

Deixis In Based (Less) Indonesian Show Youtube Channel: Industry 4.0 And Politics

Dewi Putri Rachmawati¹, Eka Susylowati^{2*}

^{1,2}English Department, Universitas Trunodjoyo Madura, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to investigate how hosts and guests use deixis to establish common ground, express opinions, and engage in argumentation. Furthermore, the research will explore potential variations in the use of deixis in Based(less) Indonesian Show YouTube Channel Episode Industry 4.0 and Politics. Method of data collection by watching, transcribing, and extracting the as well as the method of data collection in the form of document. Analysis of data using Miles and Huberman techniques. Data Validity checking techniques using triangulation of sources and method. The result showed on the findings is the types and function of deixis based on each category. The research shows that person deixis is most frequent, reflecting the interactional and relational focus of the dialogue. Spatial deixis appears more often than temporal deixis, as geographical and cultural references are central to discussions of identity and nationalism, whereas time references serve mainly as background. This research helps to enrich the knowledge of deixis in the spoken discourse by comprehending powerful linguistic resource for negotiating nationalism and global identity, demonstrating that deixis functions beyond simple referentiality, shaping narrative structure and socio-political meaning in spontaneous spoken interaction.

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*Corresponding Author:

Eka Susylowati

English Study Program, Universitas Trunodjoyo Madura, Indonesia

Email: eka.susylowati@trunojoyo.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

Deixis is vital for effective communication because it bridges the gap between language and context. Deixis as the part of Pragmatics that studies about language in context, including how language is used in different situations and how meaning is influenced by factors such as speaker's intentions, listener's expectations, and cultural background. Pragmatics is the study of speaker's meaning. It deals with several terms such as implicature, speech acts, presupposition, reference, and deixis (Yule, 1996). Based on Yule (1996), deixis is "pointing" via language. Among these strategies, deixis, the study of words whose meaning is dependent on the context of utterance, is particularly relevant. Deictic expressions, such as "I," "you," "here," "there," "now," and "then," anchor the discourse in time, space, and

person, creating a shared understanding between the speaker and the listener. According to Simatupang & Barokah (2021) Deixis is an expression used to refer to something in a certain dimension by using the speaker, place, and time of the speech as the centre of deixis. Yuan (2023) explained the use of deixis means that the speaker associates an entity with the current speech situation, making it cognitively accessible to the listener. Specifically, it can be understood as the non-verbal representation of an entity in the external context becomes a part of the discourse and is introduced into the context of the discourse by means of instructions; therefore, some kind of linguistic item is used in discourse to refer to that entity. Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being 'near speaker' versus 'away from speaker'. In English, the 'near speaker', or proximal terms, are 'this', 'here', 'now'. The 'away from speaker', or distal terms, are 'that', 'there', 'then'. Proximal terms are typically interpreted in terms of the speaker's location, or the deictic center, so that 'now' is generally understood as referring to some point or period in time that has the time of the speaker's utterance at its center. Distal terms can simply indicate 'away from speaker', but, in some languages, can be used to distinguish between 'near addressee' and 'away from both speaker and addressee'. Thus, in Japanese, the translation of the pronoun 'that' will distinguish between 'that near addressee' 'sore' and 'that distant from both speaker and addressee' 'are' with a third term being used for the proximal 'this near speaker' 'kore' (Yule, 1996). Yule, in his book proposed that Deixis be divided into three types, the first is personal deixis, second is spatial deixis, the third is temporal deixis, and Yule also mention deixis and grammar. The linguistic tools employed for this 'pointing' are termed deictic expressions or words, also known as indexical. These deictic expressions serve the purpose of indicating individuals, places, or time.

The function of deixis in language is to anchor or locate elements of speech in relation to the context of the communication, which includes the speaker, the listener, the time of utterance, and the space in which the conversation occurs. Deictic expressions help convey meaning by pointing to specific people, objects, times, or places, often relying on shared knowledge between the speaker and the listener. The primary functions of deixis include (Levinson, 1983). Deictic expressions provide essential contextual information that helps listeners understand the intended meaning of an utterance. These expressions are inherently tied to the context in which they are used, including the speaker's identity, the time of the utterance, and the physical location (Levinson, 1983). Without context, deictic expressions can be ambiguous or meaningless. For example, the pronoun "he" requires knowledge of who "he" refers to, which can only be determined through contextual clues. Similarly, words like "now" or "here" depend on the temporal and spatial context to convey their meaning accurately. Deixis allows speakers to convey information efficiently by relying on shared knowledge and situational context. This reliance reduces the need for lengthy explanations and makes communication more fluid. By using deictic expressions, speakers can assume a level of shared understanding with their listeners, which streamlines the conversation (Levinson, 1983). This efficiency is particularly useful in everyday interactions where context is well understood by both parties. Through social deixis, speakers can establish and navigate social hierarchies and relationships, influencing the dynamics of interaction (Levinson, 1983). Social deixis includes terms of address and honorifics that reflect the social status or relationship between the speaker and the listener. The use of social deixis can signal respect, familiarity, or authority, shaping the interaction's tone and formality. This function is crucial in cultures where social hierarchies are significant and influence communication styles. The functions of deixis-contextual reference, facilitating communication, establishing relationships, and creating cohesion are integral to effective language use. By understanding how deixis operates, we can appreciate the complexity of

human communication and the ways in which context shapes meaning. Deictic expressions are not only linguistic tools; they are essential for navigating social interactions, maintaining coherence in discourse, and ensuring that communication is clear and efficient.

YouTube is one of social media platform that facilitates the user to upload long length videos. Therefore, YouTube become the medium for communication is indirectly supporting the creator and viewer who are performing communication. *Based(less) Indonesian Show* was one of the channels that bravely brought up the satire and parody of national or international political fever. *Based(less) Indonesian Show* YouTube Channel hosted by a guy who called themselves as a Buzzer. The identity behind the man of this channel remains hidden. Although the creator does not reveal his real name, they appear on camera openly, without a mask. They are always well-dressed and have a unique style, much like an official. This YouTube channel aims to foster unity amidst political polarization by providing a moderate space for discussion. Its content blends diverse topics, including politics, gaming, and anime, with a strong emphasis on satire. The channel offers both factual information and opinion on a range of global issues, addressing both every day and complex political matters. Through the use of humor and satire, the creator critiques aspects of both authoritarianism and liberalism, encouraging viewers to engage with the channel's content to explore deeper discussions and potentially revolutionary ideas. Joined since May 2023 the number of subscribers of *Based(less) Indonesian Show* reached up to 28.7K as of February 2025. The topic that presented from this channel is such an innovative thing to make the audience aware about the political issue.

The study of deixis has been a subject of extensive research in linguistics. Previous studies have explored various aspects of deixis as follows. Khalili (2017) with his study entitled *Deixis Analysis in A Tale of Two Cities* written by Charles Dickens. Based on the data analysis, the researcher found five kinds of deixis in the novel of -A Tale of Two Citiesl written by Charles Dickens. Saputri (2018) discussed about *Deixis in The First Chapter of The Rainbow Troops Novel: Ten New Students by Andrea Hirata*. Based on the data analysis, the researcher found five kinds of deixis in the novel of —A Tale of Two Citiesl written by Charles Dickens. Afrilian (2019) entitled *Deixis in Judith McNaught's Night Whispers Novel*. There are five types of deixis found in the novel by Judith McNaught entitled Night Whispers. They are 80 (eighty) person deixis, 38 (thirty-eight) time deixis, 21 (twenty-one) spatial deixis, 7 (seven) discourse deixis, and 2 (two) social deixis. (2020) in his research entitled *An Analysis of Deixis on Anies Baswedan's Speech About Condolences for The City of Christchurch, New Zealand*. Anies Baswedan uses all types of deixis, namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Luhulima (2021) with her study entitled *Researching Deixis of Joe Biden's Speech On "The Covid-19 Vaccination Program and The Effort to Defeat Covid-19 Globally"*, this paper intends to describe five forms of use of deixis by Levinson (1983) in Joe Biden's speech. The result of this study, it was found that the five types of deixis, namely person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis were all used in Joe Biden's speech by referring to different object. Mashfiyah (2023) entitled *Deixis Analysis of the Ellen Show YouTube Channel*. The objective of this research is to analyze the deixis employed in The Ellen Show's YouTube channel and comprehend the meaning conveyed through this deixis. The result of this study the writer found that person deixis dominates, while temporal deixis and spatial deixis follow in terms of frequency and occurrence.

The author chose this YouTube channel because Buzzer, the host, is fluent in English and also discusses topics that are not widely voiced in Indonesia. Therefore, the author is interested in researching the linguistic elements used by Buzzer and his guest, Bagus Mulyadi, in their video titled *Industry 4.0 and Politics*. Within this context, the *Based(less)*

Indonesian Show YouTube channel offers a compelling case study for examining the linguistic strategies employed in online talk shows. This channel, known for its candid discussions on social and cultural issues, often features a diverse range of guests and perspectives. The conversational style of the show, coupled with its focus on contemporary Indonesian issues, makes it a rich source of linguistic data. Understanding how language functions within this specific context can illuminate broader trends in online communication and the ways in which language is used to construct identity, negotiate meaning, and foster community in digital spaces. This research aims to address the following research question: 1) What are the types of deixis used in *Based(less) Indonesian Show* YouTube Channel: *Industry 4.0 and Politics*? 2) What are the functions of deixis appearing in the *Based(less) Indonesian Show* YouTube Channel: *Industry 4.0 and Politics*?

METHOD

Qualitative studies, however, do not emphasize the use of statistics and focus on how people interpret their experiences and construct the world. These types of studies are often designed to explore latent meaning in the data (Merriam & Tisdell, 2016). This research uses the qualitative method because the researcher will be collecting and analyzing non numerical data, where the data in this research is in the form of utterance. The researcher will display the result by describing it. The researcher will focus on analyzing the data by employing library study and not experimental, the researcher read, observe, and describe the data and problem without manipulating them. The source of data will one of the episodes on *Based(less) Indonesian Show* YouTube Channel: *Industry 4.0 and Politics (with Bagus Mulyadi)* *Based Indonesian Talks* as linked https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q8Wyd_YpgFA. In this show, there is a conversation between (Huang, 2014) the host named Buzzer and the guest Bagus Mulyadi. The conversation which contains deixis or deictic expression between them will be the data for this research.

The research will use document collection, according to Merriam (2009) Documents are, in fact, a ready - made source of data easily accessible to the imaginative and resourceful investigator. Document as the umbrella term to refer to a wide range of written, visual, digital, and physical material relevant to the study at hand. As well as this research gathers the data in the form of conversation between the host Buzzer and Bagus Mulyadi as the informant in *Industry 4.0 and Politics (with Bagus Mulyadi) | Based Indonesian Talks* to answer the research questions. To collect the data, the researcher will conduct several steps as follows. The first, the researcher will watch the video *Industry 4.0 and Politics (with Bagus Mulyadi) Based Indonesian Talks* on YouTube platform with the link https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q8Wyd_YpgFA. The researcher will watch from the first until the end; to understand the researcher will not only watch it once, the researcher probably will watch it three times or more until the researcher understands fully and enough to gather the data. Second, still correlated with the first step, the researcher will observe the data by transcribing the video using auto. transcribe feature provided by *YouTube*, after transcribing the video, the researcher read and highlighted the core data needed, then categorize based on its type. Data analysis is the essential step in the research method. Acknowledging Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014) there are three steps to interpret and analyze the data. There are data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification.

Data Condensation

Data condensation is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and changing the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical data (Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014). Data condensation will make the data stronger and assist the researcher to decide whether the data relates to the focus of this research or not. In regard of this research, the researcher will use a transcription of the utterances which is selected again by pay attention to look the time that focusing deixis in *Based(less) Indonesian Show YouTube Channel: Industry 4.0 and Politics*.

Data Display

Data display is an ordered, compacted collection of information that enables conclusion drawing and action (Miles, Huberman & Saldana 2014). In qualitative research data display could be in the form of tables, graphic, etc. the appropriates of display the data is that it is easier to understand what is happening and how it is happening. In this step, the researcher will provide the data found in the form of table. It is with the aim to categorize and interpret the data regarding to types and functions of deixis.

Verification and Conclusion Drawing

Then conclusion drawing or verification, the validity will be taken if the emerging data will be examined for its reasonableness, strength, verifiability (Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014). The researcher will draw the conclusions related to the focus of the study after analyzing the data. In the conclusion part, the researcher will present a brief and clear explanation related to the result of the research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher in this sub-chapters presents the findings based on the research question, there are type and the function of deixis found in the conversation between Buzzer and Bagus at the *Based(less) Indonesian Show YouTube Channel: Industry 4.0 and Politics* based on the theory from Yule (1996) for the types and Levinson (1983) for the functions. In this sub-chapters the researcher presents the result of types of Deixis found in the conversation between Buzzer and Bagus at the *Based(less) Indonesian Show YouTube Channel: Industry 4.0 and Politics* according to Yule (1996).

Type of Deixis

the result of types of deixis found in the conversation between Buzzer and Bagus at the *Based(less) Indonesian Show YouTube Channel: Industry 4.0 and Politics* according to Yule (1996). Which there are three types of Deixis that can be seen on the table below.

Table 1. Types of Deixis

No	Utterances	Person	Type of Deixis	
			Temporal	Spatial
1	Buzzer: Good Morning everybody, so welcome back to the base Indonesian talks, today I'm with a very special guest all the way from the United Kingdom, from the University of Nottingham please welcome Mr.	I	Good Morning Today	United Kingdom of Nottingham

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- Bagus Mulyadi, thank you for joining us today.
- 2 Bagus: thank you for being here, my pleasure Here
- 3 Bagus: but this is a beautiful set really This
- 4 Buzzer: with all the whole I guess so I
I guess that makes the beauty you You
know
- 5 Bagus: it reminds me of you know It
this show called Between Two Ferns You
between two FMS no it's hilarious it's
Zach gal
- 6 Bagus: what a difficult to pronounce I
name, yeah I think it's Greek right,
- 7 Buzzer: so the topic today we're going I
to talk about industry 4.0 and its You
impact towards Indonesian Politics;
the reason I picked this topic was
because I saw some of your videos
where you talked about AI integration
in Indonesian Society right?
- 8 Buzzer: and you also spoke about You
politics quite a few times
- 9 Buzzer: and so I was like okay let's I
combine the best of what I know of You
you into two and then let's extrapolate
from that right?
- 10 Buzzer: yeah it's not really a public You
discussion, you, you can find some It
videos of it in YouTube but not a lot I
of people watch it maybe about like Our
what mostly like 200,000 people
watch a single video of like industry
4.0 but I'd like to shine light into this
topic, why? because I I think uh the
Industrial Revolution was an
important uh event in our history and
now it's happening again through
industry 4.0
- 11 Buzzer: and obviously the Industrial It
Revolution uh impacted politics in You
such a way that it can never be it can Me
it is irreversible industrial revolution
has gave birth to capitalism socialism
wouldn't you agree with me?
Bagus: well there's a lot to unpack
there I mean indeed I I I don't really
remember when I talk about industry
4.0 in a public setting but I do talk a
lot about it in classrooms as is mostly
-

discussed, then so let me give you a background story about why I this issue is really dear to me I mean the universities in the UK, they are having problems when it comes to Preparing their students to be uh relevant in a real world and you know some of the students because I teach at engineering faculty and these students some of them have industrial placements, industrial placements is whereby students can take one year off their classrooms and, and get real life experiences in the industries and then what we do uh because universities is measured when it comes to the uh salary of their graduates and then so the feedbacks from the company that host them during their placement is really important and then among the most um mentioned feedbacks um is the ability of students to code. I teach at chemical engineering chemical engineering traditionally don't code they just design factories they just design pipelines and they do this traditional engineering disciplines but they are all and I don't think this is exclusive to chemical engineering I think students across the board of engineering and even Beyond engineering they all need to code and then so the department then created a new module of which I am the convenor so I teach Advanced computational method and it's right within the first week I would explained about why we are here you have to do that in the UK here yeah well we here because I say so um so we're here and this Industrial Revolution is a is a terrifying term because it's um anything Revolution related is terrifying

From the data 1 above it can be seen that there are three types of deixis that appear in one sentence. The first is person deixis that indicate by the word “I” which refers to the speaker. The seconds appear is temporal deixis indicated by the word “Good morning” and “today” that points to the current day of utterance. The third, there are two words that indicate spatial deixis. There are “United Kingdom” indicates a location distant from the speaker, and “University of Nottingham” which is referential and not inherently deictic without a contrastive context. Next into data 2, it is only spatial deixis in the conversation between Bagus and Buzzer, the word “here” uttered by Bagus indicate spatial deixis. It refers to the current physical location of the interaction. Data 3 above shows that the only types of deixis that appear in the conversation between Bagus and Buzzer is spatial deixis. The word “this” refers to something spatially or perceptually close with the speaker. From the data 4 above there are only personal deixis, this time the personal deixis come with the word “I” and “You”. Which the speaker is pointing himself and also to the interlocutors. Which the word “I” refers to the speaker (Buzzer) and the word “You” refers to the listener (Bagus). The data 5 above shows that personal deixis is the only type that appear from the utterances. The word “It” refers back to a previously mentioned or implied element in the discourse, which is the interview setting. Then the word “Me” refers to the speaker (Bagus) and the word “You” refers to the hearer (Buzzer). It can be seen from the data 6 above, there is only one type of deixis. The word “I” Indicate person deixis, which refer to the speaker (Bagus). He pointing himself to utters his opinion. The data 7 above type of deixis that appear is person deixis. the word that indicates person deixis from the utterances is “I” and “You”. Where the word “I” refers to the speaker (Buzzer) and the word “You” refers to the addressee (Bagus). Buzzer as the speaker starting the topic of their conversation of this show by throw an opening question to the Bagus. It can be seen the data 8 above the type of deixis that occur is person deixis. The word “You” is refers to the interlocutor (Bagus). The speaker (Buzzer) pointing him by the word “You” to exhibit the fact that the listener (Bagus) also spoke about politics. The next data 9 show the person deixis that only appear. The word that indicates person deixis is “I” which refers to the speaker (Buzzer) and the word “You” which refers to the guest (Bagus). He refers himself and the guest by that word for bridging the conversation into the next stage. In the table above there is data 10. In the data 10 it can be seen that the type of deixis that only appear is person deixis. there are 4 words in this data, the first word is “You” which is pointing Bagus as the listener, the second word is “It” this refers to the topic they are talk about, then the third word is “I” it refers to the speaker which is Buzzer, then the last word is “Our” it is also considered as the person deixis because it includes speaker and hearer, and possibly a broader community. From the data 11 above there is only one type of deixis, it is person deixis. the word that indicates person deixis in this data is “It”, “You”, and “Me”. The word “It” refers to person deixis because it represents the Industrial Revolution, previously introduced in the conversation. The word “You” pointing the hearer (Bagus) and the word “Me” pointing the speaker (Buzzer).

Function of Deixis

In this sub-chapters the researcher presents the result of function of Deixis from the conversation between Buzzer and Bagus at the *Based(less) Indonesian Show* YouTube Channel: *Industry 4.0 and Politics* according to Levinson (1983). The function of Deixis that can be seen on the table below.

Table 2. Function of Deixis

No.	Utterances	Function of Deixis		
		Contextual Reference	Facilitating Communication	Establishing Relationship
1.	Bagus: thank you, for being here a pleasure	√		
2.	Buzzer: yeah, like Monash		√	
3.	Buzzer: that's insane			√
4.	Buzzer: generally	√		
5.	Bagus: that's why and then some governments do <u>protectionist</u> economy try to protect special interests		√	
6.	Bagus: because the <u>inequalities</u> is going to create some other plethora of societ... societal problems that I fear is what we are not ready of		√	
7.	Buzzer: we uh we talk about <u>inequality</u> we talk about <u>volatility</u>	√		
8.	Buzzer: they get punched in the face without getting punched in the face	√		
9.	Bagus: opinions get shaped a lot easier with virtual, um advancement		√	
10.	Buzzer: no ginger tea			√
11.	Buzzer: yeah, I see what you mean			√
12.	Bagus: <u>that's</u> the most concrete example	√		
13.	Buzzer: in some degrees	√		
14.	Bagus: exactly, exactly Roman Empire was a republic	√		
15.	Bagus: I've done a few		√	
16.	Bagus: government's being governed. um it reminded me of this book <i>Why Nations Failed</i> , Daron Acemoglu some with some other economists		√	

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 17. | Bagus: right? they have all the devices in their hands and power is uh power is power feels good | √ | |
| 18. | Buzzer: complacent | | √ |
| 19. | Buzzer: divert issues uh whenever, whenever politicians want to do something that a lot of people would be like what the sigma, uh they would always like throw something else <u>under the bus</u> | √ | |
| 20. | Buzzer: did you get me | | √ |
| 21. | Buzzer: Isaac Newton | √ | |
| 22. | Buzzer: digital natives one might say | | √ |
| 23. | Buzzer: hmmm, no that's mine actually that's J yeah | | √ |
| 24. | Bagus: I was wondering | √ | |
| 25. | Buzzer: I think mine is the ladder, here's where I sit you, I'm kidding | | √ |

The function of deixis that the researcher found from the conversation between Buzzer and Bagus at the *Based(less) Indonesian Show* YouTube Channel: *Industry 4.0 and Politics* are 25 in total. The total 25 data distinguished into three functions of deixis which are contextual reference, facilitating communication, and establishing relationship. The function of deixis is found in 25 data which are differentiated into three functions of deixis according to Levinson (1983). Those data are 11 data on contextual reference, then 7 data on facilitating communication, and 7 data on establishing relationship. From the data that the researcher found there are 25 sentences that indicated function of deixis. As the Levinson (1983) there are three functions of deixis, the first one is contextual reference which anchors linguistic expressions to the immediate situation, second one is facilitating communication which enables efficiency through reliance on shared knowledge, and then the third one is establishing relationship which indexes social roles and interpersonal dynamics. The explanation of the three functions of deixis mentioned will be provided below. The first function is contextual reference. Contextual reference emerges when deictic expressions derive their meaning from the specific temporal, spatial, or participant configuration of the interaction. In the utterance “*thank you, for being here a pleasure*” (Line 1), the proximal spatial deictic “*here*” presupposes a shared physical or virtual space, intelligible only within the ongoing encounter. Similarly, in “*we talk about inequality, we talk about volatility*” (Line 7), the repetition of “*we talk*” functions as a temporal and topical anchor, signalling continuity with earlier segments of the discourse. Such usage is consistent with Levinson’s view that without the immediate situational context, these expressions risk semantic indeterminacy. In this dataset, contextual reference functions primarily to secure a mutual orientation toward the conversation’s evolving focus, particularly when abstract topics require grounding in shared cognitive space. The second is facilitating communication. Facilitating communication is the most prevalent function in this interaction, Levinson

(1983) observes that deixis enables communicative economy by allowing speakers to omit explicit details when mutual knowledge can be assumed. This is evident in turns such as “*I’ve done a few*” (Line 15), where the object of “a few” is recoverable from prior discourse, and “*digital natives, one might say*” (Line 22), where the categorisation presumes the listener’s familiarity with the term. These instances align with Clark and Brennan’s (1991) model of common ground, whereby interlocutors minimize redundancy to sustain a fast-paced, cognitively demanding exchange. Then finally the third is establishing relationship. Establishing relationships through deixis is evident in evaluative and affiliative turns that mark interpersonal alignment. Utterances like “*that’s insane*” (Line 3) and “*yeah, I see what you mean*” (Line 11) employ deixis to construct shared stance and agreement. Playful metalinguistic comments, such as “*here’s where I sit you, I’m kidding*” (Line 25), index informality and solidarity, softening the discussion’s potentially serious or contentious content. Social deixis here functions as a relational lubricant, sustaining positive affect and mutual engagement, in line with Brown and Levinson’s (1987) politeness theory, which frames such usage as a strategy for maintaining face and relational harmony. The frequency of function of deixis could be sum-up that contextual reference dominates, followed by facilitating communication and establishing relationships. This distribution is indicative of the discourse genre: a semi-informal, cognitively demanding conversation between interlocutors with substantial shared knowledge. In such contexts, the communicative load shifts toward efficiently building and extending arguments rather than repeatedly re-establishing situational parameters or overtly managing social alignment. Nevertheless, the presence of relationship-building deixis, though less frequent, is crucial for mitigating the abstract and potentially confrontational nature of political-economic discussions, ensuring that the interaction remains cooperative and flowing.

The data justify Levinson’s (1983) typology while extending its application to intellectually collaborative but socially informal settings. The findings suggest that in conversations where participants share extensive background knowledge, deixis is leveraged primarily as a tool for communicative economy, with relational functions playing a supportive, rapport-sustaining role. In sum, the findings not only confirm Levinson’s typology but also highlight how deixis functions adapt to the demands of a specific discourse genre: informal intellectual conversation between knowledgeable peers. In such settings, deixis is mobilized primarily for communicative economy and contextual anchoring, with relational work functioning as a supportive, rather than dominant, layer.

CONCLUSION

The research finally reaches the ending, after conducting this research the researcher possible to infer the conclusion of deixis found in *Based(less) Indonesian Show YouTube Channel: Industry 4.0 and Politics* there is type and functions. Each data from the types and function are divided into person deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis for types, and contextual reference, facilitating communication, and establishing relationship for the functions. The researcher found more types of deixis than function of deixis in the *Based(less) Indonesian Show YouTube Channel: Industry 4.0 and Politics* because the researcher focuses on the analysis of types of deixis used by the speaker and interlocuter in the *Based(less) Indonesian Show YouTube Channel: Industry 4.0 and Politics*, therefore the functions of deixis also support the types itself. Hence, this research demonstrates that deixis in spoken discourse is not just a grammatical device, but a strategic communicative resource. Its deployment is shaped by topic complexity, participant familiarity, and the need to balance efficiency with clarity and social connection.

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