

THE USE OF PRAGMATICS DEIXIS IN THE E-PAPER “ADVANTAGE #4: MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT”

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Abstract

Deictic expression usually found both in written and spoken context. Deictic or deixis means pointing or indicating which comes from a Greek word. In this research, the researcher analyzed the deictic expression that had been included in the “Advantage #4: Meaningful engagement” text in The Jakarta Post E-PAPER. This research was qualitative research which content analysis that applied to the written or visual material. The researcher wanted to find the deictic expression in the text and gave an interpretation of the expression. There were some kinds of the deictic expression in the “Advantage #4: Meaningful engagement” text in The Jakarta Post E-PAPER. The person deixis that was involved were “us, Indonesia students, it, the students, your malnourished children, you, themselves, them”. The time deixis was “in 1998, last year, evening”. The place deixis that was involved in this text were “there, high school, the school, university, Trisakti University, Hotel Indonesia traffic circle, and the Presidential Palace”. Discourse deixis that was involved in this text was “there, it, and that”. And also the social deixis that was involved was “the president”. So, those are the deictic expression that included in the text in The Jakarta Post E-PAPER.

Keywords: Pragmatic, Deixis, E-Paper

1. INTRODUCTION

People use verbal or written forms to express their meaning in a variety of contexts in the form of discourses or utterances in everyday communication. These language fields are still closely related to each other. It is not easy to determine the meaning of the different linguistics different kinds. It needs understanding and interpretation of the reader or listener in gaining the meaning of the writer and speaker based on their statements. One of the most basic of utterances is called deixis. Deixis doesn't appear to be friendly. People use it verbally and in writing all the time, but they don't know what to call it. For college students studying English, the term deixis is commonly used when studying pragmatics as well as semantics. The deixis study implies one of the aspects of natural language that requires such a reference to know who the speaker and listener are, and the place and time of speech in which the deictic term is used (at least).

According to Levinson (1983), deixis demonstrates the relationship with both reflected language and context and is an important area of study throughout pragmatics, semantics, and linguistics. A deictic expression, also identified as a deixis, is a word or phrase that refers to the time, place, or situation in which a speaker is speaking (for example, this, that, these, those, now, then, here). In English, deixis is expressed using personal pronouns, demonstratives, adverbs, and tense. Deixis is a

phenomenon that occurs when contextual information is required to understand the meaning of specific words and phrases in an utterance. Deictic words or phrases are those that require context to convey meaning. Levinson (1983) defines contextual information as knowledge about the speaker, recipient, time, and place of an utterance. For example, unless you know the time, place, speaker, and context of the utterance, you won't be able to understand the sentence "I'm watching a movie tonight, where are they going?" Expressions like "I," "you," "us," "this," "that," "here," "there," "today," and "tomorrow" are indexed, and the listener must determine the speaker, the time, and put of the utterance to fully understand what is being said and what is being said by speaker.

In the literature, three types of direct expressions can be distinguished. A deictic expression or deixis is a personal or personal deixis that includes me, you, us, she, he, etc. Person deixis is the study of how to encode the role of the participant in which the utterance in the question is delivered. Person deixis encodes the various participants in a communicative event. Furthermore, the participants must be encoded, which means determining who the speaker and addressee are (Renkema, 1993). He said that person deixis applies to individuals whom the speakers are referring; thus, person deixis is realized through the use of personal pronouns. The speaker addresses the listener in the first person (I), the second person (you), and the

person about whom the speaker is speaking in the third person (he, she, it). Spatial/local deixis includes this, that, here, there, etc. Gjergji, (2015) defined that the indication of the relative location of people and objects is referred to as place deixis, also known as spatial deixis. Here, this, these, that, those, and there are examples of demonstrative adverbs for place deixis. There is a gestural and a non-gestural use for spatial deixis. The gestural use can be demonstrated by an eye-glaze or a head movement, as in "I don't like the color of the picture there" (points to the picture). Temporal deixis, also known as Time Deixis, refers to the a single point in time once the speaker makes an utterance. The coding time, which is the moment of utterance, is typically used for the reference point for time deixis. There's also a distinction for both coding time and receiving time in the written or noted use of language (Levinson, 2004). The utterance time is the coding time, and the receiving time is the time when the hearer recovers information (Gjergji, 2015). Time deixis includes the words now, today, and yesterday, tomorrow and so on.

In addition, Levinson (1983) adds two other direct types or categories, following by Lyons (1977). The two types of deictic/deixis are social deixis, which involve the encoding of social differences related to the roles of participants, particularly aspects of the social relationship between the speaker and the recipient or between the speaker and some referent. Social deixis distinguishes the social characteristics of speech participants Levinson (1983). A type is a discursive summary containing the encoding of a reference to the part of the unfolding discourse in which the statement is located. Discourse deixis refers to specific parts of a discourse in order to improve text coherence (Levinson, 2004). Deixis is a technical term derived from the Greek, which is a "tongue-pointing" way of referring to deixis (Yule, 1996). She admits that direct expression is mainly used in face-to-face speech. Lyons (1977) also defined deixis as deixis, which generally refers to the location and identification of persons, objects, events, processes, and activities that are mentioned or referred to in relation to the spatial/ temporal contexts generated and maintained by human speech and actions and at least one speaker and recipient.

Analysis of deictic expression has been applied to many dimensions by many researchers. Deictic analysis was applied in novels, movies, songs, brochures and texts. Haryanto (2008) did an analysis on deixis in Jane Austen's Novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice*. He found that there are some typed of deixis that can be found in the novel. The person deixis that found in the novel was namely as first personal deixis, second personal deixis, and third personal deixis. He also found three kinds of the referents in personal deixis, namely, the referent which refers to first person, the referent which refers to second person, and the referent which refers to

third person. Prichatin (2020), Putri, et al. (2018), and Wibowo et al. (2018) had some result in analysis deictic expression in the novel. They found the most prominent type showed in the analysis was person/personal deixis. While, Khalili (2017) found in his analysis on novel that social deixis shows the social characters of the story.

Researchers also did deictic analysis on movies. In the movies analysis using deictic expression, they found person deixis that can be divided into three part; first, second and third person (Wiguna, Anggraeni, Nuramalia, & Irma, 2018; Sasmita, Hardiah, & Elfrida, 2018; Noerofi'a & Bahri, 2019; Ainiyah, Sili, & Ariani, 2019; Viahapsari & Parmawati, 2020; Sari & Zakrimal, 2020; Wasdili & Santoso, 2021; Apriyana, Friatin, & Said, 2021). On the other hand, Putra, Sofyan, & Sembiring (2020) in their analysis found relational social deixis was the prominent type found In the analysis/it referred to first personal pronoun that is referred to the speaker itself. The dominant word found for social deixis was "Sir".

Pangaribuan, Rotua, Sondang & Pasaribu (2015) did research about deixis used on business brochures text. They found five types of deixis in the analysis which the most prominent used in the text was discourse deixis. Discourse Deixis is the most dominantly used in business brochures. Discourse deixis refers to expressions in the text within an utterance used in written language. It contains reason, description, background, and sophisticated technology explanation. To give clear explanation is the goal in preparing brochures including the detail of the product and also the new technology that be offered by the company. Writers conclude that in the inexpensive products, the prominent deixis that mostly used is person deixis is; on the contrary if the product is expensive they use discourse deixis because they need to put more explanation and description of the product. Songs also analysed by the researcher using deictic expression. In the songs, they found person deixis as the prominent one (Anggara, 2017; Nasution, Setiadi, & Ilza, 2018; Kusumadewi & Anggraeni, 2020; Natalia & Santoso, 2020; Nisa, Asi, & Sari, 2020; Ginting & Syahri, 2021; Saputra & Apsari, 2021; Fadilah & Resmini, 2021). Besides person deixis, the other types of the deictic expression also found in the song analysis. The analysis showed the function of the deictic expression that related to the information and to give a reference to the deixis words. The analysis helped to understand the meaning of the song by using context deixis.

Futhermore, Anugrah (2018), Ibnu (2018), Abdulameer, Mohd Noor, & Nasser (2019), Astria, Mujiyanto, & Rukmini (2019), Wicaksono (2019), Salamah, Octaviani, & Isnaini (2021) they did research in analyzing deixis or deictic used in the text. They found that person deixis is most common used in the text. Besides, they also found time deixis,

place deixis, and so on. Ekawati, Argian and Sofwan (2014) did a research on Deixis in Conversations Text. The results revealed that the most prevalent deixis in the conversation was person deixis. Person deixis showed frequently more than other types. Besides, person deixis, it was also found discourse deixis, place deixis, time deixis and social deixis in the analysis. The person deixis of pronouns could be used to refer to an imaginary person in real life, depending on the context, while "We" could also assume a unity in the context. As a result, it is critical to consider context-dependency when reading or conversing with others in order to arrive at an accurate interpretation of the utterance. While, Sari (2015) and Asmarita & Haryudin (2019) did research on conversation. They also found deixis expression is the common prominent found in the analysis.

Based on the explanation above, this article focuses only on the discussion of deixis, the use of deixis in the language is important to be understood. There are many words and expressions that depend on the circumstance, in order to be understood. The previous study, on the other hand, only observed the use of deixis in the form of text, novel, song, movie, and brochure. The present study attempts to analyse the used of deixis found in electronic newspaper on The Jakarta Post E-PAPER. Particularly the researcher analyzed the used of deixis in the text selected from The Jakarta Post E-PAPER entitled Advantage #4: Meaningful engagement.

2. METHOD

This study is classified as a descriptive qualitative study because it analyzed the data and presented each result in a narrative form. Technology research defines and communicates things. It means that this research occurs naturally, has no control over states and situations, and can only measure what is already there (Gay, L.R. & Airasian, 1992). One type of such qualitative research was content analysis applied to text or visuals. According to Ary, D., et al. (2002), content analysis is only focused on the analysis and interpretation of recorded material for learning. The data source for this study was Benefit #4: Significant participation of Jakarta Post EPAPER.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There was a text about Advantage #4: Meaningful engagement in The Jakarta Post E-PAPER, this text discussed the meaningful engagement related to the tragedy of 1998. This text was analyzed based on the deictic expression. It could be seen in the following explanation. Paragraph 1 was the opening paragraph that consisted of the introduction of the text. In paragraph 1, there are some deictic expressions included in the text. They were "us, in 1998, there, Indonesia students, it, the students". It could be seen in the following explanation:

In the first sentence:

"Most of us may be too young to remember what happened in 1998."

Begin with the word "Us", it related to the Indonesian students and also the writer itself. It related to the expression of person deixis. It is called as a personal pronoun in person deixis. The correct identification of the grammatical persons used to refer to the speaker and the addressee is dealt with in person deixis. It showed the participant roles knowing the event in the past years. The writer tried to remind the reader the event that was memorable to Indonesia people. The second word was "in 1998" that indicated the time that the tragedy happened. The event that is memorable for Indonesia people. This word relates to the expression of the time deixis. Time deixis is expressed through time adverbs and verb tense markers. In English, verbs have two tenses that are morphological features. They are the present and the past, respectively. To refer to future events, English employs modal verbs such as will or shall, as well as the phrasal modal be going to. In this text, the writer used specific year to show the event. This showed the moment the event happened and showed the exactly time in the past.

In the second sentence:

"But as history shows, if there's anything the Indonesia students' movement showed the world, it was the students have the power to mobiles for a cause."

The word "there" indicates to history that the tragedy happened. It is related to the discourse deixis. This word brought the writer to the real event that could be felt as the memorable event in the past. The word "Indonesia students" indicated to all of the students in Indonesia included the writer itself. It is related to the person deixis. The writer tried to show the power that can be showed to the world about the event. The other word that indicated as deixis word is the word "it". This word indicated the Indonesia movement, not the people itself that the writer wanted to show. It is related to the discourse deixis. The writer tried to bring the reader to remind the event that happened in the past several years. The word "the students" is also known as person deixis. Person deixis is the encoding of the participant's role in the speech, regardless of how the utterance is delivered. It indicated to all of the students including the writer itself.

In paragraph 2, there were also some deictic expressions. Those were "your, high school students, it, the school, and children". It could be seen in the following examples:

In the first sentence:

"Start out small by doing something within your reach."

The word "your" indicated the person deixis that relate to the previous paragraph that was Indonesian students. The writer tried to invite the

reader to do something that can make a movement that can make a better changing.

In the second sentence:

“For high school students, it could be as simple as improving the quality of environment nearby the school or helping malnourished children within the vicinity.”

The word “high school students” indicates the person deixis that related to the specific person; all the high school students in Indonesia. The writer points to the specific person to showed that changing can be started in the high school students. The word “it” indicated the small thing that the Indonesian students can do to express their respect. It is a discourse deixis. The word “the school” meant that the writer referred to the place that the students study. It indicated the place deixis. The word “malnourished children” indicated to the young people who needed helping malnourished so it related to the person deixis.

In paragraph 3, there were only two types of deictic expression. Those were “university, you, that, your, your”. It could be seen in the following examples:

In the first sentence:

“As you progress into university level, you’ll realize that you have more power in your hands.”

The word “university” indicates the place that the college students study. It is related to the place deixis. Place deixis is the encoding of spatial location relative to the participants' location. The writer showed the place the event happened. Place deixis generally requires contextual information about the utterance's location. The word “that” referred to discourse deixis, because it indicated the thing that someone could realize. The word “you” indicated to the readers who are reading the text. In this paragraph, there are some words “you” that have the same relation to the reader. It is related to the person deixis. Person deixis can be seen directly in the person's grammatical categories. The word “your” in this paragraph also indicated to the readers who are reading the text. It is related to the person deixis.

In the second sentence:

“But as you pick a cause, do so wisely.”

The word “you” indicated to the readers who are reading the text. It referred to a person deixis. Person deixis refers to the encoding of the role of the participant in the text, regardless of how the utterance delivered. Person deixis is directly related to person grammatical categories. In this sentence, the writer suggested the reader to be wise in doing or done something.

In the third sentence:

“Listen to your heart and conscience and dare to take reaction.”

The word “your” in this paragraph also indicated to the readers who are reading the text. It is related to the person deixis too. The person deixis showed in pointing the reader.

In paragraph 4 that was the last paragraph. There were also deictic expressions. Those were “students, Trisakti University, themselves, last year, the students, the Hotel Indonesia traffic circle, the Presidential Palace, them, the President, evening”. It could be seen in the following examples:

In the first sentence:

“For students at Trisakti University, home to the respected 1998 movement, peace rallies are an annual event to remind themselves and other of those who perished during Indonesia’s bloody transition to democracy.”

The word “students” indicated to the students who were studying at Trisakti University, it referred to the person deixis. The word “Trisakti University” indicated the place deixis that the writer showed the place where the 1998 tragedy happened. The word “themselves” indicated to the Indonesian people who felt the same thing when the 1998 tragedy happened. It is related to the person deixis.

In the second sentence:

“Last year, the students and some faculty members joined hands in marching from the Hotel Indonesia traffic circle to the Presidential Palace.”

The word “last year” referred to the time deixis because it indicates the time when the faculty members joined hands in marching. The word “the students” indicated to the students who have joined hands in marching, it referred to the person deixis. The word “the Hotel Indonesia traffic circle” indicated the place where they were marching. It is related to the place deixis. The word “The Presidential Palace” indicates the place where the people come over. It is related to the place deixis.

In the third sentence:

“Some of them ended up getting a dinner invitation from the President for an evening of intellectual discussion.”

The word “them” indicated the people who joined hands in marching. It is related to the person deixis. The word “the president” indicates someone who leads this country. It is related to the social deixis. The word “evening” indicated the time which showed the dinner. It is related to the time deixis.

The most prominent type of deixis in this analysis was person deixis; us, Indonesia students, it, the students, your malnourished children, you, themselves, them

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the finding and discussion, text entitled “Advantage #4: Meaningful engagement” in The Jakarta Post E-PAPER, all of the deictic expressions could be found in the text. They were person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and also social deixis. The person deixis that was involved were “us, Indonesia students, it, the students, your malnourished children, you, themselves, them”. The time deixis was “in 1998, last year, evening”. The place deixis that was involved in

this text were “there, high school, the school, university, Trisakti University, Hotel Indonesia traffic circle, and the Presidential Palace”. Discourse deixis that was involved in this text was “there, it, and that”. And also the social deixis that was involved was “the president”. So, those are the deictic expression that included in the “Advantage #4: Meaningful engagement” text in The Jakarta Post E-PAPER.

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