AN ANALYSIS OF DEICTIC EXPRESSION IN THE ARTICLE SELECTED FROM DETIKNEWS ABOUT KRAKATOA'S MOUNT DISASTER 2018

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Abstract

This research reports the findings of an investment study deixis in an article selected from DetikNews. The aims of this research was to determine the deictic expression contained in the selected article. The methodology used by the researchers is descriptive qualitative and uses content analysis to analyze deictic expressions in the article. These findings of research indicate are three types of deictic expressions found in articles selected from DetikNews, there are personal deixsis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Based on the results of the research, it can be found that knowing the deictic expression in the selected article, this will help all those who read the article, will have a better understanding and the points of the article will reach the audience.

Keywords: Deixis, DetikNews

INTRODUCTION

In global communication people communicate in expressing meaning the meaning in different contexts through forms of utterance or discourse. To determine a meaning, various kinds of linguistic expressions are not an easy thing to do. Because the reader or listener must be able to understand, comprehend and interpret the speaker's intentions, the intent or purpose of the writer.

In order to understand linguistic expression related to utterances. (Indah & Irini, 1983) states Deixis is one of the pragmatic studies. Deixis is a word whose meaning is not constant, its meaning can be changed based on the text. Deixis isn't something very familiar to begin with another people often use it in spoken or written form, but rarely of them knew what kind of term it was. As a student major in English, the term deixis is something general when studying semantics. Studying deixis means learning one aspect of natural language that requires such as references to find out at least who the speaker, the writer and the hearer or reader are, the place and the time of the utterances or discourse in which the deictic expression is used.

The research in this paper just focused on deictic expression, because it is significant to study deixis in language study. There are many words and deictic expression that depends on the situation, so it's easlly to understand.

Deixis

Deixis is one of study in pragmatic learn about the meaning a word. Setiakawanti & Susanti, (2019) states Deixis is one of pragmatics that is studied about point to something with language. According to Levinson (1983) in Viahapsari & Parmawati (2020) deixis is a word which its

reference always moves or changes depending on the contex to indicate person, place, time, social distinction, and role in discourse. Deixis is also very significant to learn English especially for us who are learning English as a second language, some people often have difficult understanding the intent of the speaker. By learning deixis will be easy for us to communication with another people using context. Deixis is an significant part of learning language English especially those which are more significant for us when learning second language.

Based on (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013) as cited in (Setiakawanti & Susanti, 2019), deixis in a phenomenon where the meaning of certain words and pharases in speech require contextual information. Words or pharases the require contextual information. Words or pharases that contextual information for taxation are deictic, and so on. Deixis is a product of the way language is coded, features the context of speech and thus also involves the way of interpretation sppech or es depands on analyzing the context of utterance. Deictic words help the listener to identification reference from to expression through spatialor relatin ships whit greeting situation.

Carron (1992: 129-130) as cited in (Miftah, 2016) show that deictic makers are used to designate what the speaker is talking about by placing this in a the reference system is determined by the greeting situation. He stated that there are three imporatant elements of reference system :
   a. The greeting participants are the first or person markers or second person (as pronoun: I, we, and you: possessive; verbal marker) gather a third person who designrts a non-participant.
   b. The place of speech refers to the position (here, or there) and the object (that, this), in general to distinguish the position of the speaker as the reference point is near from the speaker or far from the speaker.
   c. The Speech time acts as a basis for variety temporal landmarks are marked by all kind of adverbs of expression (now, next week, tomorrow, yesterday, etc.)

Types of deixis
   1) Person deixis
   In language, people deixis can also contain elements of other meanings such as the gender of the third person. Person deixis is the most important factor when communicating. Because someone's deixis encode thr participant's role in the speech program, such as speaker, receipent, and others. According to Yule (1996, P.9-10) as cited in (Sari, 2015) explain that peson deixis :
   a. First person, the first person deixis is referring to the speaker or both the speaker and the reference are grouped with the speaker stated in singular pronoun (I, me, my, mine, my self).
   b. Second person, the second person deixis is referring to the person or person identified as an address, such as (you, your, yourself, yourselves and yours).
   c. Third person, the third person deixis is referring to reference that is not identified as the speaker or address and usually implies to the gender that the utterance, such as (he, she, him her, himself, herself and they).

   2) Spatial deixis
   Spatial deixis is referring to how language denotes relationships between the locative expression and location or place deixis of the participants in the discourse. According to (Nasution, Setiadi, & Ilza, 2018) is a spatial deictic words that indicate relative

location to the speaker. The most basic spatial deictic words are adverbs, for example words here and there.

3) **Temporal deixis**

According to (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013) as cited in (Setiakawanti & Susanti, 2019), Temporal deixis or time deixis is a reference point, this point is the moment of speech when speaking or writing. Temporal deixis indicate the orientation or position of action and event in time. English and Persian have lexical words and pharases naturally maeked for temporal deixis example now, yesterday, then, today, tomorrow.

4) **Social deixis**

Cruse (2006, p. 166) as cited in (Nasution et al., 2018) stated social deictic is an expression that serves to show position reference on the social status scale and intimacy relative to the speaker. System of multiple languages too refer to grammar information about social identity or relationship participant in conversation or speech.

5) **Discourse deixis**

Levinson 1983 hal.62 as cited in (Kusumaningrum, 2016) discourse deixis is related to encodingreference to the parts that are in progress discourse where utterance (which include text directing expression). Discourse deixis somehow is often compared to anaphora. However the discourse deixis and the anaphora are very different because the discourse deixis lies in the pronouns which refers to linguistics expression or part of the discourse itself. While anaphora is located in a pronouns that refer to the same entity as the previous linguistics expression.

Deictic usage

According To Yule (1996, P.93) as cited in (Sari, 2015) there are some important differeces in using the term deictic. Shows that deictic expressioncan used in one or more of three different ways, they are gestural used, symbolic usage and anaphoric usage.

1) **Gestural used**

Gestural term is the point deictic gestural in which it can be interpreted by someone hysical monitoring aspects of the speech program.

2) **Symbolic usage**

Symbolic usage is the term used of deictic expression in a symbolic deictic way can be interpreted by knowing specific aspects of the speech program, whether this knowledge originated current perception or not.

3) **Anaphoric usage**

Anaphoric usage is the utilization of anaphoric way can be interpreted by kowing whether the pharase is co-referential with other other parts of the same discourse that is co-referential with with anaphoric used of expression, which can be see in the sentence.

DetikNews

According to (Rumata, n.d.) detiknews is a pionner of online media in Indonesia., which was founded in 1997. Detiknews was initiated by journalist Budiono Darsono and several other journalist colleagues who joined the agranet multicitra siberkom web management company that has existed since early 1990s. in 2011, media mogul chairul tanjung-owner of para group

(Trans Tv, Trans 7, Transvision)- acquired detiknews worth 60 million usd or equivalent Rp. 540 (RepublicPos Online, 2016).

Detik.com has a variety of channels including DetikNews, Detik Finance, Detik Hot, Detik Sport, Detik-Net, Detik Travel, Detik Oto, Detik Health, Detik Food And Wollipop. With this popularity, detik.com has become one of the online media as the main reference sources for presenting information especially internet users in Indonesia.

METHOD

Cresswell (2014:20) as cited in (Nafisah & Wardani, 2019) the categorize research used is Descriptive Qualitative research. The approach used in this research is an inquiry strategy in which the researcher carefully investigates a program, events, activities, processes and groups of individuals. The data has been analyze and its findings are in the form of description, instead number. Descriptive research determines and reports this. This research means it occurs naturally, does not have control over these condition and situation, and can just measure what already exists.

This categorize Qualitative research is content analysis applied to written or visual material. According to Ary Et Al (2002: 29) as cited in (Miftah, 2016)content analysis is about analyzing and conversational material being studied about humans, and material that might be recorded by the public. The research procedure is to find descriptive data in the form written data as a result of analyzing the contents of the documents used for certain texts such as text in articles selected from DetikNews.

The data source of this research is the articles selected from DetikNews. Data collected was obtained from documentation is then analyzed to meet data on the problem. Throught techniques data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verifying. To do this, after data collected, data reduction is done by classifying, pointing, throws irrelevant data, and arranges data. All data at that time presented in the narrative, and the conclusion drawn.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

As a final in this research it was shown that in the newspaper article Detiknews, the researchers found three types of deixis, namely personal deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. The results of research that have been done by researchers can be seen by knowing the deictic expression in the articles that have been selected, by doing this analysis will make it easier for everyone to read the article, everyone will better understand and find the points contained in the article will get to readers.

Table 1.
Type of deixis in article Detiknews

No	Type deixis	Total
1	Personal deixis	2
2	Temporal deixis	1
3	Spatial deixis	3
4	Discourse deixis	-

5	Social deixis	-

Table 1 show the number and use of deixis in the Detiknews article use of personal deixis is two times, temporal deixis is one times and spatial deixis is three times.

Discussion

To apply the theory related to deictic expression, it will be presented some data taken from the article *"ESDM akan Pasang Dua Alat Seismograf di Sekitar Gunung Anak Krakatau"* from *DetikNews* (Friday 28th of December 2018) as source of the data.

1. *Pemasangan itu untuk mengganti seismograf* yang *sudah rusak saat letusan Gunung Anak Krakatau.*
   Deictic Expression : *Yang*
   Yang is demonstrative pronoun. It can be called spatial deixis. To know the reference, we have to read the whole text. After reading the whole text, we found out that it refers to the broken seismograph in eruption of the volcano.

2. *Sebelum kejadian letusan anak Gunung Anak Karakatau* kemarin*, dipasang tiga seismograf di Gunung Anak Krakatau.*
   Deictic Expression : *Kemarin*
   Kemarin is temporal deixis. To know the reference, we have to read the whole text. After reading the whole text, we found out that it refers to the previous installation of seismograph around mount Krakatoa.

3. *"(Seismograf) di Anak Krakatau itu pasti kena letusan. Pasti mati itu seismograf. Makanya ada alat di Setung.* Pas *agak tenang, Setung nggak berguna karena kejauhan,"* ucap plt Ketua PVMBG Antonius Ratdomopurbo.
   Deictic Expression : *Pas*
   The deictic word in the text, *Pas* belongs to spatial deixis. To know the reference, we have to read the whole text. After reading the whole text, we found out that *Pas* refers to a condition where Anak Krakatoa isn't in a close call situation.

4. Belum ada *kepastian kapan pemasangan dilakukan.*
   Deictic Expression : *Belum ada*
   Belum ada is demonstrative adverbs. It can be called spatial deixis. To know the reference, we have to read the whole text. After reading the whole text, we found out that it refers to seismograph installation in mount Krakatoa, but it was in uncertain context because unpredictable condition of weather and mount Anak Krakatoa itself.

5. *"Kalau situasinya sudah agak sedikit tenang, mungkin* kita *bisa mendarat di Pulau Panjang dan di Pulau Rakata karena* mereka *masuk di dalam radius 5 km (zona bahaya),"* ucap Kepala Badan Geologi Kementerian ESDM, Rudy Suhendar.
   Deictic Expression : *Kita, mereka*
   Kita as the first plural personal pronoun. It refers to *Kepala Badan Geologi Kementrian ESDM,* Rudy Suhendar and his team. The deictic word *mereka* has anaphorical usage that is the referent comes before the deictic word. In the text, *mereka* refers to Mr. Suhendar's team in installing seismograph in dangerous zone of mount Anak Krakatoa.

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CONCLUSION

Understanding and learning the deixis is very significant in learning semantics. The term deixis is commonly used when learning semantics for students majoring in English. When learning deixis means learning one aspects natural language that requires such as references to find out at least who the speaker, listener, writer, and reader is, where and when to speak or convey the term deictic expression that is being used. By applying theory of deictic expression or deictic expression terms article analysis, it can be concluded that most utterances or sentences is in the article contained deictic expression. Therefore, by understanding deixis in article, this would help us to understand the article better and valid.

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