CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains of the points: Background of the study; Statements of the problem; Objectives of the Study; Significances of the Study; Scope and Limitation; the Assumption; and Operational Definition.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is an art and a skill in a communication (Tarigan: 2008, p. 6). It is used by people to communicate each others for the aims to convey a message. The message represents thoughts and feelings. Through the thoughts and feelings, humans share their knowledge, beliefs, opinions, inspirationsand so forth while the feeling represents the expressions such as happiness, sadness, pleasure, anger and so forth.Therefore, in order the message can be conveyed properly so the people should have good communication. To make good in a communication, people need an art and a skill in order to be able to send the message clearly and properly without any misunderstanding.

As a means of communication, language is able to be studied scientifically. The science used to study about language is called linguistics. Thus, linguistics is the scientific study of language. According toEffendi and Mu'in (2018) noted that linguistics was defined by scientific study of language. It consists of the rules or principles. As a study which learns about language, linguistics,systematically, is divided by several branches, those are phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

Pragmatics is the scientific study which learns about a meaning. The meaning of the language is based on the context of the speaker including the situation, the setting and the ending of the utterances. This can be described that to learn about language not only can be studied by semantics study that involves the context of grammar or word structure in the sentence, including the rules of structure or grammatical order but also based on external perspective. According to Effendi and Mu'in (2018), to understand the meaning of language need the knowledge from external perspective. An external perspective talks about things outside of the language, it is named as a context. Yule (1996: 3) in Isgoentiar (2012) defined pragmatics as contextual meaning study or the study of contextual meaning while Levinson (1983: 9) said that pragmatics is the study which is used to learn about the relationship between language and context which are the basic to an account of understanding.

According to Effendi & Mu'in (2018) argued that, "...the language is suitable the situation".It means that by recognizing situations including the time, place and condition of the speakers, it helps other people to interpret a language. An external meaning represents the invisible meaning that hides inside of the language. To find the invisible meaning of language, people learned it on pragmatic study. Yule (1996: 3) as cited in Valeika (2010, p. 7) stated that pragmatics is the study of speakers' meaning. It discusses about an intention and interpretation of the speaker's meaning. It is clear that by studying about pragmatics people can find an unwritten or unsaid meaning. It deals with the

analysis what people means by their utterances and what the meaning of their words, phrases, or sentences that might only know by themselves.

Pragmatically, communications clearly depend on not only identifying a meaning but more than that it intends to know what the speakers' intentions by their utterances. According to Li (2018) stated that, "Communication is about intentions and inferences". The arguing of Li indicates that to succeed in communication is not only when the addressee recognizes the speakers' meaning but when the addressee can infer the speakers' meaning, a successful in communication is if the listener understand and do something what the speaker's intentions. The speaker's intention is sent by the message through words, phrase, or sentences in terms of utterances are as a means to express what is in someone's mind to generate a reaction or a response from the listeners.

To determine senses of human utterancein the process of communication, which involves the speakers and the addressee, is not a simple task. In daily life, a people communicates anywhere, whether in the office, at home, at school, in a hospital, on the road, on the market, and so forth. In the series of words of their utterances they always involve words like *I, you, we, they, she, he, it* as subject on their sentences. They also use adverbs of place such as *here* or *there*; *this* or *that*, *these* or *those*, adverbs of time such as *now* or *then*, *yesterday* or *tomorrow*, in building sentences or utterances. All the mentioned words are the deictic expressions words. The deictic expression words are the words that the meaning can be change based on the situation. Indeed, the meaning of the word*I*, for example, means *"saya"* in Bahasa, but who *"saya"* is, that depends on the

context. The word *I* could means Ani if the speaker is Ani, but in other hand the word *I* could mean Ana if the speaker is Ana. The meaning of this word is not permanent. All of the meaning can be changed depends on the settings of the speakers based on time, place, person, culture or social event namely deictic expression or deixis. Jayasudarma (1994: 59) as cited in Miftah (2016) noted that, "A word is said to be deixis if reference moving or changing, depending on the time and place of the word spoken".

Further more, in daily communication, people also often use the words *now, then, tomorrow,* and *yesterday*. All of those words are also called the deictic expression words. All the mentioned words are the words that have the meaning that can be changed based on the situation. For example, a word *now*. *Now* is the time which happens in the moment of speaking, but when *now* exactly happen? It could happen at Monday, it could happen at January 2019 or when? That is the researcher means that all those words have unfix meaning. The word that has unfix meaning, that can be changed based on the context is called deictic expression words. According to Jayasudarma (1994: 59) as cited on Miftah (2016) said that the grammatical of deixis strongly linked to the characteristics of the speech or utterances interpretation. Thus, grammar (grammatical) and deixis have a link. It is clearly seen in the direct and indirect speech. For example, a direct speech model of conversation, Tina said, *"I am going to go to Surabaya tomorrow."* Then, that sentence changes into indirect speech becomes: *Tina said that she is going to Surabaya then*. The changing is the move from the deictic person*"I"* becomes *"she"*, and the temporal deixis *"tomorrow"* becomes *"then"*.

Even though the moving only on the reference not in the types of deixis, but it is proven that grammatically a term deictic expression involves the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used.

Then, the features of deictic expressions, according to Levinson (1983: 62) as cited in Miftah (2016) can be categorized into three traditional categories, i.e person deixis, place deixis, and temporal deixis. Furthermore, knowing the time, place, the speakers and the addressee, it will lead the distance of temporal and spatial deixis what is close into the speaker or nearest to the speaker or not. The proximal is nearest to the speaker and the distal is far away to the speaker.

In daily communication either oral or written, people often use deictic expression, but most of them do not know what deictic expression is. It could be assumed that they do not know about deictic expressions is caused of the lack information, experience or knowledge about it. Indeed, deictic expression is an unfamiliar material or subject that cannot be found in senior high school subject or in the early semester of collage, but it can be learnt in the last semester of the collage. Actually people know or not about deictic expression is not a problem, but if the people does not use it will become a problem. Please check the following example of the utterance:*"Why do you call me?"*. Inside of this sentence consist of deictic expression *"you"* and *"me"*. When the words *"you"* and *"me"*removed, then the sentence becomes *"Why do call?"*, so this sentence will become imperfect which will cause misunderstanding between the speaker and the hearer. But it is different if the people do not know what deictic expression is; they are still able to convey their message to the hearer.

The research focuses to analyze the deictic expressions or deixis words in a speech. A speech is a form of communication by using spoken language which delivers to a large number of people (Munir, 2014). The researcher chose the speech that is conveyed by Joko Widodo. JokoWidodo is a number one person in Republic Indonesia. He is a president of Republic Indonesia. The speech has been conducted in Bali at Annual Meetings 2018 of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank Group 2018. The reason choosing the Joko Widodo's speech of is because he is a trending topic person throughout 2018. His speaking ability was be doubted by many people or societies (Tribun, 2018 and News.Detik.com, 2014). Thus, his speech in English will be the material to be analyzed which focuses on his using deictic expression words.

The analysis of the types deictic expressions aims to add the collection of information and deep analysis about deictic expressions to complete the study about linguistics pragmatics study which has limited discussion at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo. By using the title of *"An Analysis of Deictic Expressions in Joko Widodo's Speech at Annual Meetings 2018 of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank Group in Bali"* the research is conducted.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

The background of the study leads the researcher to formulate problems by a question related to the analysis of deictic expressions in Joko Widodo's speech at Annual Meetings 2018 of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank Group in Bali:

What are the types of deictic expressions in Joko Widodo's speech at Annual Meetings 2018 of the Boards of Governors of theIMF and the World Bank Group in Bali?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is to answer the statement of the problem, which detail explanations will be conveyed below:

To describe the types of deictic expressions in JokoWidodo's speech at Annual Meetings 2018 of the Boards of Governors of theIMF and the World Bank Group in Bali.

1.4 Significances of the Study

The significant of the study is expected to give benefits, contributions, and advantages to all the parties. The significances are provided for:

1. **Students of STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo:**

The student is a leaner. As a leaner, the student prefers learns manythings. This research may give the additional information, knowledge and experience to be the qualified students which have rich knowledge, experience, and information to be meaningful in study and life. By this research, the students gain a new color for their idea to create the analysis for the final assignment of thesis. The students have a choice to conduct the research, not only by using the topic in the teaching learning method as the main field of study which prepare as a teacher, but more than that students have to own the sense of curiosity towards sciences especially in pragmatics study.

2. Lecturers:

The lecture is a teacher who is the source of an information, knowledge and experience for the students. The analysis of deictic expressions will complete the knowledge and experience in guiding the students to share wide information and experience to them. This study also expect to add information, ideas, knowledge and strategies for lecturers who want to improve their quality to become qualified teacher that has high knowledge able and professional skills especially in deictic expression subject..

3. Other Researchers:

The researcher is a doer who conducting the research. The biggest benefit of a research is actually for the researcher herself. By examining, researchers do several processes, starting from the first step: reading, looking for references, observing, analyzing, giving opinions, and presenting reports. Then by editing several times to get perfect finding, the researcher can explore their ability become a high thinker, so this research can be enjoyed by readers, students, lecturers or even other researcher. By doing those process gives the big benefits for the researcher to have high thinking skill and experienced people.

1.5 The Assumption

This researcher assumes that there are types of deictic expression in Joko Widodo's speech at Annual Meetings 2018 of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank Group in Bali, 2018. Then, from the three types of deictic expressions will show what a type of deictic expression will appear most in that speech.

1.6 Scope and Limitation

This research has the scope on analyzing the types of deictic expressions in JokoWidodo's speech at Annual Meetings 2018 of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank Group in Bali, including the explanation of all deixis types. The three types of deictic expressions found will lead to show what a type of deictic expression appears most in Joko Widodo's speech.

The limitations of this research are things that have no relationship with deictic expressions descriptions, for example such as pronunciation and other things that is not related to the topic. Then, the complete explanations will describe to the following chapter.

1.7 Operational Definition

To make clear and equate thoughts about the points to be discussed, the definitions of the key words contained in the subject will be explained below:

1.7.1   Deictic expressionsin this research are the words that usually call pronoun such as *I, you, we, she, he, it*; the deictic expressions are also called the words that refers to time such as *now* and *then*; the deictic expressions are also called as the words that are usually called adverb of place such as *here* and *there*which all words have unfixed meanings. Unfixed meaning here indicates that the meaning can be changed based on the setting of speakers and hearers. For example a word *"I"*, could mean Ana if the speaker is Ana. *"I"*could be Betty if the speaker is Betty and so on.

1.7.2   Speech is a speaking activity in a public which has aims to convey ideas, beliefs or statements of an essential matter to discussed, which usually convey

by leaders of the company, government, the principles or the particular people who has a power to convey their ideas.