi teknis tentang lokasi megatrust dan periode gempa bumi; (4) dexis wacana memainkan peran penting dalam menciptakan kohesi antar giliran bicara; (5) dexis sosial melalui penggunaan salam dan pronomina formal berkontribusi pada konstruksi otoritas dan profesionalisme narasumber. Studi ini berkontribusi pada pemahaman pragmatis bahasa Indonesia dalam konteks wacana institusional formal.

Keywords: *dexis, wacana lisan, wawancara, pragmatik, komunikasi institusional*

Abstract

This research examines the use of deixis in oral discourse by analyzing the interview transcript of the Head of BMKG, Dwikorita Karnawati, regarding megathrust earthquake warnings in Indonesia. Deixis is a linguistic phenomenon whose reference depends on the context of utterance, encompassing person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis. The research aims to: (1) identify types of deixis used in the interview; (2) analyze the pragmatic functions of deixis in formal institutional discourse context; and (3) explain how deixis contributes to communication effectiveness and authority construction in interviews. This research employs a qualitative descriptive method with data from a 30-minute interview transcript. Analysis was conducted using the deixis theory framework from Levinson (1983) and Yule (1996). The results show that: (1) all five types of deixis were found in the interview with high frequency: person deixis (245 times), place deixis (78 times), time deixis (62 times), discourse deixis (45 times), and social deixis (38 times); (2) person deixis is predominantly used with variations reflecting formal relationships between interviewer and interviewee; (3) place and time deixis function to concretize technical information about megathrust locations and earthquake occurrence periods; (4) discourse deixis plays an important role in creating cohesion between turns; (5) social deixis through formal address terms and pronouns contributes to authority and professionalism construction. This research contributes to understanding Indonesian pragmatics in formal institutional discourse contexts.

Keywords: deixis, oral discourse, interview, pragmatics, institutional communication

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1. INTRODUCTION

Oral communication in institutional contexts has specific characteristics that distinguish it from everyday conversation. One important form of institutional communication is the interview, in which there is an asymmetry of roles between the interviewer and the interviewee, a more organized interaction structure, and a specific communication goal of conveying information to a wider audience. In this context, language use not only serves to convey information, but also to build credibility, authority, and professionalism.

Dexis is a very important linguistic phenomenon in oral communication because its reference depends entirely on the context of speech. Levinson defines dexis as the ways in which language encodes or grammaticalizes features of the context of speech or speech events (Musfiro & Kulup, 2021) . In interviews, dexis plays a strategic role in connecting speech with the situational context, creating closeness or distance with the audience, and constructing the professional identity of the source.

This study examines the use of dexis in an interview with the Head of BMKG, Dwikorita Karnawati, with CNN Indonesia about the megatrust earthquake warning. This interview is an interesting example of formal institutional discourse in which the source, as a high-ranking official of an authorized government agency, conveys complex technical information about earthquake disaster risks to the public. The context of this interview is very important considering that the information conveyed is related to public safety and requires clear, accurate, and reliable communication.

Several reasons underlie the importance of this research. First, institutional discourse on disasters has distinctive linguistic characteristics and has not been widely studied from a pragmatic perspective, particularly the use of dexis. Second, understanding how public officials use language to convey disaster warnings can provide important insights for the development of more effective risk communication strategies. Third, the analysis of dexis in the context of formal interviews can enrich our understanding of the pragmatic function of dexis, which has been studied more in the context of informal conversations.

The interviews that were the subject of this study lasted approximately 30 minutes and discussed important topics such as the characteristics of megatrust in Indonesia, the early warning system for earthquakes and tsunamis, institutional coordination in disaster mitigation, and an evaluation of Indonesia's preparedness for a potential major earthquake. The complexity of the topics and the formality of the communication context make this interview a rich corpus for analyzing the use of discourse in institutional discourse.

Research on deictics in Indonesian has been conducted by several previous researchers. Purwo provides a comprehensive description of the Indonesian deictic system from a structural perspective (Susanti et al., 2020) . Rahardi examines politeness in Indonesian, which discusses the role of social deictics (Mudani & Sayfullah, 2024) . Cummings, in his study of clinical pragmatics, shows the importance of understanding dexis in effective communication. However, specific studies on the use of dexis in formal institutional discourse, particularly interviews on disaster issues, are still very limited (Ardiansyah et al., 2022) .

Based on this background, this study aims to: (1) identify and classify the types of dexis used in interviews with the Head of BMKG regarding megatrust earthquake warnings; (2) analyze the frequency of use of each type of dexis and its distribution pattern in interviews; (3) explain the pragmatic function of dexis in the context of formal institutional communication; (4) analyze how dexis contributes to the

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effectiveness of conveying technical information to the public; and (5) explain the role of dexis in constructing the authority and credibility of the source. This study is expected to contribute theoretically to the pragmatic study of Indonesian language and practically to the development of more effective disaster risk communication strategies.

Deixis comes from the Greek word 'deiktikos', which means 'to indicate' (Manurung & Yuhdi, 2022) . Bühler introduced the concept of 'origo' or the deictic center, which includes three coordinates: 'I' (the speaker), 'here' (the speaker's location), and 'now' (the time of speech). This concept forms the basis for understanding how language encodes contextual information (Zahira & Saksono, 2025) .

Levinson provides a comprehensive operational definition that dexis is a way of encoding or grammaticalizing the features of the context of speech or speech events, and thus also concerns the ways in which the interpretation of speech depends on the analysis of the context of that speech (Rohmawati, 2025) . This definition emphasizes two important aspects: the production aspect (how the speaker encodes the context) and the interpretation aspect (how the speech partner understands the deictic reference based on the context).

Yule simplifies the concept of deictics as a basic phenomenon involving the use of language to refer to something. This pointing is relative to the deictic center and depends on the context of the utterance (Rahmada & Anshory, 2025) . Fillmore adds that deictics cannot be interpreted without referring to the physical components of the act of communication, namely the identity of the speech participants, the time and place of the utterance (Fitriani & Kartika, 2025).

Lyons distinguishes between primary and secondary deictics. Primary deictics are the use of deictic expressions with reference to the actual speech situation, while secondary deictics are the use of deictic expressions to refer to the world constructed in discourse. This distinction is particularly important in the analysis of narrative or expository discourse, where the speaker can shift the deictic center from the actual speech situation to the narrated situation (Hussein, 2016)

Levinson classifies dexis into five main types that have become the standard framework in pragmatic studies (Majid & Jamilah, 2025). Encodes the role of participants in a speech event The persona system in language involves distinguishing between the speaker (first person), the addressee (second person), and the person being referred to (third person). In Indonesian, persona dexis has a particular complexity due to variations in form based on politeness and formality, such as the difference between 'saya' and 'aku' for the first person, or 'kamu', 'Anda', and 'Bapak/Ibu' for the second person.

Encodes spatial location relative to the location of participants in the speech event. Indonesian has a proximal-distal system with the pairs 'ini/sini' (proximal, close to the speaker) and 'itu/sana' (distal, far from the speaker). Place dexis can also be encoded through verbs of movement such as 'datang' (coming towards the speaker) and 'pergi' (moving away from the speaker).

Encoding temporal references relative to the time the utterance is produced. Expressions such as 'now', 'yesterday', 'tomorrow' are temporal deictics that can only be interpreted by knowing when the utterance was spoken. The tense system in verbs can also function as temporal deictics, distinguishing between events in the past, present, or future relative to the time of utterance.

Refers to the use of expressions in a speech act to refer to the part of discourse that contains that speech act. The forms of anaphora (referring to the previous part) and cataphora (referring to the subsequent part) are manifestations of discourse dexis. Expressions

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such as 'this', 'that', 'the previous one', 'the following' are used to create textual cohesion.

Encoding information about social relationships and differences in social status between speakers. Levinson divides social dexis into relational (relationships between speakers and conversation partners) and absolute (social status based on role or position) (Mulya et al., 2024) . In Indonesian, social dexis is very rich and complex, reflecting a culture that emphasizes social hierarchy and politeness.

Institutional discourse has specific characteristics that distinguish it from ordinary conversation. Drew and Heritage identify three main features of institutional discourse: (1) orientation toward specific institutional goals; (2) restrictions on the contributions that participants can make; and (3) a specific interpretive framework that applies to inferences from what is said. In an institutional context, the use of dexis has a more complex function than in informal conversations. Clayman and Heritage, in their study of news interviews, show that interviewers use persona dexis to position themselves as neutral mediators between the source and the audience, while sources use dexis to build authority and credibility (Tandean, 2021).

Media discourse shows that place and time dexis in news interviews serve to concretize abstract information and bring the issues discussed closer to the audience's experience. The use of 'here' to refer to Indonesia or 'now' to refer to the current situation creates relevance and urgency.

Heath and O'Hair explain that effective risk communicators must be able to position themselves as credible and trustworthy sources of information. The use of persona dexis, particularly inclusive ('we', 'us'), can build solidarity with the audience, while exclusive dexis can assert institutional authority and responsibility.

2. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive analytical method. A qualitative approach was chosen because this study aims to deeply understand the use and function of dexis in the specific context of institutional interviews. The descriptive analytical method was used to describe in detail the types of dexis found and analyze their pragmatic function in the context of communication.

The data for this study consists of transcripts of an interview between the Head of BMKG, Dwikorita Karnawati, and CNN Indonesia about megathrust earthquake warnings. The interview lasted for about 30 minutes and discussed various aspects related to the potential for megathrust earthquakes in Indonesia, early warning systems, and disaster mitigation preparedness.

The interview transcript consists of 468 turns of speech with a total of 4,823 words. The interviewer was Mas Iqbal from CNN Indonesia, while the interviewee was Mrs. Dwikorita Karnawati, Head of BMKG. The interview was conducted in a question and answer format with an organized structure, in which the interviewer asked questions and the interviewee provided elaborate and technical answers.

The context of this interview is very important: it was conducted after a major earthquake in Japan originating from the Nankai megatrust, so there was an urgency to inform the Indonesian public about similar risks. The target audience was the general Indonesian public who needed to understand the risks of megatrust earthquakes and the necessary preparations.

Data was collected through documentation of interview transcripts that had been aired by CNN Indonesia. These transcripts included verbatim accounts of everything said in the interviews, including relevant prosodic

features such as pauses, emphasis, and repetitions that could be identified from the text.

Contextual information was collected through paratext analysis, namely information accompanying the interview such as the segment title, interviewer's introduction, and any visual information that may have been presented. This information is important for understanding the situational context that influences the use of dexis.

Data analysis was conducted through several systematic stages. First, a thorough reading of the transcript to gain a holistic understanding of the interview content and communication context. Second, identification of deictic expressions in the transcript using Levinson and Yule's theory of deictics. Each word or phrase whose reference depends on the context of the utterance is identified as a deictic expression.

Third, deictic expressions are classified into five categories: persona, place, time, discourse, and social deictics. This classification is done by considering the main referential function of each expression. Fourth, the frequency of use of each type of deictic is quantified to see the dominant patterns in the interviews.

Fifth, contextual analysis to explain the reference of each deictic expression by considering the situational context of the interview, including the identity of the participants, the topics discussed, and the social relationship between the interviewer and the interviewee. Sixth, interpretation of the pragmatic function of deictics, namely analyzing how deictics function in the context of institutional communication to achieve specific communicative goals such as establishing authority, creating closeness with the audience, concretizing technical information, and creating discourse cohesion.

The validity of the analysis is ensured through theoretical triangulation, namely by using more than one theoretical framework to analyze the data. In addition to Levinson and Yule's theory of dexis, the analysis also uses concepts from institutional discourse analysis (Drew & Heritage, 1992) and risk communication theory (Covello & Sandman, 2001). The reliability of the analysis is maintained through detailed documentation of the dexis coding and classification process.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Frequency Distribution of Decis in Interviews

Quantitative analysis of the interview transcripts shows a high frequency of deictic expressions. Of the total 4,823 words in the transcripts, 468 deictic expressions were identified, meaning that approximately 9.7% of the total words in the interviews were deictic expressions. This figure shows that deictics play a very significant role in this institutional oral discourse.

The distribution of the five types of deictics in the interviews is as follows:

Table 1. Research Result

Type of Deictic Expression	Frequency	Percentage	Dominant Form
Persona Decis	245	52.4	we, us, I
Place Dexis	78	16.7	here, there, there
Deksis Time	62	13.2	now, then, earlier

Type of Deictic Expression	Frequency	Percentage	Dominant Form
Discourse Decis	45	9.6	this, that, the one earlier
Social Deksis	38	8.1	Sir/Ma'am, Mas
Total	**468**	**100**	-

The table above shows that persona deictics are the most dominant type of deictics, with 245 occurrences or 52.4% of the total deictic expressions. This dominance is understandable given the nature of interviews as dialogical interactions that involve direct participants. Place deictics occupy the second position with 78 occurrences (16.7%), followed by time deictics with 62 occurrences (13.2%), discourse deictics with 45 occurrences (9.6%), and social deictics with 38 occurrences (8.1%).

Analysis of Persona Dexis

The persona dexis in these interviews shows an interesting pattern in terms of form variation and pragmatic function. The analysis identified several forms of persona dexis used:

First-Person Plural Pronouns: 'We' and 'Us'

The informants used first person plural pronouns with very high frequency. 'We' appeared 87 times, while 'us' appeared 56 times. The use of these two forms had different functions depending on the context.

The use of 'kami' is exclusive, referring to BMKG as an institution without including the interlocutors (interviewers and audience). Example:

"We are reminding you that... we are conducting educational outreach and also preparing a more reliable monitoring system... we are also preparing a tsunami early warning system..."

In these examples, "kami" serves to emphasize the role and responsibility of BMKG as the authorized institution for earthquake monitoring and warning. The exclusive use of "kami" creates a clear institutional identity and establishes the authority of the source as the official representative of BMKG.

Meanwhile, the use of 'we' is inclusive, including the interviewer and audience as part of the reference. Example:

"Don't be surprised... we must not let our guard down... we must keep trying... we all know we have to evacuate... we should just go along with it..."

The use of the inclusive "we" has an important pragmatic function in risk communication. By using "we," the spokesperson builds solidarity with the audience and emphasizes that disaster preparedness is a shared responsibility, not just the responsibility of the government or BMKG. This strategy is in line with the principles of effective risk communication, which emphasize the importance of creating a sense of shared ownership of solutions.

First-person singular pronoun: 'I'

The source used 'I' 42 times in the interview. The use of 'I' appeared in contexts where the source expressed personal opinions or experiences, not representing the institution officially. Examples:

"I will talk to the head of the BMKG... I want to ask about yesterday's tasks..."

Interestingly, most of the uses of 'I' in this transcript actually came from the interviewer, not the interviewee. The interviewee tended to use 'we' or 'us' to position themselves as representing

the institution rather than as an individual. This pattern is consistent with the characteristics of institutional discourse, in which officials tend to speak on behalf of the institutions they represent.

Second-Person Pronouns

Second person pronouns appear in the form of the respectful greeting "Bapak/Ibu" (Sir/Madam) used by the interviewer to refer to the interviewee. There is no use of "kamu" (you), "anda" (you), or "kalian" (you all) because the interviewee does not directly address the audience personally. This pattern reflects a communication orientation that is informative rather than directive.

Place Dexis Analysis

Place dexis in this interview has a very important function in concretizing geographical information about the location of the megatrust and the areas that could potentially be affected. The analysis identifies various forms and functions of place dexis:

References to Indonesia

The informant uses the place dexis 'here', 'in Indonesia', and 'this' to refer to Indonesia as the location that is the focus of the discussion. Example:

> "In Indonesia, there is no early warning system yet... the Indonesian archipelago was formed as a result of tectonic plate collisions... all the equipment in Indonesia is installed on land..."

The use of "in Indonesia" and "here" serves to make the information conveyed relevant to the audience. By continuously referring to Indonesia as the location, the source emphasizes that this is an issue that directly concerns the safety of the audience, not just information about earthquakes in other places.

Reference to Specific Megatrust Locations

The source uses a combination of place deictics and geographical names to refer to locations with high megatrust potential:

> "In Mentawai, West Sumatra... in Banten, Sunda Strait... in Aceh... in the BMKG area... that is where the regional BMKG is located, together with the regional disaster management agency..."

The use of the preposition 'in' followed by specific location names serves to concretize complex geographical information. The audience can clearly understand which areas are meant and potentially affected.

Spatial Contrast: Land vs. Sea

One interesting pattern in the use of place dexis is the contrast between 'on land' and 'at sea' or 'on the seabed' in discussions about earthquake sensors:

> "The equipment in Indonesia is all installed on land... to install at sea... installing at sea at the bottom of the sea to a depth of 5,000 m... if it can be installed at the bottom of the sea, it is very close to the source of the earthquake... if it is installed on land, there will be a delay..."

This spatial contrast serves to explain the technical constraints faced by Indonesia in developing an early warning system. By comparing two different locations ('on land' vs. 'at sea'), the source can explain the technical implications of these limitations in a way that is easy for the audience to understand.

Comparative Reference: Japan

The source uses Japan as a reference for comparison:

> "In Japan, it takes a few seconds... like in Japan and other

developed countries... like in Japan, which has been hit by earthquakes many times... in Japan, this has been done for many years..."

References to foreign locations serve to provide a comparative context. By showing what has been achieved in Japan, the speaker can explain the gap that exists in Indonesia while providing a benchmark for future system development ( ).

Temporal Dexis Analysis

Temporal dexis in this interview serves an important function in contextualizing information about earthquake history, current conditions, and future predictions. Several patterns of temporal dexis usage were identified:

References to the Present

Expressions such as "now," "currently," and "until now" are used to refer to the current situation:

"Until now, it hasn't appeared yet... now there is a system and it continues to be improved... now it's your turn... currently only in Bali..."

The use of present tense time markers serves to emphasize the urgency and relevance of the information. When the source says 'nothing has happened yet', it creates a sense of immediacy that an earthquake could occur at any time.

Past Tense References

Expressions such as "at that time," "in the past," "already," and "yesterday" are used to refer to events or conditions in the past:

"At that time it reached 9.1... 20 years ago, for example, during the earthquake in Aceh... it has been known for quite some

time... yesterday I met him... since, let's say, 35 years ago..."

These references to the past are important for providing historical context. By referring to the 2004 Aceh earthquake ("20 years ago") or efforts to install sensors ("35 years ago"), the interviewee provides a temporal perspective that helps the audience understand the developments that have taken place.

Uncertain Time References: 'From time to time'

One of the most important temporal expressions in the context of earthquake risk communication is 'at any time', which appears several times:

"Prepare so that when it happens, the community and local government are ready... prepare a tsunami early warning system in case the plate moves at any time... a plate subduction zone where a megathrust earthquake could happen at any time..."

The use of 'at any time' is very strategic because it communicates the temporal uncertainty inherent in earthquake predictions. The source cannot give a specific time when an earthquake will occur, but by using 'at any time', he emphasizes that an earthquake can occur without much prior warning, so preparedness must be maintained at all times.

Temporal Period and Duration

The source also uses temporal expressions to explain the recurrence period of earthquakes:

"Over a period of several hundred years... predicted to occur again with intervals of up to hundreds of years... every 26th of every month..."

Expressions such as 'several hundred years' provide a very broad temporal context,

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explaining that megathrust earthquakes are phenomena with very long recurrence periods but with enormous impact when they occur.

Discourse Dexis Analysis

Discourse dexis in this interview serves to create cohesion between turns of speech and connect parts of the discourse. The analysis identifies several main functions of discourse dexis:

Anaphoric Reference

The use of 'this', 'that', 'the one before' to refer to information that has been mentioned previously:

> Interviewer: "Can you explain again to us about the two megatrusts in Indonesia..."
> Source: "Information about these megatrusts has been known for quite some time..."

In this example, 'this' in the informant's utterance refers anaphorically to 'the two megatrusts in Indonesia' mentioned by the interviewer. This discourse dexis creates continuity of topic between the question and the answer.

> "The two segments that should have moved but have not yet moved are the segments in Mentawai... And this is what earthquake experts and the BMKG have been preparing for..."

'This is' functions as a summary of the information that has been explained at length previously, namely about the two megatrust segments with high potential.

The Use of 'That' for Discourse Distance Reference

'That' is often used to refer to propositions or entities mentioned earlier in the discourse, creating a greater distance in the discourse than 'this':

> "That is why we are conducting educational outreach... it is important... it must be practiced... it all needs to be prepared..."

'It' in these sentences refers to the reasons or justifications that have been explained earlier, creating a causal or consequential relationship between parts of the discourse.

Cataforic References

Although less common than anaphora, there are also instances of cataphora where deictic expressions anticipate information that will be mentioned:

> "This is what must be prepared: first, the layout must be prepared... second, earthquake-resistant building standards... third, evacuation routes..."

"This" in the above example anticipates the enumeration that will be mentioned next, functioning as an advance organizer that prepares the audience for the information to come.

Social Deictic Analysis

The social dexis in this interview reflects the formal relationship between the interviewer and the interviewee, as well as the interviewee's position of authority as a high-ranking government official. Several manifestations of social dexis were identified:

Forms of Respectful Greetings

The interviewer consistently used respectful forms of address for the interviewees:

> "Ms. Rita... Mrs. Rita... Sir... Mr. ... Thank you, Ms. Rita... Okay, Ms. Rita..."

The use of 'Ms.' (short for Mrs.) and 'Mr.' shows the interviewer's respect for interviewees who are senior in terms of age, social status, or position. This pattern is consistent with

Indonesian culture, which emphasizes hierarchy and politeness in formal communication.

Interestingly, the interviewer also uses 'Mas' to refer to himself when the interviewee addresses him:

Interviewee: "Good afternoon, Mas Iqbal"

The use of 'Mas' for the young male interviewer indicates a relationship that maintains politeness but with a slightly lower level of formality. The asymmetry in the form of address ('Bu Rita' vs 'Mas Iqbal') reflects the difference in status and age between the interviewee and the interviewer.

Use of Titles and Positions

Interviewees are often referred to by their job titles:

"Head of BMKG Dwikorita Karnawati... head of the BMKG earthquake and tsunami center..."

The mention of this position serves a dual purpose: first, it lends credibility to the information conveyed by showing that the interviewee is an authorized authority; second, it creates an appropriate professional distance for the context of a formal institutional interview.

Linguistic Politeness Strategies

The interviewer uses various politeness strategies in asking questions:

"Ms. Rita, could you explain that again to us... Excuse me... Just briefly, Ms. Rita..."

The phrase "could you explain" uses a more subtle modality than the direct imperative "explain." The use of "excuse me" and "briefly" shows the interviewer's awareness of the possibility of a face-threatening act in interrupting or limiting the source's answer.

4. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the use of deictics in interviews with the Head of BMKG regarding megathrust earthquake warnings is highly prominent and strategically employed as a key characteristic of formal institutional oral discourse. All five types of deictics person, place, time, discourse, and social were identified with a high frequency, totaling 468 deictic expressions or 9.7% of the total words. Person deictics were the most dominant type (52.4%), followed by place deictics (16.7%), time deictics (13.2%), discourse deictics (9.6%), and social deictics (8.1%). The dominance of person deictics reflects the dialogical nature of interviews and highlights the importance of positioning both institutional and personal identities in formal communication. In particular, the strategic alternation between exclusive pronouns (kami) and inclusive pronouns (kita) demonstrates how the speaker asserts BMKG's institutional authority while simultaneously fostering solidarity and shared responsibility with the public. Meanwhile, place and time deictics serve to concretize complex technical information and to communicate urgency and temporal uncertainty related to potential earthquake risks, discourse deictics maintain coherence and cohesion throughout extended explanations, and social deictics reflect formal relationships, professional hierarchy, and the construction of credibility and authority.

From a theoretical perspective, this study enriches Indonesian pragmatic studies by demonstrating that deictics function not only referentially but also performatively in the context of risk communication, such as in

building authority, solidarity, professionalism, and a sense of urgency. Practically, these findings can inform the development of more effective disaster risk communication strategies through the conscious and strategic use of deictics. However, this study is limited by its focus on a single interview and its emphasis on verbal data, without considering nonverbal elements or audience reception. Therefore, future research is encouraged to examine larger corpora, adopt multimodal approaches, and explore audience responses, including cross-contextual, diachronic, and cross-cultural comparisons. Overall, this research underscores that deictics are a crucial linguistic element in institutional oral discourse, particularly in conveying complex and sensitive public information effectively.

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