

An Analysis of Deictic Expressions in Joko Widodo's Speech at Annual Meetings the IMF and the World Bank Group in Bali

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze deictic expressions in Joko Widodo's speech at Annual Meetings 2018 of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank Group in Bali. This study has the purpose to describe the types of deictic expressions in Joko Widodo's speech. The researcher categorizes this study to descriptive qualitative study because the finding of this research will be presented by explanations and descriptions in the form of words without involving numeric or number. The researcher also used the data collection procedure by using documentation which taken from the script text of Joko Widodo's speech. All of the utterances of Joko Widodo in his speech will become the source of data that will be analyzed by using the theory of Yule and Levinson. The results are that there are three types of deictic expressions in Joko Widodo's speech. All three types of deictic expressions are person deictic expression, temporal deictic expression and spatial deictic expression.

Key Words: Speech, Deictic Expressions, Types of Deictic Expressions

Introduction

Language is an art and a skill in a communication (Tarigan: 2008, p. 6). It is used by people to communicate each others for the aims to convey a message. The message represents thoughts and feelings. Through the thoughts and feelings, humans share their knowledge, beliefs, opinions, inspirations and so forth. As a means of communication, language is able to be studied scientifically.

Pragmatics is the scientific study which learns about a meaning. Yule (1996: 3) in Isgoentiar (2012) defined pragmatics as contextual meaning study or the study of contextual meaning while Levinson (1983: 9) said that pragmatics is the study which is used to learn about the relationship between language and context which are the basic to an account of understanding.

In daily communication either oral or written, people often use deictic expression words like I, you, we, they, *she*, *he*, *it* as subject on their sentences. They also use adverbs of place such as *here* or *there*; *this* or *that*, *these* or *those*, adverbs of time such as *now* or *then*, *yesterday* or *tomorrow*, in building sentences or utterances. All the mentioned words are the deictic expressions words. The deictic expression words are the words that the meaning can

be change based on the situation. The meaning of this word is not permanent. All of the meaning can be changed depends on the settings of the speakers based on time, place, person, culture or social event namely deictic expression or deixis. Jayasudarma (1994: 59) as cited in Miftah (2016) noted that, “A word is said to be deixis if reference moving or changing, depending on the time and place of the word spoken”.

According to Jayasudarma (1994: 59) as cited on Miftah (2016) said that the grammatical of deixis strongly linked to the characteristics of the speech or utterances interpretation. Thus, grammar (grammatical) and deixis have a link. It is clearly seen in the direct and indirect speech. For example, a direct speech model of conversation, Tina said, “*I am going to go to Surabaya tomorrow.*” Then, that sentence changes into indirect speech becomes: *Tina said that she is going to Surabaya then.* The changing is the move from the deictic person “*I*” becomes “*she*”, and the temporal deixis “*tomorrow*” becomes “*then*”. Even though the moving only on the reference not in the types of deixis, but it is proven that grammatically a term deictic expression involves the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used.

The research focuses to analyze the deictic expressions in Joko Widodo’s speech at Annual Meetings 2018 of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank Group in Bali. The reason choosing the Joko Widodo’s speech of is because he is a trending topic person throughout 2018. His speaking ability was be doubted by many people or societies (Tribun, 2018 and News.Detik.com, 2014). Thus, his speech in English will be the material to be analyzed which focuses on his using deictic expression words.

The analysis of the types deictic expressions aims to add the collection of information and deep analysis about deictic expressions to complete the study about linguistics pragmatics study which has limited discussion at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo. By using the title of “*An Analysis of Deictic Expressions in Joko Widodo’s Speech at Annual Meetings 2018 of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank Group in Bali*” the research is conducted.

Method

This study will apply a descriptive qualitative method because this study has the purposes to describe the types of deictic expression found in the speech uttered by President Joko Widodo. Descriptive qualitative approach will be applied in describing the data in words

or making interpretations and written research results contain quotations from the data which are used to clarify and demonstrate the presentation on the findings.

Narsir (in Tambunan & Sinambela, 2018, p. 11) claimed that “Descriptive method is a method of research that makes the description of the situation of events or occurrence accurately”. Thus, it is clear that the descriptive research has main purpose to explain the fact systematically and characteristic of object and/or subject study accurately.

Moreover, the researcher is going to use descriptive qualitative research because in the analysis the researcher will not put any numeric data but mainly in form of describing data as it is gained the primary data of utterances in the speech of Joko Widodo at Annual Meetings 2018 of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank Group in Bali.

The instrument in this research is the researcher herself. Moleong (2007, p. 121) states “As the main instrument, the researcher plays the essential role as the designer, data collector, data analyst, data interpreter, and reporter of the research findings in the qualitative research design”. Thus, the researcher in qualitative research is the human instrument. Secondary instruments used in this study to help the researcher collecting and analyzing data were the data sheet, video player, and the official script of President Joko Widodo in his speech.

The method used in preparing the data related to the subject of this research is documentation method because the researcher collected the data from the scripted text of Joko Widodo’s speech. The researcher is going to choose particular subjects to include in the study since the subject is assumed to facilitate the expansion of the developing theory in collecting the data (Bogdan and Biklen 1982: 67). The technique of data collection in this research will be note-taking and classification. The data in this research will be collected from all of the utterances uttered by The President Joko Widodo in his speech.

The data will be collected by using the following steps. First, the researcher will browse and download the script of President Joko Widodo in his speech at the Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank Group in Bali at Google. The second step, the researcher reads the speech text as needed many times to understand the meaning of the text, then the printed-out of the script text speech will be recognized. The third step, the researcher classifies the data by giving highlight and underline in every deictic expression which found in the speech text based on the formulation of the problems. The fourth step, the researcher will make a list as data classification the deictic expression appeared in the speech text into their types and will be moved into data sheets examined. The last step, the researcher will give codes in every type of deictic expression, then to give

description on it by interpreting the data in order to answer the formulation of the problem. Lastly, the researcher will draw the conclusion based on the data findings.

Findings and Discussions

1. Person Deictic Expression

The first finding is person deictic expression. In the following table, the researcher will show all words which are categorized as person deictic expressions based on the positions of the person in the conversation.

Table 1 Person Deictic Expressions

<i>No.</i>	<i>First Person (active speaker)</i>		<i>Second Person (active hearer)</i>		<i>Third Person (passive person)</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>I, My, Me</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>You</i>	<i>It</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>We, us, our, ourselves</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>They, them, themselves</i>

Then, the person deictic is the word that usually called as pronouns. The pronouns itself can be existed in person or things. The following table, the researcher also classified the person deictic based on the family of pronouns or in the form of pronoun including personal pronoun as subject and object, possessive pronoun, possessive adjective and the reflexive pronoun.

Tabel 2 Person Deictic Expressions Based on Pronoun Categories

<i>Personnal Pronoun as Subject</i>	<i>Personnal Pronoun as Object</i>	<i>Possessive Adjective</i>	<i>Reflexive Pronoun</i>
<i>We (13)</i>	<i>Me (3)</i>	<i>My (1)</i>	<i>Themselves (1)</i>
<i>It (8)</i>	<i>You (3)</i>	<i>Our (3)</i>	<i>Ourselves (1)</i>
<i>They (3)</i>	<i>Us (4)</i>		
<i>I (4)</i>			
<i>You (1)</i>			

2. Temporal Deictic Expressions

The second finding is temporal deictic expression. The temporal deictic words appear in the form of *adverbial words* or *adverb of time*, and *verb forms*. Furthermore, temporal deictic also can be known through the verbs. deictic also can be analyzed based on the auxiliary verb which is used in the sentences or utterances. All of temporal deictic expressions can be seen in the following table.

Table 3 The Proximal and Distal Deictic Expressions
in Joko Widodo's Speech\

<i>The Adverbs of Time</i>	<i>The Verbs</i>	<i>The Auxiliary Verbs</i>
<i>Ten years ago, five days ago, ten years ago; then, after ten years, next year</i>	<i>Shows, allow, have to, have, seems, describe, forget, sits, believe, remain, let, depend on, hope, aims, shadows; Is enjoying, are experiencing; became, faced, required, made; has saved, have given, has also polluted, has increased, has come, have failed, have entered</i>	<i>Is, are, does, can, will, was. Could</i>

The temporal deictic expressions are divided by two, namely proximal and distal deictic. The proximal deictic tells about the time that happen near to the speaker and the hearer; while the distal deictic indicates the distance is far away. The tenses that are categorized as temporal deictic expressions are the simple present tense and the present progressive tense; while the distal deictic expressions are signed by the simple past tense and the simple future tense.

The proximal informs about the real time or the recent time. It can be signed by the adverbial words, the verb forms or auxiliary verbs which include the simple present and the present progressive. While the distal is to explain the time that is far away from the speakers which are signed by the adverbial words, verb forms, and auxiliary verbs which contain of the simple past tense or the present perfect tense.

One of the basic types of temporal deixis in English is in the choice of verb tense. The verb that explain about current time for example the simple present, the present progressive and the present perfect are categorized as proximal deictic; while the verbs that explain about past time, future time are categorized as the distal deictic. The distal deictic expression deals with the event or accident that happened to the past time relative to the speakers. While the proximal is the opposite to the distal. The classifying temporal deictic in proximal and distal can be found in the following table.

Table 4 The Proximal and Distal Deictic Expressions
In Joko Widodo's Speech

Proximal deictic	Distal Deictic
a. The Simple Present: Shows, allow, have to, have, seems, depend on, hope, aims, shadows, is, are, does, can will	The Simple Past Tense: Ten years ago, five days ago, became, faced, requires, made, was, could
b. The Present Progressive Tense: Is enjoying, are experiencing	The Simple Future: Then, after ten years, next year
c. The Present Perfect Have saved, have given, has also polluted, has increased, has come, have failed, have entered	

3. Spatial Deictic Expressions

The spatial deictic expressions were also found in Joko Widodo's speech which was appeared in the words: *this, that and those*. The spatial deictic also has proximal and distal deixis which explains about the distances of the speakers and the hearers are closer or not. Inside of the proximal deixis consists of the word: *this* and the distal consist of the words: *that and those*.

Furthermore, a word *this* is also called proximal spatial deictic. Proximal spatial deictic is to explain that the place is near with the speaker. The form *this* is the singular form and *these* for the plural one. Spatial deictic expression also entails whether something is near the speaker or not (*this vs that*). To know the location's of the conversation if it is near or far will be defined by proximal and distal. Proximal is when the speaker takes a place closer with the hearer and the distal is when the speaker is far away with the hearer. According to

Stapleton (2000) stated that the words which is categorized as proximal deictic expressions are *this* and *here*. They are to tell the distance of the hearer near to the speaker; while the words are categorized as distal deictic are *that* and *there*. They indicate far away to the speakers.

Conclusion and Suggestion

1. Conclusion

The results are that the researcher found three types of deictic expressions in Joko Widodo's speech at Annual Meetings 2018 of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank Group in Bali. The three types of deictic expressions are person deictic, spatial deictic and temporal deictic expressions.

Person deixis is a word that refers to person. Temporal deixis is a word that refers to time and spatial deixis is a word that refers to place. Person deixis appears in Joko Widodo's speech as many as 45 times or 37%; temporal deixis exists as many as 69 times or 57%, and spatial deixis has many as 7 times or 6%. It is clear that the temporal deixis has the most frequency in the use of deixis in Joko Widodo's speech. The second types of deixis which often appear is person deixis, and the last types of deixis is spatial deixis that refers to place.

Person deixis which appears in Joko Widodo's speech exist in the form of pronoun including personal pronoun as subject and object; possessive adjective and possessive pronoun and also reflexive pronoun. The temporal deixis appears inside of the speech in the form of tenses or time adverbial words. Then, the spatial deixis appear in the form of adverb of place, such as the word like *here* and *there*; *this* and *that*.

Deictic expressions become the important elements in an utterance or a sentence, but most of the people do not realize that they use deictic expressions in their utterances. The people who do not know about deictic expressions will not inflict a problem, but do not use deictic expressions in utterances or sentences will inflict misunderstanding between the speaker and the hearer. The importance of deixis is caused by the existences of the deixis as pronoun, adverb of time and adverb of place that all elements are the factors to build the utterances or sentences.

The meaning of a word that is called deictic expression is not permanent. Its meaning depends on the speaker and the hearer. The intended meaning is not attached forever to the words but it depends on the situation and condition or based on the setting by the speaker and the hearer. All of person deixis is the pronouns category, but not all pronouns are the deictic expressions; all the temporal deixis is the category of adverb of time, but not all

adverb of time is temporal deixis; all the spatial deixis is the adverb of place but not all the adverb of place is mentioned as deixis.

2. Suggestion

The researcher expects that this research will give benefits to all parties especially for students, lecturers, and other researchers.

The researcher also hopes to contribute thoughts about pragmatics study through this research. Through this research, the researcher wants to convey to the students that analyzing using pragmatics study is a solution for those who undergo lectures while working so that the final project can not only be done by writing about learning methods but also by writing a thesis with pragmatic science as the research object

This research also is expected for lecturers. A lecturer is the source of knowledge and experience for her/his students. The analysis of deixis will complete the knowledge and experience for lecturers in guiding students to provide many things by sharing wide information and experience to them. This study also expect to add information, ideas, knowledge and strategies for lecturers who want to improve their quality, so that they become highly knowledgeable and professional lecturers, especially in deictic expression subject.

Furthermore, this research can give the biggest benefit for the researcher herself. By examining, researchers do several processes, start from the first step: reading, looking for references, observing, giving opinions, analyzing and presenting reports. Then by editing several times to get perfect finding the researcher can explore their ability become a high thinker, so the research can be enjoyed by readers, students, lecturers or even other readers and useful for all. By doing those process gives the big benefits for the researcher to have high thinking skill.

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