



Deixis Found in Kobe Bryant Interview Entitled “Love What You Do”

Rizki Arianto^{1*}, Putu Nur Ayomi²

^{1,2}English Department, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University
Jl. Kamboja No.11A, Daging Puri Kangin, Kec. Denpasar Utara, Kota Denpasar, Bali 80233
Correspondence Email: rizkiari766@gmail.com, putu.nur.a@unmas.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: 23 Nov 2022 Accepted: 08 Jan 2023 Published: 08 April 2023	The aim of this research is to determine the deixis varieties employed in Kobe Bryant’s interview. This research employed a descriptive qualitative research design and used theory proposed by Yule (1996). The data source was a video taken from a YouTube channel, English Speech, entitled Kobe Bryant: love what you do. The findings indicate that three different kinds of deixis were used in the Kobe Bryant interview: personal, spatial, and temporal deixis. Personal deixis is the predominant deixis discovered in Kobe Bryant interview because, when Kobe Bryant recounted his struggles and experiences of becoming one of the best basketball players in the world, he used the words “I” and “you” a lot.
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1. Introduction

Deixis, which literally translates to pointing with language, is a linguistic term that describes one of the commonly used fundamental things we accomplish with utterance (Yule, 1996:9). According to Levinson (1983:54) deixis is concerned with how languages represent or grammaticalize aspects of the contexts of an utterances or speech occurrence, as well as how utterance processing is based on context analysis. Therefore, deixis is the device for cohesion and coherence of text (Ayomi, 2018). According to Yule (1996:9), deixis can be divided into three types: Person deixis to identify people (*me, you*), spatial deixis to identify places (*here and there*), and temporal deixis to identify time (*now and*

*Corresponding Author
E-mail: rizkiari766@gmail.com

then).

Numerous academics have carried out research to examine the deixis in written form. Budiarta and Gaho (2021) examined the types of deixis on Zootopia movie script. They took the data by selected scenes then categorized the data based on the category of the deixis itself. They found that on Zootopia movie script contains all types of deixis.

Another study was conducted by Puspita, Merina and Syafar (2022), this research was conducted using observational method with non-participant observational technique. The data used are film dialogues and scripts from Moana Movie are categorized into deixis classifications based on certain specifications. The outcome revealed that Moana Movie contains personal, spatial, temporal, discourse, and social deixis.

Thus, this research also focuses on the same field to examine the varieties of deixis. However, the data source was different. This study's source of data was a video from a YouTube channel, English Speech, entitled Kobe Bryant: love what you do. It will be more interesting if we can learn from his experience and can imitate his passion to achieve our dreams and goals. Additionally, the researcher speculates that many deixis word and their meanings could be found in his interview. In this research, the researchers examined the deixis in Kobe Bryant Interview entitled *Love What You Do*, not just because it contains deictic terms, but also because he was widely recognized as one of the best basketball players in the world. Considering the previous reasons, the researcher decided to write this research. The researchers expects that this study will broaden readers' understanding of deixis and make it easier for them to comprehend its purpose and significance, especially in utterances as deixis is an important linguistic device.

2. Literature Review

There are many researchers who have analyzed in the same field, first review is from Pardede and Herman (2020) entitled *Deixis Analysis in the Business Article of the Jakarta Post*. The Jakarta Post's business articles served as the data's primary source. This study used descriptive qualitative research method and theory by Levinson to analyzed the kinds of deixis. The results indicate that person deixis was the prevalent kind of deixis in the Jakarta Post article and that all other types were also present. The data source is different between this research and the present research; however, the topic is same.

Second research from Lugina, Nuryulia, and Suprijadi (2019) entitled *Legend of Lake Toba Story*. The varieties of deixis found in the story were examined using a descriptive qualitative method in this study. This research adopted the theory of Alan Cruse (2000). The findings showed that the types of deixis employed in The Legend of Lake Toba Story are personal, spatial, and temporal deixis. Personal deixis is the predominant form discovered in this story, according to this research. The data source is different between this research and the present research; however, the topic is same.

The third research is from Sitorus (2019), entitled *A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Calum Scott "You Are the Reason"*. The purpose of this study is to examine the various deixis and the dominant deixis in Calum Scott's song "You Are the Reason" lyrics. This

study used qualitative research as its methodology, and the Cohen et al. theory (2007) was employed by the researcher. The findings indicated that deixis comes in three different forms: Person deixis refers to all pronouns, including (*I, you, and we*), as well as (*your, our, and their*). Spatial deixis which designates a particular area (*here, there, close to*). Temporal indexical are conveyed using adverbs of times such as *lately, ago, today, tomorrow, soon, recently, and yesterday*. Temporal deixis which is employed to represent a period of time (*now, then, next week, last month*). The data source is different between this research and the present research; however, the topic is same.

The fourth research was from Ilza, Setiadi, and Nasution (2018) entitled *Deixis Analysis in the Song Lyrics of Ed Sheeran's Divide Album*. The descriptive qualitative approach was used to conduct this research. This study uses Cruse (2000) theory to examine five different kinds of deixis, to grasp significance of deictic within context then identify the predominant deixis type employed in song lyrics on Ed Sheeran's album. Person deixis is the predominant (46 deictic terms, or 28%), the words *you, your, I, my, and me* dominating all songs. Temporal deixis is dominating in the second place (43 deictic terms, or 26%), particularly when the word *now* is employed. The third place is spatial deixis. The fourth-place discourse deixis and followed by the last-place social deixis. The data source is different between this research and the present research; however, the topic is same.

The fifth review was from Sadikin, Nuramalia, Anggraeni, Wiguna (2018) entitled *Deixis in Maleficent Movie Script*. This study used a descriptive qualitative method to examine the types of deixis. The analysis of the results revealed that personal deixis predominated over place, time, and discourse deixis in the movie script. The data source is different between this research and the present research; however, the topic is same.

It's interesting to note that the explanation of the earlier studies suggests a commonality in the study of deixis, although Deixis Found in Kobe Bryant Interview Entitled "Love What You Do" is never done by anybody. It implies that there is no plagiarism in this study. Thus, the proposed question to be investigated in this study is Which types of Deixis Found in Kobe Bryant Interview Entitled "Love What You Do"?

3. Method

The descriptive qualitative research methodology was applied in this study, which is library research. According to Bailey, Hutter and Hennink (2020), by the application of certain a collection of research methodologies such as deep interviews, investigation, content analysis, visual techniques, and personal experiences or biography, qualitative research allows researchers to study people's experiences in detail. It means that we can analyse content from internet and in this research the data source was taken from Youtube video especially from YouTube channel, English Speech, entitled Kobe Bryant: love what you do. Kobe Bryant is one of the greatest basketball players to ever graced the NBA (Thompson, 2020). This research applied theory from Yule (1996) to analyze the types of deixis. The researchers took the following actions to gather the data for the study: Firstly, the researchers looked for the video of Kobe Bryant Interview entitled *Love What*

You Do in YouTube. Secondly, the researchers watched the video and continued it by reading the script. Thirdly, note taking the utterances that contain deixis. Fourth, the researcher clasified the types of deixis based on their types. To analyze the data the researchers following these steps; firstly, the researchers classified the utterance for analyzing types of deixis. Secondly, describing the context of utterances from Kobe Bryant and the interviewer that is place and time. Thirdly, analyzing the data, the researchers analyzed the types of deixis from the interview for exploring and describe the meaning of used in Kobe Bryant interview entitled love what you do.

4. Results and Discussion

Following an analysis of the evidence, the researchers discovered several varieties of deixis present on Kobe Bryant’s interview titled Love What You Do. There was person, spatial, and temporal deixis. The predominant was person deixis. The results are shown in the table and will be discussed in the next section.

4.1 Result

In the interview, deixis can be classified into three sorts, according to the researchers: person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The most common type of deixis is person deixis, followed by spatial and temporal deixis. The deictic words and their number of occurrences can be explained below:

Tabel 1. First Person Deixis Found in Kobe Bryant Interview entitled Love What You Do

First Person Deixis	Number of Words
<i>I</i>	101
<i>Me</i>	16
<i>We</i>	21
<i>Us</i>	1
<i>My</i>	1
<i>Mine</i>	15
Total	155

Tabel 2. Second Person Deixis Found in Kobe Bryant Interview entitled Love What You Do

Second Person Deixis	Number of Words
<i>You</i>	117
<i>Your</i>	18
Total	135

Tabel 3. Third Person Deixis Found in Kobe Bryant Interview entitled Love What You Do

Third Person of Personal Deixis	Number of Words
<i>They</i>	19
<i>He</i>	1
<i>She</i>	4

<i>Them</i>	13
<i>Their</i>	7
<i>Him</i>	2
Total	46

Tabel 4. Spatial Deixis Found in Kobe Bryant Interview entitled Love What You Do

Spatial Deixis	Number of Words
<i>This</i>	6
<i>These</i>	3
<i>That</i>	23
<i>Those</i>	7
<i>There</i>	4
<i>Here</i>	2
<i>Come</i>	3
<i>Go</i>	9
Total	57

Tabel 5. Temporal Deixis Found in Kobe Bryant Interview entitled Love What You Do

Temporal Deixis	Number of Words
<i>Then</i>	6
<i>Now</i>	12
<i>Today</i>	3
<i>This year</i>	1
<i>Everyday</i>	1
<i>All the time</i>	2
<i>Last few minutes</i>	1
<i>Clock time</i>	22
Total	48

4.2 Discussion

Based on the analysis the researcher found person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis in Kobe Bryant Speech entitled Love What You Do.

4.2.1 Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:62) stated that person deixis refers to the encoding of the participants in the speech event in which the inquiring utterance is made: the category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, the category second person the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, and the category third person the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the inquiring utterance. However, the pronouns for the first person (*I*), second person (*you*), and third person (*he, she, or it*) serve as clear examples of how person deixis operates on a fundamental three-part division (Yule, 1996:10).

4.2.1.1. First Person

When Kobe Bryant ready to start his interview, he used the word **I** as in following sentence:

- Interviewer : All right, you ready to go?
Kobe : **I** am ready to go, undress it just came from the basketball court.
Interviewer : Why don't you say hi to everybody? (Minutes 00.00-00.20)

The pronoun **I** is the first person singular, which belongs toward the speaker Kobe Bryant who ready to begin the interview at that moment. The word **I** stands as the subject of a personal pronoun. In the utterance above, Kobe Bryant told the audience and interviewer that he ready to talk about his experience and entire career.

The first person singular as the object pronoun *me*, can also be found as in the following sentence:

- Interviewer : Do you want them to play basketball?
Kobe : I want them to find whatever it is that they're passionate about, like whatever they feel like their purpose is, and that's what I want them to do.
Interviewer : Do they love basketball, though?
Kobe : So, my youngest one she does, she wants to play, she wants **me** to teach how to play this summer, and you know our eldest is really into volleyball, so, and but we'll see you know passions tend to change." (Minutes 06.22-06.41)

The pronoun **me** belongs to the first person, and it is used as an object in that statement. It means his daughter wanted to learn how to play basketball from her father. Word **me** in that sentence refers to Kobe Bryant as her father and Kobe Bryant indirectly wanted to tell the interviewer and the audiences that he was her daughter's coach.

- Interviewer : Next up is the next pillar to be obsessive. Obsessive, that's I think a lot of people equate that with you. You know Kobe is obsessive in a lot of things. **We**'ve been doing this for what eight years now, Asia tour. You know I've been with you for a long way. The one moment that stands out, out of **we**'ve done, I don't know how many that **we**'ve done." (Minutes 08.11-08.33)

In the sentences above, the word **we** (plural) refer to both Kobe and the speaker (interviewer). The interviewer asked one of pillar mamba mentality while tried to remember how many times he had done the event with Kobe Bryant before this event.

4.2.1.2 *Second Person*

In the interview, it was discovered that the second person pronoun *you* were used to address the speaking partner., here are the conversation in the interview:

- Kobe : I always ask questions, I always try to get better every single day, learn more, learn more
Interviewer : **You** were asking question at two?
Kobe : Oh, dude, I was asking questions all the time.” (Minutes 02.02-02.09)

The word *you* are second person and refers to Kobe Bryant as hearer. It was a question from the interviewer to the guest, because the interviewer was amazed by Kobe, who was only two years old when he had already asked a lot of questions about basketball.

- Kobe : Okay, so if, if **your** job is to try to be the best basketball player you can be, right? To do that, you have to practice, you have to train, right? You want to train as much as you can as often as you can. So, if you get up at ten in the morning, train at eleventh, right? twelves, say twelves, train at twelves, train for two hours, twelve to two you have to let **your** body recover; so, you eat, recover whatever you get back out you train start training again at six; train from six to eight, right? and now, you go home and shower, you eat dinner, you go to bed.” (Minutes 09.02-09.30)

The word *your* (possessive determiner) in the sentence above refers to the hearer (interviewer and audience) if their job is to be the best basketball player. Kobe tried to give an example of training in a day by managing time management, from get up in the morning until go to bed in the night.

4.2.1.3 *Third Person*

Third person deixis is used to talk about people not included in the conversation. This can be seen in the sentence below:

- Interviewer : How do kids find that passion that because you embraced it right away?
Kobe : I think as parents, we try to put **them** in different things, try to expose **them** to as many things as possible, and then see if there's one thing that connects with **them** because if it does, you don't have to tell **them** to do it. You know, whether it's writing or painting or drawing, you know, If **they** have that passion, you don't have to tell **them** you don't have to tell them; they'll go off and do it because it's just fun.” (Minutes 05.20-05.43)

The word *they* (Pronoun) refer to a person who was not at the location when the utterance was spoken that is his daughter. The word *them* as object refers to the word, *they*. Kobe Bryant explained how do his kids find the passions by expose them as many things as possible and he believe that his kids will find her passions.

4.2.2 *Spatial Deixis*

The place from the speaker's perspective might be fixed mentally as well as physically, which is important to keep in mind when thinking about spatial deixis (Yule, 1996:12). When referring to their (physically distant) home, speakers will frequently use the word *here* as if they were still there (Yule, 1996:12).

Following the sentence:

- Interviewer : The one time was 4 a.m. We went out to practice at 4 a.m., and that was your idea to do it but and then you know all these Nike people are like no no no no let's not, let's not do that and then you're like let's do it at 4 a.m., so you got security, you got brand marketing, sports marketing going no no no no no no let's not do it. You're like, let's do it because that's your sustenance.
- Kobe : I mean to me it just makes complete sense.
- Interviewer : Not to us. I am sleeping at 4 a.m, you are **here** working out, so talk about that." (Minutes 08.33-08.51)

The word *here* (relative location of people or things, near from the speaker), the usage of spatial deixis in the preceding sentence alludes to the location where Kobe Bryant worked out at 4 a.m. The interviewer provided brief flashbacks to their story prior to this event, which revealed that Kobe was obsessed with training.

- Interviewer : When you talk about this love, when does it develop? Did you like it when you were five, or is it something that kind of gradually....
- Kobe : It was two. I was born, and I was born to play basketball you know what I mean, and I played a lot of different sports, but nothing brought me the sense of peace and escape, you know, that the game of basketball does.
- Interviewer : Is it an escape when you get on the court? Is that your Zen time? Your solitude time.
- Kobe : Yeah!
- Interviewer : Even though it's a teamwork game.
- Kobe : Yeah, when I need that escape, it's **there** for me." (Minutes 04.25-04.55)

The word *there* (relative location of people or things, away from the speaker) means location when the speaker play basketball. When the speaker makes that utterance, that is

away from the speaker and hearer and no longer can be seen.

4.2.3 *Temporal Deixis*

There are complex non-deictic systems of temporal reference, such as calendar and clock time, but these are learned far later than deictic expressions like yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next week, previous week, and this week (Yule, 1996:14). It all depends on how they interpret these expressions.

Following the sentence:

- Interviewer : So, when we talk about the mamba mentality you have your exhibition **today** starting in Shanghai right, also we've been talking about this whole tour with young kids that are five, ten, fifteen, twenty, we've been.... we just did a Kobe Academy right now. We talk about being passionate, being obsessive, being relentless, being resilient and being fearless. These are the five pillars of the Mamba Mentality, so we'll kind of break that down **today**.
- Kobe : Sure.” (Minutes 03.20-03.48)

The term **today** (deictic expression) relates to time in actual time, and when the speaker makes utterance the activity still on going. In the sentence above the interviewer asked Kobe Bryant to explain the five pillars of Mamba Mentality.

5. Conclusion

Following the discussion above, finally the researchers concludes that Deixis Found in Kobe Bryant Interview Entitled “Love What You Do” use personal deixis of all kinds always occurs during an interview. Person deixis refers to three sorts of personal deictic words: first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis (Mutmainah, 2014). The other types which are spatial deixis and temporal deixis also occur in the interview. As a result, the researchers examine that using deixis will make it easier to explain the function of personal, pronoun, time, and demonstrative, that link up the utterance with the relation of space and time, as well as it will be beneficial to capture the reference meaning, which involves who, where, and when the utterance is uttered. (Hasanah, 2016).

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