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Deixis Analysis In "The Jakarta Post" Articles (2016-2017) Written By Gun Gun Haryanto

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Abstrak

Judul penelitian ini adalah "Analisis Deiksis dalam Artikel The Jakarta Post (2016-2017) yang Ditulis oleh Gun Gun Haryanto", yang membahas bahasa dan konteks melalui deiksis. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif, dengan menganalisis pertanyaan penelitian, yaitu; (1) Jenis deiksis apa saja yang digunakan oleh Gun Gun Heryanto dalam empat artikel di The Jakarta Post yang diterbitkan pada periode 2016-2017? (2) Jenis deiksis apa yang dominan digunakan oleh Gun Gun Heryanto dalam artikel-artikel di The Jakarta Post yang diterbitkan pada periode 2016-2017? Teori utama yang digunakan adalah teori dari Levinson (1983). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada lima jenis deiksis yaitu deiksis personal, deiksis sosial, deiksis temporal, deiksis spasial, dan deiksis wacana. Deiksis yang dominan adalah deiksis personal dan deiksis sosial, yang berarti Gun Gun Haryanto cenderung menggunakan deiksis personal dalam menulis artikelnya sebagai politisi Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: *Deiksis, Deiksis Sosial, Deiksis Personal, Artikel*

Abstract

The research title is "*Deixis Analysis in The Jakarta Post Articles (2016-2017) Written by Gun Gun Haryanto*", which discusses language and context through deixis. The research method is descriptive qualitative, it analyzed the research questions, which are; (1) What kinds of deixis are used by Gun Gun Heryanto in the four articles on The Jakarta Post published in the period 2016-2017? (2) What are the dominant types of deixis used by Gun Gun Heryanto in the articles in The Jakarta Post published in the period 2016-2017? The main theory was taken by Levinson (1983). The results showed that there are five types of deixis such as personal deixis, social deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, and discourse deixis. The dominant deixis are personal deixis and social deixis, which means Gun Gun Haryanto tends to use personal deixis in writing his articles as an Indonesian politician.

Keywords: *deixis, social deixis, personal deixis, articles.*

INTRODUCTION

Communication is part of social interaction and, everyday human produces many utterances every statement made by people has different utterances and the utterance contains deixis. People produce utterances to communicate with other people in their daily lives using language for communication. Language is the most important part of the human being. As a social creature, we can't live alone we need to cooperate with other humans, and we need to interact with each other using language. According to Ramelan (1992:10), "*Language is an arbitrary system of speech sound which is used or can be used in interpersonal communication*". People use language for many purposes. We use our language to transfer such as facts, concepts, opinions, beliefs, and instructions, expressing ideas and feeling even emotions. As we move through our daily lives, we experience a variety of emotions. An emotion can be described in many different our feelings, frankly, intentionally it's easily understood if someone sees it, yet can respond to how emotions are taken of, simultaneously who can express it first.

Humans use language for communication and it plays a fundamental role in human life because communication is the process by which we exchange information between individuals or groups of people where we try as clearly to convey our thoughts intentions and objectives. People communicate using speech or using body movements (such as gestures, posture, and facial expressions) to convey messages. Body language refers to non-verbal signals that we use to communicate as a substitute for verbal. Human has a window that is access to communication and interaction between their brain and their body, which creates a survival kit through effective communication with each other. However, in this global era, the human is easier to find information than a hundred years ago. We can find information through the internet, books, and newspapers. The Jakarta Post is of daily newspaper that gives information through articles for international readers. The article is one of the reading materials and deals with a particular issue, topic, or fact as well as new information of interest. We can find many kinds of articles, such as sports, politics, news, scientists, etc. George Yule (1996) claimed, "*Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)*". The type of study necessary involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. Communication depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words or sentences but also the meaning of their utterances as speakers to listeners. To understand the reference to utterances, speakers to listeners should be able to identify the context of utterances. The relationship between language and the context is reflected in the structures through the phenomenon of deixis.

"*Deixis is a technical term (From Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with the utterance, it means 'pointing' via language.*" (Yule, 1996:9). The linguistic form which uses the

'pointing' words is called a deictic expression. Deixis is a clear form of referring to the utterance that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions as being 'near speaker' or 'away from the speaker. Long before George Yule claimed that quotes, Levinson, (1983:54) also said: "*The term of 'deixis' is derived from the Greek word meaning pointing and indicating*". According to Levinson (1983:69-94) and Mamaridou (2000:65-74), deixis is classified into five classifications, they are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. In person deixis, there are divided become three kinds. The first (I) deixis is contained, the second person deixis (*you*), and the third person deixis is someone who's mentioned in your conversation (*he, she, and it*). The spatial or place deixis is the word that was the location of the speech event. It contains demonstrative pronouns such as (*this and that*) and demonstrative adverbs of place such as (*here and there*). The time or temporal deixis, concerns the time of speech event. It contains (*now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next week, last week, this week, and so on*).

In this study, the researcher tries to find deixis in some articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper such as politics, socials, infotainments, sports, economics, and even laws. The Jakarta Post is

one of the local newspapers which giving information to the readers using the English language and through the internet or printed as well. The researcher chooses a writer in The Jakarta Post, his name is Gun Gun Haryanto. Gun Gun Haryanto is regularly writing an article in some newspapers such as The Jakarta Post, KOMPAS, *Koran Tempo*, *Seputar Indonesia*, *Media Indonesia*, *Republika*, *Koran Jakarta*, *Jurnal Nasional*, *Pikiran Rakyat*, *Suara Pembaruan*, and *Sinar Harapan*. He often gets an invitation as a political observer in some events even on television. The first time he came to a television event was in 2008 in MNC TV as a speaker for politics and continued to get an invitation to TVOne, MetroTV, KompasTV, CNN, Sindo TV, Inews TV, Banten TV, and TV Malaysia. He also writes some books such as *Komunikasi Politik Di Era Politik Citra (2010)*, *Dinamika Komunikasi Politik (2011)*, *Public Relations Politik (2012)*, *Komunikasi Politik Sebuah Pengantar (2013)*, *10 Tokoh Transformatif Indonesia (2015)*, etc. This research entitled "Deixis Analysis in The Jakarta Post articles (2016-2017) written by Gun Gun Heryanto". The research will be focused on four (4) articles written in The Jakarta Post Newspaper period 2016-2017. The titles of the articles are *Evaluating Use, abuse of Public Frequencies (2016)*, *Public Rationality in Simultaneous Local*

Elections (2016), Sole Candidates Harm Political Parties (2017), and Jokowi and Political Rivalries Ahead of 2019 Election (2017).

The research deals with the following research questions;

1. What kinds of deixis are used by Gun Gun Heryanto in the four articles in The Jakarta Post published in the period 2016-2017?
2. What are the dominant types of deixis used by Gun Gun Heryanto in the articles in The Jakarta Post published in the period 2016-2017?

In this study, several terms need to be elaborated. It will be helpful to describe the specific terms in Pragmatics, especially deixis. These are related to the jargon of the field and the terms as follows:

1. Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms (Yule, 1996: 4),
2. Deixis is borrowed from the Greek word *Deiktikos* which means for pointing or indicating and has as prototypical or focal exemplars the use of demonstrative (Levinson, 1983:54).
3. A Newspaper is one of the information tools to get some news in human life, daily or weekly. It is so nice to read the newspaper for several people as a hobby. Newspaper (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2002).
4. An Article is a written work published in print or electronic medium (Jacobi, 1991)
5. The Jakarta Post is a daily English-language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta (Gelling, 2009).
6. Gun Gun Heryanto is the executive director of the Political Literacy Institute (The Jakarta Post)

Many definitions of pragmatics have been proposed by some linguists. Every linguist has his concept and principles about pragmatics itself. According to Yule (1996) "*Pragmatics is part of linguistics which the study about speaker meaning in the context. It means that how the context can influence what the speaker said*". What the speaker means about who, when, and where the utterance happens. In other words, pragmatics is a study of meaning by the speaker and interpreted by the listener based on context. It involves interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. According to Cruse (2006), Pragmatics is a study of the aspect of meaning which depends on context. Griffith (2006:1) also argued pragmatics is concerned with the use of tools in meaningful communication.

Yule (1996:3) defines, "*pragmatics as a study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)*". In other words, what Yule said,

pragmatics is studying for speaker meaning in communication. people have to recognize the meaning of the utterance speaker to be able to communicate clearly without making a misunderstanding. "*Pragmatics plays an important role in studying language as a tool of human interaction, such as the interaction between the speaker and the hearer. To understand human interaction, we have to understand interactional meanings expressed in speech and we must have appropriate analytical devices to clarify such meanings*" (Wierzbicka, 1991: 1.5).

According to Yule, pragmatics is divided into four definitions. The first definition, pragmatics is the study of what the speaker means. It means the utterances of the speaker play the most important role in pragmatics by their utterances than the words or phrases in those utterances. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It is about the speaker managing what they want to say following who they are talking to where, when, and under what circumstances. Third, pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. It is how the listeners could make inferences about what is said to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. The last definition is the study of the expression of relative distance. It is about how intimate the listener is so that he speakers determine how much needs to be said.

In what followed about, the researcher concludes that pragmatics is the study of meaning that depends on the context. It can convey people's intended meanings, purposes, and needs. Also any kind of actions and the phenomenon of reflected context and structure of language through the phenomenon of deixis. Deixis belongs to a domain in pragmatics because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used.

The most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structure of language itself is through the phenomenon of deixis. "*The term is borrowed from the Greek word for pointing or indicating and has as prototypical or focal exemplars the use of demonstratives, first and second person pronouns, tense, specific time and place adverbs like now and here, and a variety of other grammatical features tied directly to the circumstances of utterance*" (Levinson 1983: 54).

Yule (1996:9) said, "*Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' via language*". Any linguistic form used to accomplish this pointing' is called a deictic expression. The deictic expression is also sometimes called indexical. The expression depends their interpretation, on the speaker and hearer sharing the same context. A deictic is a form tied to the speaker's context, between expressions near the speaker or away from the speaker. In English near speaker is called a

proximal term, and away from the speaker is a distal term. The proximal term is typically interpreted in terms of the speaker's location or called deictic center. The distal term can simply indicate away from speaker' but in some languages used to distinguish between near listener or away from both listener and speaker.

As opinion by Grundy (1995:15), "*property of a small set of words like I, here, and now, in an utterance, I'm here now, that they refer to an aspect of the context in which they are uttered is called deixis*". Furthermore, Grundy explains that the indeterminacy stems from the speaker's use of the words *I, here, and now* can only be resolved when we look at the context, who the speaker is, where and when the sentence is uttered. Deixis is the single most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves. It concerns the interpretation of utterances depending on the analysis of that context of utterance.

The categories of deixis based on Levinson's study (1983:69-94) and Marmaridou's (2000: 65- 74) are divided into five, they are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

Personal deixis or person deixis is concerned with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech even in which the utterance in question is delivered and involves the speaker. Person deixis is related directly to the grammatical categories of a person. It is also familiar with the pronoun (Kreidler, 1988:145), or a personal pronoun (Renkema, 1993:77). The speaker is the first person (*I*) direct utterance to the listener as the second person (*you*), and the third person someone who could be talking about (*he, she*). Person deixis can contain other meaning elements like the gender of the third person. In many languages, these deictic categories speaker, addressee, and others elaborated with markers of relative social status (for example, addressee with higher status versus addressee with lower status).

Levinson (1983:62) stated that person deixis concerns the encoding of the sole participant in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered. Person deixis also concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event, such as the speaker or spokesman, the recipient or the addressee and hearer. Basic grammatical operates on a basic three-part division first, second, and third person.

Yule (1996, p.9-10) describes that person deixis involves the speaker and the addressee and operates in a basic three-part division they are;

- 1) First person (*I*). The first person deixis is a reference that refers to the speaker or both speaker and referent grouped with the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns (*I, me, myself, mine*) and plural pronouns (*we, us, ourselves, our, ours*). The first-person

deixis can be divided into exclusive first-person deixis, which refers to a group including the addressee.

- 2) Second person (*you*). The second person deixis is a deictic reference to a person or persons identified as the addressee, such as *you, yourself, yourselves, your, yours*.
- 3) Third person (*He, She, It*). Third person deixis is a deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee and usually implies the gender that the utterance refers to, for example, *he, she, it, and they, him, himself, her, herself, itself*.

There are some examples of personal deixis for getting a brief understanding:

[1] *Why does she want that book so bad?*

In the sentence above "*she*" has to be underlined and referenced as personal deixis and as a subject pronoun.

Spatial deixis also described as place deixis is known as locative expressions (Kreidler, 1998:145). Cruse (2006:166) points out that spatial deictic words indicate the location in space relative to the speaker. Place deixis or spatial deixis is usually expressed in *this, these, there, here, that, and those*.

Levinson (1983:79) stated that place or space deixis concerns the specification of locations to anchorage points in the speech event and typically the speaker and there are two basic ways of referring to objects by describing or naming them on the one hand and by locating them on the other. Alternatively, they can be deictically specified to the location of participants at the time of speaking. There are proximal (intimate to the speaker) such as *this, and these*, and distal (sometimes intimate to the addressee) such as *that, and those*. Each may be used either as a pronoun or in combination with the noun.

In addition, (Grundy, 1995:23) declares that place deixis is a deictic reference to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event. The most obvious place-deictic terms in English are the adverbs *here* and *there* and the demonstratives *this* and *that*, along with their plural forms.

It can be seen that place deixis refers to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech. A moving object can also be related to place deixis because it is moving from its source into its goal or destination, as expressed in certain motion verbs such as *come* and *go*. The important thing to remember is that location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically.

There is an example of spatial deixis or place deixis for getting a brief understanding.

[2] *I'll come later.*

The word "*come*" in the sentence above as movement to the addressee's location. This is sometimes described as deictic projection and we make more use of its possibilities as more technology allows us to manipulate location.

Time deixis is also called temporal deixis. In English, there are two basic forms there are the present and the past. The present tense is the proximal form and the past tense is the distal form. The form of temporal deixis such as *now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next week, last weeks, and this week* (Yule, 1996:14).

Levinson (1993:73) said that the basis for systems of reckoning and measuring time in most languages seems to be the natural and prominent cycles of day and night, lunar months, seasons, and years. Time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point. Typically, this point is the moment of utterance.

There are three divisions of the time deixis. First, before the time of utterance. Second when the time of utterance happens, and third after the utterance. The only pure English temporal deictic words are *now*, which designates a period overlapping with the time of speaking, and *then* which means "*not now*" and could point either into the future or in the past. Many temporal deictic words give extra information such as *tomorrow*, which is the day after day which includes the time of speaking, and *last year* which is the year previous to the one which includes the time of speaking (Cruse, 2006:179-180).

Time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point by adverbs of time such as *now, yesterday, then, soon*, etc. Verb tense is also used to point to time in the context of utterances.

There is an example of temporal deixis or time deixis for getting a brief understanding.

[3] *Back in an hour.*

First of all, the deictic expression "*an hour*" depends on their interpretation of knowing the relevant utterance time. If we do not know the utterance time of note as "*an hour*" on the office door, we will not know if we have a short or a long wait ahead.

Discourse deixis is also called text deixis according to Cruse (2000:322) or an expression used to refer to certain discourse that contains the utterance or as a signal and its relations to surrounding text (Levinson, 1983:85). It deals with the orientation in the text through the writer or the speaker, the relation of the text passages to the current utterance either as a head of time or past. Discourse deixis is a deictic reference to a portion of a discourse editorial cartoons, comic strips, and advice columns even sometimes the latest celebrity news.

Talking about history, the newspaper began circulating in the 17th century. The first real newspaper in England was printed in 1665. Newspapers became far more common in

the late 19th century and in the early 19th century stamp duty was charged on newspapers, which made them expensive. However, in 1855 problem was solved the rule about stamp duty on newspapers was abolished and they cheaper than previous. In recent years, newspapers and other media have adapted to the changing technology environment by starting to offer online editions to cater to the needs of the public. The trend towards the more electronic delivery of the news will continue with more emphasis on the internet, social media, and other electronic delivery methods.

According to web onlinenewspapers.com, some newspapers are published in English and even produced in Indonesia such as The Jakarta Post, Inside Indonesia, The Indonesian Observer, The Jakarta Globe, The President Post, Surat kabarCom Online, and Tempo Interactive. Those newspapers are giving a supply to the foreigners who are staying in Indonesia due to their jobs. To keep updated on the latest information they want and need. The newspaper could play an important role in human life such as information to fulfill their curiosity about the surrounding situation. The newspapers contain such as the latest news or information including politics, economics, music, law, and so on, which can influence people to follow or not daily and weekly to the date life in getting information.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research used a qualitative method based on Levinson's (1983) theory. According to Levinson (1983), deixis is divided into five types; person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis. Qualitative Research is primarily exploratory research. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations. It provides insights into the problem or helps to develop ideas or hypotheses for potential quantitative research. Methods of qualitative research include observation and immersion, interviews, open-ended surveys, focus groups, content analysis of visual and textual materials, and oral history. Qualitative research is designed to reveal the meaning that informs the action or outcomes that are typically measured by quantitative research. Further, qualitative researchers investigate meanings, interpretations, symbols, and the processes and relations of social life. Qualitative research is designed to reveal the meaning that informs the action or outcomes that are typically measured by quantitative research. Qualitative researchers investigate meanings, interpretations, symbols, and the processes and relations of social life.

The researcher takes the articles on The Jakarta Post website and the data of this will study be taken from the internet source <http://www.thejakartapost.com/p/216>. Through this paper, the researcher tried to figure out the kinds of deixis used by one author and his name

is Gun Gun Heryanto. The researcher decided to use the theory of Levinson (1983) and the addition theory of Yule (1996).

The technique of collecting data has five steps:

1. Visited the internet to look for a newspaper that gives information in the English language, and the researcher decided to The Jakarta Post website because it's famous in Indonesia.
2. Started reading the articles in The Jakarta Newspaper and found the article "*Jokowi and political rivalries ahead of 2019 election*". When the researcher saw the author of the article, the researcher decided to focus on the style of deixis used on Gun Gun Heryanto.
3. Takes the articles on the period 2016-2017 on the online Newspaper of The Jakarta Post written by Gun Gun Heryanto.
4. Print out the article for the data source and read the article using Intensive Reading techniques. This type of reading is indeed beneficial to language learners as it helps them understand vocabulary by deducing the meaning of words in the context of the article.
5. Find out the words related to the kind of person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis and when the deixis found, underlined the words and written down based on their type categories.

After gathering the data from The Jakarta Post, the researcher analyzes the data to answer research questions and find the research objectives. In this study, the writer tries to analyze what kind of deixis is used by Gun Gun Heryanto on The Jakarta Post newspaper using a descriptive approach proposed by Levinson (1983), The researcher analyzes the data as follows:

1. Elaborating the theories and anything related to the problems in order to establish it as the main key of the analysis based on the purpose of the study as to find kinds of deixis and the dominantly used deixis are used by Gun Gun Heryanto in the four articles on the Jakarta Post on the period 2016-2017.
2. The researcher categorized the data based on Levinson theory about deixis types, namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and, social deixis.
3. The researcher divided the articles are used by Gun Gun Heryanto in the four articles on the Jakarta Post on the period 2016-2017 obtained from each category based on kinds of deixis and analyzed the whole data based on the theory of deixis to get the answer of the research question.

Finally, the researcher will make the conclusion based on the result of the finding of the study after the completion of the analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

On this part, the researcher will discuss the dominant deixis on the articles above and for making all of it easy, the researcher will make a list using a table in every discussion. There are five main kinds of deixis in this discussion there are personal deixis, spatial or place deixis, temporal or time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. In the personal deixis, it divided into three parts, first person, second person, and third person in deixis. Spatial it divided into three parts as a distal term, proximal term, and projected term or specific location. The researcher will point out every detail contained inside the articles.

Personal Deixis

Personal deixis is a word that refers to the person who being uttered by the speaker. There are three kinds of personal deixis type, first person, second person, and third person. Personal deixis has subject pronoun (*I, you, we, they, he, she, it*), object pronoun (*me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them*), possessive adjective (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their*), possessive pronoun (*mine, yours, his, hers, ours, and theirs*) also reflexive pronoun (*myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*).

Tabel 1. Types of Deictic Words on Personal Deixis in the Articles

No	Types of deictic words or personal deixis	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	we	4	6,9%
2	our	5	8,6%
3	us	1	1,7%
4	they	7	12,1%
5	their	16	27,6%
6	it	11	19%
7	his	7	12,1%
8	its	1	1,7%
9	themselves	1	1,7%
10	them	2	3,5%
11	his/her	1	1,7%
12	itself	1	1,7%
13	him	1	1,7%

Table 1 shows that in four (4) articles written by Gun Gun Heryanto in The Jakarta Post published on period 2016- 2017, has two(2) kind of personal deictic expression there are the first person and third person such as fifty-eight (58) deictic expressions on personal deixis there are ten (10) deictic expressions for the first person represented by *we, our* and *us* and 48 deictic expressions for the third person which represented by *they, their, it, his, its,*

themselves, them, his/her, itself and him. Based on finding in the table, "*their*" is dominant deictic words on the articles for 27,6% followed by "*it*" for 19% and then for "*they and his*" for 12.1% each then "*our*" 8,6%, "*we*" 6,9%, "*them*" for 3,5% and the rest such as "*us, its, his/her, itself, and him*" for 1,7%.

If the researcher sees through about it, Gun Gun Heryanto did not write this article as a reference straightly to a person as the addressee. The proof is on the first article until the fourth article, deictic words who represented for the second person cannot be found.

Here some example of analysis of person deixis is shown in this bellow:

1) *Three recent incidents barely attracted attention despite the significant impact they will have on the democratic consolidation of the content and flow of information in Indonesia's media at present and in the future.*

From the sentence above, "*they*" refers to first words "incidents". It seems something happened lately but did not catch enough attention. They referent to subject pronoun, a plural form that means the subject of this sentences more than one person.

2) *Campaigns are a moment of truth for the candidates to show how much they comprehend the real, factual, substantial and urgent problems in society.*

From the sentence above, "*they*" refers to candidates in that sentence. The term of "*they*" are part of subject pronouns on plural form. It means the subject has more than one person.

3) *However, for the sake of the consolidation of our democracy, an immediate improvement in our electoral process is needed.*

From the sentence above, there are two personal deixis words for "our" on the sentence. The term of "our" is part of possessive adjective on plural form. That mean the writer has the intention to place himself as a part on the sentence.

4) *Those who do not win will be unhappy. However, their expressions of disappointment should be delivered through the appropriate channels, according to the law and regulations.*

The word "*their*" from the sentence above refers to expressions for people whose join election when they lose. The term "*their*" is part of a possessive adjective. If we see through to the sentence before the word "their" show that the author shows the expression of people who are losing the elections in general.

Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis or place deixis is a reference to a location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally or physically. Spatial deictic words indicated the location of participants

at the time of speaking. There are distal (far from the speaker and sometime close to the addressee) such as *that* and *those*, proximal (close to the speaker) such as *these* and *this*, and project term or specific location in additional for moving an object into goal destination. As expressed in certain motion such as "*come, go, around, above, beside, behind, away*". The researcher will show the previous findings in the form of the table below.

Table 2. Types of Deictic Words on Personal Deixis in the Articles

No	Spatial Deictic Words	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	that	7	23,1%
2	there	5	16,5%
3	those	1	3,3%
4	this	14	46,2%
5	these	1	3,3%
6	inside	2	6,6%
7	outside	2	6,6%
8	moving closer	1	3,3%
9	go	1	3,3%
10	top	1	3,3%
11	away	2	6,6%
12	walk out	1	3,3%

The table 2 shows there are twenty-nine (29) deictic expressions for spatial or place deixis and represented by three kinds of spatial deictic expression there is the distal term, proximal term, and projected term or specific location. The dominant for spatial deixis from proximal term and represented by "*this*" for 46,2%, the next one is "*that*" for 23,1%, then "*there*" for 16,5%, and the rest are "*these, inside, outside, and away*" for 6,6%, and for "*those, moving closer, go, top and walk out*" at 3,3%.

In this article, Gun Gun Heryanto as a writer, dominant used spatial deixis is deictic words for distal terms (far from the speaker and sometime close to the addressee) represented for thirteen (13) words such as "*that, those, there*" and so on. Next for proximal (close to the speaker) represented for fifteen (15) words such as "*these, this*" and for one deictic word that indicated project term or specific location on this article represented for ten (10) words such as "*go, inside, outside, top, away, moving closer, and walk out*" are showed for indicated project term.

The following deixis show the article of spatial deixis:

- 1) *This condition affirms that the media is committing "seven deadly sins".*

On the sentence above, the researcher found "*this*" as a spatial deixis, "*this*" at the sentence refers to gestural usage and point out to the condition on sentence.

2) *There was not enough time to intensively investigate alleged violations of ethics by some TV stations.*

"There" from the sentence above refers to symbolic usage. The words "there" is not pointing out the name of a place and can only be interpreted with reference in general a physical.

3) *In this situation, the political system is dominated by a handful of elites whose purpose is to carry out their overt and covert agendas in the interest of their patrons who sit at the top of the hierarchy*

From the sentence above, "top" as project term as expressed in certain motion verb.

4) *This commission must be filled with dedicated commissioners who display integrity, capability, and professionalism instead of being merely job-seekers. politicians who failed to win seats in the House*

The term of "this" refers to gestural usage and point out to the commission for filled their duty.

Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis or time deixis has three division of the time deixis. First before the utterance, second when the time of utterance happens, and third after the utterance. The basis for system measures time such as prominent eyeles day and night, lunar months, season and year. From four articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper written by Gun Gun Heryanto year 2016-2017, and the title are "Evaluating use, abuse of public frequencies" years 2016. "Public rationality in simultaneous local elections" years 2016, "Sole candidates harm political parties" years 2017, and "Jokowi and political rivalries ahead of 2019 election" years 2017. The researcher found and classified the four articles which show that temporal deixis or time deixis occur. The researcher uses the table to make it easier and clearer.

Table 3. Types of Deictic Words on Temporal Deixis in the Articles

No	Temporal	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	at present	1	3,1%
2	in the future	1	3,1%
3	Feb. 15, 2017	2	6,3%
4	next five years	1	3,1%
5	2018	2	6,3%
6	next year	1	3,1%
7	2019	6	18,8%
8	this year	2	6,3%

No	Temporal	Frequency	Percentage (%)
9	this weekend	1	3,1%
10	today	2	6,3%
11	early February	1	3,1%
12	in 1997	1	3,1%
13	1982	1	3,1%
14	1990	1	3,1%
15	1996	2	6,3%
16	2014	3	9,4%
17	2015	1	3,1%
18	Last Desember	1	3,1%
19	2004	1	3,1%
20	1987	1	3,1%

Table 3 shows there are thirty-two (32) deictic expressions for temporal or time deixis and represented by three (3) division of deictic expression there is time before utterance, a time when the utterance happens and time after the utterance. On the table above the researcher found fourteen (14) deictic words when the utterance is spoken before happens, five (5) deictic words when the utterance happens and thirteen (13) deictic words after the speaker did the utterance. The dominant deictic expression on the temporal deixis is "2019" name of a year has a frequency for six times or 18,8%, the next one is "2014" another name of year and hold the frequency for three times or 9.4%, meanwhile "*Feb. 15, 2017. 2108, this year, today, and 1996*" has percentage for 6,3% and then 3,1% for "*at present, in the future, next five years, next year, thus weekend, early February, in 1997. 1982, 1990, 2015, last December, 2004, and 1987*"

As a writer on the articles on The Jakarta Post newspaper, Gun Gun Heryanto dominant using six (6) words each for a time before the utterance happens and when the utterance happens. The time when utterance happens represented by "*this year, today, this weekend and every five years*" next for a time before the utterance and represented by "*at present, in the future, next year, near, next five years*", Next for the time after the utterance three (3) times and represented by "*early February, after three years, last December*".

The following of temporal deixis shows at the example;

1) *Stage after stage of the 101 regional direct elections held on Feb. 15, 2017, will determine local leaders for the next five years*

From the sentence above, time deixis refers to distal term and the time shows far away from speaker because the article was written on October 27, 2016.

2) *Today, the mass media and social media have become spaces for the endless battle of shaping public opinion.*

"Today" refers for the proximal term or near from speaker and happens when the utterance was spoken

3) *Political tensions often become heated, even to the boiling point, as we observed in the Jakarta election earlier this year*

From the sentence above "this year" refers to proximal term and it shows that the time happens around the time the author points out.

4) *The 2018 regional elections will also be fierce, particularly in the three crucial provinces of West Java, Central Java and East Java, home to 48 percent of voters in the 2014 elections and probably likewise in 2019*

From the sentence above, there are three (3) times temporal deixis or time deixis appears on the year form and has reference to the distal form. Two years from the sentence happens before the utterance spoken is 2018 and 2019, then 2014 happened after the utterance.

Social Deixis

Social deixis is a concern to an aspect of a social situation by certain realities of the participant in the speech even occurs. From four articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper written by Gun Gun Heryanto year 2016- 2017, and the title are "*Evaluating use, abuse of public frequencies*" years 2016, "*Public rationality in simultaneous local elections*" years 2016, "*Sole candidates harm political parties*" years 2017, and "*Jokowi and political rivalries ahead of 2019 election*" years 2017. The researcher found and classified the four articles which show that social deixis on the articles.

Table 4. Types of Deictic Words on Social Deixis in the Articles

No	Social Deixis Words	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Media expert	1	1,8%
2	Players	1	1,8%
3	Owners	1	1,8%
4	Politicians	3	5,5%
5	Chairpersons	1	1,8%
6	Governments	5	9,9%
7	Commissioners	2	3,5%
8	Slaves	1	1,8%
9	Candidates	11	20%
10	advocate	1	1,8%
11	Rivals	1	1,8%

12	Committee	1	1,8%
13	Elite	6	10,9%
14	Public figure	1	1,8%
15	Religious leader	1	1,8%
16	Youth figures	1	1,8%
17	Middlemen	1	1,8%
18	Businessmen	1	1,8%
19	Noble	1	1,8%
20	Governor	1	1,8%
21	Regent	1	1,8%
22	Mayors	1	1,8%
23	Voters	2	3,5%
24	Party elite	1	1,8%
25	Former President	1	1,8%
26	President	2	3,5%
27	Party chairman	1	1,8%
28	Party leader	1	1,8%
29	The Ministers	1	1,8%
30	Institutions	1	1,8%
31	Cabinet members	1	1,8%

Table 4 has fifty-five (55) deictic expressions for social deixis. The dominant on social deixis represented by "*candidates*" for 20% and then followed by "*elites*" 10,9%, "*Governments*" for 9.9%, the next one is "*politicians*" for 5,5% then "*commissioners, mayors, voters and president*" for 3,5% and 1,8% by "*media expert, players, owners, chairperson, slaves, advocate, rivals, committee, public figure, religious leaders, youth figures, middleman, businessman, noble, governor, regent, mayor, party elite, former president, party chairman, party leader, the ministers, institution, and cabiner members.*"

The following of social deixis on the article are;

1) *Do not let middlemen and rotten businessmen and politicians take over power in the regions.*

The sentence above there are three kinds of social deixis. The first one is a "*middleman*". Someone called middleman when that person becomes a bride to meet one person to another one. He or she become someone who has a point for the meeting. The second one is "*businessman*" is people who run a business on the market and "*politicians*" are people who involved in the world of politics.

The Constitutional Court (MK) allowed sole candidates to contest the election for the posts of governor, regent, and mayor to respect the constitutional rights of voters.

For the "*governor, regent and mayor*" from the sentence above refers to someone who has a special position in the government and has a high position than voters. Voters are the citizen whose gives their voices to choose them.

2) *In this situation, the political system is dominated by a handful of elites whose purpose is to carry out their overt and covert agendas in the interest of their patrons who sit at the top of the hierarchy.*

Elites on this sentence refer to people who have a power and position higher than commons people.

3) *The maneuvering of elites, demonstrated by President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo, Gerindra Party chairman Prabowo Subianto, Democratic Party leader SBY and others, should be seen in the context of relational dialectics.*

In the sentence above, the author explains the "*elites*" people he refers to before as "*president, party chairman, and party leader*".

Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is also called text deixis is the words and phrases that indicate the relationship between an utterance and the prior discourse. Four articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper written by Gun Gun Heryanto on the period 2016-2017, and the title are "*Evaluating use, abuse of public frequencies*" years 2016. "*Public Rationality in Simultaneous Local Elections*" in the year 2016, "*Sole Candidates Harm Political Parties*" in 2017, and "*Jokowi and Political Rivalries Ahead of 2019 Election*" in 2017. The researcher found and classified the four articles that show discourse deixis in this table.

Table 4. Types of Deictic Words on Discourse Deixis in the Articles

No	Discourse Deictic Words	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	but also	3	13,7%
2	furthermore	3	13,7%
3	therefore	6	27,3%
4	however	7	31,8%
5	on the other hand	1	4,5%
6	meanwhile	2	9%

Table 4 contains twenty-two (22) deictic expressions for discourse or text deixis. The researcher found the dominant deictic word is "*however*" for 33,8%, followed by "*therefore*"

for 27.3% and 13,7% for "*but also and furthermore*", the next one is "*meanwhile*" for 9%, and last "*on the other hand*" for 4,5%. Discourse deixis used

by Gun Gun Heryanto in his articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper represented by "*however, but also, furthermore, therefore, on the other hand, meanwhile,*"

Here are some examples of discourse deixis:

1) *On the other hand, the poll committees should keep their impartiality intact. They need to be thorough, transparent, and consistent in explaining the rules of the game to all parties*

From the sentence above shows examples of words from discourse deixis "*on the other hand*" the meaning of that word is opposite of the initial speech components.

2) *However, their expressions of disappointment should be delivered through the appropriate channels according to the law and regulations.*

"*However*" from the sentence above is part of the discourse deixis example for utterance-initial usage.

3) *Jokowi, therefore, should seek to prevent his Cabinet members from engaging in pursuits of power. Furthermore, for an incumbent like him, accomplishing his targets is the best campaign strategy.*

"*Therefore*" from the sentence above is one of the examples for utterance-initial usage.

4) *In contemporary Indonesia, the media serves not only as a channel of information but also as an aspect of business and political power.*

"*But also*" from the sentence above is one of the examples of utterance-initial usage.

After being analyzed the occurrences of deixis type on the articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper written by Gun Gun Heryanto year 2016-2017, shown as follows:

Table 5. Types of Deictic used in articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper written by Gun Gun Heryanto

No	Types of Deixis	Frequency	Percentage
1	Personal Deixis	58	29,6%
2	Spatial Deixis	29	14,8%
3	Temporal Deixis	32	16,3%
4	Social Deixis	55	28,1%
5	Discourse deixis	22	11,2%
Total		196	100%

The table above shows clearly the dominant deixis used in articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper written by Gun Gun Heryanto period 2016-2017 first one is personal deixis 29,6%,

the second one is social deixis 28,1%, the next one is temporal deixis for 16,3% spatial deixis for 14,8% and the last one is discourse deixis has 11,2%.

CONCLUSION

The result of the study reveals the answers to the two research questions formulated in the study and the researcher draws the following conclusions. Deixis is an important field for learning to know the purpose and the meaning of references of the utterance from a speaker, by finding the types of deixis which are personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. While learning this subject can help the reader or listener to understand what the speaker means

The researcher found five types of deixis in the articles written by Gun Gun Heryanto in The Jakarta Post Newspaper, the researcher concludes that person deixis has three references. In the article written by Gun Gun Heryanto, the researcher just found two references, the first-person pronoun which has 10 deictic words, and third person pronoun which the most dominant reference is with 48 deictic words overall the percentage for personal deixis is 29,6%. Spatial deixis has three references first for the distal term with the most dominant reference with 17 deictic words, second for the proximal term has eleven (11) deictic words and for project term or specific location has 10 deictic words overall spatial deixis has a percentage of 14,8% for spatial deixis. Temporal deixis in the articles written by Gun Gun Heryanto in The Jakarta Post Newspaper the researcher found 16,3%. The frequency for social deixis on the articles contains 55 deictic words or 28,1% for the percentage and discourse deixis contains thirty-eight (38) deictic words or 11,2% for an overall percentage,

For the explanation above, personal deixis is the dominant deixis used by Gun Gun Heryanto in his articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper on the period 2016-2017 is personal deixis.

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