

Deixis Analysis In The Speech Of President Joko Widodo At The Inauguration

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Abstract—The aim of this study was to analyze the types of deixis contained in the text of President Joko Widodo's speech at the inauguration. This type of research is a qualitative research with descriptive methods. The data source in this study is the sentence in the speech text of President Joko Widodo at the 2014 and 2019 inauguration because Joko Widodo has been a leader in Indonesia from 2014 until now. Joko Widodo has given many speeches on his journey and career in politics. However, from all his speeches, the writer chose Jokowi's speech after being officially installed as a president in his second period because the speech was one of the things that attracted the attention and waited by the general public. The results of this study are First, persona deixis found, namely (a) first persona singular deixis, that is I, (b) first persona plural deixis, namely we and us. Second, place deixis found are this, that, there. Third, time deixis found are now, per year, per month, the next five years, five years ago.

Index Terms— deixis analysis, the speech of Joko Widodo

INTRODUCTION

Deixis is always present in every discourse, both oral and written. This is based on the effectiveness of the language used in speaking by each speech act. One use of deixis in written form is text. Text is a language performing a specified task in situational contexts [1]. Speech is an example of a text. Speech is speaking activity done in front of general public or give oration to deliver argument, or give description about something. Speech is delivering and implanting thought, information or idea from the speaker to the audience and intended to convince the listener. A speech is usually used by a leader to lead and give oration in front of general public in formal situation. The purpose of a speech is to convey important information, therefore its' delivery must be clear and interesting. In making a speech is usually arranged in such a way in order to achieve the goal expected by the speaker or writer properly in line with the objectives. In the elaboration, the writer feels that it is important to analyze the deixis in the text of political speech by Joko Widodo. Joko Widodo has been a leader in Indonesia from 2014 until now. The President of Republic of Indonesia, who arranges nickname at official events and has agreed to call Mr. Jokowi, not Joko Widodo. The term 'Jokowi' can be more familiar than the term 'Joko Widodo'. Joko Widodo started as a furniture entrepreneur, then went into politics. The "blusukan" concept (blusukan refers to sink in, slip in or falling into a hole or bushes accidentally) by going to the field, delivers him to become mayor, governor, and president. President Jokowi was installed as the 7th President of Indonesia at the age of 53. Nobody thought that a simple figure like Jokowi would occupy the top leadership in Indonesia as the seventh president of Indonesia. Joko Widodo has given many

speeches on his journey and career in politics. However, from all his speeches, the writer chose Jokowi's speech after being officially installed as president in his second period because the speech was one of the things that attracted the attention and waited by the general public.

On that speech, Joko Widodo emphasizes on "work" as the main thing. He hopes that Indonesia can improve public welfare and educate the nation's life. Another hope is to participate in carrying out world order based on the independence, lasting peace, and social justice. In this 2019 inauguration speech, Jokowi expresses his hope that Indonesia will get out of the trap of middle class income by 2045. The president also hopes that in 2045, Indonesia becomes a developed country. Based on this description, it was conducted a study entitled "Deixis Analysis in the Speech Text of President Joko Widodo at the Inauguration" because the writer realizes that deixis research as a reference in the speech text which its' reference can be understood if the audience or reader knows the context behind the speech in order to help the reader or other people get clearer information. Theoretically this research is expected to give theoretical and practical contributions to enrich the area of deixis analysis. Theoretically this research is expected to be able to contribute to the development of the linguistics field, especially on pragmatics delivered through deixis contained in the speech text. The results of this study are expected to increase the knowledge of deixis understanding in pragmatics. While practically this research is expected to provide information or deepen readers' knowledge about the use of deixis in the speech text of the President of Republic of Indonesia. Furthermore, for other researchers it can be a reference in conducting further research and making it as a development theory to conduct other research similar to pragmatic studies in terms of deixis by using different objects. Deixis comes from the Greek word *deiktikos* which means "point" or "show" [4]. Deixis is designation through language [5]. In addition, Deixis is a word whose referents move, depend on who is the speaker and where the word is spoken [2]. Deixis divides into three types, namely time deixis, place deixis, and persona deixis. First, persona deixis is an extratextual pronominal persona which functions to replace a reference (antecedent) outside of discourse. There are three forms of persona pronoun, namely: 1) The first persona pronoun namely the categorization of speaker reference towards himself [2]. In other words pronominal persona refers to the person who speaks. There are two first forms of persona, among others: *I* and *me*, each of which has a

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difference in usage. Furthermore, *our* form is also often used in the singular sense which refers to the speaker in formal situation (for example in speech or sermon); (2) The second persona pronoun is the categorization of a reference to the interlocutor [2]. The form of the second persona pronoun is *you* [2]. Besides having a singular form also having a plural form, namely *you* and the second persona are added by: *You all, and all of you*. (3) The form of third persona pronouns denotes the party being discussed. The third persona does not include the speaker or interlocutor. The forms of the third persona singular are *he*, and *him* (the word *him* used in matters pertaining to honor and respect) while the form of third persona plural is *they* [2]. Second, the place or space deixis is the concept of distance, that is, the place of the relationship between the person and the object indicated, the place where the event happened or something intended in the speech. In addition, in Indonesian place or space deixis which is a demonstrative pronoun is divided into two, namely *this* and *that* [2]. In using language, people will differentiate between here and there. Deixis uses more pointer words such as *high, short, left, and in front, far, right, close* [2].

Third, time deixis is disclosure or giving form to point or time distance which is seen from the time of a discourse made. The examples of time deixis are *yesterday, the day after tomorrow, tomorrow, this month, this week, or one day*. The word *yesterday* occurs on the day before the speech and the word *tomorrow* occurs on the day after the speech [2]. Speech is a discourse prepared to be spoken in front of the audience. Speeches are generally addressed to people or groups of people to express congratulation, welcome the guest, commemorate certain holiday and so on. Based on the previous explanation, the problem that can be raised in this study is how the types of deixis found in the speech text of President Joko Widodo at the inauguration? The aim of this study is to analyze the types of deixis found in the speech text of President Joko Widodo at the inauguration.

METHODS

This research belongs to qualitative research which uses descriptive method. This qualitative method leads to a discussion of deixis with a structural theoretical framework. Then, on the effort in solving the problems of this research, there are three stages of discussion, namely (1) data provision, (2) data analysis, and (3) presentation of the results of data analysis [6]. Descriptive method is a method which is studying a status of a group of people, object, a set of content, a thought system or an event in the present time [7]. Descriptive approach is a research that describes a phenomenon in the past and with the changes of independent variable but describes the actual condition [8]. In addition, qualitative research is research approach in the form of description that is describing and analyzing phenomenon, event, social activity, and people's attitude both in group or individual manner in which how the learning process happened [8]. The data in this study are suspected to have deixis. The research data are in the form of numbers and facts which then used as sources of information that will be used as material for analysis in the research. The data source in this study is the sentence contained in the speech text of President Joko Widodo at 2014 and 2019 inauguration, this is because Joko Widodo has been a leader in Indonesia from 2014 until now. Joko Widodo has given many speeches on his journey and career in politics. However, from all of his speeches, the writer

chose Jokowi's speech after being officially installed as president in his second period because the speech was one of the things that attracted the attention and waited by the general public. The data collection technique in this study was the note taking technique. The note taking technique carried out on a data card that was continued in the arrangement [9]. In this research note taking technique was by classifying the problem of deixis in the speech text of Joko Widodo at the time of inauguration. The function of data card in this study was to help recording and classifying the problems of deixis in the speech text of President Joko Widodo at the inauguration. In the data card needed a code in the form of numbers and abbreviations to facilitate data analysis and the analyzed data is easy to find

Table 1. Data Card.

No	Code	Sentence
1	P1/T/DI	Whom / respect, Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia
2	P1/T/DII	Whom / respect, Mrs. Hj Megawati Sukarnoputeri, The 5 th President of the Republic of Indonesia

Description

PI : Persona Deixis I
 PII : Persona Deixis II
 T : Single
 IN : Data I
 DII : Data II

After the data had been successfully grouped the next step was to analyze the data. The data analysis method is the lingual unit that matches the theme of the category by grouping or elaborating on the research problem. In this study the writer uses apportion method or distributional method to process the data obtained. Distributional method uses determining tool in that language itself. The basic for determining in the work of distributional method is the technique of selecting data based on certain category or criteria, the grammar aspect is in line with the nature owned by the research data [6]. In the framework of distributional method, the one which becomes the determining tool is the part of target object language of the researcher itself, such as word, kind of clause, and so on. The presentation of the results of this data analysis was done formally and informally [6]. The presentation of analysis result formally is presentation of the results of data analysis in the form of formulation with signs and symbols [6]. In this presentation, the rules or formulations are delivered with ordinary words in which if they are read can be directly understood.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research conducted, it was found the data on persona deixis, place deixis, and time deixis in the inauguration speeches of President Joko Widodo in 2014 and 2019. The results and discussion in this research can be presented as follows.

1. Persona Deixis

a. First Persona Pronoun Singular

The first persona singular deixis is the first category in which

the speaker refers to himself. In the inauguration speech of Joko Widodo stated the first persona singular deixis used the form of *I*.

Here is the data and description of the first persona singular deixis that is the form *I*.

- (01) Whom *I* respect, leaders and all members of the People's Consultative Assembly.
- (02) The government that *I* lead will work to ensure that every person in all corners of the country feel the presence of government services.
- (03) Ladies and gentlemen, as well as all Indonesian people that *I* am proud of.
- (04) The protocol asks *me* to stand at the same point, at that point again.
- (05) Great work, building the nation is impossibly done only by the President, the Vice President or the ranks of Government that *I* lead, but it requires the support of collective power which is the unity of the whole nation.
- (06) As a captain who is trusted by the people, *I* invite all citizens of the nation to get on board the Republic of Indonesia and sail together towards Greater Indonesia.
- (07) *I* often remind the ministers, our job is not only make and implement policies but also make people enjoy services and enjoy development. *I* will ask to be simplified to just 2 levels, replaced by functional position that values the expertise and values the competence.
- (08) *I* also ask the ministers, officials, bureaucrats to seriously guarantee the achievement of the objectives of the development program.

In the data (01), (2), (3), and (4) there is the use of a persona singular deixis, which is *I*, *me* whose referent refers to President Joko Widodo as well as on the data (5), (6), (7), and (08) *I* form in these sentences the referent also refers to President Joko Widodo.

b. The First Persona Pronoun Plural

To declare the first persona plural deixis the form of *we* and *us*. The first person plural deixis of *we* or *us* form is in the following data description.

- (09) The unity and mutual cooperation are the requirements for *us* to become a great nation.
- (10) *We* will never grow up if we are trapped in discordance and disunity.
- (11) *We* want to be a nation that can arrange its own civilization.
- (12) *We* must work as hard as we can to restore Indonesia as a maritime nation.
- (13) *We* also want to be present among the nations with honor, prestige, and dignity.
- (14) *We* want to be a nation that can arrange its own civilization.
- (15) The next five years will be the momentum of *our* gamble as an independent nation. Therefore, work, work and work are the main things.
- (16) That is *our* common goal.
- (17) *Our* potential is enormous to get out of the trap of middle-income country
- (18) Again, breaking down the routines is one thing and increasing productivity is another thing that becomes *our* priority.
- (19) *We* must cut the long bureaucracy.

From the data (10), (11), (12), (13), and (14) it can be seen that there are first persona plural deixis *we* refer to President Joko Widodo and all Indonesian citizens. This also applies to the data (15), (16), (17), (18), and (19) because there is *our* first persona plural deixis.

- (20) Just now *we* took the oath, the oath has a deep spiritual meaning, which confirms the commitment to work hard to achieve our common will as a great nation.

In data (20) there is the first persona plural deixis that is *we* form which refers to president Joko Widodo and vice president K.H. Ma'ruf Amin.

In the persona plural deixis *we* and *our* are usually used by the speakers who are involved in language events or on the interlocutors who are useful so that the attitudes used in the language are more polite.

2. Place Deixis (Space)

Space deixis (place) is a deixis which refers to the location of a language event. Place or space deixis is like *there* and *here*. The following is data on the form of deixis *there* and *here*, *this*, *that*.

- (21) Our dream in 2045, Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product reaches 7 trillion US dollars and Indonesia has entered the top 5 world economic with the poverty close to zero percent. We have to go *there*.
- (22) Immediately I whispered, I said to the Ministry of State Secretariat "Sir, let's move locations. If we don't move, this will become a habit, at that point again. And if it continues it later will be made like a law. "What is sitting, standing *there* continuously. This is called as monotonous and routine.

The form of place deixis *there* refers to the speech whose location is quite far away when the speech is spoken, but sometimes there is a word *there* that is used as a greeting. In the sentence (21) on the speech of President Joko Widodo in 2019 the form of deixis *there* whose referent refers to a location which is far from the speaker in which Indonesia must achieve the target of going forward with income that in line with the target or dream of Indonesia in 2045. The form of place deixis *there* refers to the word pointer which states a place that is rather close to the speaker. In sentence (22) of the speech of President Joko Widodo in 2019 the form of place deixis *there*, its' referent refers to a location which is rather close to the speaker, namely gathering to ask for forgiveness event, which is held at the Palace. Place or space deixis which is a demonstrative pronoun is divided into two, namely *this* and *that*. The following is the data description of the form of place deixis *this* and *that*.

- (23) Just now *we* took an oath, *that* oath has a deep spiritual meaning, which confirms the commitment to work hard to achieve our common will as a great nation.
- (24) I am sure, *that* arduous task of history will be able to shoulder together with unity, mutual cooperation and hard work.
- (25) However, none of *that* comes automatically.
- (26) The protocol asks me to stand at *that* point, I join.
- (27) Again, the main thing is *that* not the process but the main one is *that* the result.
- (28) The task of our bureaucracy is *that* to ensure the benefits

- of *that* program are felt by the community.
- (29) Now, *this* we are at the peak of the demographic bonus, where the population of productive age is much higher than the age of non-productive age.
- (30) *This* is a big challenge as well as a great opportunity.
- (31) *This* becomes a big problem if we cannot provide job field.
- (32) On *this* historic occasion, allow me, on behalf of myself, on behalf of Vice President Muhammad Jusuf Kalla and on behalf of the Indonesian people express our thanks and appreciation to Prof. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Prof. Dr. Boediono who has led the implementation of administration for the past five years.

In the data above, *this* and *that* words are definite markers. In data (23) there is the use of place or space deixis whose referent refers to the oath of inauguration. In the data (24) the *that* form refers to the sentence reaching and realizing a sovereign Indonesia in the political field, being independent in the economic field and having a personality in culture. In data (25) the form of *that* deixis refers to the target in 2045. *That* form in data (26) refers to the Palace at the gathering to ask for forgiveness event. Data (27) *that* form refers to government program. Furthermore, in data (28) the referent of *that* form refers to the bureaucratic task, namely making delivered. In data (29) *this* form refers to the inauguration of the president and vice president. *This* form on data (30) and (31) refers to being at the top of the demographic bonus. Whereas in the data (32) the referent refers to the inauguration of the president and vice president.

3. Time Deixis

Time deixis is a deixis which refers to the time of the occurrence of events that represent the past or the time that has just passed. The data description which states time deixis as follows.

- (33) *Now* is the time, we unite our hearts and hands.
- (34) *Now* is the time, together to continue the next most severe historical test, namely achieving and realizing a sovereign Indonesia in the political field, being independent in the economic field and having a personality in culture.
- (35) *Now* is the time for us to return everything so that Jalesveva Jayamahe, in the Sea, is precisely our triumph, as the slogan of our ancestors *in the past*, can reverberate again.
- (36) Indonesia has become a developed country with income according to the calculations is Rp. 320 million per capita *per year* or Rp. 27 million per capita *per month*.
- (37) *The next five years* will be the momentum of our gamble as an independent nation. Therefore, work, work and work are the main things.
- (38) *Five years ago*, my first year at the palace, I invited officials and the public for joining gathering to ask for forgiveness event.

The *now* form is used to express the current time. Data (33) and (34) whose referents refer to the present time. This can be seen from the form of *now* deixis in the data (35) which refers to the present time or at this time. Furthermore, on the data (36) also shows time deixis *per year* and *per month*. *Per month* is used to refer to the month or refers to every month. Likewise, *per year*, this form is used to refer to *each year*.

Whereas in the data (37) the form of time deixis *the next five years* refers to referent in which the second period of President Joko Widodo administration. Furthermore, the data (38) the form of time deixis *five years ago* refers to the past year or the year that has passed. Thus the form of time deixis, *five years ago*, its' referent refers to the first period of Joko Widodo's administration.

CONCLUSIONS

From the explanation above about "the speech of President Joko Widodo at the Inauguration", can be concluded as follows. First, persona deixis found, namely (a) the first persona singular deixis is *I*, (b) the first persona plural deixis is *we*. Second, the place deixis found, namely *this*, *that*, *here* and *there*. Third, time deixis found, namely *now*, *per year*, *per month*, *five next years*, *five past years*. From the conclusion above, it is suggested that able to study deixis with other aspects or there are researchers who examine deixis in a speech that focus on using just one deixis. Furthermore, the results of this study are expected to be used as a reference by other researchers in completing the research to obtain a critical and in-depth description.

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