A Pragmatic Study on Deixis Analysis in President Jokowi's State Speech

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Abstract

Due to the fact that deixis is important to indicate impermanent reference because it shows the phenomenon where in understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. Hence, people especially language learners should enrich themselves by understanding deixis include its elements and how deixis is used in communication. This study titled "A Pragmatic Study on Deixis Analysis in President Jokowi's State Speech". This study aims to identify the five types of deictic expression and analyse its functions used in President Jokowi's State Speech when commemorating Indonesian Independence Day on August 16th 2019. This study uses the qualitative research method since the data are the recorded video of Jokowi's speech and the writers turns it in the form of transcript. The writers uses the theory of Stephen C. Levinson (1983) as a guidance to analyse the five types of deixis – personal, spatial, temporal, discourse, social; also the functions of each types. The results of this study are that in Jokowi's speech, there consists all five types of deixis but the most dominantly used is personal deixis. On other side, this study found that the functions are (1) person deixis is for determining the role of participants in Jokowi's speech, (2) place deixis is for encoding place or location Jokowi means either close to him and Indonesian people (proximal) or far from them (distal), (3) temporal is for indicating the time points in which particular Jokowi's utterances were spoken, (4) discourse is for showing the token-reflexivity of Jokowi's utterances, (5) social is for determining the social differences that are relative to participant-roles; concerns about the relative rank, different social status, politeness and respect.

I. INTRODUCTION

As a social creature, in humans' lives language is a very important tool to communicate with others about their ideas, thoughts, feelings, necessities and many more. Based on the 7th Edition of Oxford dictionary in 2007, language is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area; and the study about all of the elements of language is called linguistics, is the scientific study of language or of particular languages.

Linguistics has many branches and one of them is pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of speaker's meaning (Yule, 1996: 3), then

Mey (1993: 42) defined pragmatics as the study of the condition of human language uses as this is determined by the context of society. In verbal communication, there is communicative act which is often called as an utterance. In linguistics, an utterance is a unit of speech. People will make an utterance which it can look beyond the literal meaning. It means in communication people do not only focus on grammatical structure or every word when producing an utterance but also the way they perform their utterance. One of the pragmatic elements which is related to explanation above is deixis, in which the writers would like to analyze.

Deixis is words or phrases that require contextual information to convey meaning, and that contextual information of the utterance consists of information about the speaker, the addressee, the time and the place (Levinson, 1983: 54). Deixis belongs to the area of pragmatics because it directly involves the relationship between the structure of language and the context in which it is used (Levinson, 1983: 55). For Levinson (1983: 64), deixis is organized in an egocentric way, with the deictic center constituting the reference point in relation to which a deictic expression is to be interpreted. A deictic expression is a word or phrase that points out the different meaning the words have in various situations. Without a pragmatic approach, the interpretation of an utterance would be impossible to understand, therefore deictic expressions are crucial and it involves the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used. A word that depends on deictic indicators is called a deictic word, and is bound to a context. Hence, words that are deictic hold a denotational meaning which varies depending on time and/or place, and a fixed semantic meaning (Levinson, 1983).

Levinson (1983: 64-94), divided deixis into five types, they are – personal deixis (I, they, she), spatial or place deixis (here, there), temporal or time deixis (now, last week, next year), discourse deixis (this, that), and the last one social deixis (absolute, relational). There are many reasons why it is important to study deixis. Deixis is more complicated than it sounds. One of the necessities in understanding deixis is to get what message that is discovered in every utterance. Deixis shows the phenomenon where in understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. Without a common frame of reference between the speakers, the deixis on its own would be too vague to be understood. When people are together in conversation, it is easy to use deictics as a shorthand because of the common context between those presents — though those presents do not actually have to be in the same location at the same time, but have to understand the context. In the case of movies and literature, the viewer or reader has enough context to understand the deictic expressions that the characters use in their dialogue or text. Meanwhile, in humans' lives, there are many various way to communicate and one of them is speech.

Arsjad, (1988: 53) said that speech is a communication activity carried out by someone with the aim to convey and instill various ideas or concepts from a speaker to public and aims to make listeners be sure toward the ideas that have been delivered by the speaker. Based on the definitions above, it means that a speech is usually done by a person or figure who has an important role in a community or organization, or even state. Through this study, the writers would like to analyses the components of deixis found in a speech done by a state leader or in other words by a politician. Politicians technically include as a public figure. People dominantly relate politicians to government. Consequently, government has to be able to communicate properly to their citizens. There cannot be any misunderstandings between them and the citizens so that they can cooperate well. The writers had chosen the subject that it is President Jokowi's State Speech at the Joint Session of DPD RI - DPR RI on August 16th 2019. Joko Widodo or many people know him as Jokowi, is the 7th President of Indonesia. By reason of analyzing the use of deixis from an Indonesian president's speech is still rare in which most of other studies used the source of data from an English movie script, English novel, or other English data. Due to the fact that deixis is important to indicate impermanent reference, people should enrich themselves by understanding the function of

deixis, the types of deixis and how deixis is used in an utterance.

As the number one person of one country, it is important to deliver well his visions and missions for future of the country he leads. Since in talking about future of country is very complex and it is a very important topic, president should be able to have trust and good attention from citizens in order to proceed all his plans and to continue the government. In addition, as the representation of country he leads, president should express his politeness and manner to particular parties that he wants to target. Joko Widodo is the 7th also 8th President of Indonesia because he has led Indonesia for two periods. Seeing that the popularity and the various successes he had achieved, the writers chose him as the subject of this research rather than other figures. He had earned some international awards, they are – (1) *Foreign Policy* magazine had listed him as one of "The Leading Global Thinkers of 2013". (2) In February 2013, he was nominated as "The Global Mayor of The Month" by the City Mayors Foundation, in London. (3) In 2014, he had been included as one of "The 50 Greatest Leader" listed by Fortune (American multinational business magazine). (4) Singaporean daily *The Straits Times* has named him as its 2019 Asian of the Year for "dexterity and nous in navigating the tricky cross-currents of domestic politics and international affairs".

Thereof, the writers would find out the answers of these two research questions – what are the types of deictic expression found in President Jokowi's state speech and what are the functions of each type of deictic expression used by President Jokowi. Hence, those were also the goals of this research. Further, to describe and show in detail the elements of deixis, especially about its types and functions, in order to help readers to understand it or even enrich readers' knowledge about deixis so readers would be

able to practice and perform it in daily life for the sake of better communication skill. Second, in order that this research could be a reference for those who would conduct research with the similar topic and similar kind of data.

The scope of this research was going over deixis in pragmatics and the data used for this research obtained from the utterances which spoken by President Jokowi in his state speech on Indonesian Independence Day. The limitation of this research was only focusing on discussing the types of deixis – person, place, time, discourse, social and also the function of each type that used. Afterwards, the writers utilized Levinson's theory for guiding her to answer the research questions.

For every research, it is a must to have a look at previous studies to make it as a reference or comparison when conducting a research. Thereat, here two previous studies that the writers had chosen. First by Liana Oktaviani in 2018 from English Department, Faculty of English Social Sciences and Humanities, Buddhi Dharma University, titled *An Analysis of Social Deixis in Kartini Movie Directed by Hanung Bramantyo*. The goal was to find out the kinds of social deixis and its functions in the Kartini movie. For data analysis, she used theory from Levinson (1983) and Huang Yan (2014). The research approach was qualitative because she employed movie transcript as the data. The results of this research – (1) there were two kinds of social deixis, relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. (2) The writers found some functions that social deixis used to express politeness and respect, intimacy and authority between the speaker and the addressee. The most frequently used was relational deixis because interpersonal relation occurred more frequently rather than person with nobleman.

Second by Aulia Fauziah in 2015 from English Education Department, Teacher

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Training and Tabiyah Faculty, State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung. *An Analysis of Deixis in A Thousand Words Movie Script by Steve Koren*. This thesis had two research questions, it aimed to – find out the types of traditional deixis in *A Thousand Words* movie script, and then to identify its functions. Theory used in this research was from Ary (2010) and this research used descriptive analysis technique. The results of this research showed that there were found three types of deixis in *A Thousand Words* movie script – person (385), spatial (52), temporal deixis (64). The functions of three kinds of deictic expression were – person deixis is for pointing or referring something or person. Spatial deixis is for pointing the location of an utterance. Temporal deixis is for pointing the time of an utterance.

II. METHODS

The writers applied the qualitative approach for her research. Qualitative research is a type of social science research that collects and works with non-numerical data and that seeks to interpret meaning from these data that help understand social life through the study of targeted populations or places.

For the data type, the writers utilized public video as her data, hence it is secondary data. Secondary data are obtained by researchers through many sources that previously existed. This means that researchers act as a second party because it is not obtained directly. As it already mentioned in the previous chapters that the writers was about to analyze President Jokowi's state speech, consequently, the writers surely employed the speech script as the data source. Jokowi did the live speech on August 16th 2019 and one local television channel, Kompas TV published the video on Youtube also on the same date. Duration of the video is 31 minutes and 13 seconds.

In collecting the data, the writers used descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative method is a kind of research method using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting them and finally drawing the conclusion. This research also employed the secondary data collection method because the data are in the form of video that provided for public. Firstly, the writers browsed the recorded video of President Jokowi's speech on Youtube application then downloaded it on February 13th, 2020. Then, she watched the video while manually produced the transcript. Hereafter, the steps done to analyze the data. The writers identified deictic components found in the speech. She classified the data into more specific elements which are five types of deixis based on the theory □ personal deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis (Levinson, 1983). After that, she analyzed what functions behind each types of deictic expression using Levinson's theory. Lastly, the writers drew a conclusion of all the result of the research.

III. RESULT

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion. There are found the five types of deixis in President Jokowi's speech. Here as follows:

3.1 *Personal Deixis*

Levinson, (1983: 62-8) stated that the function of person deixis is to deal with the predetermination of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is uttered and it is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person. Person deixis that can be considered as 'truly' deictic are personal pronoun, first- and second-person pronoun. Besides, he stated that other than first person, known as speaker and second person, known as addressee, another important participant in the speech situation, neither speaker nor hearer are also included to person deixis, that are known as third person.

In Jokowi's whole speech, for personal deixis, it is only found the first-person deixis in singular *I*, to refer to himself and in plural *we/us*, the referent of himself together with Indonesian people. He did not use the second- or third-person deixis. It is possibly because the theme of his speech which is the encouragement and conviction to work together between the government and people. Government cannot work alone for the better Indonesia without cooperation from people, neither can people. Therefore, in this case he tended to use the first person than second person *you*, for examples:

Utterance 1 (3:09)
"*Saya ingin mengajak kita semuanya untuk meneguhkan kembali semangat para pendiri bangsa....*"
Utterance 2 (16:30)
"*Jika* **kita**, **kita** *semuanya segera serius berbenah bersama-sama....*"
Utterance 3 (21:07)
"*Saya mengajak* **kita** *semuanya, pemerintah, DPR, DPD, MPR, juga pemda dan DPRD untuk melakukan langkah-langkah baru.*"

Analysis: In those expressions above, the sense would not be better if he used *you* or *them* than used *us* in his urges. It probably would sound superior and less polite. In addition, Jokowi used the word *kita* also aimed to emphasize that he was part of the citizens of Indonesia in which he would definitely participate and be responsible in any decision or policy set. In this context, Jokowi utilized a sort of ideological function in building attitudes, like the importance of unity of feelings and thoughts, the nature of togetherness in bearing joy and sorrow (helping, supporting, cooperating, each other, etc).

The word *kita* is used to signify the plural pronoun of the first person, someone who talks be with other people and includes the ones who are spoken to. Besides that, in Indonesia there is also the word *kami* which is similar to *kita*. Definition of *kami* itself, according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2017) is one that talks together with others but excluding those invited to speak; who writes on behalf of the group but not including the reader. Clearly there is a difference between the words *kita* and *kami*. Unfortunately, there are still many Indonesian people who do not understand the meaning and the proper use of the word *kita*. The use of *kita* is often practiced by some people to mean the speaker and his group to the listener whereas the listener is not the subject included in the word *kita*. It is more appropriate if they or one of them say *kami* because what they mean is themselves and their group but does not include those spoken to or listeners.

3.2 *Place Deixis*

Spatial or place deixis is for encoding both the speech participants and narrated participants in space. The most frequent words are the pronouns *this/that* and *these/those*. Other expressions that belong to this category are the adverbs *here/there* and prepositions *in/on* (Levinson, 1983). Spatial deixis also entails whether something is near the speaker or not (*this vs that*). Hence, spatial deixis is the marking in language of the orientation or position in a space.In Jokowi speech, the writers found place deixis both in proximal and distal dimension but it is not used as much as personal and discourse deixis. Jokowi used proximal to describe somethings which located or happened inside Indonesia, otherwise distal which outside Indonesia. However, in the whole Jokowi's speech, the number of place deixis he expressed are very complex to interpret because readers or listeners have to either look over the context or his any previous utterances, e.g:

Utterance 2 (7:05 – 7:31)
"**Ada** *profesi yang hilang tetapi juga* **ada** *profesi baru yang bermunculan.* **Ada** *pula*

*bisnis lama yang tiba-tiba usang dan muncul pula bisnis baru yang gemilang dan mengagumkan. **Ada** keterampilan mapan yang tiba-tiba tidak relevan dan **ada** keterampilan baru yang meledak dan dibutuhkan dan sangat dibutuhkan."*

Analysis: *Ada* is included in the class of verb that has meaning to be present; already available, correct; really (to strengthen the designation). The meaning can also signify the verb for ownership of something, (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, 2017). In English, it would be *there is/are*. *There is/are* be an indication for 'in, at, or to that place or position'. Actually, it has several usages according to Oxford Learner Dictionary (2007), as well as it is used in attracting someone's attention or calling attention to somebody or something; for saying that someone or something is in a particular place. It also can be said to express something exists or happens. In addition to that, it is used to say that something is certainly true, real, etc., and cannot be avoided or denied.

In this utterance, Jokowi explained about some destructive problems which were being faced in many countries, even in developed countries. He outlined the issues that already occured almost all over the world so that Indonesia always had to be ready and aware. For example, taken from the last sentence of the quotation above, *"**There are** established skills which suddenly become irrelevant and **there are** new skills which blow up and are needed even very needed."*

3.3 *Time Deixis*

Jokowi expressed temporal deixis mostly to refer to things or issues which occured both nationally or globally during his five-years-presidency that had been done, and in order to express any future plans he expected for his next five-years-presidency. Example:

Utterance 2 (6:44)

*"Dan di era destruksi ini kemapanan bisa runtuh, ketidakmungkinan bisa terjadi, jenis pekerjaan bisa berubah **setiap saat**."*

Analysis: Based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2017), *setiap* comes from the word *tiap* and it is used for nomina class or numerical word so that the word *setiap* states the number of objects or their sequence in an alignment. Meanwhile, *saat* is a word included in nomina class in which can state the name of a person, place, time (very short), or all objects and everything that is objectified. Subsequently those two words combined and it would be *anytime* in English, is an adverb which means at a time that is not fixed (Oxford Learner Dictionary, 2007).

Still related and close to the utterance 1, Jokowi explained that in the destructive era there are many unpredictable stuffs can happen at *any time* which in Jokowi's utterance, it is *setiap saat*. He uttered *".... the establishment can collapse, the impossibility can occur, the type of work can change at **any time**.".* However, Jokowi declared it, was not merely a prediction but several countries and also Indonesia had been facing it during his presidency.

3.4 *Discourse Deixis*

Discourse deixis or text deixis describes deictic expressions which point to prior or succeeding parts of the discourse. In other words, words and phrases that indicate the relationship between an utterance and the prior discourse (Levinson, 1983: 87).

Utterance 2 (14:56)

*"Kita sudah mulai dengan program B20 dan akan masuk ke B30 campuran solar dengan 30% biodiesel, tapi kita bisa lebih dari **itu**."*

Utterance 3 (15:17)

*"Kita juga sudah memproduksi sendiri avtur sehingga sekarang ini kita tidak impor avtur lagi, tapi kita bisa lebih dari **itu**."*

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Analysis: Briefly the word *ini* is used to indicate objects that are near to the speaker, while the word *itu* shows objects that are located some distance from the speaker, (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, 2017). Basically, the demonstrative pronouns *ini* and *itu* are somewhat similar. However, they have a very important difference. The main difference between these two demonstrative pronouns lies in the distance of the object from speakers who are talking about the things they mean. The words *ini* and *itu* can refer to anything whether it is visible or unseen, and even someone. Thus, the word *itu* in those utterances have the same intention. It is the referent of points uttered by Jokowi. In the utterance 2, the point is about the significant progress in bioenergy processing that had been done by Indonesia. While in the utterance 3, the point is about Indonesia had produced its own aviation fuel so they did not import it anymore. However, Jokowi strongly convinced them Indonesia could achieve more than *that*.

3.5 *Social Deixis*

Levinson, (1983: 63) said that social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent. Besides that, social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between, the participants or referents in a speech event. Social deixis separated in to two kinds relational and absolute social deixis.

Utterance 1 (0:37)

*"Yang saya hormati **Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia, Bapak H. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla** beserta Ibu"*

Analysis: This utterance is a formal greeting and it expresses two types of social deixis. For relational deixis, it is the name of *Muhammad Jusuf Kalla* while for absolute deixis, they are the term of *Wakil Presiden* (*The Vice President*) and the letter *H.* which stands for *Haji*. *Haji* has meaning in the noun class so *Haji* can state the name of a person, place, etc. *Haji* in this case is a designation because it is attached in one's name. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2017), *Haji* is the term for muslims who have made a pilgrimage to Mecca to fulfill the fifth pillar of Islam (Hajj); the Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca that takes place in the last month of the year, and that all Muslims are expected to make at least once during their lifetime. Those people will get this title in front of their name once they return from the Holy Land of Mecca.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the utterances of President Jokowi in his speech, the writers found that there are the five types of deixis performed by Jokowi □ personal, spatial (place), temporal (time), discourse, social. The most dominantly used is personal deixis which is shown only plural first-person deixis. It happened because the theme of his speech is to encouraging, convincing, and talking about their mutual problems and success.

Meanwhile, the writers also concluded the functions of deixis. For personal deixis, its usage is to express the referent of Jokowi himself (*saya*) and when together with Indonesian people (*kita*). He did not use the second- or third-person deixis because of the purpose of his speech that was the invitation to work together between the government and citizens. Jokowi tended to use *kita* in order to assert that all of the visions and missions were addressed to all Indonesian people without exception. For place deixis, Jokowi did not express it much in his speech. Possibly this type of deixis used the least by him. The comparison for the distance or nearness of the location that Jokowi meant was that he used both categories of place deixis in which if the location was far from them (distal), it meant that the location was

outside of Indonesia. Otherwise, if the location is near to them (proximal), it indicated that the location he mentioned was in Indonesia.

For time deixis is also used not too much. Jokowi expressed time deixis only to refer to the time before his presidency, during his first presidency, and for the next remaining of his second presidency. In most cases, discourse deixis in Jokowi's speech has function to be the referent of his previous utterances right before he mentions discourse deixis itself and those things intended by Jokowi are various. Lastly, social deixis which Jokowi used is both absolute and relational. It is expressed mostly in the opening of his speech. Social deixis used by Jokowi is to show politeness and respectful manner toward his addressees when he greets or criticizes them.

The writers suggest other researchers who desire for analyzing the similar topic to

read this study as a reference or to get any additional knowledges. Moreover, it is better and clearer to use the data in the form of dialogue than monologue like the writers has used, since this kind of research relates to social factors which require wider contextual perspectives. In the meantime, this study is still needed improvement in some parts seeing that any studies are always developing. The results also certainly can be developed with other theories than the writers has used. Hopefully this study can help and be useful, even enrich, not only English major students, but also all readers in order to understand deixis and how to apply it in communication. It is an honor for the writers if teachers or lecturers use this study as an authentic material in their teaching.

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