AN ANALYSYS OF DEIXIS IN THE ARTICLE OF THE JAKARTA POST

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ABSTRACT

This thesis deals with the English deixis. The objectives of this study are to analyze type of deixis and to find out the most dominant type of deixis in the political article of *Jakarta Post.* This study was conducted by using descriptive quantitative design. The source of data was taken from the article of *Jakarta Post* and five articles are taken as the samples. Documentary technique is used in collecting data. The findings showed that there are five types of deixis found in The Jakarta Post article, namely Person deixis, 99 times occur (42,85%), Place deixis, 8 times occur (3,46%), Time deixis 43 times occur (18,61%), Discourse deixis 42 times occur (18,18), and the last is social deixis 39 times occur (16,88%). From the analysis from deixis is the most types of The Jakarta Post can be found. So it can be said that The Jakarta Post tends to use person deixis as the dominant type compound an another types. This is because The Jakarta Post the news mostly dealt with the person interaction.

Keywords: deixis, newspapers, The Jakarta Post, documentary, descriptive qualitative

INTRODUCTION

Background of Study

Communication is an essential part of life. No one can deny that it has great role in human life. Imagine what life would be if we could not communicate? There will be nothing. No way of talking anything to anyone, no way to built a relationship with other, no way of passing down information throughout time, and so on. As a social being, interaction between one with another by means of language is unavoidable. It fills every part of our lives; it gives words to our thoughts, voice to our ideas and expression to our feelings.

Language is a system of sounds and words to express one's personal reactions, emotions and thoughts as well as to share information in daily social life. Language is meaningful, when the meaning is conveyed though language, people use language to interact and establish relations, to influence their behavior and express than expressions of the word.

Article is one of the reading materials and usually deals with a particular issues or topic to give information of interest. In daily activities such as The Jakarta Post, The Lampung Post, etc. The Jakarta Post is one of the daily English newspaper which is oriented in some various field such as headline, editorial, article, opinion, world and etc. It shows that it is very interesting to analyze the article, especially the article in Jakarta Post.

Levinson (1983:54) states that deixis concerns the way in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

Deixis is not a simple as it seems. Deixis shows the important meaning which is expressed by the writer to help the reader to understand the text. It means that it will be better if the reader understand deixis to discover the meaning in a text. Moreover, sometimes the readers read some discourses of the text to get the real sense of words or phrases because some words in a language cannot be interpreted directly.

A deep understanding is regarded as an important information which is focused by most of the readers. This view has motivated the writer to study deixis in the article of the Jakarta Post which contains many kinds of deixis.

Research Question

This article deals with deixis in The Jakarta Post newspapers. The analysis will be focused on the types of deixis, the dominant types of deixis, and the causes of the most dominant type of deixis that is used in The Jakarta Post newspapers.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

PRAGMATICS

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of the relationship between expression and the use of this expression in a communicative situation, particularly the relationship between sentences and context and situation in which they occur. Morris (1983:6) states the pragmatics is the study of the relationship between sign and symbol with the interpreters. In addition, Richards (1985:67) writes that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication particularly the relationship between sentences and context and situation in which they are used. Leech (1981:70) states that pragmatics is study of how meaning get to interpret in communicative situation in relation to the roles of the speaker and the hearer. Thus, pragmatics be defined as the study of the relationship between language and context which are used based on situation in order to get some meaning.

Deixis

The term deixis is borrowed from the greek word *Deiktikos* which mean for pointing or indicating (Levinson 1983:54). Deixis is a word or phrase which directly relates an utterance to a person, time, place, social and discourse. For example:

Jack was born in Jakarta. <u>He</u> lived <u>there</u> for ten years.

The word <u>he</u> and <u>there</u> is deixis

He refers to Jack, there refers to Jakarta.

Deixis is the study how to analyze word or phrase which directly relates and utterance to a person, time, place, social and discourse. It concerned with the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance and the relationship between the structure of language and context in which they are being used, and deixis is the study about how to encode or grammaticalize features of the context of the utterance or speech event, and also about the way in how to interpretation of utterances depends on analysis of the context utterance.

Types of Deixis

Types of deixis based on Levinson (1983:65) they are:

1. Person deixis
2. Place deixis
3. Time deixis
4. Discourse deixis
5. Social deixis

Person deixis

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in the question delivered. Person deixis is related directly in the grammatical categories of person. The speaker of spokesman can be different from the source of an utterance and the recipient is different from the targets and the hearer of the bystanders is different from the addressee or targets. The category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, second person he encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, and third person the encoding of reference to personal and entities which are neither speakers nor addresses of the utterance in question (Levinson 1985:62). For example:

- *She* watched a television

- Could *you* open the door, please!

- *I've* lost the pen

- *They* played cricket on Sunday

Place Deixis

According to Levinson (1985:79), place deixis (spatial deixis) is the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. Yule (1996:12) states that place deixis has a close relation with concept of distance because place deixis pointing where the relative location of people or things is being indicate. There are though some pure place

deictic words, notably in English the adverbs *here* and *there* and demonstratives pronoun *this* and *that.*

The importance of location specification in general can be gauged from the fact that they seem to be the basic ways of reffering object, such as:

- By describing or naming them on the one hand
- By locating them on the other hand

Location can be specified relative to other objects or fixed reference points as in:

- The campus is one hundred meters from the market
- That school is too near for me but not for her

The adverb *here* and *there* are often thought of a simple contrast on a proximal distal dimension, stretching away from the speakers location as in:

- Give that here and take this there

Time Deixis

Like all aspects of deixis, time deixis makes ultimate reference to participant role. Time deixis concern the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken or written message inscribed (Levinson 1985:62). The basic for the system of reckoning and measuring time in most languages seem to be natural and prominent styles of day and night, lunar months, seasons and year. They can be used calendrically to locate event in absolute time or at least to some art of each natural cycle designate as the beginning of that cycle. For example:

- *Tomorrow* is my birthday.
- I am very busy *now.*

Discourse deixis

Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of unfolding discourse in which the utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterances (including the utterances itself). We may also include in discourse deixis a number further ways in which an utterance signal is relation to surrounding text. Instances of discourse are the use of *'that* and *'this* in the following:

I bet you haven't heard this story

That was the funniest story I've ever heard

Thus *'this'* can be used to refer to a forthcoming of the discourse, and *'that'* to a preceding portion. A great deal of the discussion of such topic markers has been concerned with the sentences internal organization of information as given and new comment about the topic. But it is clear that a mayor function of topic marking is precisely to relate the marked utterance to some specifies topic raised in the prior discourse, to perform a discourse deictic function. The following seems to mark the topic of the sentence:

That blouse, it's simply stunning

Guna, is the man coming down then.

Actual usage seem to show that items placed in this position really do correlate with discourse topic or what the participant are talking about although not always in simple ways.

Social Deixis

Social deixis concerned with the encoding of destination that are relative to participant roles, particularly aspect of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referent (Levinson 1985:63). Social deixis also concern with the aspect of sentences that reflect by certain realities of the social situation in which the utterances occurs.

For example:

1. Mr for sir
2. Lady for girl
3. Miss for woman

4. Vice president Jusuf Kalla

In summary, social deixis occurs in many aspect of language usage that depend on the relation (social relationship) but these usage are only relevant to the topic of social deixis in so far as grammaticalized.

NEWSPAPERS

Newspaper is one of the information tool to get some news in human's life, daily or weekly. It is so nice to read newspaper for several people as their hobbies. Newspaper (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary : 2002) mention as a set of large printed sheets of paper containing news, articles, advertisements, and other news which is published everyday or every week.

There are some newspaper which are published in English, such as Time newspaper, Fortune newspaper, business and Jakarta Post. Newspaper could play an important role for human life, such as : music, apparel, appearance and so on, which can influence the curiosity of people to follow or not daily and weekly to the up to date life in getting information.

METHODOLOGY

This paper is intended to give an illustration about the usage of deixis in newspapers article in Jakarta Post newspapers. The data were taken by using documentary technique. Documentary technique means that the data are found from reading, studying, and analyzing by identification and classification to collect required information related to the study. The technique for analyzing data for this article consisted of (1) identifying deixis in newspapers article, (2) classifying deixis based on types, (3) counting the occurrences of each types of deixis, (4) finding the most dominant type of deixis in the newspapers article.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Table 1 the number and percentage of the types of deixis in each article

No	Heading of newspapers	Types of Deixis					Number
		P	Pl	T	D	S	
1	Irwandi claims foul play during poll, plans court tale	32	2	7	9	2	52
2	Myanmar leader praises elections	11	2	7	4	1	25
3	Graft convicts remain free despite verdicts	20	4	10	2	3	39
4	Parties likely to say yes to crucial election bill	14	-	10	10	8	42
5	Rebellious PKS sidelined in crucial coalition meeting	22	-	9	17	25	73
	The Number	99	8	43	42	39	231
	The Percentage	42,85%	3,46%	18,61%	18,18%	16,88%	100%

Table 1 shows the number and the percentage of the usage of deixis in the newspapers article, where 99 occurrences of person deixis (42,85%), 8 occurrences of place deixis (3,46%), 43 occurrences of time deixis (18,61%), 42 occurences of discourse deixis (16,88%), and 39 occurrences of social deixis (16,88%).

Discussion

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that there are five types of deixis which were used in the articles of The Jakarta Post. It means that all types of deixis were applied in creating those articles. From the table 4.6 above person deixis is dominant type used with formation 32 occurrences for article I, 11 occurrences for article II, 20 occurrences for article III, 14 occurrences for article IV, 22 occurrences for article V. The dominant deictic words pointing to the person in this type wewe "he" and "his". After calculating person deixis is 42,85%(99 0ccurrences).

The second type deixis is place deixis with formation 2 occurrences for article I, 2 occurrences for article II, 4 occurrences for article III, there is nothing occurrences for article IV and article V. After calculating place deixis is 3,46% (8 occurrences). It consists of 2 occurrences for article I, 2 occurrences for article II, 4 occurrences for article III, and there is nothing occurrences for article IV and article V. The third deixis is this study is time deixis with formation 7 occurrences for article I, 7 occurrences for article II, 10 occurrences for article III, 10 occurrences for article IV, 9 occurrences for article V. After calculating time deixis is 18, 61% (43 occurrences).

The fourth deixis in this study is discourse deixis with formation 9 occurrences for article I, 4 occurrences for article II, 2 occurrences for article III, 10 occurrences for article IV, 17 occurrences for article V. After calculating discourse deixis is 18,18%(42 occurrences). And the last is social deixis, it consist of 2 occurrences for article I, 1 occurrences for article II, 3 occurrences for article III, 8 occurrences for article IV, 25 occurrences for article V. Social deixis becomes 16,88% (39 occurrences).

CONCLUSION

By the discussion about the Jakarta Post article above, it can be concluded that there are five types of deixis which are used in article of The Jakarta Post namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The most dominantly types of deictic word which is used in article of Jakarta Post is 99 occurrences person deixis (42,85%). The dominant deictic word pointing to the person is "He" followed by "His".

SUGGESTIONS

Related to the conclusions above, it is well suggested to :

1. The students to study deixis because by knowing deixis, they will be able to comprehend the idea of speakers and writers and communicate well in their society.

2. The English teachers to enlarge their knowledge about deixis because by knowing deixis they will be easier to each languages skills in the classroom.

3. The readers to take this thesis as reference when they decide to discuss the same topic for their thesis.

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