

DEIXIS INACCUARY IN THE UTTERANCES OF WERNICKE'S APHASIA SUFFERERS ON YOUTUBE CHANNELS

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Abstract

In the utterances of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers, there are deixis inaccuracy or errors that can make the interlocutor unable to understand the meaning of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. Existing research on deixis is still limited to ordinary people's speech, so in-depth research is needed on deixis in the utterance of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers, especially on deixis errors. Therefore, this study aims to identify the types and analyze the meaning of deixis errors expressed by Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. The deixis errors were identified from the utterances produced by four Wernicke's aphasia sufferers on YouTube channels. Data retrieval is in the form of choosing a few words that are only included in the expression of the use of deictic errors identified according to Levinson (1983). After that, the utterances containing deixis errors were interpreted from the context and the typology of the inaccuracy. The finding shows three out of five types of deixis errors made by Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. The most dominant type of deixis errors found is personal deixis. The results of this study can be helpful for further research to examine deixis errors in the speech of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers across different severity, language choice, age, gender and others. In addition, those who have interaction with Wernicke aphasia are supposed to provide easy-to-understand questions to avoid more occurrences of deixis inaccuracy.

Keywords: *deixis, deixis errors, Wernicke's aphasia*

INTRODUCTION

Deixis is a pragmatic study that studies the meaning of a word and its references. According to Chaer (2010, as cited in Afrilian, 2018), deixis has a reference that is not fixed or can change. That is, deixis words tend to give different interpretations for different people. Words like me, yesterday, and today are examples whose references can change. The reference of these words can be known the context and meaning by studying deixis. Deixis is essential to learn because it can clarify the meaning. When there are deixis errors, then communication will be difficult to understand.

Errors in the use of deixis can occur in spoken or written language. According to Apriyani et al. (2017), this happens because the centre of deixis orientation is the speaker and is influenced by context. In their study, the variation of deixis errors occurred in the spoken language of normal speakers. However, when the deixis errors occur due to particular context such as language disorder, it may result in different pattern or variations. Therefore, the resulting deixis follows the speaker's situation and condition. The speaker's condition is critical in communicating to produce speech that can be accepted and understood by the speech partner. So, the speaker's condition can be one of the factors that cause errors in the use of deixis. One of the causes of

deixis errors is a language disorder.

Language disorder is a type of communication disorder that indicates that a person has a disturbance in the symbolic process (Masitoh, 2019). A person who experiences language disorder generally has a disorder in composing correct sentences according to grammatical rules (Heyselaar & Heijselaar, 2019). These difficulties will impact the meaning and grammar spoken by people with language disorders. These problems can be receptive (involving impaired understanding of language), expressive (involving language production), or a combination of both. So, someone who has a language disorder will be pretty challenging to communicate with other people. Language disorder can affect the sufferer's language both verbally and in writing. Therefore, in spoken context for instance, the speech partners or listeners need more effort in understanding the speech of people with language disorders. There are many types of language disorders experienced by a person, one of which is Wernicke's aphasia.

Wernicke's aphasia is a communication disorder caused by damage to Wernicke's brain areas (Wernicke, 1870, as cited in Aydin, 2019). It causes Wernicke's aphasia sufferers to not to understand other people, even themselves, when speaking. Wernicke's aphasia sufferers are just fluent in their thoughts. According to Damayanti (2019), a person with Wernicke's aphasia only speaks according to his perceptions and opinions. They can use many words when speaking, but they cannot be understood (Yule, 2010). Next, it turns out that people with Wernicke's aphasia make sentences with random wording. Wernicke's aphasia sufferers think others can understand their speech. Over time, people with Wernicke's aphasia may find that other people don't understand them when they speak, leading them to become angry, paranoid, and depressed. This is understandable since the result of a study by Aydin (2019) showed that people with Wernicke's aphasia tend to show low accuracy in phonological and semantic production.

This study deals with deixis analysis, particularly on deixis errors, therefore it needs to overview the state of the art or the current findings on the use of deixis in various contexts. Several previous studies have analyzed deixis in writing or someone's speech. The researcher took five previous studies that had analyzed the types of deixis contained in writing. Those previous studies strengthen this research. First, Putri and Yana (2018) researched words containing deixis from *tribunnews.com*. In this study, the researcher also described the deixis factors to understand the reader better. Researchers collect data in the form of documentation. The researchers found three kinds of deixis contained in the object of this study. The researchers concluded that online articles discussing natural disasters used many deixes in people, places, and times. Researchers used qualitative descriptive methods and Cruse (2000) theory to analyze the data obtained

Another study on deixis was done by Lugina et al. (2019) on the types of deixis contained in the story "The Legend of Lake Toba". The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the types of deixis in the story. The method of data collection carried out by researchers is in the form of documentation. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the theory of Alan Cruse (2000). The findings found three types of deixis found in The Legend of Lake Toba. The three types of deixis are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. In this study, the deixis person is the dominant type in this story.

Sitorus and Herman (2019) analyze the type of deixis found in the song "You Are The Reason" by Calum Scott. This study uses a qualitative method. The theory used to analyze the theory is Levinson (1983). The findings found in this study were 67 words included in the type of deixis. The researcher also found four types of deixis, namely person, spatial, description, and time, used in the song's lyrics.

Febriza (2020) researched the deixis analysis in online newspapers; Jakarta Post. Researchers used the theory of Alan Cruse (2000) and qualitative descriptive methods in analyzing the data found. The results of the analysis found that 928 words such as; 70% person deixis, 12% temporal deixis, 10% discourse deixis, 5% social deixis, and 3% spatial deixis. Like previous studies, personal deixis is the dominant type of deixis used in this online newspaper.

Sundari (2021) examines the use of deixis in the novel *When Cinta Bertasbih 1* by

Habiburrahman El Shirazy. This research uses a descriptive qualitative research method to analyze the content. Furthermore, the researcher uses Levinson's (1983) theory to determine the types of deixis contained in the novel. This study found that all types of deixis were found in the novel based on data analysis. There are five types of deixis, according to Levinson (1983), which were found: person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis.

Several previous studies have analyzed the type of deixis from a person's speech or film. First, Ainiyah (2019) examines the types of deixis and the context used by Beca Mitchell's character in the film *Pitch Perfect 2*. This research is qualitative. This study uses two theories, namely Levinson (1983) and Panevová and Hana (2011). Levinson's theory (1983) was used to determine the types of deixis.

Meanwhile, Panevová and Hana (2011) are used to find out the types of contexts that appear in every utterance of Beca Mitchell's character. This study uses words as data in narration and dialogue spoken by Beca Mitchell's character. Based on the results of this study, it was found that Beca Mitchell's character used five types of Levinson's deixis (1983). In addition, there are four types of contexts Panevová and Hana (2011) that emerge.

Asmarita and Haryudin (2019) investigated the application of deixis in Ridwan Kamil's speech at the Asian-African Conference (KAA) on April 24, 2015. This study used a qualitative type of research. Furthermore, the researcher used Levinson's theory to analyze the data of this study. Only three types of deixis were found, namely personal deixis (7 data), time deixis (3 data), and finally social deixis (1 data). From these data, it can be concluded that personal deixis is the most dominant type of deixis found in Ridwan Kamil's speech at the Asian-African Conference.

Retnowaty (2019) examines the deixis contained in Donald Trump's speech at the UN general assembly. Researchers took 344 data on Donald Trump's utterances included in the deixis type. Then the researchers examined the data using a qualitative method with Levinson's (1983) and Yule's (2010) theory. The results of this study found 279 persona deixis, 23 spatial/place deixis, 23 temporal/time deixis, 13 discourse deixis, and 6 social deixis. These results conclude that persona deixis tends to be the most common deixis found in Donald Trump's speech at the UN general assembly.

Sari and Zakrimal (2020) examine the types of deixis and deixis that most dominantly appear in the *Avengers Infinity War* film. This research uses a qualitative descriptive research type. Furthermore, the researcher used non-participatory techniques and observational methods in collecting data. The data used is the speaker's speech which is included in the types of deixis. Researchers used Levinson's (1983) theory in analyzing research data. The findings of this study indicate that there are 87 people deixis, 31 temporal deixes, 14 place deixis, 21 discourse deixis, and 15 social deixes. Based on 168 data, the most dominant type of deixis is person deixis because most of the characters in the film use persona deixis.

Widyaiswara and Arismawati (2021) examined the functions and references to the type of deixis found in Barack Obama's speech at the American Muslim community congress at mosques in Baltimore. This study uses a library research method with a qualitative approach. Furthermore, the researcher analyzed the data using Levinson's (1983) theory. The findings of this study are that there are only three types of deixis found, namely person, place, and time deixis. In Barack Obama's speech, the deixis persona has a singular plural function and a plural pronoun. The singular pronoun refers to Barack Obama (as the speaker), and the plural refers to the listener.

Several previous studies have analyzed deixis errors in writing (Putri & Yana, 2018; Lugina et al., 2019; Sitorus & Herman, 2019; Febriza, 2020; Sundari, 2021) and speech (Ainiyah, 2019; Asmarita & Haryudin, 2019; Retnowaty, 2019; Sari & Zakrimal, 2020; Widyaiswara & Arismawati, 2021). On average, previous researchers analyzed deixis in the writing and speech of ordinary people (Afiah, 2021; Afifah, 2015; Artiningtyas, 2020). There is still no research that examines deixis errors made by people with language disorders, particularly of people with Wernicke's aphasia. So far, studies on the language disorder of Wernicke's aphasia are related to lexical semantic and morphological impairment (Aydin, 2019), auditory and phonological deficit

(Robson et al, 2019), and lexical ambiguity processing (Azad, 2020). Hence, the relation between Wernicke’s aphasia and deixis errors needs more exploration. Therefore, the researcher has a solid reason to do this research because the topic on deixis errors produced by person with Wernicke’s aphasia has never been studied.

The object of this research is Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. Researchers took research data in four video interviews of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers on various YouTube channels. This study focuses more on the types of deixis errors produced by Wernicke's aphasia patients and their interpretation. This study departs from the assumption that some videos of a person with Wernicke's aphasia contain several utterances that contain deixis errors. For this reason, Levinson's (1983) theory is used to understand deixis errors that appear in the speech of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers..

METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach and case study design based on the research questions and objectives. Qualitative research aims to gain a deep understanding of an event or events from the perpetrator's perspective, not to explain events with interrelated variables (Rahardjo, 2020). In this study, the event in question was when a person with Wernicke's aphasia spoke on several video YouTube channels. Then, the researcher will examine deixis errors made by Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. More precisely, the researcher will discuss the types of deixis errors and interpret their meaning.

The data sources for this study were three video interviews of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers taken from four YouTube channels. Researchers download videos from tactustherapy (2015), The Aphasia Center (2019), and purepedantry (n.d.). These three videos chosen are in English. The data needed are in the form of utterances and transcriptions containing deixis errors. This research data is descriptive data where the object of research is in the form of words, phrases, or sentences, which are included in the error in using deixis.

In collecting data, the researcher took the following steps. First, the researcher watched four video interviews of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers to understand. Then the researcher chose some words that were only included in the expression of deictic error. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data in several ways. First, the researcher classifies the deictic expression errors determined based on the criteria. Second, the researcher analyzed the data based on Levinson's (1983) theory to determine the deixis error based on its type. Third, the researcher interprets the meaning of the words that have been classified.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The data is in the form of utterances of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers containing deixis errors in the three videos of YouTube channels. Based on the research findings in the four YouTube video channels, the researchers found 10 data on the use of deixis errors summarized in table 1.

Table 1. Types of Deixis Errors

No.	Utterances	Deictic errors	Correct deixis	Deixis type
1.	Other people are working with them and them	them and them	them	Person
2.We save a lot of hands on hold for people, for us	for people, for us	for us	Person
3.	Oh like I have a pair of matching things at my house and they	my house and they	my house and them	Person
4.	it's this kind of	it's this	it's	Discourse
5.	where I used to canvas but you... you and me	you and me	you and I	Person
6.	so it’s release you	it’s	have no reference	Discourse

7.	You know the big finder eyes there	there	have no reference	Place
8.	this is it it influence the football right here	this is it	this is	Discourse
9.	they're wrong three of each others	they	have no reference	Person
10.	the that main class with the sugar	that	have no reference	Place

Types of deixis errors from the utterance of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers

This discussion discusses the types of deixis errors from the utterances of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers on four youtube video channels. In analyzing the types of deixis errors, the researcher uses Levinson's (1983) theory. This theory divides deixis into five types, namely person, discourse, place, time, and social deixis.

From the 10 data in this research, the researcher only found three types of deixis errors that appeared in the utterances of four Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. Three types of errors were found: person, discourse, and place deixis. Meanwhile, the other two types of deixis errors were not found in the utterance. Two types of deixis errors were not found: time and social deixis. It is because Wernicke's aphasia sufferers still understand the adverb of time so that the deixis time that is spoken does not experience errors. Likewise, with social deixis, Wernicke's aphasia sufferers rarely use social deixis so there are no errors in using social deixis. The types of deixis errors that often appear are person, discourse, and place deixis.

Person Deixis

Person deixis is a type of deixis that refers to the speaker. Person deixis is divided into three categories, namely the first, second and third person categories. The first category of person refers to the speaker for himself. The second person category refers to the person being spoken. Furthermore, the third person category refers to the person discussed and not involved as a direct utterances participant (Levinson, 1983).

In some of the data presented by four Wernicke's aphasia sufferers, deixis person errors were found. The utterances that show the type of person deixis error are found in datum 1, 2, 3, 5, and 9. In the five data, the person deixis error is caused by three factors. First, the word deixis person uttered by four Wernicke's aphasia sufferers has double person deixis. The error is found in datum 1 "them and them" and datum 2, "for people for us". It is contrary to Levinson's (1983) theory which states that the deixis person has three categories, and each category has its function. Then, there cannot be two deixis person words in one sentence, and their position is close together.

Second, the word deixis person is not used according to its function, which is contained in datum 3 "my house and they" and datum 5 "you and me". It is contrary to Levinson's (1983) theory which states that the deixis person has three categories and each category has a different function. Then, the use of the word deixis person must be in harmony with its function.

Then there is the word deixis person which does not have a reference like datum 9. It is contrary to Levinson's (1983) theory which states that deixis is a word whose references change. From this statement, it can be seen that deixis certainly has a reference.

In conclusion, five-person deixis errors are found in the utterances of four Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. The person deixis error made is the presence of double person deixis words. In addition, the word deixis person is not used according to its function. Then, there is the word deixis person which has no reference.

Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is a deixis word that refers to the parts of the ongoing discourse in which the utterance is located (Levinson 1983, as cited in Indrasara, 2021). This discourse deixis can also be referred to as textual deixis because the reference is in the exact text when it is in progress. Discourse deixis references can be anaphoric (referring to the previous section) and cataphoric (referring to the following section).

In some of the data presented by four Wernicke's aphasia sufferers, it is found that discourse deixis errors are found. The utterances that show the types of discourse deixis errors are

found in datums 4, 6, and 8. In the three data sets, discourse deixis errors are caused by two factors. First, the word *deixis discourse* uttered by four sufferers of Wernicke's aphasia has double discourse deixis. The error is found in datum 4 "it's this" and datum 8, "this is it". It is contrary to Levinson's (1983) theory which states that discourse deixis refers to the parts of the ongoing discourse where the utterance is located. Thus, the word *deixis discourse* used must be one and there cannot be two words of *deixis discourse*.

Finally, the word *deixis discourse* does not have a reference like datum 6. It is contrary to Levinson's (1983) theory which states that *deixis* is a word whose references change. From this statement, it can be seen that *deixis* certainly has a reference.

In conclusion, three discourse deixis errors are found in the utterances of four Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. The mistake in discourse deixis made is double discourse deixis word. Then, there is the word *deixis discourse* which has no reference. It contradicts Levinson's (1983) theory of *deixis*.

Place Deixis

Place deixis is *deixis* whose reference is related to the spatial location relative to the participant's location during utterances. In determining place deixis, it can be seen from the current location in the utterances event. Areas are broadly distinguished on the concepts of proximal (close to the speaker) and distal (not near; sometimes close to the utterances partner). In general, place deixis consists of place adverbs (here, there) and demonstrative pronouns (this, that).

In some of the data presented by four Wernicke's aphasia sufferers, *deixis place* errors were found. The utterances that indicate the type of place deixis error are found in datums 7 and 10. In both data, discourse deixis errors are caused by *deixis* that does not have references, such as datums 7 and 10. It contradicts Levinson's (1983) theory which states that *deixis* is a word that the references change. From this statement, it can be seen that *deixis* certainly has a reference.

In conclusion, there are two *deixis place* errors found in the utterances of four Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. The place deixis error that is made occurs because the discourse *deixis* does not have a reference. It contradicts Levinson's (1983) theory of *deixis*.

Interpretation of deixis errors from the utterances of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers

After analyzing 10 data containing *deixis* errors in the utterances of four Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. This discussion will interpret *deixis* errors from the utterances of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. The data are interpreted according to Levinson's (1983) theory which states that *deixis* is a reference whose interpretation is relative to the context of utterances. Levinson (1983) also divides *deixis* into five types: person, discourse, place, time, and social *deixis*. Based on the previous discussion, only three of the five types of *deixis* errors were found in accordance with Levinson's (1983) theory. Based on these data, the data will be interpreted according to the three causes of the error.

First, the cause of the *deixis* error expressed by four Wernicke's aphasia sufferers is the presence of multiple *deixis* words. It can be seen in datums 1, 2, 4 and 8. In datums 1 and 2, namely the words *them* and *them* and for people for us, it is an error in the use of *persona deixis* due to multiple *deixis* words. It violates Levinson's (1983) theory where the words *them* and *us* are included in the third person category of plural person *deixis*. So that in datum 1, there is no need to use the two words *them* to explain the plural third-person reference. Then, in datum 2, there is no need to use the word *for people* because it is already represented by the word *us*. In datums 4 and 8, the words *it's this* and *this is it* are errors in the use of discourse *deixis*. It is because there are two discourse *deixis* in one sentence and close together. It will confuse the interlocutor. At datum 4, it is enough to use the word *it's* to refer to the discourse spoken by the previous speaker. While in datum 8, it is enough to use the word *this* to refer to the previous discourse.

Second, the cause of the deixis errors uttered by four Wernicke's aphasia sufferers was caused because the deixis spoken did not have a reference. It can be seen in datum 6, 7, 9 and 10. At datum 6, the word *it's* is an error in the use of discourse deixis. In datum 9 the word *they* is a deixis person error. In datum 7 and 10 the words *there* and *that* are deixis place errors. It is because these words do not have a reference. It will make the interlocutor confused with the meaning conveyed by Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. It is also contrary to Levinson's (1983) theory which states that deixis is a word whose reference changes. So surely the word deixis has a reference. Finally, the cause of the deixis error that four Wernicke's aphasia sufferers said was caused by the word deixis that did not match its function. It can be seen in datums 3 and 5. In datums 3 and 5, utterance *my house* and *them and you and me* are deixis persona errors. It is because the function of the word *they* refers to a third person as the subject. Meanwhile, the word *me* refers to the first person as an object. However, the context conveyed by the speaker in datum 3 refers to a third-person as an object. Then, the right deixis is *them*. Then, at datum 5, the context conveyed by the speaker refers to the first person as the subject. So the correct deixis is *I*. This research different from previous studies, which mostly use or analyze the use of appropriate deixis (Putri & Yana, 2018; Ainiyah, 2019; Asmarita & Haryudin, 2019; Lugina, 2019; Retnowaty, 2019; Sitorus & Herman, 2019; Febriza, 2020; Sari & Zakrimal, 2020; Sundari, 2021; Widyaismara & Arismawati, 2021). This study focuses on deixis errors spoken by Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. Moreover, it is necessary to understand deixis, according to Levinson (1983) to analyze deixis errors. Thus, the researcher can interpret the meaning of deixis errors in the utterances of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the analysis, interpretation, and discussion in the previous section, it can be concluded that the Wernicke's aphasia sufferers often make errors in person deixis, discourse deixis, and place deixis. Person deixis is the most common type of deixis error. Then, place deixis errors are pretty common. Furthermore, discourse errors are deixis errors that Wernicke's aphasia sufferers rarely make.

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, three factors were found that caused the deixis error expressed by Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. The error factor that often occurs is the presence of double deixis in the speech of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers. Based on these factors, we can interpret that the word deixis used is only one. It is based on other factors because it does not have a reference, and the word deixis used does not match its function. The word deixis that has no reference is a deixis error because it is not in accordance with Levinson's theory. In addition, there is deixis that is not in accordance with its function so it makes the other person confused. So, it is better to replace the word deixis according to the context of the conversation.

This study only focuses on interpreting deixis errors uttered by Wernicke's aphasia sufferers through the youtube channel. Based on this, it is hoped that further research will examine the deixis errors expressed by Wernicke's aphasia sufferers in real terms. Moreover, to see similarities in the types of deixis errors made by Wernicke's aphasia sufferers.

Based on this study, three of the five types of deixis errors were found in accordance with Levinson's (1983) theory. Deixis errors that often arise are discourse, person, and place deixis. Therefore, the researcher suggests the next researcher examine the reasons why the other two types of deixis errors were not found or performed by Wernicke's aphasia sufferers.

This study found three factors that caused Wernicke's aphasia sufferers to make deixis errors. The three factors are the presence of double deixis, the absence of references, and the word deixis is not used according to its function. Accordingly, the results of this study can be helpful for further research to examine deixis errors in the speech of Wernicke's aphasia sufferers across different severity, language choice, age, gender and others. Then, suggestions for therapists or families who are familiar with Wernicke's aphasia sufferers to provide opportunities for easy-to-

understand questions. Then, Wernicke's aphasia sufferers will minimize deixis errors.

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