

Unique	The description of the use of such deixes can be used as a benchmark to estimate the spoken language diversity that has been commonly used on each radio station	.
Unique	Besides, the description of it on radio stations can show that there are mistakes in the use of deixes in spoken language	.
Unique	By using an indirect observation method, the data are collected by recording in morning broadcasts on five different radio stations	.
Unique	The result shows that only few speakers - broadcasters, callers, and interviewees - use deixes 'kami' or 'kita' correctly	.
Unique	Deixis 'kita' is often used but mostly used inaccurately	.
Unique	On the other side, person deixis 'kami' is less used, and when speakers use this deixis, they use it accurately	.
Unique	However, ambiguities occur when 'kami' or 'kita' is used in certain contexts	.
Unique	The speakers of news-based radio broadcasts use the deixes properly	.
Unique	Meanwhile, young-listener-targeted radios frequently use deixis 'kita' incorrectly, except one radio, which	.

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PERSONAL DEIXIS IN RADIO BROADCAST: EXTINCTION SIGNAL OF 'KAMI' IN INDONESIAN Yesika Maya Ocktarani yesika.alinguist@unimus.ac.id Heri Dwi Santoso heridwi.santoso@unimus.ac.id Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang Abstract In Indonesian, "kami" means 'we', which exclusively refers to the speaker and somebody else or other people but the addressee(s) or hearers. In English, to understand 'we' is not as simple as in 'kami (exclusive 'we')' and 'kita (inclusive 'we')' in Indonesian. The use of person deixes 'kami' and 'kita' refers to subjects taking actions or belongings. However, recently 'kami' is barely used by people and the trend of using inaccurate 'kita' is increasing. It is the same case as in utterances used by either radio broadcasters or other parties who are interacting with them. Thus, a research on personal deixis is needed particularly about the use of personal deixes. The aim of this research is to give a description about the use of person deixes 'kami' and 'kita' by radio broadcasters and the listeners. The description of the use of such deixes can be used as a benchmark to estimate the spoken language diversity that has been commonly used on each radio station. Besides, the description of it on radio stations can show that there are mistakes in the use of deixes in spoken language. By using an indirect observation method, the data are collected by recording in morning broadcasts on five different radio stations. The result shows that only few speakers - broadcasters, callers, and interviewees - use deixes 'kami' or 'kita' correctly. Deixis 'kita' is often used but mostly used inaccurately. On the other side, person deixis 'kami' is less used, and when speakers use this deixis, they use it accurately. However, ambiguities occur when 'kami' or 'kita' is used in certain contexts. The speakers of news-based radio broadcasts use the deixes properly. Meanwhile, young-listener-targeted radios frequently use deixis 'kita' incorrectly, except one radio, which i

- Unique [The description of the use of such deixes can be used as a benchmark to estimate the spoken language diversity that has been commonly used on each radio station](#)
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- Unique [The speakers of news-based radio broadcasts use the deixes properly](#)
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PERSONAL DEIXIS IN RADIO BROADCAST: EXTINCTION SIGNAL OF 'KAMI' IN INDONESIAN Yesika Maya Ocktarani yesika.alinguist@unimus.ac.id Heri Dwi Santoso heridwi.santoso@unimus.ac.id Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang Abstract In Indonesian, "kami" means 'we', which exclusively refers to the speaker and somebody else or other people but the addressee(s) or hearers. In English, to understand 'we' is not as simple as in ' kami (exclusive 'we') 'and 'kita (inclusive 'we')' in Indonesian. The use of person deixes 'kami' and 'kita' refers to subjects taking actions or belongings. However, recently 'kami' is barely used by people and the trend of using inaccurate 'kita' is increasing. It is the same case as in utterances used by either radio broadcasters or other parties who are interacting with them. Thus, a research on personal deixis is needed particularly about the use of personal deixes. The aim of this research is to give a description about the use of person deixes 'kami' and 'kita' by radio broadcasters and the listeners. The description of the use of such deixes can be used as a benchmark to estimate the spoken language diversity that has been commonly used on each radio station. Besides, the description of it on radio stations can show that there are mistakes in the use of deixes in spoken language. By using an indirect observation method, the data are collected by recording in morning broadcasts on five different radio stations. The result shows that only few speakers - broadcasters, callers, and interviewees - use deixes 'kami' or 'kita' correctly. Deixis 'kita' is often used but mostly used inaccurately. On the other side, person deixis 'kami' is less used, and when speakers use this deixis, they use it accurately. However, ambiguities occur when 'kami' or 'kita' is used in certain contexts. The speakers of news-based radio broadcasts use the deixes properly. Meanwhile, young-listener-targeted radios frequently use deixis 'kita' incorrectly, except one radio, which i

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Results	Query	Domains (original links)
Unique	Yule adds that, in Pragmatics, a meaning learned includes a meaning interpreted by someone within a particular context and how the context influences the meaning of his or her utterance	-
Unique	In order to understand an utterance, there are many things to consider	-
Unique	Thus, in Pragmatics, several terms related to how the speaker addresses a speech act and how the addressee understand the meaning of what the speaker says need to be studied	-
Unique	Studies in Pragmatics include studies on deixis, reference-inference, speech acts, presupposition, and implicature	-
Unique	As for this study, the investigation deals with deixis	-
Unique	Deixis Yule (1996) uses the term 'pointing via language' to explain deixis	-
Unique	The language used for pointing is in form of a word, also called as deictic expression	-
Unique	Thus, deixis is a kind of reference meant by the speaker	-
Unique	Generally, deixis is divided into three kinds,	-
Unique	person, spatial, and temporal deixes	-
Unique	Person deixis indicates a person or persons using a certain word or term,	-

About 7 results

T, 'you', and they

[forum.wordreference.com](#)
[languagelog ldc.upenn.edu](#) [en.wikipedia.org](#)
[cla.csulb.edu](#) [songfacts.com](#) [japanese.wikia.com](#)
[huffingtonpost.com](#)

Unique	Spatial deixis indicates a place,	-
About 10,099,707 results	'here' and 'there'	Get Free Access
Unique	Temporal deixis indicates a certain time,	-
Unique	'then' and 'now' (Yule, 1996	-
About 75,999,699 results	10-15)	Get Free Access
Unique	Meanwhile, this study analyses first-person-plural deixes in Indonesian, such as 'kami' and 'kita'	-
Unique	As for first-person deixis in Indonesian, it is divided into two types, such as first-person- singular deixis (e	-
Unique	saya, aku, and daku) and first-person-plural deixis (e	-
Unique	kami (exclusive 'we') and kita (inclusive 'we')	-
Unique	Particularly for first-person-plural	-
Unique	To understand the meaning of either utterances or writings, there are some factors that need to pay attention, not only the meaning of each expression spoken but also the situation, speaker, and	-
Unique	To interpret some utterance, one needs to pay attention to the pragmatic condition, which is what the speaker intend, what kind of motivation that triggers the meaning, as well as with	-

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To understand the meaning of either utterances or writings, there are some factors that need to pay attention, not only the meaning of each expression spoken but also the situation, speaker, and addressee (hearer) (Leech, 1993:8). Yule adds that, in Pragmatics, a meaning learned includes a meaning interpreted by someone within a particular context and how the context influences the meaning of his or her utterance. To interpret some utterance, one needs to pay attention to the pragmatic condition, which is what the speaker intend, what kind of motivation that triggers the meaning, as well as with who, when, and where he or she is speaking (Gunarwan, 2007:2). In order to understand an utterance, there are many things to consider. Thus, in Pragmatics, several terms related to how the speaker addresses a speech act and how the addressee understand the meaning of what the speaker says need to be studied. Studies in Pragmatics include studies on deixes, reference-inference, speech acts, presupposition, and implicature. As for this study, the investigation deals with deixis. Deixis Yule (1996) uses the term 'pointing via language' to explain deixis. The language used for pointing is in form of a word, also called as deictic expression. Thus, deixis is a kind of reference meant by the speaker. Generally, deixis is divided into three kinds, i.e. person, spatial, and temporal

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Results	Query	Domains (original links)
Unique	Particularly for first-person-plural deixis, in English, there is only 'we' that is equal to 'kami' and 'kita'	-
Unique	The use of "we" in English is still ambiguous because it can refer to either exclusive 'we' or inclusive 'we' (Levinson, 1985; Yule, 1996)	-
Unique	Exclusive 'we' refers to the speaker and other(s), but excluding the addressee	-
Unique	Meanwhile, inclusive 'we' refers to the speaker and addressee	-
Unique	In English, the word 'we' cannot be understood directly if either the speaker or addressee does not entirely know the context being talked about	-
Unique	In Indonesian, it is certainly different because 'kita' and 'kami' have different functions from one another	-
About 4,399,026 results	Recently, there was a trend of using the term "Kita	search.ebscohost.com marketing-trends-congress.com kotakita.org kotakita.org ncbi.nlm.nih.gov kita.org journals.plos.org odi.org theatlantic.com academic.oup.com
About 616 results	Flo aja kali	Get Free Access
About 285,805 results	" Such a term basically is an informal oral expression popularly spoken among youngsters	Get Free Access
Unique	Through this research, it is going to be identified if such a trend is still found on radio broadcasts	-
Unique	Radio Broadcast Radio is a kind of media of information and entertainment with irreplaceable functions, while to watch television always takes time	-

PLAGIARISMA

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Results	Query	Domains (original links)
Unique	Particularly for first-person-plural deixis, in English, there is only 'we' that is equal to 'kami' and 'kita'	-
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Unique	In English, the word 'we' cannot be understood directly if either the speaker or addressee does not entirely know the context being talked about	-
Unique	In Indonesian, it is certainly different because 'kita' and 'kami' have different functions from one another	-
About 4,399,112 results	Recently, there was a trend of using the term "Kita	search.ebscohost.com marketing-trends-congress.com kotakita.org kotakita.org ncbi.nlm.nih.gov kita.org journals.plos.org odi.org theatlantic.com academic.oup.com
About 616 results	Elo aja kali	Get Free Access
About 285,037 results	" Such a term basically is an informal oral expression popularly spoken among youngsters	Get Free Access
Unique	Through this research, it is going to be identified if such a trend is still found on radio broadcasts	-
Unique	Radio Broadcast Radio is a kind of media of information and entertainment with irreplaceable functions, while to watch television always takes time	-

Unique

[One can enjoy listening to the radio while doing some other activity, whether at home, in the car or even at the office](#)

Unique

[Given the high interest in listening to the radio, the tendency of radio audience to imitate what the broadcasters say is high as well](#)

About 674,999,563 results

vii)

[Get Free Access](#)

Unique

[Radio broadcasts are certainly diverse, depending on the segmentation of the audience](#)

Unique

[The diversity can be based on the music genres, audience segments, models of broadcasts and broadcasters, or program types](#)

Unique

[Even on the same radio station, the program](#)

Unique

[But, actually, the meaning behind it is that the word 'kami' is more appropriately used when the speaker tells something that represents him or her and somebody else or some people,](#)

Unique

[As a kind of media of information for the audience or listeners, radio has been considered as one of the main sources of important information that influence and is related to](#)

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Particularly for first-person-plural deixis, in English, there is only 'we' that is equal to 'kami' and 'kita'. The use of "we" in English is still ambiguous because it can refer to either exclusive 'we' or inclusive 'we' (Levinson, 1985; Yule, 1996). Exclusive 'we' refers to the speaker and other(s), but excluding the addressee. Meanwhile, inclusive 'we' refers to the speaker and addressee. In English, the word 'we' cannot be understood directly if either the speaker or addressee does not entirely know the context being talked about. In Indonesian, it is certainly different because 'kita' and 'kami' have different functions from one another. **Recently, there was a trend of using the term "Kita? Elo aja kali."** Such a term basically is an informal oral expression popularly spoken among youngsters. But, actually, the meaning behind it is that the word 'kami' is more appropriately used when the speaker tells something that represents him or her and somebody else or some people, excluding the addressee. Through this research, it is going to be identified if such a trend is still found on radio broadcasts. Radio Broadcast Radio is a kind of media of information and entertainment with irreplaceable functions, while to watch television always takes time. One can enjoy listening to the radio while doing some other activity, whether at home, in the car or even at the office. Given the high interest in listening to the radio, the tendency of radio audience to imitate what the broadcasters say is high as well. As a kind of media of information for the audience or listeners, radio has been considered as one of the main sources of important information that influence and is related to the community and life (Stavitsky, 1995:vii). Radio broadcasts are certainly diverse, depending on the segmentation of the audience. The diversity can be based on the music genres, audience segments, models of broadcasts and broadcasters, or program types. Even on the same radio station, the program

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Results	Query	Domains (original links)
About 2 results	METHODOLOGY This research is a qualitative research	academia.edu slideshare.net
Unique	It is because of its characteristics which are humanistic, focusing on the contexts, interpretative, and choosing the objects from the real life (Marshall and Rossman, 2006	-
Unique	In this paper, the data is described in detail based on the related theory	-
Unique	The use of deixes by Indonesian speakers is then presented as a representation of a real usage of Bahasa Indonesia	-
Unique	The data include utterances spoken by radio broadcasters, audience (listeners), and interviewees, collected by recording radio broadcasts naturally	-
Unique	The data are then categorized as the primary data	-
Unique	They are broadcast recordings of five morning radio stations that can be heard within the area of Semarang and the surroundings	-
Unique	The stations are Delta FM, Prambors, Elshinta, Trijaya, and RRI	-
Unique	Each of them have characteristics typically different from each other, in accordance with the broadcast concepts as well as audience segmentation	-
Unique	The radio broadcasts selected are those broadcasted in the mornings between 8	-
About 25,499,350 results	and 10	Get Free Access
Unique	(Western Indonesian Time) from January 19, 2016 to January 26, 2016	-

Unique

[The duration of each of the broadcasts is 60 minutes, so that there are 20 recordings taken from five radio stations \(two recordings from each station, started from 8](#)

About 15,899,711 results

[and 9](#)

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Unique

[Meanwhile, the secondary data used include notes containing contexts when broadcasters speak](#)

Unique

[References used are books of theories and the internet articles related to the radio stations, as complementary sources for this study](#)

Unique

[All of the steps are taken consecutively](#)

Unique

[DISCUSSION Based on the observation on each utterance on five radio broadcasts, generally, there are some shifts of function in the use of deixes 'kami' and](#)

Unique

[To analyze the data, several steps are taken, such as \(1\) transcribing utterances \(2\) sorting necessary data \(3\) grouping the data in accordance with the purpose of the research \(3\) and](#)

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2. **METHODOLOGY** This research is a qualitative research. It is because of its characteristics which are humanistic, focusing on the contexts, interpretative, and choosing the objects from the real life (Marshall and Rossman, 2006:3). In this paper, the data is described in detail based on the related theory. The use of deixes by Indonesian speakers is then presented as a representation of a real usage of Bahasa Indonesia. The data include utterances spoken by radio broadcasters, audience (listeners), and interviewees, collected by recording radio broadcasts naturally. The data are then categorized as the primary data. They are broadcast recordings of five morning radio stations that can be heard within the area of Semarang and the surroundings. The stations are Delta FM, Prambors, Elshinta, Trijaya, and RRI. Each of them have characteristics typically different from each other, in accordance with the broadcast concepts as well as audience segmentation. The radio broadcasts selected are those broadcasted in the mornings between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. (Western Indonesian Time) from January 19, 2016 to January 26, 2016. The duration of each of the broadcasts is 60 minutes, so that there are 20 recordings taken from five radio stations (two recordings from each station, started from 8 a.m. and 9 a.m.). Meanwhile, the secondary data used include notes containing contexts when broadcasters speak. References used are books of theories and the Internet articles related to the radio stations, as complementary sources for this study. To analyze the data, several steps are taken, such as (1) transcribing utterances (2) sorting necessary data (3) grouping the data in accordance with the purpose of the research (3) and then (4) describing them analytically based on the theories used. All of the steps are taken consecutively.3.DISCUSSION Based on the observation on each utterance on five radio broadcasts, generally, there are some shifts of function in the use of deixes 'kami' and '

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Results	Query	Domains (original links)
Unique	The overall use of deixis 'kami' is just 13.5 % out of the entire kita-kami person deixes used on the morning radio broadcasts	-
Unique	Despite these deixis are rarely occur, 'kami' mostly used correctly (only one is ambiguous)	-
Unique	The following is an example of the use of 'kami'	-
About 2,269,662 results	(1) "Dan jangan ke mana-mana, kami akan segera kembali setelah ini	spotify.com id.toluna.com help.bitcoin.co.id facebook.com hooking.com bonja.co.id sc.com apple.com dusdusan.com m.traveloka.com
About 792,808 results	" ("Don't go anywhere	Get Free Access
Unique	We will be right back after this one	-
About 73,280 results	") The broadcaster gives an utterance explaining that the radio broadcast is about to break for some commercials	Get Free Access
Unique	Hence, deixis 'kami' has been correctly used, for the broadcaster as the speaker states that this person and the interviewee will have a conversation again with the audience after the break	-
Unique	Here is one of the examples, when a broadcaster greeted his listeners	-
About 68,018 results	(2) "Terima kasih Anda masih mendengarkan siaran 'kami'	Get Free Access
Unique	" ("Thank you that you are still listening to our broadcast	-
About 26,640 results	") In utterance (2), the broadcaster represents the radio station, expecting that the addressees, the audience, keep listening to their program	Get Free Access

Unique [Therefore, the use of 'kami' is surely correct because the side expecting to be listened to is the broadcaster \(and the crew involved\), not the audience](#)

Unique [Based on that, the use of 'kami' is correct](#)

Unique [In addition to deixis 'kami', the use of deixis 'kita' reaches 86.5 % out of the overall use of 'kita-kami' deixes, which refers to this first person plural](#)

Unique [Deixis 'kita' should function as a word used to refer to the speaker as well as the addressee, as shown in the following example](#)

About 7 results [\(3\) "Dari Jakarta kita beralih ke jogjakarta](#)

[Get Free Access](#)

Unique [This use is correct because the information is](#)

Unique [Most of all, deixis 'kami' is used when a broadcaster wants to tell to the audience that there will be a break or when a broadcaster re-starts the program after](#)

Unique [" \("From Jakarta, we move to jogjakarta..."\) The use of 'kita' in the utterance of a newscaster on a nationwide radio station above means that the audience are involved in order to](#)

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The overall use of deixis 'kami' is just 13,5 % out of the entire kita-kami person deixes used on the morning radio broadcasts. Despite these deixis are rarely occur, 'kami' mostly used correctly (only one is ambiguous). The following is an example of the use of 'kami'. (1) "Dan jangan ke mana-mana, kami akan segera kembali setelah ini." ("Don't go anywhere. We will be right back after this one.") The broadcaster gives an utterance explaining that the radio broadcast is about to break for some commercials. Hence, deixis 'kami' has been correctly used, for the broadcaster as the speaker states that this person and the interviewee will have a conversation again with the audience after the break. Most of all, deixis 'kami' is used when a broadcaster wants to tell to the audience that there will be a break or when a broadcaster re-starts the program after a break. Here is one of the examples, when a broadcaster greeted his listeners. (2) "Terima kasih Anda masih mendengarkan siaran 'kami'." ("Thank you that you are still listening to our broadcast.") In utterance (2), the broadcaster represents the radio station, expecting that the addressees, the audience, keep listening to their program. Therefore, the use of 'kami' is surely correct because the side expecting to be listened to is the broadcaster (and the crew involved), not the audience. Based on that, the use of 'kami' is correct. In addition to deixis 'kami', the use of deixis 'kita' reaches 86,5 % out of the overall use of 'kita-kami' deixes, which refers to this first person plural. Deixis 'kita' should function as a word used to refer to the speaker as well as the addressee, as shown in the following example. (3) "Dari Jakarta kita beralih ke jogjakarta..." ("From Jakarta, we move to jogjakarta...") The use of 'kita' in the utterance of a newscaster on a nationwide radio station above means that the audience are involved in order to turn the attention to another city. This use is correct because the information is

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Results	Query	Domains (original links)
Unique	The caller, who is a radio listener, tells about the experience of playing some game with Desta (the speaker)	-
Unique	The use of the word 'we' is certainly correct, for in that context, the caller does not involve any other person but the broadcaster, as the subject of the activity	-
About 552,786 results	(5) "Iya, melalui pasar modal, kita bisa menjadi pengusaha di pasar modal	bisniskeuangan.kompas.com id.wikipedia.org ratnajea.wordpress.com akuntansiterapan.com cermati.com business.idntimes.com belajarinvestasi.net manfaat.co.id economy.okezone.com startupbisnis.com
Unique	" ("Yes, through the stock market, we can become entrepreneurs in it	-
About 11,611 results	") The utterance is given by a broadcaster when having a discussion with the interviewee	Get Free Access
Unique	"We" in that utterance refers to anyone who will get the same result as what the speaker states if he or she does the thing said by the speaker	-
About 26,199,571 results	Mistakes	Get Free Access
Unique	The Negligence of the Use of 'Kami' In radio Broadcast. 'kita' commonly used by involved parties, broadcasters, listeners/callers, even radio guests	-
Unique	Speakers seems incapable in distinguishing between 'kami' and 'kita' as they use 'kita' to refer to him/her only without the hearer	-
Unique	The followings are some examples of mistakes dealing with the use of the deixes	-

Unique	In the opening session of a morning broadcast, exactly after a commercial break, a broadcaster greets the audience by using a wrong deixis, as follow	-
Unique	(6) "Dan...hari ini 'kita' ada semacam info, kawula muda..." ("And...today 'we' have some info, guys...") This example in in a situation where there are two broadcasters one some morning radio program	-
Unique	In this, one of the broadcasters greets the audience and then inform that they will share information with them	-
Unique	The word 'kita' is used surely wrongly, considering that the ann	-
Unique	In addition to the meaning above, the use of deixis 'kita' also means that it represents any subject that can be bound to the topic being talked but actually not directly	-
Unique	In the utterance, the use of deixis 'kita' is aimed not only to refer to the broadcaster as the speaker, with the involvement of the audience and interviewee, but also any	-

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The caller, who is a radio listener, tells about the experience of playing some game with Desta (the speaker). The use of the word 'we' is certainly correct, for in that context, the caller does not involve any other person but the broadcaster, as the subject of the activity. In addition to the meaning above, the use of deixis 'kita' also means that it represents any subject that can be bound to the topic being talked but actually not directly involved in the conversation, as in the following example: (5) "Iya, melalui pasar modal, kita bisa menjadi pengusaha di pasar modal." ("Yes, through the stock market, we can become entrepreneurs in it.") The utterance is given by a broadcaster when having a discussion with the interviewee. In the utterance, the use of deixis 'kita' is aimed not only to refer to the broadcaster as the speaker, with the involvement of the audience and interviewee, but also any subject that may do the same in the future.. 'We' in that utterance refers to anyone who will get the same result as what the speaker states if he or she does the thing said by the speaker. **Mistakes:** The Negligence of the Use of 'Kami' In radio Broadcast, 'kita' commonly used by involved parties, broadcasters, listeners/callers, even radio guests. Speakers seems incapable in distinguishing between 'kami' and 'kita' as they use 'kita' to refer to him/her only without the hearer. The followings are some examples of mistakes dealing with the use of the deixes. In the opening session of a morning broadcast, exactly after a commercial break, a broadcaster greets the audience by using a wrong deixis, as follow. (6) "Dan...hari ini 'kita' ada semacam info, kawula muda..." ("And...today 'we' have some info, guys...") This example in in a situation where there are two broadcasters one some morning radio program. In this, one of the broadcasters greets the audience and then inform that they will share information with them. The word 'kita' is used surely wrongly, considering that the ann

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Results	Query	Domains (original links)
Unique	In the utterance above, the broadcaster looks barely intend to involve the audience as the subjects that invite to join into the discussion	-
Unique	The involvement of the audience is manifested by their role as the side being invited get involved in the discussion	-
Unique	It means that the audience play a role as the addressees so that they don't belong to the category of the first person plural	-
Unique	Even, there is the word 'Anda' (you) addressed to the audience to emphasize the position of the audience, as the addressees	-
About 9 results	(8) "Jadi habis Kawula Muda langsung harus telpon 'kita', ya..." ("So after.... You Guys, just call 'us'...) In example (8), the broadcaster asks to be called by the audience	cultnews.com direktoripati.com haloponsel.com scribd.com academia.edu casmacat.eu repository.unimal.ac.id mediacom.co.id ejournal.undip.ac.id
Unique	But, the use of 'kita' has a meaning that the broadcaster and the audience are the sides that want to be called by phone	-
Unique	It is impossible because the audience should be the side asked to talk	-
Unique	Thus, the correct deixis for the utterance is 'kami'	-
Unique	Intentionally or not, this is another example of the negligence of the use of 'kami'	-
Unique	Similar to the mistake above, the following example shows how a broadcaster also chooses to use an incorrect deixis as a reference	-

92% Unique

Total 2414 chars (**2000 limit exceeded**) , 341 words, 14 unique sentence(s).

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Results	Query	Domains (original links)
Unique	Some evidences of the negligence of deixis 'kami' are also found committed by some interviewees of nationwide radio stations, though not as many as on local radio stations	-
Unique	On the other hand, if the word 'kita' is used, the audience as the addressees will also become ones who give the surprise	-
Unique	Incorrectly used 'kita' is also found in some utterances given by some audiences-phone callers on nationwide broadcasts, as in the following example	-
About 310,067 results	{12} "...waktu kuliah saya.... jadi 'kita' jalan ke mana main bareng	thomasandrianto.wordpress.com zenius.net zenius.net hipwee.com hipwee.com hipwee.com hipwee.com kompasiana.com whiteboardjournal.com codepolitain.com
Unique	" (...when I went to college.... well, 'we' hung out at somewhere, together	-
About 6,529,876 results	") The phone caller-the speaker-is telling about her love story in the past	Get Free Access
Unique	The word 'kita' in that utterance literally means that both of the speaker and addressee did 'playing together'	-
Unique	However, the intention of the speaker by saying this is not like that, for the addressee is excluded in the story	-
Unique	It should be that the phone caller uses the word 'kami' because she exclusively did the action without involving the addressee	-
Unique	The Ambiguity of the Use of Deixes 'Kita' and 'Kami' In the study of deixes 'kita' and 'kami', the meaning referred in each utterance is actually not always easy to understand	-

92% Unique

Total 2414 chars (**2000 limit exceeded**) , 341 words, 14 unique sentence(s).

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Results	Query	Domains (original links)
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Unique	" (...when I went to college.... well, 'we' hung out at somewhere, together	-
About 6,529,876 results	") The phone caller-the speaker-is telling about her love story in the past	Get Free Access
Unique	The word 'kita' in that utterance literally means that both of the speaker and addressee did 'playing together'	-
Unique	However, the intention of the speaker by saying this is not like that, for the addressee is excluded in the story	-
Unique	It should be that the phone caller uses the word 'kami' because she exclusively did the action without involving the addressee	-
Unique	The Ambiguity of the Use of Deixes 'Kita' and 'Kami' In the study of deixes 'kita' and 'kami', the meaning referred in each utterance is actually not always easy to understand	-

Unique	The uses of both are sometimes ambiguous, in regard with the utterances where the deixes found	-
Unique	The use of the word 'kami' can mean either functioning or not functioning the audience as the addressees	-
Unique	The same case as in the use of 'kita', which does not always mean that both of the speaker and addressee do some particular activity together	-
Unique	It is found that there is an ambiguous utterance, as follow	-
Unique	The ambiguity of 'kami' can be seen in the following example. (13) "'Kami' di sini sudah be	-
Unique	Below is an example of the mistakes. (11) "Ya, kali ini 'kita' memberi satu kejutan juga buat pendengar semua..." (Well, this time, 'we' would like to give you all some surprise...")	-

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Some evidences of the negligence of deixis 'kami' are also found committed by some interviewees of nationwide radio stations, though not as many as on local radio stations. Below is an example of the mistakes, (11) "Ya, kali ini 'kita' memberi satu kejutan juga buat pendengar semua..." (Well, this time, 'we' would like to give you all some surprise...") The use of 'kita' in the utterance above is incorrect, for the surprise is intended to be given to the audience (the addressees). On the other hand, if the word 'kita' is used, the audience as the addressees will also become ones who give the surprise. Incorrectly used 'kita' is also found in some utterances given by some audiences-phone callers on nationwide broadcasts, as in the following example. (12) "...waktu kuliah saya..., jadi 'kita' jalan ke mana main bareng." ("...when I went to college..., well, 'we' hung out at somewhere, together.") **The phone caller-the speaker-is telling about her love story in the past.** The word 'kita' in that utterance literally means that both of the speaker and addressee did 'playing together'. However, the intention of the speaker by saying this is not like that, for the addressee is excluded in the story. It should be that the phone caller uses the word 'kami' because she exclusively did the action without involving the addressee. **The Ambiguity of the Use of Deixes 'Kita' and 'Kami'** In the study of deixes 'kita' and 'kami', the meaning referred in each utterance is actually not always easy to understand. The uses of both are sometimes ambiguous, in regard with the utterances where the deixes found. The use of the word 'kami' can mean either functioning or not functioning the audience as the addressees. The same case as in the use of 'kita', which does not always mean that both of the speaker and addressee do some particular activity together. It is found that there is an ambiguous utterance, as follow. The ambiguity of 'kami' can be seen in the following example, (13) "'Kami' di sini sudah be

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Results	Query	Domains (original links)
Unique	Whereas, all of the sides including the audience also experience that the phone call has been connected	-
Unique	The use of 'kami', thus, becomes not less proper if the context is that the speaker intends to ask the audience to interact to the interviewee	-
Unique	Hence, the speakers involved are all sides, including the audience	-
Unique	Other than the ambiguity of 'kami', it is found that there is also an utterance containing 'kita', which will cause multiple perceptions to interpret it	-
Unique	In the utterance, it is not clear who owns the social media and who is inviting	-
Unique	Who the owner of the account becomes unclear	-
Unique	The word 'kita' at the beginning can also mean that the audience invite themselves to join on to the Twitter account	-
About 1,640 results	It surely does not make sense	dpxcentre.com cancergrace.org cancergrace.org cancergrace.org kipicommunity. stackoverflow.com dailypublic.co kitup.military.com reddit.com
Unique	Meanwhile, as for the word 'kita' in the following part, it may mean that the Twitter account belongs to both the broadcasters and the radio manager and the audience	-
Unique	The Pattern of Mistakes in the Use of Deixes 'Kita' and 'Kami' According to the previous explanation, it is found that utterances containing deixes 'kita' and 'kami' have mistakes	-

http://cancergrace.org/ceritinib/

- Unique [However, deixis 'kita' experiences the most significant shift of function, meanwhile deixis 'kami' is always correctly used except that in example \(13\), which have](#)
- Unique ['Kita' will more properly used for it will makes an impression of closeness and togetherness between the broadcaster-speaker and the audience-listeners or order to be connected as well as to discuss](#)
- Unique [\(14\) "Dan 'kita' pun masih mengundang kamu...gabung di Twitter 'kita' di..." \(And 'we' still invite you... join 'our' Twitter on..."\) In this example, the broadcaster intends to invite the audience to](#)
- Unique [The mistakes in using such deixes are committed by all parties participating in the conversations or giving information in radio broadcasts, almost all of broadcasters, short news readers, callers, and interviewees](#)

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Whereas, all of the sides including the audience also experience that the phone call has been connected. The use of 'kami', thus, becomes not less proper if the context is that the speaker intends to ask the audience to interact to the interviewee. 'Kita' will more properly used for it will makes an impression of closeness and togetherness between the broadcaster-speaker and the audience-listeners or order to be connected as well as to discuss with the interviewee. Hence, the speakers involved are all sides, including the audience. Other than the ambiguity of 'kami', it is found that there is also an utterance containing 'kita', which will cause multiple perceptions to interpret it. In the utterance, it is not clear who owns the social media and who is inviting. (14) "Dan 'kita' pun masih mengundang kamu...gabung di Twitter 'kita' di..." (And 'we' still invite you... join 'our' Twitter on...") In this example, the broadcaster intends to invite the audience to interact though the radio station's Twitter account. Who the owner of the account becomes unclear. The word 'kita' at the beginning can also mean that the audience invite themselves to join on to the Twitter account. **It surely does not make sense.** Meanwhile, as for the word 'kita' in the following part, it may mean that the Twitter account belongs to both the broadcasters and the radio manager and the audience. The Pattern of Mistakes in the Use of Deixes 'Kita' and 'Kami' According to the previous explanation, it is found that utterances containing deixes 'kita' and 'kami' have mistakes. The mistakes in using such deixes are committed by all parties participating in the conversations or giving information in radio broadcasts, almost all of broadcasters, short news readers, callers, and interviewees have ever made mistakes in using such first-person deixes. However, deixis 'kita' experiences the most significant shift of function, meanwhile deixis 'kami' is always correctly used except that in example (13), which have

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Results	Query	Domains (original links)
Unique	At last, out of five radio stations, there are only two radio stations that have correctly used personal deixes 'kita' and 'kami', in accordance with the linguistic rules that apply in Indonesian	-
Unique	Furthermore, the two radio stations have different target audiences,	-
Unique	young and adult (professional) audiences	-
Unique	One of them is state-owned, meanwhile the other is a private radio station	-
Unique	CONCLUSION The research result shows that there are several speakers, including radio broadcasters, callers (audience), and interviewees, who have correctly use deixes 'kita' and 'kami'	-
Unique	Nevertheless, there are many more speakers who make mistakes in using them	-
Unique	Most Indonesian speakers wrongly prefer to use dexis 'kita' in various utterances, ones which would be grammatically correct if 'kami' was used in those instead of 'kita'	-
Unique	In fact, deixis 'kita' is the most frequently used though often incorrectly applied	-
Unique	On the other side, the use of deixis 'kami' is very rare compared to that of 'kita', and always correctly applied	-
Unique	Generally, news-based radio stations are those which correctly use deixes	-
Unique	Meanwhile, radio stations that target young audience are those with speakers that use deixis 'kita' the most frequently	-
Unique	Even so, there is a radio station that shows a contrast fact	-

Unique

It is a state-owned radio station targetting young audience that has correctly used both 'kita' and 'kami' in accordance with the functions

Unique

It can be concluded that the use of both deixes on the utterances recorded indicates a signal of the extinction of deixis 'kami' in Indonesian

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At last, out of five radio stations, there are only two radio stations that have correctly used personal deixes 'kita' and 'kami', in accordance with the linguistic rules that apply in Indonesian. Furthermore, the two radio stations have different target audiences, i.e. young and adult (professional) audiences. One of them is state-owned, meanwhile the other is a private radio station. CONCLUSION The research result shows that there are several speakers, including radio broadcasters, callers (audience), and interviewees, who have correctly use deixes 'kita' and 'kami'. Nevertheless, there are many more speakers who make mistakes in using them. Most Indonesian speakers wrongly prefer to use deixis 'kita' in various utterances, ones which would be grammatically correct if 'kami' was used in those instead of 'kita'. In fact, deixis 'kita' is the most frequently used though often incorrectly applied. On the other side, the use of deixis 'kami' is very rare compared to that of 'kita', and always correctly applied. Generally, news-based radio stations are those which correctly use deixes. Meanwhile, radio stations that target young audience are those with speakers that use deixis 'kita' the most frequently. Even so, there is a radio station that shows a contrast fact. It is a state-owned radio station targetting young audience that has correctly used both 'kita' and 'kami' in accordance with the functions. It can be concluded that the use of both deixes on the utterances recorded indicates a signal of the extinction of deixis 'kami' in Indonesian.