
Person Deixis in Joko Widodo's Speech : A Pragmatic Analysis

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Abstract

One of the speeches that was quite interesting during the COVID-19 pandemic was President Joko Widodo's speech at the plenary meeting at the Istana Negara Republik Indonesia in 2020. In that speech, President Joko Widodo scolded the ministers for their ineffective performance. Therefore, this study investigates the use of deixis in President Joko Widodo's speech at the Istana Republic Indonesia. This study was conducted by applying a qualitative descriptive method. The data from this study are videos taken from the Kompas TV YouTube channel. In the process of data analysis, the researcher conducted transcription in order to strengthen the accuracy of data analysis and its suitability with the video. The results of data analysis indicate that in the speech of President Joko Widodo, there were 101 utterances that contained deixis. In addition, there are 5 types of deixis found in this study, namely; person, place, time, discourse and social deixis.

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INTRODUCTION

Since language is possessed by all human being (Wardhaugh, 2002), the terms of language have become such a general knowledge that it takes important role as the mean of communication. Language also is the tool to convey the meaning but there is quite occasion that the listener may involve to misunderstanding about what is the speech meant to. Instead of the misunderstanding due to different languages, what misunderstanding means here is more closely related to the meaning perceived by the listener, not solely the language itself. For instance, an utterance "*Tolong letakkan ini di sana*" which mean "Please put this thing over there". It can be seen that there is no concrete explanation about "over there". The terms of meaning are the fundamental thing that need to be studied in order to understand the language in communication purposes. It is far to complex to build the communication if there is no understanding about the meaning.

There are a number of words in the study of pragmatics that are categorized as deixis, which words make an utterance become interpreted to the context, such as who is speaking, where they are speaking, and when they are speaking (Levinson, 1983). Yule (1985) also demonstrated that some words in an utterance cannot be understood without a precise context, including pronouns like "I," "you," "him," "her," and "they."

The researcher chose to analyze Joko Widodo's speech at the 2020 plenary meeting because in his speech at that time, he discussed the urgency of the pandemic of Covid 19 which according to him was still considered as a trivial phenomenon by many people including the ministers in his cabinet. Considering the topic, indeed it is quite serious topic and have even become problems throughout the world. As the president, of course it is Joko Widodo's responsibility to remind his cabinet to be aware of the urgency of the Covid-19 pandemic. Joko Widodo's efforts in reminding his people certainly require the use of language which has clear meaning so that the listener can understand easily what is he meant to. However, based on preliminary data, the researcher found several uses of deixis in some of Joko Widodo's speeches which might be led to the difficulties of the use of deixis in Joko Widodo's speech especially as the subject of English study.

METHOD

This study will be conducted in a qualitative content analysis. Qualitative research is an approach to explore observable social phenomenon. (Scott and Morrison, 2006) hold that qualitative research is a research approaches that are underpinned by a set of assumptions about the way the social world operates. Moreover (Cohen, Manion & Morrison, 2007) argue that qualitative content analysis is the process of summarizing and reporting written data – the main contents of data and their messages. This research has a purpose to describe types of deixis found in Joko Widodo speech in plenary meeting 2020. Since the data are in the form of document, qualitative content analysis is very appropriate to be utilized as a research design in this study.

FINDINGS

1. Pragmatics

One of the crucial disciplines that examines how language meanings are expressed is pragmatics. (Yule, 1996) states that the focus of this research is on the study of meaning as it is conveyed by a speaker (or writer) and understood by a listener (or reader). This indicates that the focus of this study is on both the message's transmission by the speaker or reading and its interpretation by the listener or reader. Additionally, pragmatics is concerned with how authors and speakers express meanings using their expertise (Bloomer et al., 2005). Briefly put, pragmatics is the study of how language is used to interpret actual utterances.

2. Deixis

(Yule, 1996) argues that deictic concerned as language in pointing purpose. It can be seen as the situation when someone try to mention something weird by saying “did you see that?” while the speaker did not even point the thing by physically such using the finger or such way. By looking at the utterance, it can be said that the speaker using deictic word “that” and “you” in intention to indicate something in a context. Deixis is something of referring that used contextually by the speaker. It deals with the words or expressions which the reference depends on the utterance in its circumstances (Khoirot, 2017).

There are some types of deixis which is classified based on many expert's perspective. One of the most known experts is George Yule. (Yule, 1996) divide the types of deixis based on the expression being 'near' and 'away' from the speaker who used the expression. He also formulated three types of deixis, which are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Furthermore, (Levinson, 1983) determine the types of deixis into some parts as below,

2.1. Person Deixis

Person deixis is concerned with coding the role of participants in a speech event, such as speaker, receiver. Generally, the first person is used for the speaker, the second person for the receiver and the third person for the not-speaker-or-speaker-receiver category (Levinson, 1983). In this part, the addressee of the person deixis is the deictic center. As its name 'person deixis', it is important to note that person deixis is not always refers to a 'person'. It is also can used to encode something (not solely human being, it can be an animal or abstract thing). In addition, (Yule, 1996) formulate person deixis which closely related to pronoun namely first person (I), second person (you), and third person (*he, she, or it*)

For the examples :

a) "***Kita*** juga, *mestinya semuanya yang hadir di sini*" which mean, "**We** too, all who present here should".

The utterance above presents the word "we" as the first plural pronoun in "we too" as person deixis. It is denoting the person who attend the meeting include the speaker.

b) "***Bapak, Ibu tidak merasakan itu***" which in English "Ladies and gentleman did not feel **it**".

The word 'it' in above utterance is categorized as person deixis which not refers to person (human being) it is related to the feeling about something urgent in their performance as the government which explained by the speaker previously.

In a common term, person deixis is generally represented by pronoun and it can be summarized as the table below,

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Singular	I, Me, My, Mine,	You, Yours	He, Him, His, She, Her, Hers
Plural	We, Us, Our, Ours		They, Them, Their

As it was argued by (Levinson, 1983), person deixis was generally in form of personal pronoun. Here the researcher found the types of person deixis in several form of personal pronoun in Indonesian. This type of deixis also is highest proportion found in Joko Widodo's speech. There were 45 occurrences which indicated the person deixis. As a further explanation, the following is an explanation of Joko Widodo's speech which contains persona deixis,

(D13) ... ***Saya*** melihat banyak sekali (... **I** see so many)

The D13 utterance obviously categorized as deictic words since it was a pronoun "I". Actually, person deixis was seemingly quite easy to realized. However, under certain conditions, person deixis is not that easy at all. Hence, it needs to be related to the context of the use of utterances containing those deictic words. Indeed, the use of the word 'I' or 'I' is quite simple due to it referent to the speaker himself. This will be a bit complicated if the deixis person is in a different form as in the use of the word 'we' or 'we' in the following utterances,

(D21) ***Kita*** harus sama perasaannya, (**We** must in the same feeling)

President Joko Widodo said the utterance above when he was trying to remind the ministers of the urgency of Indonesia's economy. In this utterance, Jokowi uses the word '*Kita*' or '*We*' indicating a deictic word. The reason is, the word '*we*' may have other references such as the President and his deputy. However, in the situation observed by the researcher, the word '*we*' refers to all ministers including President Joko Widodo (the speaker himself).

In addition, President Jokowi also used person deixis in the form of the pronoun 'them' or 'they'. The utterance can be seen as follows,

(D57) “*Mereka nunggu semuanya*”. (They are all waiting)

The deixis 'they' in this utterance is intended for all Indonesian citizens. The use of the deictic word 'they' in the words of President Joko Widodo above can also confuse if it is not related to the context of its use. If it was not related to context, It is possible to determine the word 'they' addressed to several people in the room where the speaker is speaking or to several people who do not even belong between the speaker and the listener at all.

2.2. Place Deixis

Place or location can be used as the reference in an utterance. Indeed, it is possible if the place or location is visible and realized by the speaker in communication activity. Based on Levinson (1983) place or space deixis concerns to the particular of locations which the point is relative to the speech event. This type of deixis can be seen as in demonstrative pronoun such 'this' and 'that' and demonstrative adverbs 'here' and 'there'.

For instance,

a) “*Kita yang ada **di sini** ini bertanggung jawab pada 260 juta penduduk Indonesia*” or in English is “We who are **here** are responsible for the 260 million people of Indonesia”.

The utterance above was found in Joko Widodo's speech in Istana Negara Republik Indonesia, Jakarta. The bolded word '*di sini*' or 'here' is classified as place deixis due to its function that referring to a place. Which place? If we take a look in the speech event where Joko Widodo conveyed his speech, there are two possibilities about what word 'here' refers to, Jakarta or Istana Negara. Specifically, Joko Widodo delivered his speech in Istana Negara while in plenary meeting. So 'here' refer to the plenary meeting in Istana Negara rather than just Jakarta.

2.3. Time Deixis

Time deixis refers to the time which relative to the speech or conversation is taking place. In this case, the time deixis will be very easy to know in case if both of the speaker and the listener understand about the time of the conversation, the course of the conversation and the purpose of the conversation.

Based on (Levinson, 1983) time deixis is reference to time relative to temporal reference point. It can be recognized that time deixis is the moment of the utterance. It looks like a little bit complex but actually it is a simple one since it can be distinguished into: the moment of utterance or coding time from the moment of reception or receiving time.

It easier to understand in (Mamaridou, 2000) that the general form of time deixis in English is adverbs such, now, later, and recently or in more general of temporal words such, today, tomorrow, and yesterday which are used to refer an utterance relative to time. In some case, time deixis in English language also may in form of verb tense. There are many languages around the world which also has vary language patterns include verbs. While in English, there are only two basic form of the verb namely past tense (as what has been done) and present tense (as what happen now).

Here is an example of time deixis,

a) “*Konsumsi masyarakat **nanti** akan naik*” which in English mean “The people's consumption will increase **later**”

As the speaker mean later, it is already referring to the time. Even though it still hard to recognize when actually it will happen, but there the speaker and the listener are both understand each other. The main point is, 'later' is related to the time sequence.

2.4. Discourse Deixis

Deixis in a discourse, or text, refers to the usage of expressions inside an utterance to refer to a specific section of the discourse that is currently being spoken (the utterance in question includes the text referencing term) (Levinson, 1983). (Marmaridou, 2000) also adds that discourse deixis occurs in the text. The ideas of space and time are directly tied to texts, whether they be written or spoken. Since discourse develops over time, it makes sense that words that refer to time or place might be used to describe specific discourse elements, as in the instances below,

- a) He said that you can't solve *this* matter.
- b) *There's* a problem that we cannot predict.

It's interesting to note that the proximal-distal dichotomy in space deixis takes on temporal importance in connection to how the text develops when spatial deictic concepts are used to represent discourse deixis. Thus, this can be used to refer to a future section of the discussion, as in "this," and that can be used to refer to a previous section, as in "there," which refers to what comes after the point in what "this" has just discussed. Indeed, these words appear to be demonstrative, but they actually serve to direct the conversation rather than to allude to specific locations. Social Deixis

Referring to the social traits of, or distinctions among, the participants or referents in a speech occurrence is known as social deixis. It conveys or indicates the social inequalities between the speaker and interlocutor, or between the speaker and writer (Agustina, 1995). According to (Levinson, 1983), social deixis should impose restrictions on language structure elements that contain participants' social identities, their interpersonal relationships, or their interactions with the people or things they are referring to. The use of language depends on these relationships in a variety of ways, but only the grammaticalized forms of these uses are important to the discussion of social deixis. Polite pronouns and titles of address are obvious instances of this grammaticalization, but there are numerous more examples of social deixis, including kinship terms, names, and honorifics. Social deixis is defined as "that aspect of sentences which reflect or establish or are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs" (Fillmore, 1975), as cited by (Levinson, 1983). These are a few illustrations of social deixis. As an illustration, the terms "you" in the words *anda*, *saudara*, and *kamu* are all the same.

3. Text and Context

(Halliday and Hasan, 1976) argue that text is defined as any parts of language that is operational, functioning as a unity in some contexts of situation, constitutes a text. Text can be in the form of either spoken or written text. Then, text is always surrounded by context of situation. (Eggins, 2004) provides some details related to the differences between spoken and written texts. The typical spoken text is structured through turn-by-turn sequencing of talk, and on the other hand, written text is produced as monologic block. The examples of spoken text are interaction, talk show, and speech. Meanwhile, the examples of written text are essay, email, book report, etc

4. Speech

Speaking in public is a type of speech. This vocalized method of communication is between people. It is founded on the syntactic combination of lexical and names that are drawn from very large (often approximately 10000 different words). Vocabulary speech is the capacity to communicate ideas and feelings through spoken sounds (Purba, 2015). (Mulyana, 2006) argues that a speech is an expression that has been carefully composed and presented to an audience.

DISCUSSION

The person deixis type ranks first (45), followed by discourse deixis (34), place deixis (8), times deixis (8), and social deixis (6). In this study, the researcher suggests that in investigating the use of deixis, it is better to understand the text and its context. This is because deixis in pragmatic studies cannot be separated from the influence of context in language use. In addition, understanding discourse is also very necessary because the types of discourse deixis and place deixis look very similar so it is very confusing if you do not understand the concept of discourse itself.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of President Joko Widodo's speech in the previous chapter, the researchers found 101 utterances containing Deixis. The five types of deixis formulated by Levinson (1983) are also found in the speech. In the ratio of occurrences of deixis, person deixis is the type of deixis that President Joko Widodo uses more often in his speeches. Then followed by discourse deixis as the second most common, then place and time, and last was social deixis as the least frequent. The researcher also concluded that all deixis were found in Indonesian (not mixed in English). In its meaning realization, deixis also really requires the involvement of context and understanding of the concept of discourse. It was caused by deictic words which were very difficult to realize since deictic words were a representation of something that has been previously mentioned and indeed its use was intended not to repeat the previous word or sentence. As a result, the listeners or audience who do not observe the speech from beginning to end were potential may misunderstand some of the speaker's utterances.

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