

## Deixis Used in “The Prince, The Princess of Wales and The Princess Royal at Windsor Castle” Talk on Podcast

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### ABSTRACT

*The title of this research is Deixis used in “The Prince, The Princess of Wales, and The Princess Royal at Windsor Castle” Talk on Podcast. The research aims to find out the mostly found types of deixis and to analyze the reason for the deixis change in the flow of conversation on podcasts. The data was taken from The Good, The Bad, and The Rugby podcast’s YouTube channel, which was collected using documentation methods, including reading and note-taking techniques. A descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze the data. This study use Levinson’s (1983) theory about deixis, which was supported by reference theory by Halliday and Hasan (1976) and theory of context by Yule (1996). The analysis showed 213 deixis terms, consisting of 138 person deixis, 15 place deixis, 26 time deixis, 21 discourse deixis, and 13 social deixis in the podcast. Deixis was primarily found in person deixis. The deixis changes the flow of conversation because the people and the time they use to say the statement differ. Therefore, the deixis changed but still refers to the same thing. In conclusion, the study of Deixis is important to understand what the speaker in podcast tried to convey.*

**Keywords:** Pragmatic, Deixis, Podcast.

### ABSTRAK

Judul penelitian ini adalah Deiksis yang digunakan dalam “Pangeran, Putri Wales, dan Putri Kerajaan di Kastil Windsor” pembicaraan pada podcast. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis deiksis yang paling banyak ditemukan dan menganalisis alasan perubahan deiksis dalam alur percakapan pada podcast. Data diambil dari channel YouTube podcast The Good, The Bad, dan The Rugby yang dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode dokumentasi, antara lain teknik membaca dan mencatat. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis data. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori deiksis dari Levinson (1983) yang didukung oleh teori referensi oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1976) dan teori konteks oleh Yule (1996). Hasil analisis menunjukkan 213 istilah deiksis yang terdiri dari 138 deiksis orang, 15 deiksis tempat, 26 deiksis waktu, 21 deiksis wacana, dan 13 deiksis sosial dalam podcast. Deiksis terutama ditemukan pada deiksis orang. Deiksis mengubah alur pembicaraan karena orang dan waktu yang digunakan untuk mengucapkan pernyataan tersebut berbeda. Oleh karena itu, deiksisnya berubah namun tetap mengacu pada hal yang sama. Kesimpulannya, kajian Deiksis penting untuk memahami apa yang ingin disampaikan oleh pembicara dalam podcast.

**Kata Kunci:** Pragmatik, Deiksis, Podcast.

### INTRODUCTION

Everyone needs to communicate, and language is used in communicating, both orally and in writing. Both the sender and the receiver ought to consider the language in their communication to obtain the purpose because the effect of meaninglessness leads to misunderstanding and confusion. To have a good understanding of what people say, we need pragmatics. *Pragmatics* is a modern linguistic branch that originates from the philosophy of language.

According to Levinson (1983:9), 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. Yule (2017:362) states that the study of how humans

understand what is meant, even when it is not expressed or written down explicitly, is called pragmatics. When studying pragmatics, we learn how context contributes to meaning.

Pragmatics includes several subfields, one of which is Deixis. Cruse (2000:319) states that various individuals have interpreted Deixis differently. It indicates that context and usage impact how deictic terms are employed in speech. Based on that, Deixis is pointing through language using deictic expressions. Levinson divided Deixis into five parts: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

The selection of Deixis as a topic of discussion also has relevance to other studies; one of them is Gitayani's work (2023), entitled “*Deixis of Song Lyrics in Conan Gray's “Kid Krow” Album.*” This undergraduate thesis focused on analyzing deixis types and the reference meaning of each Deixis used in the song lyrics of Conan Gray's “Kid Krow” Album. This thesis used the qualitative method.

With deixis, listeners will know who, where, and when it was said. Therefore, deixis is raised as a topic in this research. On this occasion, the writer chose podcasts as the object since podcasts are trending in the current era and the British royal family is respected worldwide. The object analyzed in this research is *The Prince, The Princess of Wales, and The Princess Royal* talk on podcasts. Therefore, this research provides others with more details about the deixis and helps the listener comprehend what the speaker is trying to convey. The researcher uses podcasts as objects because quite a few have researched using podcasts.

According to the background, two problems are formulated as follows: (1) What types of deixis are mostly found in *The Prince, The Princess of Wales, and The Princess Royal* talk on podcast, and (2) Why does the deixis in *The Prince, The Princess of Wales, and The Princess Royal* talk on podcast change in the flow of conversation. This analysis was done by classifying the data into their types of deixis to find the most found deixis and identify the reason for the deixis change in the podcast.

## METHOD

This study used *The Prince, The Princess of Wales, and The Princess Royal* talk on podcasts as the data source. The data was found on *The Good, The Bad, and The Rugby* podcast YouTube channel, uploaded live on September 9, 2023. The video is 50 minutes long. The video was downloaded from *The Good, The Bad, and The Rugby* YouTube channel and converted by inscribing the podcast video into a written document.

The documentation method was used to collect the data to identify the most dominant deixis and the reason for the change in *The Prince, The Princess of Wales, and The Princess Royal's* utterances on the podcast. In addition, note-taking techniques were applied to collect the possible data contained in the source.

First, the data will be collected by watching the podcast and making the transcript. Second, read and understand the transcript to find the types of deixis. Third, note and highlight all the data that consist of types of deixis. Forth, select the data from amount of the data as the representative of each deixis, then find out the mos commonly found types of deixis. Last, analyze why the deixis changed in the conversation.

This study used the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. It also used qualitative and content analysis techniques to analyze the types of deixis primarily found in *The Prince, The Princess of Wales, and The Princess Royal* talk on podcasts.

The outcomes from the data analysis were presented in an informal method. The data were presented descriptively based on the category of deixis proposed by Levinson (1983). The techniques used in presenting the analysis are bolding the utterances from the data source containing deictic markers and classifying them based on the types of deixis. Then, we will continue to explain the reference and why Deixis changed in the flow of conversation that are found

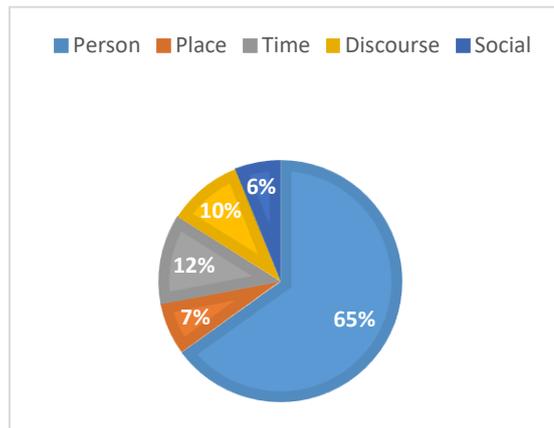
in *The Prince, The Princess of Wales, The Princess Royal* talk on podcast analysis of the Deixis that were presented and explained descriptively.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings

Based on data that have been analyzed, the researcher found 213 data term of deixis. The result showed that there are 138 (65%) person deixis, 15 (7%), place deixis, 26 (12%) time deixis, 21 (10%) discourse deixis, and 13 (6%) social deixis. All of the data can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Pie Chart of Mostly Found Types of Deixis



According to the table, person deixis is mostly found deixis in the podcast. That is because the interview is a personal discussion. After doing analysis, it was found that the deixis change took place in the conversation because the people and time of stating the utterance was different although it still referred to the same thing.

### Discussion

This chapter focused on the types of deixis and the most dominant types found in *The Prince, The Princess of Wales, and The Princess Royal* talk on a podcast based on the theory proposed by Levinson (1983). It then explained the reference and context of each deixis. After that, it analyzed the mostly found deixis in the podcast and explained why they changed the flow of conversation.

(1) Type of Deixis in *The Prince, The Princess of Wales, and The Princess Royal* Talk on Podcast.

a. Person Deixis

**Data 1** (49.55)

**Alex Payne:** We are The Good, The Bad, and The Rugby and we are folding pocket production. Bye for now.

The context in data 1 is that Alex Payne and his friend had finished having a small discussion with the Wales Royal Family. In there, Alex Payne, as the speaker, is not alone. Beside him are James Haskell and Mike Tindall, who are part of The Good, The Bad, and The Rugby. They stood in the Windsor Castle yard, and Alex gave some sentences before they finished the live podcast.

The word “we” is first-person plural deixis. In data 1, “we” indicates a collective identity for “The Good, The Bad, and The Rugby.” The word “we” can be categorized as an anaphoric reference, as it is co-referential with the phrase “The Good, The Bad and The Rugby.”

Data 1 appears at the end of this video. The first sentence is about the group’s identity, namely The Good, The Bad, and The Rugby, and is viewable on the YouTube channel. The

following sentence indicates that the segment or episode of the podcast is finished. The word “we” is used to make the word more efficient. The data above is the sentence where Alex Payne, as the presenter, said goodbye to the audience at the end of an episode.

b. Place Deixis

**Data 2** (44.51)

**Prince:** I had love to be **there**. I have made everyone fall in love even more.

The context in data 2 is that The Princess talked about female sporting heroes, and then Alex Payne connected by talking about the Lions Tour in 2005. Here, The Prince and The Princess got excited about that. The Prince said he loved being in there and wanted to go back and watch because it was the first female rugby, and it went professional.

The word “there” is place deixis, indicating the places that the Prince loved to be there, such as the Lions Tour in 2005. Data 2 refers to a social or public event where the Prince was present and significantly impacted the people present, raising feelings of love or admiration in the crowd. The Prince’s wish to be in the location of the Lions Tour and the success of their actions there are emphasized by the use of “there” in the sentence. He also shares the outcome of his actions in those locations.

c. Time Deixis

**Data 3**(01.41)

**The Princess Royal:** So I went about **a month later**, they wrote and asked me if I would like to become Patron.

The context is that after Alex Payne gave an opening before they started the discussion, Princess Royal told Mike, James, and Alex that she had an accident about the opening of East Stand. It was cancelled because the organization had been let down. Then, one month later, they asked her to become Patron. Princess Royal also stated that she did not know whether they were happy with that.

Data 3 states that “a month later” is time deixis. In this instance, "a month later" designates a specific time frame for the speaking moment. It shows that the request to become a patron happened one month following another event.

The Princess Royal shares that she received a written invitation asking if she would like to become a patron of something approximately one month after a particular event or occurrence. In this sentence, she reflects on their past experiences, possibly about their patron role or involvement with particular causes or organizations. This declaration offers some insight into the Princess Royal’s prior engagements and the procedure by which they were asked to assume the role of Patron.

d. Discourse Deixis

**Data 4** (04.38)

**Prince:** I absolutely gelled and loved being in those sorts of quadrants of fear, noise, competitiveness with it, with your mates and your team around you and a lot of times I made a good friends from **that**.

The context of data 4 is that James Haskell asked the Prince about his opinion on the fundamental values that sports bring to individuals. Then, he presented his personal opinion that the environment of sports played a big part in his life. In the sentence above, the Prince mentioned he made a good friend from sports.

This sentence appears at the beginning of the podcast. The word “that” in data 4 can be categorized as discourse deixis. In this case, “that” refers to the situation that the Prince mentioned,

where he felt a quadrant of fear, noise, and competitiveness surrounding his mates and team. The word “that” can be categorized as anaphora since it refers to the concept or experience mentioned earlier about the situations where the speaker felt fear, noise, and competitiveness. Prince's statement reflects his experiences in specific things or situations marked by fear, noise, and competition; he probably refers to sports where teamwork is required. Prince says he loved being in these settings and made wonderful friends there.

e. Social Deixis

**Data 5** (18.31)

**James Haskell:** Would you debrief you know if Mark with **my mum** and whatever however I played whatever I did, she said I was amazing because she had absolutely no taste.

Here, James Haskell asks The Princess Royal about her Royal’s experiences talking about her daughter’s performance and considers his conversations with his parents about his sports achievements. Data 5 shows that James Haskell’s mum always said he was terrific. In data 5, the phrase “my mum” involves relational social deixis, highlighting James’ connection and interaction with his mother.

In this case, James Haskell describes whatever he played or did; his mom will always say he was terrific as a compliment, even though the compliment may have been partial or overstated. The speaker's comment regarding his mother's taste lightens the mood of the discussion and suggests that the listener and the speaker get along well. James’s use of "my mum" personalizes the story and emphasizes how his family shapes his experiences and relationships.

(2) Mostly Found Types of Deixis in *The Prince, The Princess of Wales, and The Princess Royal* Talk on Podcast

Based on analyzed data, 213 deixis were found in the podcast. There are 138 person deixis, 15 place deixis, 26 time deixis, 21 discourse deixis, and 13 social deixis. Person deixis is the most common deixis here. The data can be seen in the table below.

Table 2. Types of Deixis Found in The Prince, The Princess of Wales, and The Princess Royal Talk on Podcast

No.	Types	Frequency
1.	Person Deixis	138
2.	Place Deixis	15
3.	Time Deixis	26
4.	Discourse Deixis	21
5.	Social Deixis	13
Total		213

(3) Reason of The Deixis Change in the Flow of Conversation

**Data 6** (48.08)

**Alex Payne:** We were actually *on a cruise ship* in Marseille, if you get bored 4,000 rugby facts if you fancy a drink on top deck of course you are very well. It was four days on the cruise ship. There was definitely a cruise ship and then were back and forth a bit and then we were going back on the cruise and then.

**James Haskell:** We were *there* from the 4,000 rugby fans and us on a cruise ship we were doing live shows.

In data 6, they discussed the Rugby World Cup held in Marseille in 2023. Alex said, “We were actually on a cruise ship in Marseille if you get bored. Four thousand rugby facts if you fancy a drink on top deck, of course, you are very well.” The phrase “in a cruise ship” indicates where Alex Payne, James Haskell, and Mike Tindall were when watching Rugby. It specifies that the speakers are currently aboard a cruise ship in Marseille.

Then, James Haskell continued, “We were there from the 4,000 rugby fans and us on a cruise ship; we were doing live shows.” James Haskell’s utterance is just the same as Alex Payne’s, but he used “there” to refer back to a specific location previously mentioned or implied. Here, “there” refers to a cruise ship in Marseille.

The change from “on a cruise ship” to “there” demonstrates deixis in action, precisely an example of place deixis. In data 6 (48.08), “there” refers back to the location “on a cruise ship in Marseille.” Both of them refer to the same thing, but because the people and the time of the statement are different. Therefore, there was a change from “on a cruise ship” to “there.” This shift in deixis allows for smoother communication by avoiding repetition and relying on a shared understanding of the context within the conversation.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above, this study found 138 data on person deixis as the mostly found types of deixis in *The Prince, The Princess of Wales, and The Princess Royal* talk at *The Good, The Bad, and The Rugby* podcast. It happened because the interview is a personal discussion (asking and stating opinions, sharing their experience) and often refers to people. It allows the listener to follow the flow of the dialogue and understand the roles of different participants without visual cues.

Deixis changes the flow of conversation because the people and the time spent stating the statement are different, but they still refer to the same object. To conclude, the study of deixis is essential to understanding what the speaker in the podcast tries to convey. Based on this analysis, deixis can reduce misunderstandings between the speaker and the viewer or listener since the change of deixis has a reason based on the anchor point.

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