

ABSTRACT

LEARNING DEIXIS IN CLASS USING A CASE STUDY OF BAMBANG YUDHOYONO'S SPEECH ON CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

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This writing is entitled "Deixis of Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech in Climate Change Conference". It is aimed at finding the types of deixis that has in two speeches of Bambang Yudhoyono in climate change conference, to analyze how the deixis expressions and the deictic markers are presented in the speech.

The data were taken from two of speeches from Indonesia's president Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono about Climate Change on Climate Change Conference at 2009 G 20 meeting at Pittsburgh and at Unite Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen. The data were analyzed qualitatively based on the theory proposed by Steven C. Levinson in Pragmatic (1983). In this book, deixis has five types of deixis, there are: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Discourse and social deixis are also proposed by Lyon and Fillmore in Pragmatic (1983).

The data were analyzed by identifying, listing and classifying them according to their types. Then the last analysis is the checks of deictic markers which were presented by percentages.

The Bambang Yudhoyono speech's was found the deixis elements, which were divided into several types marked by deictic markers. The types of deixis in the speech include: Person Deixis, Time Deixis, Place Deixis, Discourse Deixis and Social Deixis. Person deixis, the encoding of the role of participants is generally indicated by pronouns with relation to the anaphoric or cataphoric reference, such as: I, She, He, They, We and You. Time deixis in these speeches used reference for encoding time such as: last, next, today, tomorrow, ago and now. The place deixis in these speeches mostly locative place adverbs here.

This speech also has discourse deixis elements such as: it, this/ these and that/those. Social deixis in these speeches only used Arabic term. The percentages of deictic markers in these speeches are dominated by the deictic markers of person and deictic marker of discourse.

Keyword : Deixis, Bambang Susilo Yudhoyono, Speech

1.1 Background of the Study

The many facets of deixis are so pervasive in natural languages, and so deeply grammaticalized, that it is hard to think of them as anything other than an essential part of semantics. However, deixis belongs within the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and contexts in which they are used. The important point, wherever the pragmatics/ semantics boundary is drawn, is that deixis concerns the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance, within the utterance itself. Particularly, it is such reference which depends upon the time and place of utterance and upon the speaker's and addressee's roles in the speech event. In order to investigate the messages of the speaker, there are such markers which take some element of its meaning from the situation of the utterance in which it is used..

Based on the background, the narrative text could contain many deictic markers, because the main character is also as the first person, in which the whole story is only narrated by one participant/ person (Duchan, 1996). In this case, anaphoric usage of deixis requires the author to keep an item that is mentioned in the preceding part of the text in mind and to relate the presently uttered deixis to the aforementioned item. In addition, the phoric usage of language requires the author to take the reader into account in that the author has to have an assumption that the reader has already been introduced the referred item and that audience is cognitively capable of linking a deixis to its referent.

In this writing, two of speeches from Indonesia's president Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono about Climate Change on Climate Change Conference at 2009 G 20 meeting at Pittsburgh and at United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen will be analyzed to find out the types of deixis. The speech is so interesting to analyze because contents of the speech was useful for our as a human to keep the world from a climate change.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background and explanation above, there are is only one main problem to investigate, and the questions can be formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of deixis are found in the Bambang Yudhoyono speech's on Climate Change Conference?
2. What is the percentage of kinds of deixis in each Bambang Yudhoyono's speech?

1.3 Aims of the Study

There are several purposes of this research which can be described as follow:

1. To identify the types of deixis is used in the Bambang Yudhoyono's speech?
2. To present the percentages of kinds of deixis in each Bambang Yudhoyono's speech.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of discussion is determined based on the problem above. Therefore, it includes the following:

1. Types of deixis in the Bambang Yudhoyono's speech on Climate Change Conference based on theory proposed by Stephen C. Levinson which comprises five types of deixis: person, time, place, discourse and social deixis.
2. The percentage of kinds of deixis in the Bambang Yudhoyono's speech on Climate Change Conference.

1.5 Research Method

In doing research, the existence of the methodology seems to be important, because this methodology will enable us to do research and give the description in a more systematic way of what is being studied. The methodology I will use in this research is as follows:

1.5.1 Data Source

Data is fact or information, especially when examined and used to find out things or to make decisions. In scientific study, there are three kinds of data; those are primary data, secondary data, and tertiary data. In this study, for the primary data, is used that found from narrative literary work. The text that will be used is entitled Indonesia President's speech on climate change at 2009 G-20 meeting at Pittsburg and at Unite Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen.

1.5.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

In this writing, the documentation method is used by reading the speech carefully in order to find out the sentences with deictic markers. Then, all of deictic markers were underlined and written down to the note according to their types based on the categories proposed by Stephen C. Levinson (1983).

1.5.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The collected data in this research is qualitative because this method can be used to better understand any phenomenon about which little is yet known. The collected data is classified into their types, based on deictic markers found in each sentences. The analysis is only focused on several sentences which have representative values based on the proposed deixis types and the use of deictic markers. Then, it was continued by classifying those expressions based on the types of deixis classified by Levinson. After the deictic markers are found, it was followed by finding such related discourse in the following text.

The second method is the quantitative method. Quantitative method is research techniques that were used to gather quantitative data-information dealing with numbers and anything that is measurable. Statistic, tables and graphs are often used to present the results of this method. This method was used in analyzing the quantity frequencies of the data, especially the frequency of the deictic markers that occur in the speech. The deictic markers were compiled based on types in the diagram or table that was prepared in order to give clear information statistically. Using quantitative methods enable us to give precise and testable expression to qualitative ideas, especially to the occurrences of deictic expression in the speech by using percentage diagrams or charts.

This combination of quantitative-qualitative data gathering and analysis is here used as a mixed-methods research.

2.1 Reviews of Literatures

Review of literatures was taken from some papers of previous students that relate to the topic of this writing such as:

The first paper entitled “Analysis of Formality in Relation to Deictic and Non-Deictic Words with Special Reference to Some Different English Text” by Wijaya (2005). In this study, he analyzed the formality of a style in a selected type of discourse in the form of written texts (short story, essay and news). Those three genres were analyzed by using combined deictic theories proposed by Halliday (1985) and Levelt (1989). His writing is focused in more specific study about deixis in narrative texts by using the theory of Levinson (1983), Lyons and Filmore (in Levinson). In his work explained the degree of formality by using a formality measurement theory, identifying the factors determining the degree of formality of a style in a selected type discourse and analyzing the way of these factors in influencing the difference in the degree of formality between genres.

2.2.1 Concept of Deixis

Deixis refers to the phenomenon wherein understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. The term deixis is borrowed from the Greek word for pointing or indicating, and has as prototypical or focal exemplars the use of demonstrative, first and second person pronouns, tense, specific time and place adverbs, and a variety of other grammatical features tied directly to the circumstances of utterance. Words are deictic if their semantic meaning is fixed but their denotation meaning varies depending on time or place.

2.2.2 Deixis and the Functions to the Text

Deixis is a particular kind of reference which depends upon the time and pace of utterance and upon the speaker’s and the addressee’s roles in the utterance itself.

There are distinguished several types of deixis according to their role in the discourse, namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The traditional categories of deixis are person, place and time.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In analyzing the deixis in the Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech, theories or concepts are needed for their application in the study. The main theory that will be applied in this study is the deixis theory proposed by Levinson (1983).

2.3.1 Deixis

Essentially, deixis concerns the ways 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.

2.3.2 Types of Deixis

In linguistics, deixis refers to the phenomenon wherein understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information.

Words are deictic if their semantic meaning is fixed but their denotational meaning varies depending on time and or place. Words or phrases that require contextual information to convey any meaning - for example, English pronouns are deictic. Deixis is closely related to both indexicality and anaphora, as will be further explained below. Although this article deals primarily with deixis in spoken language, the concepts can apply to written language, gestures, and communication media as well. And even though this article is primarily concerned with English, deixis is believed to be a feature (to some degree) of all natural languages.

2.3.3 Person Deixis

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered. The category of person includes three classes: personal pronouns, possessive determiner and possessive pronouns (Halliday & Hasan, 1976).

3.1 Analysis of Types of Deixis found in the Speech

In analyzing data, the writer describes the types of deixis that emerge in two speech of Bambang Yudhoyono in climate change conference and also the frequency of each type of deixis in those speeches. This analysis consist of two parts: the first part is the analysis of type's deixis of each speech and the summary of types of deixis in the whole speech.

3.1.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered. It is generally indicated by pronouns. Personal pronouns may be the subject or object of a sentence. They are a replacement for a name of person or thing or group. An important element for changing minds is that they signal Identity, both individually (note the capital letter 'I') and collectively. The can also signal identity by contrast of separation, talking about things and other people.

In the speech, there was found two types of person deixis. There are first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis. First person deixis divided into singular pronoun of the first person and plural pronoun of the first person. The third person deixis only was founded plural pronoun of the first person.

Table of Quantity of Deixis in the Bambang Yudhoyono Speech's

Deictic Markers	Deictic Markers Quantity		Cumulative Score
	Speech 1	Speech 2	
I	15	5	20
Me	1	0	1
Myself	1	0	1
My	2	2	4
It	5	5	10
They	3	3	6
Their	4	2	6
We	41	18	59
Us	10	6	16

Our	16	9	25
You	2	2	4
Last	1	0	1
Next	1	0	1
Today	1	1	2
Them	0	1	1
Now	1	3	4
Ago	1	0	1
Here	5	5	10
This/ These	7	8	15
That/ Those	3	1	4
Total			191

3.2.3 Table of Quantity in Each Type of Deixis

No	Type of Deixis	Total
1	Person Deixis	142
2	Time Deixis	10
3	Place Deixis	10
4	Discourse Deixis	29
5	Social Deixis	1
Total		192

The highest frequencies of deixis are: person deixis 73, 96% and then followed by discourse deixis 15, 10 %, time deixis 5, 21%, place deixis 5, 21% and the last social deixis 2.08%.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing analysis in the chapter 3, the following points can be drawn as conclusion:

According to the analysis in the previous chapter, in the speech of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in climate change conference at Pittsburg and Copenhagen can be found the deixis elements which ere divided into several types of deixis. The types of deixis in the speech that can be found there are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered. The category of person includes three classes: personal pronouns, possessive determiner and possessive pronouns. In the person deixis, the encoding of the role of participants is generally indicated by pronouns establishing relation by anaphoric and cataphoric ways, such as: I, we, they and you. Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed). In this speech used reference for encoding time such as: last, next, today, now, ago. For the place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech even. The importance of locational

specifications can be gauged from two basic ways of referring to objects by describing or naming them on the one hand, and by locating them on the other. In this speech mostly used locative place adverbs such as: here. This speech also has discourse deixis element such as: It, this/ these, that/ those. For social deixis, this novel used some term for encoding the social relationship status, such as: Basmallah.

The percentage of kinds of deixis in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Speech: person deixis 73, 96% and then followed by discourse deixis 15, 10 %, time deixis 5, 21%, place deixis 5, 21% and the last social deixis 2.08%. The dominating of deictic markers percentages in this speech can be seen by the deictic markers of person and deictic markers of discourse.

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