DEIXIS IN JAKARTA POST ARTICLE

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Abstract

The design of this research was descriptive qualitative research that aimed at describing, interpreting and explaining deixis in newspaper article. The main instrument in this study the researcher himself in doing his analysis supported by using documentary technique. The data that had been collected were analyzed by the researcher himself. After analyzing the data, then the researcher drew the conclusion about the types and the function of deixis in the sentences of the newspaper articles. Based on the discussion findings, there were four types of deixis found in The Jakarta Post article, namely 19 person deixis, 29 spatial deixis , 59 time deixis, 55 discourse deixis. From the analysis, the most types of deixis found in Jakarta Post articles time deixis. Thus, it can be said that The Jakarta Post tends to use time deixis as the dominant type compound than another.
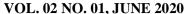
Key Words: *analysis, deixis, article*

Introduction

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.

Patel and Jain (2008:31) state "language is used to communicate our thought and ideas. Language is a tool to communication with anybody in over the world. Patel and Jain (2008:25) state that the different languages are spoken in the world. Spoken language tends to be complex grammatically and written language tends to be complex lexically. Spoken language tends to be grammatically intricate whereas written language tends to be lexically dense.

In English, there are many expressions and words which entrust all of it on the circumstance of the utterance and can only be understood in statement of these circumstances. To learn language we learn both the spoken and written language, and to convey meaning we can use pragmatics theory. In linguistics, there are many aspects of study like morphology, phonology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. The study of what speaker or writer meaning is included to pragmatics. As a branch of linguistics, pragmatics studies the external structure of language that is how language is used in communication. Besides, it is about the relationship between linguistics forms and their user. Yule (2006: 3) states that pragmatics is study about speaker or writer meaning and interpreted by listener or reader. Meaning depends not only on verbal knowledge of the speaker and listener or writer and reader, beliefs of the speaker or writer and the relations between speakers or writers but also on the situational context and culture of the words.

Levinson (1983: 5) states that pragmatics is the study of language usage. It can be said that pragmatics is how people interpret the meaning of the conversation based on the context. Language also relates with who are the speaker, the hearer, when, and background knowledge both the speaker and the hearer. The meaning of each conversation depends on those factors to make a good communication. In addition, Yule (2010: 128) argues that pragmatics is the studyof implicit meaning which is orally. On the other words, it could be said that it is how people interpret and share the argument when they communicate each other people, when they get along with others, they accidentally use deixis to clarify the meaning.

Deixis is emphasis on languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event as well the interpretation of the utterances from various situation or context (Levinson, 1983: 54). There are five types of deixis; person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse and social deixis. Those kinds of deixis have a closer relationship with deictic expressions. Deictic is the lexical items that encode the context (Grundy, 2000: 23). The term of deixis is important to build the meaning and the assumption of the hearer.Deixis is not as simple as it seems. Deixis shows the important meaning which is expressed by the researcher 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.
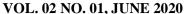
In this study, the researcher intends to analyze about newspaper article. It is one of the reading materials and usually deals with a particular issues or topic to give information of interest in daily activities such as The Jakarta Post, The Lampung Post and so on. The Jakarta Post is one of the daily English newspapers which is oriented in some various field such as headline, editorial, article, opinion and world. A deep understanding is regarded as an important information which is focused by most of the readers. Thus, the researcher would like to conduct research about types and function of deixis in eight articles found in Jakarta Post (Vol: 32 No: 278).

Method

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research that aims at describing deixis in Jakarta Post articles. The notion 'descriptive' means to describe something, such as situation or condition, event or phenomenon (Arikunto, 2010: 3). Qualitative research concerns with a depht description and interpretation of what the researcher has observed as its purposes are to describe and explain, to explore and interpret. The qualitative research process is more holistic with specific focus, emergent methods and personal view, and also the interpretations developing and possibly changing along the way.

The subject of this study are the articles in Jakarta Post newspaper (Vol: 32 No: 278). There are of eight articles: 3 politics, 2 law, 2 social and 1 sport article. The object of this study is to find out and describe the types of deixis in Jakarta Post article and what is the function deixis in the articles.

The main instrument in this study is the researcher himself in doing his analysis supported by using documentary technique. Data collection is the technique employed to collect the data. In this study, the researcher used literary and library research technique to collect the data. First of all, the researcher chooses eight articles in Jakarta Post as the primary data to be analyzed and read the content more that once in order to understand well, observed and identified the article to find out deixis in which allow the researcher into analysis. Then,

finally the researcher began to analyze deixis in Jakarta Post articles based on the problems of this study.

Findings and Discussion

In this study consists of two main parts those are findings of data analysis and discussion about the result of analysis. The researcher analyzed by presenting the sentences and written utterances from the newspaper separately in some titles of the articles which contain deictic expression.

Finding on Article Entitled "DVI still working on identifying Air Asia Pilot"

The first types of deixisused in the article is discourse deixiswhich can be seen in this following sentence '*The Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) team*' (line 1), '*leader of DVI team*' (line 5) and '*a body*' (line 2) are antecedent. Noun phrase '*the pilot or co-pilot*'is anaphora that refer back to the antecedent '*a body*'. Besides, personal pronoun '*they*' (line7) point to '*the remains*' (line 7) as the antecedent, while the noun phrase '*one of the bodies*' (line 10) is also pointed back to it. Noun phrase '*the recovery team*' (line9) is anaphora that refer back to the antecedent 'The Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) team and '*the plane*' (line 18) is point to Air Asia flight QZ8501 which is shown in the sentence 'The Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) team from the East Java Police is still working to identify a body presumed to be the pilot or co-pilot of Air Asia flight QZ8501, which crashed on Dec. 28, 2014 (line 3).

Beside discourse deixis there is personal pronoun that indicates as the personal deixis they are '*they*' (line 7) which refer to antecedent 'the remains', while '*we*' (line13) refer to 'the DVI team, and *he* (line12) point to antecedent 'leader of DVI team'.
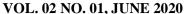
The temporal deixis in this article are shown that there are two kind of temporal deixis, they are proximal deictic expression that are shown in some clause such 'police is still working to identify a body' that indicate the time is near the speaker. Furthermore, it is also shown on '*we still cannot be certain what this indicates*' (line 11) which both of those sentences are told by the leader of DVI team Sr. Com. Budiyono. In the opposite, most of the verb tenses used on this article indicates that the expression of time is away from the narrator (distal deictic expression) such as '*crashed*' (line 3), '*said*' (line 14), '*based*' (line 6), '*attached*' (line 6), '*sent*' (line 7), '*found*' (line 8), '*needed*' (line 12), '*associated*' (line 16), and '*identified*' (line 17).

Finding on Article Entitled "All Puskesmas to be able to detect cancer"

Discourse deixis in this article begin the finding of the analysis. This article is begun by the use of antecedent '*the health ministry*' (line 1) and '*all 34 provinces*' (line 12). Noun phrase '*the country*'is anaphora that refer back to the country that Jakarta as one of its city. The two personal pronoun '*we*' (line 4) point to 'the health ministry' (line 1) as the antecedent and '*they*' (line 13) that refer back to 'all 34 provinces' (line 12).

On the other hand, the personal deixis in this article is shown by the personal pronoun such as '*we*'(line 4) which refers to antecedent 'the health ministry' and'*they*' (line 13) refer to to antecedent 'all 34 provinces'. Other wise, in this article the spatial deixis is reflected by demonstrative '*that*' (line 13) which shows a place on the discussion.

While the temporal deixis can be seen from the verb used in this article, it shows when the discussions happen. For the proximal deictic expression it shows by verb tenses '*planning*' (line 1), '*keep*' (line 4), *do* (line 5), and *can* (line 11). In the opposite, the verb tenses like '*said*' (line 7), '*quoted*' (line 7), and '*had* (line 12 and line 14) shows distal deictic expression. It also

supported by the time signal '*currently*' (line 10) that shows the time when the speaker said this word is away from the narrator.

Finding on Article Entitled "Regency to Set Up the Turtle Conservation Beaches"

This article is begun by the use of antecedent '*The maritime and fisheries agency*' (line1) and '*a number of beaches*' (line 2). Noun phrase '*the agency*'is anaphora that refer back to the maritim and fisheries agency. The two personal pronoun '*their*' (line 14) point to '*five species of turtle*' (line 12) as the antecedent and '*its*' (line 20) that refer back to '*the IUCN list*' (line 16), they are all included into the discourse deixis.

The two personal pronoun '*their*'(line 14) point to five species of turtle (line 12) as the antecedent and '*its*' (line 20) that refer back to 'the IUCN list' (line 16). Besides, in this article the spatial deixis is reflected by demonstrative '*in the area*' (line 12) which shows a place on the discussion and '*this*'(line 5) refers to antecedent the design sea of turtle landing locations and eco tourism attraction.While the temporal deixis can be seen from the verb used in this article, it shows when the discussions happen. For the proximal deictic expression it shows by verb tenses '*plans*' (line 2), '*recorded*' (line 12), *listed* (line 17), *and opened* (line 6). In the opposite, the verb tenses like '*said*' (line 7)shows distal deictic expression. It also supported by the time signal '*recently*' (line 7) and ' *in the past five years*' (line 7) that shows the time when the speaker said this word is away from the narrator.

Finding on Article Entitled "Tobacco Vs Narcotics".
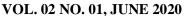
The discourse deixis in this article is shown by the noun phrase '*Illicit drugs*' (line 3) and '*one suspects*' (line 19) are antecedent. The demonstrative '*these*' (line 3) refer back to the '*other drugs*' (line 3) as the antecedent and the noun phrase '*one suspect*' (line 19) point to the '*corrupt official*' as in (line 19). Besides, personal pronoun '*their*' (line15) point to '*the drugs*' (line 16) and '*them*' (line 18) also point to the '*drugs*' (line 16) while "*them*' (line 18) point to 'the people finding solace in drugs (line 18). Furthermore the noun phrases 'the target' is a cataphora that refer to 'tobacco and warung selling contaminated food. At last, the demonstrative '*this*' (line 16) point to '*country*' (line 16).

Otherwise, the expression of demonstrative '*this*'(line16) is included to the spatial deixis because it indicates to 'country' where the case discussed in this article take place.

On this article the researcher find some personal pronoun that indicates as the personal deixis they are '*their*' (line 15) which refer to 'drugs', while '*them*' (line 18) also refer to '*drugs*, and '*them*' (line 18) point to '*the people finding solace in drugs*' (line 18). In the other side, due to the function of temporal deixis that is used to point the time (now, then), in this article the researcher find both kind of time signal. The first one is '*then*'(line 6) that indicates that the time when the event happened is away from the writer (distal deictic expression), then it is also shown by the verb tense '*reported*' (line 8). While the other one the use of time signal '*recently*' (line 8) and the present verb tenses '*targets*' (line 9), '*need*' (line 14), '*use*' (line 18) and '*prevents*' (line 20) indicate that the time is near the writer (proximal deictic expression).

Finding on Article Entitled "Police arrest suspected killers of IT"

Discourse Deixis in this article is shown by the noun phrase '*the Bogor Police*' (line 1) and '*IT employee*' (line1),*Bogor Police crime unit chief* (line 4), *the alleged killers* (line 1), *a family representative* (line 13), *a cheerful person* (line 14), and *a cruel person* (line 16) are antecedent. The personal pronoun '*his*' (line 4) is included in to the anaphora that refers back to the '*Bogor Police Crime Unit Chief Adj. Comr. Faisal Pasaribu*' (line 4) as the antecedent and the noun phrase '*the perpetrator*' (line 6) point to the '*the alleged killers*' as in (line 1), the

anaphora '*the victim*' (line 10) point back to '*IT employee*' (line 1), the determiner '*this*' (line 15) refers to the murder of IT employee and '*cruel person*' (line 16) refers to '*Randy*' (line 15). Besides, noun phrase '*A family representative'*(line13) is cataphora that point to '*Indra*' (line 13) and '*cheerful person and mama's boy*' (line 13) point to 'Randy' (line 15).

Based on this article, the researcher find some personal pronouns that indicates the personal deixis such as *'his'* (line 4) that refer to 'Bogor Police crime unit chief' (line 4), '*they*' (line 7) that refers to "the perpetrators' and '*it*' (line 6) that point the murder of the IT employee. Besides, spatial deixis is pointed by the demonstrative '*this*' (line 13) as in the sentence "it didn't make sense that **this** was triggered by revenge, because **that** makes it seem as if [Randy] was a cruel person", he said, is the proximal deictic expressions. On the contrary, the demonstrative 'that' on that sentence means that the thing which is meant by the speaker is away from the utterance time (distal deictic expression).

The temporal deixis that can be found in this article most of them included into the distal deictic expression because the verb tenses used consist of the past verbs such as ' *have arrested*' (line 5), '*was found*' (line 2), ' *had arrested*' (line 5), '*had*' (line 7), '*said*' (line 4), '*held*' (line 10), and '*was triggered*' (line 15). Besides it is also shown by the time signal such '*this month*' (line 3) that indicates the incident in this article happened is away from the utterance. Besides, and the time signal 'preliminary' indicates that something done by the speaker is happened before the utterance delivered. Meanwhile, the word 'undergoing' in the sentence "The perpetrators **are undergoing** intensive questioning". So it indicates the contrary situation with the condition before, in this sentence the verb tense used is included to the proximal deictic expression.

Finding on Article Entitled "Ministry sinks another fishing ship"

Discourse deixis in this part is shown by noun phrase '*The Maritime Affairs and Ministry*' (line 1), '*the waters around Batam Island*' (line 2), and '*the KM lautNatuna 28/ KM Sudhita Vessel*' (line 8) are antecedent.Besides, the personal pronoun '*it*' (line 12) and '*the ship*' (line 14) refers back to the antecedent 'The KM LautNatuna 28/ KM Sudhita Vessel, while the noun phrase 'the minister' point to the Maritime Affairs and Ministry.
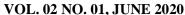
Otherwise, the researcher found some personal pronoun that indicates the personal deixis such as '*it*' (line 9) that refer to '*KM lautNatuna 28/ KM Sudhita Vessel'* (line 8), while *'it*' as in (line 12) refers to 'the illegal fishing'.On the contrary, the demonstrative '*that*' on that sentence means that the thing which is meant by the speaker is away from the utterance time (distal deictic expression).

The temporal deixis that can be found in this article consist of verb tenses that indicate the distal deictic expression such as '*has sunk*' (line 1) and '*was caught*' (line 16).

Finding on Article Entitled "Ministry sinks another fishing ship"

The discousedeixis shown in this articleare begin with the noun phrase '*Cristiano Ronaldo's agent* (line1), *Real Spanish players* (line 9) and a *Lavish 30th birthday party* (line 2) are antecedent. While the noun phrase *the festivities* (line 7) point to a Lavish 30thbirthday party, the *squad* (line 11) refers to Real Spanish players, *the best* (line 12) pointed back to Cristiano Ronaldo. Otherwise, the personal pronoun *he* (line 2, 14, and 15) refers to Cristiano Ronaldo, *them* (line 18) and *their* (line 17) refer to Real's Spanish Player.

The personal pronoun *he* (line 2, 14, and 15) refers to Cristiano Ronaldo, *them* (line18) and *their* (line17) refer to Real's Spanish Player shown the personal deixis in this article.

The spatial deixis in this article are shown by the determiner '*there*' (line 15) that pointed to 'the festivities' while 'go' shows the movement of Ronaldo toward 'the festivities' and the verb tenses 'came after' refers to the 'King's Cup'.

While, the temporal deixis begin by the distal deictic expression which is shown by the verb tenses '*has defended*' (line 1), *'was criticized'* (line 2), *'published'* (line 4), *'prompted'* (line 4), *'showed'* (line 5), *'was reportedly'* (line 8), *'reported'* (line 9), *'attended'* (line 9), *'pointed'* (line 10), *'told'* (line 15), *'had'* (line 16), *'came after'* (line 17), *'dumped'* (line 17), *'allowed'* (line 18), '*played*' (line 20). Besides, it is also shown by the time signal 'last month'. On the other side, the proximal deictic expression is highlighted by the verb tenses '*enjoying*' (line 6), *'remains'* (line 12), and defeat (line 14).

Finding on Article Entitled "Zhang Ziyi accepts drone marriage proposal"

Discourse deixis shown by noun phrase '*Chinese actress*' (line 1) is antecedent that point to Zhang Ziyi, while '*her boy friend*' (line 6) is a cataphora that refer to Wang Feng Ziyi'sboy friendand the noun phrase 'Chinese rock singer and composer' refers back to Wang Feng.

All personal deixiswhich is shown by the personal pronoun 'her' is refer to Zhang Zhiyi, but for 'her boy friend' is refer to Wang Feng as Zhiyi'sboy friend. Besides, *we* (line 9) point to Zhang Zhiyi and Wang Feng, '*you*' (line11) and '*I*' in (line 9) refer to Zhang Zhiyi. While, the word 'Flew' (line 5) is included to the motion verb which indicates the movement of Zhiyi to the party.

Besides, the temporal deixis is expressed by the verb tenses'gained', has accepted, delivered, flew, retrieved, got down, popped, witnessed, have experienced, said, welled up, and was celebratingand also pointed by the time signal '*then*' (line 7) in which they all are included into the distal deictic expression because the time is away from the writer. But, the expression of the proximate deictic expression is mentioned by the present verb tenses such '*hope*' (line 10) and *reports* (line 11).

Discussion

Based on the finding on the articles above the researcher find the four kinds of deixis appear, they are discourse deixis, personal deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. In relation with the number of deixis which is analyzed in these articles, the use of deixis on every article is not a lot if it is compared with other kind of text such as short story or novel. An article is a kind of text that the data served is clear enough to the reader to be understood in order to the readers do not think about another question. So, the writer of an article will minimize the use of deixis to avoid too many questions and confusion.

Conclusion

There were several types of deixis found in eight article Jakarta Post (Vol: 32 No: 278). The were personal deixis that used to point someone or thing (he, she, it, they), spatial deixis that used to point the place or location (here, there, this, that), temporal deixis that used to point the time (now, then, and verb tenses), and dicourse deixis that relates to reference to portions of a text. The findings showed that there were four types of deixis found in The Jakarta Post article, namely person deixis 19 times, spatial deixis 29 times, time deixis 59 times, discourse deixis 55 times. From the analysis, the most type deixis can be found in The Jakarta Post articles was time deixis. So it can be said that The Jakarta Post tends to use time deixis as the dominant type compound an another types.

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