

Pragmatic Analysis of Deixis in SBY's Speech upon Accepting the World Statesman Award

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Abstract

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is the president of Indonesia. He quite famous in the world. It is proved by award that he got as the world statesman conferred by the appeal of conscience foundation in May 29, 2013. This research analyzes deixis in pragmatic point of view on SBY's speech upon accepting the world statesman award. The data for this research is in form of speech brows from online websites. This research applies a qualitative research. The result of SBY speech show that, he more often person deixis, it show 55 (74%) times, while others, he only use 10 times (14%) for place deixis and 9 (12%) for time deixis. In personal deixis, SBY most use 1st person plural (63.6%) in his speech, that is the word we and our, both of them refer to Indonesian. Thus, in his speech, he represents his self as Indonesian. It is also shown by using of proximal place (80%) along the speech. For time deixis, he more use present tense (45%) because he talk about the event that happens when speech is delivered.

Keywords

pragmatic analysis;
deixis; SBY's speech;
world statesman award



I. Introduction

Learners of English Foreign Language (EFL) are sometimes difficult to understand the meaning of a word in a sentence. Since the word has various meanings, the EFL learners often feels unsure of which meaning of the word they have to use. This mini research will try to bridge the common problem of interpreting the information content of messages and take into account the process of adjusting how deixis categories in the speech are realized.

The main function of language is helping people to be able to communicate each others, and it should be used properly in terms of the context. The meaning of a word in utterance or in sentence will be interpreted from it context that is called deictic or deixis. Levinson (1983: 54) states that the term deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. In short, deixis is a word that the referent moves depending on time and space of uttering the word, and it is a part of pragmatic which has a relationship with the words or sentences that change because of the context.

Deixis is actually concern with the ways in which languages encodes the features of the context of utterance or speech event. It is also stated that deixis is a domain of pragmatic that has connection with certain word or sentence that changes the meaning based on the context. The change of a context is caused by the change of situation including, personal, time and place.

In general term, the way to interpret the speech presentation and also text modes may vary from one situation to another. The words and structures used in a language are the clues to discourse in context. Deictic forms are also words which involve implicit references within the context.

Deixis can be found in spoken and written text. It can be in speech, novel, short story, drama, comic, chatting, talk show, etc. This mini research will focus of the use of deixis in speech of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

As we know, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, more well known as SBY is a president of Indonesia. He have been a leader since 2004 until 2014. Recently, he got an award as a world statesman. That award is controversial for Indonesian people, some of them agree while another disagrees with this award. This is an interesting phenomenon, and will be more interesting to analyze his speech when he got the award. Thus, this mini research will tend to analyze SBY's speech upon accepting the world statesman award.

This mini research analyzes deixis in pragmatic point of view on SBY's speech upon accepting the world statesman award. This article begins with the concept of pragmatic and continues with the concept of deixis. In addition, the analysis of the speech also discussed.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 The Definition of Pragmatic

Pragmatic is the study of the relationship between forms of linguistics and the user. Levinson (1983: 9) defined pragmatics as the study of those relations between language and the context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. From this definition, pragmatic can be stated as the study of the relationship between language and context that deals with language use. In line with this, Kreidler (1998:18) says that pragmatics is a branch of the linguistics that is concerned with the meaning. It means that the meaning of linguistic form should not be predicted by linguistic knowledge only, but also should take any concerns about the knowledge of social world.

According to Thomas (1995:2), pragmatic is speaker meaning or utterance interpretation (speaker do not necessarily use these term explicitly). Fasold (1999:119) defined that pragmatic is the study of the use of context to infer the meaning of an utterance. The same idea is also expressed by Yule (1996: 5), she say that pragmatic is the study about the relationship between linguistic forms and the use of the linguistic term.

Based on the Gibson in Mey (1993: 5) pragmatic is the science of language seen in relation to its users. Pragmatic is not the science in its own right, or the science of language as seen and studied by the linguists. Pragmatic is science of language that is used by real, live people, for their own purposes and within their limitation and affordances.

Pragmatics is a language study that studies the relationship between language and its context. There are two types of contexts, which are social and societal contexts. Social context is a context arises as a result of interaction between community members in a particular social and cultural society. Societal context is the context in which the determining factor is the position (rank) of community members in social institutions in a particular socio-cultural society. Thus, the societal context rises due to power (force), while the underlying factor for social context is caused by solidarity (Supriyadi, 2020).

The pragmatic aspects in the definition are the contextual features of lemma in the dictionary of technical term. These aspects emphases on the value and accurateness of a concept of a lemma found in the dictionary. Hence, the users are able to employ the definition of the lemma as the basis in its application. In addition, the semantic aspect provides general viewsof lemma as found in the common dictionary (Amilia et al, 2018).

From the definition above, it can be concluded that pragmatic is speaker's utterances that need interpretation from hearer. Speaker sometimes do not say what they mean. They frequently mean much more than their words actually say, for example, speaker says it's hot in here, but speaker mean is please turn on the air conditioner.

2.2 The Definition of Deixis

Deixis belongs in the domain of pragmatics. The reason is that it directly concerns with the relationship between the structure of languages and the context in which they are used related to everything as his point of view. In the domain of pragmatic, according to Richard in Ögeyik's (2007: 8), deixis is a term for a word or phrase which directly relates an utterance to a time, place or person. In line, Levinson (1995: 34) states that deixis is collectively the orientation features of human languages to have reference to specific points in time, space, and the speaking event between interlocutors. A word that depends on deictic clues is called a deictic or a deictic word. Deictic words are bound to a context, either a linguistic or extra linguistic context for their interpretation.

According to Dylgjeri & Kazazi (2013: 88) deixis is reference by means of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the (usually) extra linguistic context of the utterance, such as:

- a. who is speaking
- b. the time or place of speaking
- c. the gestures of the speaker, or
- d. the current location in the discourse.

Yule (1996: 9) states that deixis is actually a technical term which means 'pointing' through language any linguist form to denote this pointing is called deictic expression. Christopher (2012: 526) adds that deictic words, however, rely on the situation or context of utterance. When we notice an object and ask 'what's that? Of course, you will use deictic expression (that) as to indicate something in a particular context. Deictic expression is sometimes called indexicals. Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context that is expresses being 'near the speaker 'versus' away from speaker.

Deixis is closely related to both indexicality and anaphora. According to Morales (2011: 67) the pragmatic concept of anaphora is a referential grammatical device whose function rests on deictic notions. Hasegawa (2012: 14) adds that the expression should be considered anaphoric, if there is a potential antecedent, but if there is no antecedent, it must be treated as deictic.

Lyons (1977: 636) states that the term deixis is also used in linguistics function of personal and demonstrative pronouns, and of tense in grammatical and lexical features. Beside this idea, the term deixis is also has prototypical example of the use demonstrative, also personal pronoun (I, you, and he), specific time and place.

a. Types of Deixis

According to Lee (2009:1) interpersonal communication by means of deictic terms and gestures takes place within a framework of self-other awareness and role-shifting. In the literature, there have been three traditionally recognized categories of deixis based on three axes, namely spatial, socio and temporal axes. Spatial deixis is based on spatio-axes, such as, this, that, here and there. Personal deixis is based on socio-axes, such as I and you. Temporal deixis is based on temporal axes, such as now, today, and yesterday, but not including before or earlier (Fillmore, 1982: 35). Levinson (1983) adds categories above with social deixis, that is honorific and discourse (text) deixis. He also argues that visibility (visible or invisible) should also be considered another deictic category.

Among the six categories above, spatial, deixis, discourse deixis and visibility are encoded in demonstrative. Those encoded in demonstratives have been analyzed and categorized in different ways in the literature. Thus, in can be concluded that the most categories of contextual information referred to by deixis are those of person, place, and time.

b. Person Deixis

Person deixis define as deictic reference to the participant role of a referent, such as the speaker the addressee, and referents which are neither speaker nor addressee. It concerns with the grammatical persons involved in an utterance. In English, the distinctions are generally indicated by pronouns. Thus, person deixis is sometimes called as personal pronoun. Li (2009: 130) states that person deixis indicate the social status, interpersonal relationships and others factors of the conversational parties. The kinds of person deixis are:

1. First Person Deixis

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 such as I, me, myself and mine and plural pronouns, such as we, us, ourselves, our and ours. Su (2010: 231) says there is a distinction between nominative and accusative first personal deixis, such as I and me, we and us. The first person deixis can be divided into exclusive first person deixis is deixis that refers to a group not including the addressee(s). Inclusive first person deixis is deixis that refers to a group including the addressee(s)

2. Second person deixis

The second person deixis is a deictic reference to a person or persons identified as addressee, such as you, yourself, yourselves, your, yours.

3. Third person deixis

Third person deixis is a deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee and usually imply to the gender that the utterance refers to, for example: he, she, and they, him, himself, her, herself.

As conclusion, person deixis is realized with personal pronouns. The speaker as the first person (I) direct the utterance to the listener as second person (You), and conclude be talking about a third person (He, She, and It).

c. Place Deixis

Levinson (1983: 79) stated that place or space deixis concerns for the specification of locations to anchorage points in the speech event and typically the speaker, and there are two basic ways of referring 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. Djenar (2011) say these two kinds of place deixis, proximal and distal. Proximal is close to the speaker such as this and these, while distal is sometime close to the addressee, such as that and those. Each may be used either as a pronoun or in a combination with noun. In short, place deixis is an expression used to show the location relative to the location of a participant in the speech even.

d. Time Deixis

Time deixis is also called as temporal deixis. Renkema (1993: 79) stated that time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point and it is typically the moment of utterance. Adetunji (2006: 181) asserts that deixis is divisible into three temporal categories of "past" (before the moment of utterance), "present" (at the moment of utterance) and "future" (after the moment of utterance). The deictic items use reference can only be determined in relation to the time of the utterance in which they occur. Such as, now, then, ago, later, soon, before, yesterday, today, tomorrow, this/last/next+Monday/week/month/year. In other words, time deixis is an expression in relation to point to certain period when the utterances produced by the speaker.

III. Research Methods

The data for this mini research is in form of speech brows from online websites. Thus mini research applies a qualitative research. One of the qualities of the qualitative research is that it describes the fact as it as. According to Nunan (1992:4) states that a descriptive research as a way of describing fact in qualitative non experimental, because it deals with the relationship between non manipulated variables in a natural, rather than artificial setting. McMilan and Schumacher (1993: 479) define qualitative research is primarily and inductive process of organizing data into categories and identifying patterns among categories.

Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the researcher in the world. It consists of set interpretive, material practises that make the world visible. These practices transform the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, to interpret phenomena in terms of the meaning bring to them.

This mini research deals with the speech of SBY. According to Krippendorp (2004: 30) speech can be categorized as a text, because it refers to any written communicative materials which are intended to be read, interpreted and understood by people other than the analyze.

This research applies the following stages in the analysis as suggested by Cohen, et.al. (2007: 470), namely:

1. General natural unit of meaning
2. Classifying, categorizing and ordering these units of meaning
3. Structuring narratives to describe the contents of the speech.
4. Interpreting the data
5. Reporting the data in tabular form

IV. Results and Discussion

The description of the texts will deal with the time and place of speech delivery, the audience, and whether the speech is formal or informal. After speech is summarized, the deixis in the text will be identified in terms of *sentence*.

The speech was delivered by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on a formal occasion on May 29, 2013 upon accepting the world statesman award conferred by the appeal of conscience foundation in New York. The addressees are the members of the appeal conscience foundation, his colleagues and Friends.

In sentence 1 until 14, SBY speech as personal. He talks about his self and his condolences for terrible moment before his speech. After sentences 14, he represents his self as Indonesian and more talk about events that happen in Indonesia. He also talks about culture, people and condition in Indonesia. In the last session, he invites audiences to build tolerant in the world. He close the speech asks them to work together in persuiting a better word

Table 1. Identification of deixis in text

Sentence number	Deixis			Referent
	Person	Place	Time	
1	Your			Your refers to Rabbi and DR Kissinger
2	I, it,			I refers to SBY, it refers to the Appeal of Conscience foundation
3	I, me		Tonight	I refers to SBY Tonight refers to time when the speech was delivered
4	My, I, our,us, your	Here		My, I refers to SBY Our, us refers to SBY and his wife Your refers to audience Here refers to place the speech was delivered
5	I, our	That	Before	I----- SBY Our ---SBY and his wife That---suffered by oklahoma tornado Before—following time
6, 7, 8	I, my			SBY
9	Us	these		Us-----SBY and audience These---brutal killing in London
13		there, these		There---London These—new globalism
14	I, it		today, after 2015	I-----SBY it-----cochair a UN Panel today—day speech is delivered after 2015—time in the future
15	Their			National and local leader
16	It			Global effort
18, 19, 22	We, our			Indonesian people
23	Our	these		Our-----Indonesian people These---Pancasila
24, 26, 31, 33	We			Indonesian
25, 26	It			Realizing a vision
27	Our, we		15 years ago	Our, we—Indonesian 15 years ago—15 years before speech is delivered
30, 32, 34	We, our			Indonesian
35, 44, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59	We			Indonesian
36	Our		Today	Our-----Indonesian Today-day when speech is delivered

37, 39, 41, 42, 73	Our			Indonesian
40	Us			Indonesian
48	I	this		Radicalism
49	We			Indonesian
50	We	these		Indonesia's transmission
51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59	We			Indonesian
60		These		Mosques, temple, church
63, 64, 65	We			Indonesian
67			Next year	A year after speech is delivered
68			In the 21 st century	Century when the speech is delivered
69	Me, you			Me---SBY You—audience
71	It			Tolerant society
76, 77		this		Culture of tolerance
77	Them, their			Leaders, persuasion and field
79	Us		Then	SBY and audience
Frequency	55	10	9	
Percent	74%	14%	12%	

Table 2. Person deixis

Person	Frequency	Percentage
1 st singular (I, my, me)	12	21,8%
1 st Plural (we,our, us)	35	63,6%
2 nd singular (you, your)	3	5,5%
3 rd Singular (it)	3	5,5%
3 rd plural (they, them, their)	2	3,6%
Total	55	100%

Table 3. Place deixis

Place	Frequency	Percentage
Proximal (close to speaker)	8	80%
Distal (close to addressee)	2	20%
Total	10	100%

Table 4. Time deixis

Coding time	Frequency	Percentage
Express future time	3	33%
Express Present	4	45%
Express Past	2	22%
Total	9	100%

In table of deixis, it is identified that there are 3 main types of deixis, namely person, place, and time deixis. The data shows that person deixis is still in the high percentage than other types of deixis. The most common person deixis that used by SBY is 1st plural, since he use it 35 times (63.6%). It may because his speech is to represent Indonesian, not to himself.

In place deixis, SBY more often to use proximal deixis. Type of this place deixes is close to speaker. In this speech SBY talk about Indonesia while location of speech is on the foreign. So, he uses proximal deixis as referent to show Indonesia.

In time deixis, the percentage of time almost the same. It because SBY uses three kinds of times. He tells event in the past, talking about Indonesian and world condition now, and the hope for Indonesia in the future.

V. Conclusion

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is the president of Indonesia. He quite famous in the world. It is proved by award that he got as the world statesman conferred by the appeal of conscience foundation in May 29, 2013. In that event, he conveys a speech. In the speech, SBY more often person deixis, it show 55 (74%) times, while others, he only use 10 times (14%) for place deixis and 9 (12%) for time deixis.

In personal deixis, SBY most use 1st person plural (63, 6%) in his speech, that is the word we and our, both of them refer to Indonesian. Thus, in his speech, he represents his self as Indonesian. It is also shown by using of proximal place (80%) along the speech. For time deixis, he more use present tense (45%) because he talk about the event that happens when speech is delivered.

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