PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN JOKO WIDODO'S INAUGURATION SPEECH IN 2019

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Abstract:
This study aims to identify the use of deixis in Joko Widodo's inauguration speech 2019. The theory of deixis from *Levinson* (1983) is used to support the data or finding in this research. This research investigated two research questions. First question is to identify what kinds of deixis are found on Joko Widodo's inauguration speech 2019, and the last one is to know the types of deixis that mostly used on Joko Widodo's inauguration speech 2019. In Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Article 5 No. 63 of 2019 concerning the use of the Indonesia language, Indonesia language must be used in speeches formally delivered by the President, Vice President, and other state officials, both at home and abroad. in this case, this research identify an inauguration speech delivered by Joko Widodo as president of Indonesia in 2019 in the form of the Indonesia language. This research used qualitative research method. The data collected in the form of speech script. The research was delivered by using descriptive method, since the topics and contexts in the speech were based on fact and including form of words and phrases. The steps on analyzes the data in this research are reading the speech script, finding the deixis, and classifying the types of deixis. The result shows that the type of deixis mostly used in this speech is the person deixis, and found about 78 words (49.1%) person deixis. The other types of deixis used in this speech are time, place, discourse, and social deixis.

Keyword:
deixis, inauguration speech, pragmatics

INTRODUCTION

A process of delivering information, in the form of messages, ideas, as well as the idea of one party to another is the definition of communication. Communicating with other people can be done by several ways of saying and doing things with sounds, words, and sentences, rather than just knowledge of specific sounds, words, and sentences (Wardhaugh, 1986:2). A good communication can be achieved if the messages of speaker and listener are able to be understood by each other. It means that the speaker has ability to convey his or her thought and the listener can understand what the message of the speaker's utterance. In this case, people have to know the study about this concept. In linguistic domain, there is a study discussing about speech's meaning or context which is called Pragmatics.

Pragmatics itself is a study to examine and find the meaning of utterances from the speaker to the adressee or hearer. According to Kreidler (1998:18) pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is concerned with the meaning. It means that the meaning of a linguistic form should not be predicted by linguistic knowledge only but we also should take any concerns about the knowledge of social world. Meanwhile, Yule (1996:9) states that "Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It means

that pragmatics is concerns with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)." The meaning of any word in an utterance or in a written text will be interpreted from which its context is called deixis. In pragmatics, deixis is one part that is studied.

In this research, the writer interested in observing a speech delivered by The President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, in his second presidential inauguration 2019.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Many linguists have presented the definition of deixis. According to Yule (1996:9) states that "Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' is called a deictic expression." Meanwhile, Levinson (1983:54) stated that "deixis relates to the way in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus relates to the ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterances."

According to Yule (1996:9) Deixis has been classified into three types; person deixis, spatial/place deixis, and temporal/time deixis. While Levinson (1983) proposes five types of deixis; they are, person deixis (first, second and third person), place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

1. Person Deixis

Levinson (1983:62) states that person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participant in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered. "You", refers to the audience or addressee and the third person "She, He, It, and They" refers to someone or thing which is not the speaker and not the audience. Person deixis can be functioned well if the participants know the role of the speakers, the situation, and the target of the utterance.

2. Place Deixis

Place deixis is also called spatial deixis. Place deixis is concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of participants in the speech event (Levinson, 1983:62).. The most frequent words are the pronouns, and they are divided into two major categories, which are the proximal deixis (close to the speaker) such as "this, and these", and a distal deixis (sometime close to the addressee) such as "that, and those". Other expressions that belong to this category are the adverbs "here, and there and" prepositions "in and on".

3. Time Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), time deixis deals with the encoding at temporal points of the spoken or written message. Temporal deixis is any expression used to point to a time, for example: "now, then, soon, tomorrow, tonight, yesterday, today, etc". In other words, time deixis refers to an expression that point to certain period when the utterances produced by the speaker.

4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is referring to text deixis and has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which utterance is located (Levinson 1983: 62).Inboth spoken and written discourses, there is frequently to refer to earlier or forthcoming segments of the discourse. Levinson (1983:85) also said that discourses or text deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterances to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance. The deictic terms used by this deixis are "this" that refers to a forthcoming portion and "that" to a preceding portion.

5. Social Deixis

Levinson (1983:85) states that"Deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative toparticipant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holdingbetween speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent". Social deixis is sometimes encoded in person deixis, and it is relatedto the different social status (higher and lower) between speaker and addressee.

METHOD

The research was delivered by using descriptive method, since the topics and contexts in the speech were based on fact and including form of words and phrases. Sutopo (2006:40) stated that qualitative descriptive research refers to a detailed and in-depth description of the condition portrait of what actually happens according to what it is in the field of study. The data were taken from the internet website of https://tirto.id/ dated on October 20th 2019.

The primary objectives of this research are to analyze and describe:
1. The kinds of deixis that are found on Joko Widodo's inauguration speech 2019
2. The types of deixis that mostly used on Joko Widodo's inauguration speech 2019.

The steps on analyzes the data in this research are reading the speech script, finding the deixis, and classifying the types of deixis. In classifying and analyzing the type, this research applies Levinson's theory.

FINDINGS AND RESULT

The types of deixis used onJoko Widodo's inauguration speech 2019 can be seen in the table

Table 1: Deixis used on Joko Widodo's inauguration speech 2019

Types of deixis	Number of deixis	Percentage (%)
Person Deixis	78	49.1
Place Deixis	2	1.3
Time Deixis	11	6.9
Discourse Deixis	5	3.1
Social Deixis	63	39.6
Total	**169**	**100**

Table 1 reveals that the total number of deixis found on Joko Widodo's Inauguration Speech 2019 is 169. The deixis that mostly used in this speech is the person deixis with frequency of 78 (49.1%). Followed by social deixis that appears 63 times (39.6%). The time deixis appears with the frequency of 11 (6.9%). While the discourse appears with the frequency of 5(3.1%). The last, Place deixis appears with the frequency of 2 (1.3%).

1. **Person Deixis**

Table 2: Person deixis used on Joko Widodo's Inauguration Speech 2019.

Types of Person Deixis	Bahasa Indonesia	English	Number of Words
First Person Singular	Saya	I	31
		My	4
		Me	3
First Person Plural	Kita	Our	15
		We	23

		Us	2
Total			**78**

Table 2 reveals that the total number of person deixis found in the speech is 78, with the dominant type of deixis used in the speech is "I" (31). Followed by "We" (23), "Our" (15), "My" (4), "Me" (3), and the last one is "Us" (2).
The examples of person deixis can be seen as follows:

1. *"Saya minta dan akan saya paksa bahwa tugas birokrasi adalah making delivered"*
   "I will ask and I will force that the task of the bureaucracy is making delivered".
2. *"Dalam dunia yang penuh resiko, yang sangat dinamis, dan kompetitif, kita harus terus mengembangkan cara-cara baru, nilai-nilai baru".*
   "In a world that is full of risk, very dynamic and very competitive, we have continued to develop new methods, new values".

From the table 2 shows that Joko Widodo used a first-person singular pronoun "I" in the speech to welcome and thank the audience. Meanwhile, based on the first example, the first person singular pronoun "I" is also used to show his 'power' as a president of Indonesia to force the bureaucracy to work in accordance with their duties. The interpretation in the second example shows that Joko Widodo tended to use more first-person plural "we" to refer to Indonesian or Indonesian people, it is shown that Joko Widodo did not want to focus his speech on himself as a speaker. During the delivering of his speech, Joko Widodo also used the first-person plural 'we' to denote himself and the audience as his listeners. This shows that he positioned himself to be a part of the audience.

2. Place Deixis

Table 3: Place deixis found on Joko Widodo's Inauguration Speech 2019.

Types of Place Deixis		Number of Words
Bahasa Indonesia	**English**	
Di situ	That	2
Total		**2**

Table 3 reveals that the total number of Place deixis in the speech is 2. Those place are di situ (that) [2].

The example of place deixis can be seen as follows:
1. *"Protokol meminta saya untuk berdiri di **titik itu**".*
" *The protocol officers asked me to stand at **that spot**, and that first   year I complied"*

Place deixis is the words and phrases used point or refers to a location in a speech event. Levinson (1983) states that two basic ways of referring objects (places) of a speech are by describing or naming them and by locating them. they are divided into two major categories, which are the proximal deixis (close to the speaker) such as "this, and these", and distal deixis (sometimes close to the addressee) such as "that, and those". From the example, Joko Widodo mentioned "that spot" as distal deixis to denote the spot that the protocol officers asked him to stand.

3. Time Deixis

Table 4: Time deixis that found Joko Widodo's Inauguration Speech 2019.

Types of Time Deixis	Bahasa Indonesia	English	Number of words
Year	Tahun 2045	In 2045	2
	Per tahun	Annual	1
	Tahun pertama	First year	2
	Lima tahun	Five years	1
	Tahun kedua	Second year	1
	Lima tahun terakhir	Last five year	1
	Lima tahun ini	This five years	1
Month	Perbulan	Monthly	1
Right now	Saat ini	Right now	1
Total			**11**

Table 4 reveals that total number of time deixis found in this speech is 11. The dominant time deixis that used in this speechis refers to year with the frequency of 9. The other types of time deixis are month (1), and currently (1).

The example of time deixis as follows:
1. *"Indonesia telah menjadi negara maju dengan pendapatan menurut hitung-hitungan Rp 320 juta per kapita **per tahun** atau Rp 27 juta per kapita **per bulan"**.*
   *"Indonesia will have become an advanced country with an **annual** income of Rp 320 million per capita or a **monthly** income of Rp 27 million per capita".*

2. *"**Saat ini**, kita sedang berada di puncak bonus demografi, di mana penduduk usia produktif jauh lebih tinggi dibandingkan usia tidak produktif".*
   *"**Right now**, we are at the peak of the demographic bonus, where our productive-aged population far outnumbers those of the non-productive age".*

Table 4 shows that Joko Widodo uses time deixis which refers to the conditions of the past, present, and future during his speaking time. Meanwhile, in the example above, he uses time deixis such as 'annual', 'monthly', and 'right now' to describe situations that have interpretations of the time in which they produce speech. Joko Widodo uses time deixis in the first example such as "annual" and "monthly" to show the development of income in Indonesia. while, the word 'right now' in the second example, is used to tell the audience that he wants to show that they are at the top of the demographic bonus by looking at the current situation in Indonesia today.

4. **Discourse Deixis**

Table 5. Discourse deixis found on Joko Widodo's Inauguration Speech 2019.

Types of Discourse Deixis		Number of Words
Bahasa Indonesia	English	
Ini	This	2
Itulah	That	3
Total		**5**

Table 5 reveals that total number of discourse deixis found in this story is 5. Those discourse deixis are this (2) and that (3).

The examples of discourse deixis can be seen as follows:
1. *"**Itulah** target kita. **Itulah** target kita bersama."*
   *"**That** is our target; **that** is our common target."*

2. *"**Ini** menjadi masalah besar jika kita tidak mampu menyediakan lapangan kerja, tapi akan menjadi kesempatan besar, peluang besar, jika kita mampu membangun SDM yang unggul".*
   *"**This** could be a big problem if we cannot provide jobs, but it will be a big opportunity if we are able to develop superior human resources, supported by an advantageous political and economic ecosystem".*

Discourse deixis is referring to text deixis and has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which utterance is located (Levinson 1983: 62). There are two types of discourse deixis, they are "this" that refers to a forthcoming portion and "that" to a preceding portion. From the examples above Joko Widodo used the word "that" as a forthcoming portion refers to the target that they are aiming for. While the word "this" as the preceding portion refers to the problem to be faced.

5. **Social Deixis**

Table 6. Social deixis found on Joko Widodo's Inauguration Speech 2019.

Types of Social Deixis	Bahasa Indonesia	English	Number Of words
Absolute Social Deixis	Yang saya hormati	The honorable	9
	Yang mulia	Your excellency	1
	Presiden	President	2
	Wakil presiden	Vice Prresident	5
	Para pimpinan	Leaders	2
	Pemerintah	Government	2
	Menteri	Minister	3
	Komponen bangsa	Component of nation	1
	Lembaga-lembaga negara	State Institution	1
	Kepala Negara	Head of State	1
	DPR	DPR	1
	TNI/Polri	TNI/Polri	1
	Rakyat/Masyarakat	People	6

	Pejabat	The official	2
	Protokol	The protocol officer	2
	Birokrasi	Bureaucracy	2
	MPR RI	MPR RI	1
	Penduduk	Residents	1
Relational Social Deixis	Bapak	Mr	10
	Ibu	Mrs	3
	Teman baik saya	My good Friend	1
	Saudara-saudara	Ladies and Gentlemen	2
	Para Hadirin	Audience	2
	Pak	Sir	2
Total			**63**

Table 6 reveals that total number of social deixis found in the speech is 63. That most common words that appears as the social deixis is *"Bapak" (Mr) [10], followed by "Yang saya hormati" (the honorable) [9].*

The examples of discourse deixis can be seen as follows:
1. *"**Yang mulia yang saya hormati** kepala negara dan pemerintahan serta utusan khusus dari negara-negara sahabat;"*
   *"**Your excellencies**, the heads of state and governments as well as special envoys of friendly nations"*
2. *"**Bapak, Ibu, Saudara-Saudara** sebangsa dan se-Tanah Air,"*
   *"**Mr, Mrs, ladies and gentlemen**"*

Social deixis is sometimes encoded in person deixis, and it is related to the different social status (higher and lower) between speaker and addressee. Social deixis is divided into two basic kinds that are relational and absolute. From the example above, the first example shows the absolute social deixis because Joko Widodo used "Your excellencies" to greet the important guests during the speech. In the second example, he used "Bapak (Mr), Ibu (Mrs), Saudara-saudara (Ladies and Gentlemen)" as relational social deixis to show a social relationship between the speaker and audience.

CONCLUSION
Deixis is a word that its referent moves depending on the time and space of uttering the word, and it is a part of pragmatics which has a relationship with the words that change because of the context. To know the context or the background of the utterance, deixis can help people easier to understand the meaning of the utterance. According to levinson deixis divided into five types, they are person deixis (first, second and third person), place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the use of deixis, especially in a formal speech especially the inauguration president speech by Mr. Joko Widodo is very important. With the use of deixis, misunderstanding will not happen because both the speaker and addressee will understand the interpretation of the speech. The result shows The deixis that mostly used in this speech is the person deixis with frequency of 78 (49.1%). Followed by social deixis that appears 63 times (39.6%). The time deixis appears with the frequency of 11 (6.9%). While the discourse appears with the frequency of 5 (3.1%). The last, Place deixis appears with the frequency of 2 (1.3%).

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