

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter discussed about the finding of the research including the discussions. The finding is to answer the question on the statement of the problem, that is: What are types 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 discussion is to describe, to interpret, to analyze the finding of the research as details based on the expert theories principles. The explanations were described by using descriptive qualitative method completed by descriptions, argumentations and reasons of the original thought by the researcher.

4.1 Finding of the Research

The researcher found three types 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 by using the Yule (1983) and Levinson (1996) theories. All types of deictic expressions are person deictic, spatial deictic, and temporal deictic expressions.

4.1.1 Person Deictic Expressions

The first finding, the researcher found person deictic expressions in Joko Widodo's speech as many as 47 times from the total used as many as 135 times. It is equal with 35% in percentage. The person deictic expressions are the words that are usually called pronouns, they appear in the forms of personal pronoun words such as: *we, it, they, I, and you*; personal pronoun as object including: *me, you, and us*. The possessive adjectives consist of words like: *me* and *our* while the

reflexive pronouns consist of words: *themselves* and *ourselves*. All the person deictic expressions in Joko Widodo's speech script can be seen to the following table.

Table 4.1 All Person Deictic Expressions in Joko Widodo's Speech Script
Based on Pronouns Used

Personal Pronoun as Subject	Personal Pronoun as Object	Possessive Adjective	Reflexive Pronoun
We (13)	Me (3)	My (1)	Themselves (1)
It (8)	You (3)	Our (3)	Ourselves (1)
They (3)	Us (4)		
I (4)			
You (1)			

Then, in the following table, the researcher will show all words which are categorized as person deictic expressions used in Joko Widodo's speech script. The researcher will divide the person deictic based on the positions of the person in the conversation those are: is the speaker the first speaker? Is the speaker the second person or the third person? It means if the person is the first speaker, it can be said that the person is an active speaker. If the person is the third person, so the person is the third speaker or passive speakers. The active speaker is a first person that speaks or convey the message in the conversation or the person that dominate the conversation, while the hearers are the second active person who listen the speaker in the conversation, while the third person is the person that are talked or a passive person in the conversation.

Table 4.2 The Person Deictic Expressions Based on The Position of the Person in the Conversation

No.	First Person (active speaker)		Second Person (active hearer)		Third Person (passive person)	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1	I, My, Me	-	-	You	It	-
2	-	We, us, our, ourselves	-	-	-	They, them, themselves

4.1.2 Temporal Deictic Expression

The second finding found in Joko Widodo's speech is the temporal deictic expression. Temporal deictic is a word that refers to time. It is used to explain when the event happens. Joko Widodo used the temporal deictic as many as 81 times from the total deictic as many as 135 times. 60% of deictic expression is occupied by the temporal deictic. The temporal deictic words appear in the form of *adverbial words* or *adverb of time*, *verb forms* and *auxiliary verbs*. The adverbial words that contain of temporal deictic elements appear in the phrases such as: *ten years ago*, *five days ago*, *ten years ago* which explain about past time, while the words: *then*, *after ten years*, *next year* explain about the future time.

Furthermore, temporal deictic also can be known through the verbs. It can be separated with the tenses. The verbs which consist of temporal deictic such as: *shows*, *allow*, *have to*, *have*, *seems*, *describe*, *forget*, *sits*, *believe*, *remain*, *let*, *depend on*, *hope*, *aims*, *shadows* that explain about present time; then the phrases: *is enjoying*, *are experiencing* are also categorized as temporal deictic of the present progressive tense; *became*, *faced*, *required*, *made (the simple past)*; *has*

saved, have given, has also polluted, has increased, has come, have failed, have entered explain about something happened in the past and still happens in the present time namely the present perfect tense.

Besides being able to be marked by adverbial words and verbs, temporal deictic also can be analyzed based on the auxiliary verb which is used in the sentences or utterances. The auxiliary verbs used in Joko Widodo's speech are: *is, are, does, can, will* which indicate the present time, and the words: *was, could* indicate the past time. It is clear that temporal deictic can be known by adverbial words, verbs and auxiliary verbs which will indicate that the sentences happen in the present, past or future. All the temporal deictic expressions in Joko Widodo's speech script in which all the temporal deictic expressions appear in the forms of the adverb of time and tenses can be seen to the following table.

Table 4.3 All Temporal Deictic Expression Words

The Adverbs of Time	The Verbs	The Auxiliary Verbs
Ten years ago, five days ago, ten years ago; then, after ten years, next year	Shows, allow, have to, have, seems, describe, forget, sits, believe, remain, let, depend on, hope, aims, shadows; Is enjoying, are experiencing; became, faced, required, made; has saved, have given, has also polluted, has increased, has come, have failed, have entered	Is, are, does, can, will, was. Could

According to experts, the temporal deictic expressions are divided by two namely proximal and distal deictic. The proximal deictic tells about the time that happen near to the speaker and the hearer; while the distal deictic indicates that the distance is far away. The tenses that are categorized as temporal deictic expressions are the simple present tense and the present progressive tense; while the distal deictic expressions are signed by the simple past tense and the simple future tense. The proximal informs about the real time or the recent time. It can be signed by the adverbial words, the verb forms or auxiliary verbs which include the simple present and the present progressive. While the distal is to explain the time that is far away from the speakers which are signed by the adverbial words, verb forms, and auxiliary verbs which contain of the simple past tense or the present perfect tense.

The one of the basic types of temporal deixis in English is in the choice of verb tense. Besides that, the time is categorized by two: proximal and distal. Proximal is current time (the present tense or the present progressive tense), while the distal is the time in the past or in the future. In the distal expression then applies to past time relative to the speakers present time. While the proximal is the opposite to the distal. The classifying temporal deictic in proximal and distal can be found in the following table.

Table 4.4 Proximal and Distal Deictic Expressions in Joko Widodo's Speech

Proximal Deictic	Distal Deictic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Simple Present: Shows, allow, have to, have, seems, describe, forget, sits, believe, remain, let, depend on, hope, aims, shadows, Is, are, does, can, will ➤ The Present Progressive Tense: Is enjoying, are experiencing. ➤ The Present Perfect Tense: Has saved, have given, has also polluted, has increased, has come, have failed, have entered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Simple Past Tense: Ten years ago, five days ago, ten years ago; became, faced, required, made, was, could ➤ The Simple Future Then, after ten years, next year

4.1.3 Spatial Deictic Expression

The spatial deictic expressions were also found in Joko Widodo's speech which was appeared in the words: *this, that and those* as many as 7 times or it can be calculated as many as 5% in percentages. It means that the spatial deictic expression is placed on the last number of deictic expressions in all of type deictic expression in Joko Widodo's speech. The spatial deictic also has proximal and distal deictic which explains about the distances of the speakers and the hearers are closer or not. Inside of the proximal deictic consists of the word: *this* and the distal consist of the words: *that* and *those*.

Furthermore, a word *this* is also called proximal spatial deictic. Proximal spatial deictic is to explain that the place is near with the speaker. The form *this* is the singular form and *these* for the plural one. Spatial deictic expression also entails whether something is near the speaker or not (*this* vs *that*). To know the

location's of the conversation if it is near or far will be defined by proximal and distal. Proximal is when the speaker takes a place closer with the hearer and the distal is when the speaker is far away with the hearer. According to Stapleton stated that the words which is categorized as proximal deictic expressions are *this* and *here*. They are to tell the distance of the hearer near to the speaker; while the words are categorized as distal deictic are *that* and *there*. They indicate far away to the speakers.

All of types 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 can be seen to the following table.

Table 4.5 All Types Deictic Expressions in Joko Widodo's Speech

NO/LN	Utterances	Types of Deictic expression			Remarks
		Ps.D	Sp.D	TD	
01/ 18	First First of all, on behalf of the Indonesian people, <i>let me</i> extend <i>my</i> sincere gratitude for the attention, support, and aid from the global community for the people in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) province and Central Sulawesi province who <i>became</i> the victims of the quake and the tsunami. <i>This shows our</i> strong brotherhood,	3	1	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Me, my, our</i> (Ps.D) ➤ <i>Let, became, Shows</i> (TD) ➤ <i>This</i> (Sp.D)

	brotherhood for humanity and brotherhood to overcome the problems together.				
02/23	Ladies and Gentlemen, Ten years ago, we faced the Global Financial Crisis. However, thanks to extraordinary fiscal and monetary policy measures, which required a big political courage, policy makers have saved the world from global depression which was just around the corner by then . Therefore, allow me to congratulate you on the success in tackling the Global Financial Crisis in 2008.	3	-	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ps.D: <i>We, you, me;</i> ➤ TD: <i>Ten years ago, faced, required, have saved, then, allow</i>
03/30	After ten years, we still have to remain vigilant against the escalating risks and in facing global uncertainty, just like what was conveyed by Madame Lagarde, that many problems continue to shadow global economy.	1	-	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ps.D: <i>We</i> ➤ TD: <i>After ten years, have to, was</i>

04/33	<p>The United States <i>is enjoying</i> a rapid growth, but many countries <i>are experiencing</i> weak or sluggish growth. Trade war <i>is</i> on the rise and technology innovation <i>has created</i> turbulence for many industries. Emerging countries <i>are</i> also <i>experiencing</i> a big market pressure. With many global economic problems at hand, suffice to say that ‘Winter <i>is Coming.</i>’</p>	-	-	5	<p>➤ TD: <i>is enjoying, are experiencing (2), is coming, has created</i></p>
05/38	<p>Ladies and gentlemen, <i>in the past few decades</i>, advanced economies <i>have encouraged</i> developing countries to open up <i>ourselves</i> and to take part in an open and free trade as well as in an open economy. Globalization and international economic openness <i>have brought</i> substantial benefits, both for developed countries and developing countries. Thanks to solidarity and aid from advanced</p>	1	-	4	<p>➤ Ps.D: <i>Ourselves</i></p> <p>➤ TD: <i>In the past few decades, have encouraged</i></p>

	countries, developing countries <i>are</i> able to give big contribution for global economic growth.				
06/45	However, relations among advanced countries <i>have</i> lately increasingly <i>been</i> like the ones in “the Game of Thrones.” Balance of power and alliance among advanced economics <i>seems</i> to be strained. Weak cooperation and coordination <i>have given</i> rise to a plethora of problems such as the drastic hike in crude oil price and also disruption in currency market experienced by developing countries	-	-	3	➤ TD: <i>Have been, seems, have given</i>
07/50	Ladies and Gentlemen, In the TV series “Game of Thrones”, a number of Great Houses and GreaFamilies <i>are</i> fiercely fighting each other to take control of the “the Iron Throne”. “Mother of Dragons” <i>themselves describe</i> the cycle of life.	1	-	2	➤ Ps.D: <i>Themselves;</i> ➤ TD: <i>Are, describe</i>

08/54	Power struggle between the “Great Houses” <i>is</i> like a big, revolving wheel. As the wheel revolves, one Great House <i>is</i> in glory, while the other House <i>is</i> facing difficulties, and afterwards, the other House emerges victorious by bringing down the other House.	-	-	3	➤ TD: <i>Is, is</i>
09/57	However, <i>they forget</i> , when <i>those</i> Great Houses <i>are</i> busy fighting each other, <i>they are</i> oblivious of a serious threat from the North, an Evil Winter, who <i>aims</i> to decimate and rule all over the world with ice and destruction. With the fear of <i>this</i> Evil Winter threat, <i>they are</i> finally aware that, <i>it does not</i> matter who <i>sits</i> on the “Iron Throne”.	4	2	7	➤ Ps.D: <i>They (3), it</i> ➤ TD: <i>Forget, are (3), aims</i> ➤ Pl.D: <i>Those, this</i>
10/61	What matters <i>is</i> a collective power to overthrow the Evil Winter to prevent global disasters from happening and to prevent the world from turning into a barren	1	-	1	➤ PD: <i>Us;</i> ➤ TD: <i>Is</i>

	and devastated land that brings misery for all of <i>us</i> .				
11/64	Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, <i>We are</i> in the face of the increasingly rising global threats. Climate change <i>has increased</i> the intensity of storms and typhoons from the United States to the Philippines. Plastic waste in seas all over the world <i>has also polluted</i> food supply <i>in many places</i> . <i>These</i> global threats - which have been growing rapidly - <i>can</i> be surmounted only if <i>we cooperate</i> .	2	2	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Person Deixis</i>:We, we; ➤ <i>Temporal Deixis</i>:Are, has increased, has polluted, can, cooperative ➤ <i>Spatial Deixis</i>:In many places, these
12/70	Only <i>five days ago</i> in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change or IPCC, the United Nations Secretary General Mr. Guterres <i>made</i> a renewed call for all of <i>us</i> that the time <i>has come</i> for <i>us</i> to take action in a massive scale to prevent global destruction due to climate change that <i>is</i> out of	5	-	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Person Deixis</i>:We, we, our, us, us; ➤ <i>Temporal Deixis</i>:Five days ago, made, has come, have to, have to

	control. We have to immediately boost annual investment globally by 400% for renewable energy. Therefore, we have to join hands to save our lives.				
13/75	Therefore, we have to ask ourselves: is it the right time for rivalry and competition? Once again, is it the right time for rivalry and competition? Or is it the right time for cooperation and collaboration? Are we too busy to compete and attack each other that we fail to be aware of big threats that shadows all of us ? Have we failed to be aware of the big threats faced by rich countries and poor countries alike? Big countries or small countries?	9	-	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Person Deixis</i>: We, ourselves, it, it, it, we, we, us, we; ➤ <i>Temporal Deixis</i>: Have to, is, is, is, are, shadows, have failed
14/81	Ladies and Gentlemen, next year, we will watch the Season Finale of “Game of Thrones”. I can predict how the story will end. I believe the story will end with a moral	3	-	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Person Deixis</i>: We, I, I; ➤ <i>Temporal Deixis</i>: Next year, will, can, will, believe, will,

	lesson that confrontation and disputes <i>will</i> bring suffering, not only for the losers, but also for the winners.				<i>will</i>
15/85	<i>It is</i> only when victory <i>is</i> celebrated and loss <i>is</i> lamented do both parties realize that the outcome of both triumph and loss in a war <i>will</i> remain the same, a devastated world.	1	-	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Person Deixis: <i>It</i>; ➤ Temporal Deixis: <i>Is</i>, <i>is</i>, <i>will</i>
16/87	<i>It is</i> pointless to celebrate triumph amidst destruction.	1	-	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Person Deixis: <i>It</i> ➤ Temporal Deixis: <i>Is</i>
17/88	<i>It is</i> pointless to become the biggest economic power amidst a sinking global economy.	1	-	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Person Deixis: <i>It</i>; ➤ Temporal Deixis: <i>is</i>
18/90	<i>Let me</i> reiterate that <i>we have entered</i> the final season in the fight over the global economic expansion replete with rivalry and competition. The situation <i>could</i> be worse than the global financial crisis <i>ten years ago</i> .	2	-	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Person Deixis: <i>Me</i>, <i>we</i>; ➤ Temporal Deixis: <i>Let</i>, <i>have entered</i>, <i>could</i>, <i>ten years ago</i>
19/93	<i>We depend on</i> all of <i>you</i> , global fiscal and monetary policy makers,	4	1	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Person Deixis: <i>We</i>, <i>you</i>, <i>I</i>, <i>you</i>;

	to maintain the global cooperation commitment. <i>I</i> fervently <i>hope</i> that <i>you will</i> contribute in urging world leaders to appropriately respond to <i>this</i> situation.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Temporal Deixis: <i>Depend on, hope, will contribute;</i> ➤ Spatial Deixis: <i>This</i>
20/96	Fiscal and monetary policies that <i>are</i> able to cushion against the impacts of the global trade, technology disruption, and market uncertainty, <i>are</i> needed.	-	-	2	Temporal deixis: <i>Are, are</i>
21/98	<i>It is</i> also <i>my</i> hope that <i>these</i> Annual Meetings <i>can</i> be productive. <i>I hope</i> all of <i>you can</i> absorb the energy from and be inspired by natural beauty in Bali and Indonesia, to produce clarity in heart and mind in improving the global condition of global finance for the sake of <i>our</i> common good.	5	1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Person deixis: <i>It, I, you, our; my, I</i> ➤ Temporal deixis: <i>Is, hope, can, can</i>
	Total Deixis	47	7	81	

Note:

LN : Line of Speech Text

Ps.D : Person Deixis/Person Deictic Expression

Sp.D : Spatial Deixis/Place Deixis

TD : Temporal Deixis/Time Deixis

The table 4.5 tells that the total numbers of deictic expression used in Joko Widodo's speech are 135 deictic expression words which consist of person deictic expression words are 47 times; spatial deictic expression words used are 7 times and the temporal deictic expressions are 81 times. These total number equals will be provided by percentages model by using the formulas below.

The formula:
$$\% = \frac{\sum x}{\sum N} \times 100\%$$
 $\sum x$ = The total numbers of deixis
 $\sum N$ = The total number of all

The results are:

$$\text{Person Deixis} = 35\% = \frac{47}{135} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Temporal Deixis} = 60\% = \frac{81}{135} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Spatial Deixis} = 5\% = \frac{7}{135} \times 100\%$$

The percentages of the usage of all types deixis can be seen by the following chart.

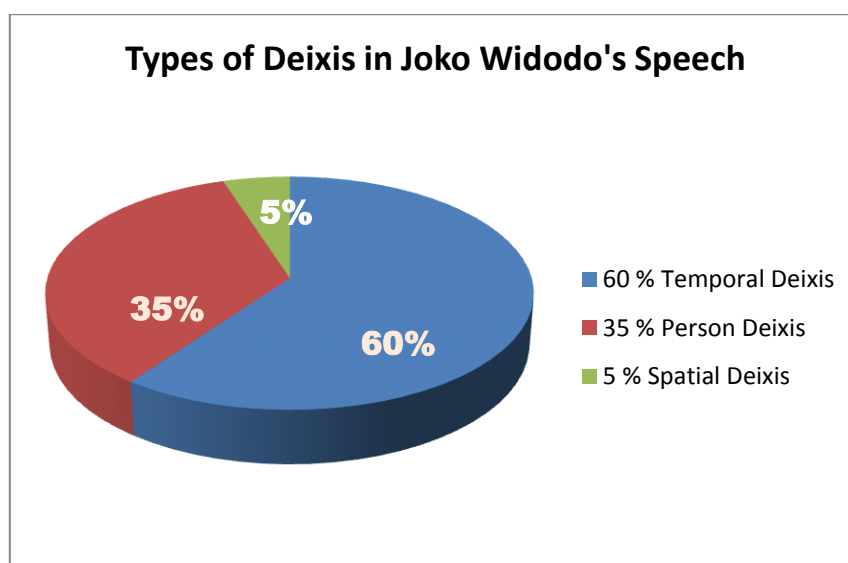


Figure 4.1 The Percentage Diagram of Deictic Expressions Used in Joko Widodo's Speech

4.4 Discussions

The researcher has found three types of deictic expressions in Joko Widodo's speech. Joko Widodo used the deictic expressions in his speech either he knows or not. This finding is a proof that deictic expressions not only exist in the daily communication but also exists in the public communication like a speech and exist in the advertisement and in the movie script such as exist in the previous study of this research. The researcher found three types 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 deictic expression words or deixis words appear in the form of pronoun and modifier including adverbs of time and adverbs of place and all those are categorized as person deictic, spatial deictic and temporal deictic expression.

The researcher analyzed the Joko Widodo's speech script started from the 18th line because since the 1st line the researcher did not find the person deictic, temporal deictic and spatial deictic expressions. The researcher analyzed 23 data at the speech which consist of 102 lines to be checked. The data are the statements of Joko Widodo during conducting the speech. The speech itself is the spoken activity that involving audiences as the second person while Joko Widodo is the first person. According to Mufiah & Rahman (2018) noted that a speech is the oral activity or speaking activity or formal talk which is conducted in a public accomplished by a leader to deliver an outline about things or events that is essential and should be discussed. Through the speech, the researcher found three types of deictic expressions.

Semantically in line 18 until line 23 the researcher found person deictic expressions *me*, *my* and *our*. Lyons (1977:636) pointed that a deictic expression is meant *pointing* or *indicating* that refers to personal pronoun words. This means that the words *me* is called deictic expression because it is a pronoun especially personal pronoun as object. The word “me” is also categorized as an active speaker or the first person in the conversation. In this case the first person is Joko Widodo.

Then, the following person deictic expressions found in line 18 until 22. They are “my” and “our”. They are categorized as person deictic expressions because they are the family of pronouns. According to Levinson (1983:54) in Sari (2015) wrote that the words or phrases that require contextual information to convey meaning are deictics, for example “English Pronouns” are deictics. In English pronouns consist of personal pronouns, possessive adjective and reflexive pronoun (Azar, 1999); and the words “my” and “our” are categorized as deictic elements because they are the part of possessive adjective in which are the part of pronouns. The word “my” is the possessive adjective of person deictic “I”. Yule (1996: 10) in Isgoentiar (2012) stated that the person deictic consist of first singular person, that is “I”. the word “our” is also called person deictic expression. The distinction is only that “our” is the first plural speaker.

Pragmatically the deictic expressio had a meaning in which the meaning is not clear. Because the truth who is “I”, “my”, “me” and so forth are unclear without knowing who the speaker is. To interpret who the speaker is people must know the context. In this speech, the word “I, my, and me” represent Joko Widodo, while the word “you, your” are the audience.

The researcher found that the use of deictic expressions in a speech has the different number with the deictic inside of the advertisement and movie scripts. Both consist of at least three types of deictic expressions; while the differences between them are that the use of temporal deictic in a speech has the highest number of frequencies compared to person deictic and spatial deictic. The use of deictic in the advertisement showed that the person deictic occupies the highest number than spatial deictic and temporal deictic. Furthermore, the use of person deictic expressions inside in the movie script has the most number.

The researcher also draws the comparison among the using of deictic in a speech, advertisement and movie script by a chart below.

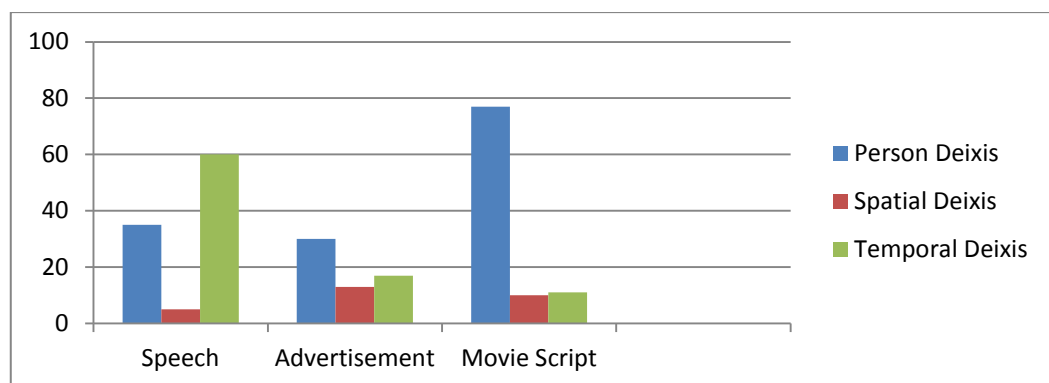


Figure 4.2 The Use of Deixis in a Speech, an Advertisement and in a Movie Script

During the process of analyzing the deictic expressions inside of Joko Widodo's speech, the researcher can interpret that the deictic expression always appears in a communication because it is the important element in building a sentence or an utterance. It is the main unsure in building a sentence or an utterance. In every building sentences or utterances, people always involves the unsure such as pronouns in which they usually have the function as a subject or an

object. People also involve adverbial time to explain when the conversation happens, or adverbial place to tell where the accident takes places.

The person deictic *I* in a speech only represent Joko Widodo and the person deictic *you* represents the audiences. Furthermore, the person deixis *I* in an advertisement represents the advertiser, while the person deictic you represent the people or the candidates of buyers. Meanwhile the person deictic in a movie script has various meaning depend on the situation. Sometimes *I* represent Jack, but sometime *I* represent other people, and so do the person deictic *you*. That is why deictic is the words that have unfix meaning, because it can change based on the situation and the condition, or in other word it depends on the context.

The deictic expressions also exist in Joko Widodo's utterances whether he is aware of the existence of the deictic or not. The researcher does not know if the Joko Widodo knows or not about the deictic. But, even though Joko Widodo does not know about the deictic, it is not problem because he is still able to convey his messages clearly to the audience. But if Joko Widodo does not use the deictic, it will become a problem, because it is going to inflict a matter, the utterances will become imperfect and it will cause misunderstanding between the speakers and the hearers, so he will fail to share his meaning.

The researcher will give the example what the effects or what will happen if the Joko Widodo does not use the deictic expressions. It will be exemplified by the researcher to the line 18. The researcher will delete the person deictic expressions in line 18; so the utterances become: "*...let ___ extend ___ sincere gratitude for the attention, support, and aid from the global community for the people in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) province and Central Sulawesi province*

who became the victims of the quake and the tsunami.” The blank underlined spaces are the spot of person deictic expressions which are deleted. After the person deictic expression words are deleted, then that sentence becomes imperfect either in grammatical or the meaning. In his utterances, Joko Widodo would like to say or appreciate for the attention, support, and aid from the global community to the people in NTB province and Central Sulawesi province who became the victims of the quake and the tsunami. Then, the grammatical of the sentence will not be perfect any more, the sentences change to be the groups of words whose the meaning inflicts misunderstanding. So, it is clear that the usage of the deictic expression is very important to succeed in a communication.

Then, the researcher will table all deictic expressions in table 4.4 that exist in Joko Widodo’s speech in order the readers can check all deictic directly, so that the readers can immediately check the truth about each deictic that the person deictic consist of singular plural pronouns, temporal deictic includes of tenses, verbs, and time adverbials; spatial deictic consist of place adverbial and demonstrative words.

Table 4.6 All Deictic Expression Words in Joko Widodo’s Speech

Person Deictic	Temporal Deictic	Spatial Deictic
I, me, my, you, we, us, our, ourselves, they, themselves,	Let, became, shows, faced, required, allow, have to, seems, describe, forget, aims, sits, cooperates, made, shadows, believe, depend on, hope; Was, are, is, does, can, will, could; Have saved, have encouraged, have brought, heve been, have given, has	This These Those In many place

	<p>increased, has polluted, has come, have failed, have entered; Ten years ago, after ten years, in the past few decades, five days ago, next year; then</p>	
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The researcher would like to show how to identify the deictic elements in a sentence or in an utterance. The deictic elements can be identified by the meaning. The words that have deictic elements are the words that have the fix meaning, but if the words have the fix in meaning, so the words or phrases are not mentioned as the deictic. The easy way to check how the person deictic works, please pay attention to the example, Teacher said, “Is Arif your elder brother?”; the student answer, “Yes, he is”; The teacher asked, “Is he a teacher?”; The student answered, “No, he is not.” When the teacher mentions *Arif* by his original name, the word “Arif” is not person deictic, but when the teacher mentions Arif by the pronoun “he”, so the word “he” is called as person deixis. The word “Arif” explain clearly that the person is “Arif”, but the word “he” can represent everyone which the meaning or who the intended person depends on the context set by the speaker and the hearer.

The deictic expression also appears the word that refers to time. It represents the adverb of time and verbs. The two elements either adverb of time and verb forms are the elements which consist of tense, that can be used to know if the utterances or sentences happen in the present, past or future. The words that can be categorized as time deictic or temporal deictic are the words that can answer the question “when”, for example: The teacher asked, “Arif, when do you

finish this homework?"; The student answered, "Tomorrow morning". Then, The teacher asked, "All right. What time?", then the student answered, "At 10.00 a.m". The answer "tomorrow morning" is the phrases that consist of temporal deictic, but the phrase "at 10.00 a.m" is not the temporal deictic. Both of them, either "tomorrow morning" and "at 10.00 a.m." are the adverb of time, but not all of them are categorized as temporal deictic. The phrase "tomorrow morning" is not clear in meaning but the second phrase "at 10.00 a.m." is clear in meaning, that the student will finish his homework at 10.00 a.m.

The spatial deictic appears in the words "here" and "there"; "this" and "there". These words are the words that are used to answer the question "where". For example, The teacher asked, "Arif, where are you?", then the student answered, "I am here sir!"; The teacher asked again, "Are you in the class?", then the student answer, "No, I am in the library. I am behind you." The word "here" indicates spatial deictic, while the phrase "in the library" is not. Both of them are to answer the question "where" but not all of them are categorized as spatial deictic. It means that the spatial deictic is a word or phrase that can refers to place or adverb of place but not all of the adverb of place is called spatial deictic. The meaning of a word "here" is only known by the speaker, but the phrase "in the library" is a clear information which clearly known by the hearer.

They are clearly that all deictic are the words or phrases which pointing people or things, place and time, that the words have unfix meaning because the meaning is only set up by the speakers and the hearers. Those who knows who is meant by: *she*, *he*, or *it* are only the speakers and the hearers.

From of all deictic found, deictic has deictic centre, namely *I-Here-Now*. It is according to Lyons (1977: 646) as cited in Dondiego (2015) stated that, “Deictic is organized in an egocentric way. In fact, Russel (1905) called deictic terms egocentric particulars. The reason is that deictic is organized relative to specific parameters of the communicative event that place the speakers as the centre of the deictic.” The deictic centre *I-Here-You* explains that the person deictic *I* is the central anchorage point as a person who is speaking; while the deictic *here* and *now* is the central place and time where and when the speaker produces the utterances.

The researcher found the person deictic *I* in Joko Widodo’s speech in line 81, 93 and 96. The person deictic *me* and *my* also appear in line 18, 23, 90 and 96. All the words either *I*, *me*, and *my* are called as person deictic. They refer to person. The person who are referred to, have the meaning which depend on the context that set up by the speaker and the hearer. The person who are referred by the words: *me* and *my* is Joko Widodo himself. In English, pronoun can come as singular and plural forms. The words *I*, *me*, and *my* includes in first singular person. Nominative for the word *I*, and accusative for the word *me*. *I* and *me* occupy the position as subject and object, while the person deictic *my* is categorized as a possessive adjective word. This means if the person deictic can be occupied as a subject, object and object of preposition, so the person deictic can be categorized into the class words of nouns.

The reasons why the researcher said that the words *I*, *me*, *my* as person deixis are because the meaning of their words are unfix. The meaning of those words can be changed based on the situation. For example in this text the meaning

of the words *I, me, my* is Joko Widodo, because the speaker of the speech is Joko Widodo. But, it does not mean that the meaning of those words is Joko Widodo forever. There is where the meaning of *I* is Joko Widodo, sometimes the meaning of *I* as Tito Sumarsono, all the meanings depend on the situation, depending on who is speaking. So that if the words have no fix meaning, it can still change from the text one to the other text, it is called deixis.

The person deictic *we, us, our* and *ourselves* exist in line 18, 23, 30, 38, 61, 64, 70, 75, 81, 90, 93 and 96. Each of those words occupy such as their functions such as: *we* is as a subject, *us* is as an object, *our* is as possessive adjective and *ourselves* is called reflexive pronoun. As cited in Stapleton (2015) noted that the word *we* is as first plural person or plural nominative, while *us* as plural accusative. The researcher mentions the words *we, us, our* are as deictic expressions because those words does not have permanent in meaning, it can be changed based on the contextual situation. For example, in this speech the words *we, us, and our* represent Joko Widodo and the audiences. It could be the words *we, us, our* in another text can represent the different person or people.

The person deictic: *you* also is found by researcher in line 23, 93 and 96 at least compared to other deictic person. The word *you* plays as an accusative second person for its position occupies as an object. The usage person deictic *you* uttered by Joko Widodo refers to those who attend in his meeting, in this case the person deictic *you* refers to the audiences especially the Honorable Heads of Government and Heads of States, Honorable Madame Christine Lagarde, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Honorable Mr. Jim Yong Kim, President of the World Bank, Honorable Mr. Petteri Orpo, Chair the

IMF Board of Governors, Honorable Governors of Central Banks, Ministers, Ambassadors, and Senior Officials. The researcher mentioned the word *you* as person deictic because the meaning of the word *you* can be changed based on the situation and the condition.

The researcher found the person deictic *they*, and *themselves* in line 50 and 75. The word *they* and *themselves* refer to Mother of Dragon. It is interesting because in his speech Joko Widodo told about the condition of the country like game in the TV. In that TV program, there is the name of Mothers of Dragon, which is likened to advanced countries. The person deictic *they* is named as nominative plural third person with the function as subject, while the word *themselves* is categorized as third plural person plays as reflexive pronoun.

The researcher also found the person deictic word *it*. *It* refers to thing. In this text, *it* appears in line 75, 85, 87, 88, and 96. *It* in this text refers to a thing, and in this case it refers to a matter. The researcher calls *it* as deictic based on Lyons (1977: 637) as cited in Dondiego (2015) noted that the term of deictic come from Greek which is the location and identification of person, objects, events, processes and activities being talked about, or referred to in relation to the spatiotemporal context created and sustained by the act of utterance and the participation in it, typically, of a single speaker and at least one addressee. It means that *it* that is intended here as an object.

In addition, the researcher believes that the use of person deictic in sentences or utterances is due to simplify the use of pronouns, for example: *Anita goes to Surabaya today, Anita goes by car, Anita will arrive at Surabaya at 10.00p.m.* The use of person deictic *she* will simplify the word Anita such as:

Anita goes to Surabaya, she goes by car and will arrive there at 10.00 p.m. The sentences that uses deixis are simpler and not excessive.

Temporal deictic also appears in Joko Widodo's speech are signed by time adverbials, verbs and tenses. The adverbial words which appear for example: *ten years ago, after ten years, in the past few decades, and five days ago*. These words indicate temporal deictic and all of them are categorized as distal deictic. The time adverbials show that those explain about past time. According to Yule (1996) revealed that, the time is categorized by two: proximal and distal. Proximal is current time (the present tense or the present progressive tense), while the distal is the time in the past or in the future. This strengthened by Fillmore (1977) and Levinson (1983) noted that the deictic words *yesterday, today, and tomorrow*, prevent the complete ways of referring to the relevant days. In the distal expression then applies to past time relative to the speakers present time. While the proximal is the opposite to the distal. So the phrases: *ten years ago, after ten years, in the past few decades, and five days ago* are categorized as distal deictic.

The temporal deictic also can be found by verbs. The verbs which appear in Joko Widodo's speech that indicates temporal deictic are: *let, shows, allow, have to, seems, describe, forget, cooperate, shadows, believe, depend on and hope*. They refer to time. According to Yule (1996) as cited in Saputri (2016) noted that verb form is one of the factor to determine the temporal deixis. One of the basic types of temporal deixis in English is in the choice of verb tense. It means that a verb can be used to determine if the sentence or utterances explain or happen in the present, past or future. All those words are categorized as the

proximal deictic; According to Yule (1996) revealed that, the time is categorized by two: proximal and distal. Proximal is current time (the present tense).

The researcher also found the temporal deictic in the form of verbs. The differences are that the following verbs are in the form of past verb which indicates past events. Those verbs are: *became, faced, required* and *made*. One of the basic types of temporal deixis in English is in the choice of verb tense. It means that a verb can be used to determine if the sentence or utterances explain or happen in the present, past or future. The intended words are in the category of distal deictic which are used to the past events. According to Yule (1996) as cited in Saputri (2016) noted that verb form is one of the factor to determine the temporal deictic and the words *became, faced, required* and *made* are categorized as distal deictic. It is in line with the statement of Yule (1996) revealed that, the time is categorized by two: proximal and distal. Proximal is current time (the present tense or the present progressive tense), while the distal is the time in the past or in the future. Actually the easy way to determine if the time is distal or proximal is by answering the question: *Can you go back to your past?* If the answer is *No!* So the past time is far away with us. The tenses that also happened in the past is the present perfect tense which can shown by the phrases: *have saved, have encouraged, have brought, have been, have given, has increased, and have entered*.

The other factor to determine of temporal deictic is through the tenses. The tense is also called as time signal. The tense is divided by three namely present tense, past tense and future tense. The founded phrases are that Joko Widodo used the present progressive tense for his utterances. It can be found in the use of

phrase: *is enjoying, are experiencing, and is coming*. The researcher calls that phrases are consist of the present progressive elements because of the use to be then followed by verb_ing. The present progressive tense is classified into proximal deictic the present progressive tense is the current time, it is proximal.

The spatial word appears in the word *this* which refers to place. According to Levinson (1983) which stated that, “The most frequent words are the pronouns *this/that* and *these/those*. Furthermore, a word *this* is also called proximal spatial deictic. Proximal spatial deictic explains that the place is near with the speaker. It is in line with the statement of Levinson (1983: 62) as cited from Hussein (2016) stated that it can proximal deixis when the distance is close to the speaker. The form *this* is the singular form.

Finally, the researcher summarize that the existence of deictic is very important in building a sentence or an utterance. Because the deictic is the main element to occupy the position as subject, object which exist in person deictic; adverb of time appears inside of temporal deictic which appears in the forms of verbs, adverbial words or tenses; adverb of place appears in the form of adverb of place. The existence of deictic makes the sentences or the utterances proper and clear. It is in line with the statement of Yule (1996) in Abdullah (2015) note, “Deixis is one of the most fundamental elements in the perspective of contextual interpretation of an utterance”.

The researcher also found that the use of deictic expressions are also purposed to avoid the waste words to be more effective or hide the intended person from the third person, or the something can be necessary clear opened. For example: *Andara* took the money when *she* wanted to watch the movie. In the

first sentence the subject is Andara, but the second the writer writes *she* not *Andara* anymore, so it means that the person deictic *she* make the effective word in a sentence. Besides that, the use of person deictic aims to hide who is actually the person by saying *she* or *he*, who is *she* and *he* only known by the speaker and the hearer.