

## ANALYSIS OF PERSON DEIXIS IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOK'S DIALOGUE FOR CLASS X PUBLISHED BY EDUCATION MINISTRY

Safira Khoirunnida, Rizka Hayati

Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Pekalongan

Email: [real.safira99@gmail.com](mailto:real.safira99@gmail.com)

### Abstract

This research is about the use of person deixis on dialogues contain in english textbook for first grade of senior high school published by education ministry in 2016. The objective of this research is to describe the referent meaning and the function of person deixis found on english textbook's dialogue. This research used descriptive qualitative research. The technique in this research are documentation technique. The data source of this research are dialogue text in english textbook for first grade of senior high school published by education ministry in 2016. The data of this research is in the form of words, phrase, and sentence of person deixis expression. The result of this research showed that there are three types of person deixis they were first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. First person deixis has referent meaning to the speaker of utterance. first person deixis found on data were pronoun I, me, my, we, us, and our. Second person deixis had referent meaning to the hearer of speaker's interlocutor. Second person deixis that found on data are pronoun You and your. Third person deixis had referent meaning to the indirect participant on a speech event. Third person deixis that found on data were pronoun He, Him, His, She, Her, It, Them, and Their.

**Key Words:** Person deixis, pronoun, reference

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang penggunaan deixis persona yang terdapat pada Dialog dalam Buku teks Bahasa Inggris Kelas X SMA yang diterbitkan oleh Kementerian Pendidikan tahun 2016. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis makna rujukan dan fungsi dari deiksis persona yang terdapat pada teks dialogue di buku teks Bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pada penelitian ini adalah dokumentasi tehnik. Sumber data pada penelitian ini adalah teks dialog pada buku teks Bahasa Inggris kelas X SMA yang diterbitkan oleh Kementerian Pendidikan tahun 2016. Data pada penelitian ini berbentuk kata, frasa, dan kalimat dari yang mengandung deiksis persona. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat tiga jenis deiksis persona yang ditemukan, yaitu deiksis persona orang pertama, deiksis persona orang kedua, dan deiksis persona orang ketiga. Deiksis persona orang pertama memiliki makna rujukan kepada penutur. Deiksis persona orang pertama yang ditemukan yaitu pronomina I, Me, My, We, Us, dan Our. Deiksis persona orang kedua memiliki makna rujukan kepada pendengar atau lawan bicara penutur. Deiksis persona orang kedua yang ditemukan yaitu pronomina You, dan Your. Deiksis persona orang ketiga memiliki makna rujukan kepada partisipan tidak langsung pada sebuah percakapan. Deiksis persona orang pertama yang ditemukan adalah pronomina He, Him, His, She, Her, It, Them, dan Their.

**Kata Kunci:** Deiksis persona, Pronomina, Rujukan

### INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool. There are various languages used throughout the world, one of them is English. English is a global language, apart from being used to communicate between countries, it is also used to deepen and develop knowledge, because most science books are imported from abroad. (Izzan and Mahfuddin, 2007:1)

English is studied by almost all countries, in Indonesia English is a compulsory subject and is studied from elementary school to university level. In Indonesia, the position of English is as a foreign language, so Indonesians who are learning English are called EFL (English Foreign Learners). When in the process of teaching and learning English subject, students and teachers often communicate using English. Learning resources in the form of textbooks are also written in English. According to Tomlinson (2011) textbook is as one the material used to help teacher to teach the learners. In the textbook there are various kinds of texts, one of them is dialogue text. Dialogues are conversations between two participants. According to Oxford dictionary, dialogue is a formal discussion between two groups or countries. The dialogue text contains material or information that must be understood by teachers and students. However, because textbooks are written in English, which is a foreign language in Indonesia, there are often misinterpretations of information that make learning objectives not achieved optimally. One of the causes of the misinterpretation is due to the differences in grammar between English and

Indonesian. For example, in Indonesian, personal pronouns do not change much and are not differentiated by gender. For example, pronoun *Aku* when in sentence become an object the form does not change and will still *Aku*. However, in English grammar, the form of the personal pronoun will change when its position in the sentence changes.

Personal pronoun is one of the types of words that are used to replace the position of a noun or a person in a sentence. In English, pronoun *I* will change to *Me* when it becomes an object, then third person pronouns in English are distinguished by gender. *He* is for male and *She* is for female. In order to understand the meaning of English sentences, it is very important for people to understand English grammar, one of them is by understanding English pronouns. Besides that, pronouns are included in words whose references are not fixed and depend on the context, so knowing the referent meaning of pronouns is also important in order to avoid misinterpretation of information in the textbook. For example the referent meaning of word *Chair* will always same wherefer it is. *Chair* refers to the things that is usually made of wood and is used for sitting. However, pronoun for example the word *He* has different referent meaning depending on the context. For example the sentence *John has new car, he bought it yesterday* the word *He* on that sentence has refferent meaning to the *John*, but on sentence *BJ Habibie is my idol, He is smart person*, He has refferent meaning to the *BJ Habibie*.

In linguistics, a word whose reference is not fixed is called deixis. Levinson (1983) states deixis is the single obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of language themselves. Accodring to Levinson, deixis divided into five kinds, namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. Levinson (1983) states person deixis deals with the encoding the role of the participants in the speech event, in which the utterance is delivered. Person deixis or deixis persona clearly operates on a three basic parts by the pronoun for first person (I), second person (you), and third person (he,she,it). (Yule,1996)

Based on the background above, the writer decided to do this research, entitled "ANALYSIS OF PERSON DEIXIS IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOK'S DIALOGUE FOR CLASS X PUBLISHED BY EDUCATION MINISTRY".

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research was used Descriptive qualitative method, because the data of this research were dialogues text in English textbook. Qualitative research was research that serve data in the form of words that concern in the characteristics and quality of the data. According to Sugiyono (2011), qualitative research are research methods used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the key instrument is the researcher itself. The type of this research was descriptive research which describes the object being studied. The object in this research was an English textbook.

The data of the research were person deixis words that found in dialogues that contained in English textbook for 1<sup>st</sup> grade of senior high school published by education ministry. The data were presented in the form of words, sentence, phrases of deixis found on dialogues that contain in English textbook. In this research to identify the referent meaning of person deixis in english textbook, the resercher used documentation technique. By resercher, documents were collected then selected to take which is relevant to the focus of the study.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, the researcher found in elevent dialogue text that found in English textbook contain of person deixis expression. Person deixis is words or phrase that used to point person

and the meaning will change depending on the context. According to Yule Person deixis is "forms used to point to people, e.g. me, you". The expression of person deixis that found in this research are personal pronouns for the first person, second person, and third-person. On this research, First person pronoun that found are the words I, Me, My, We, Us, and Our. Second person deixis that found in this research are words You and Your. Third person deixis that found in this research are words He, Him, His, She, Her, It, Them, and Their. The details analysis can be seen on the following discussion:

a) First person deixis

First person deixis is words that refer to the participant who speak the utterance or it called speaker. First person deixis found in this study included pronouns *I, My, Me, We, Our*. First person deixis *I, My, and Me* are used to point a singular speaker. In the other hand, First person deixis which is the words *We and Our* used to point plural speaker. The use of first person deixis can be seen on the following example below:

*(1)Edo : Hello, I am Edo, may I know your name please?*

*(2)Slamet : Sure, I am Slamet. I am from Jepara. What about you?*

The utterance was from first dialogue on textbook tells the conversation between Edo and Slamet who met for the first time in a party, and they introduced themselves to each other. In the dialogue fragment above, there was used of person deixis, which is pronoun *I*. The word *I* is the first person deixis which has a reference to the person who speak the utterance. There were two utterance, on (1) the speaker was Edo and on (2) the speaker was Slamet. Although in both utterance (1) and (2) used the word *I*, but their referent meaning is different depending on who the speaker was. Utterance (1) the speaker was Edo so, *I* on first utterance has referent meaning to the Edo. In other sides, utterance (2) is spoken by Slamet it means word *I* on second utterance above has referent meaning to the Slamet. Based on sentence structure, the position of *I* is placed before the verb, that indicated the person who do an action. In sentence, Person who do an action is called subject, It can be concluded that person deixis *I* is used for subject position. The form of deixis *I* will change to *Me* when it became the object in a sentence. It could be seen on the example below.

*Alif : Thank you very much. This is because you always help me.*

The utterance is said by Alif, it means Alif is the speaker. On utterance above contain of deixis expression that is words *me*. According Levinson, *me* categorized as person deixis and refers to singular speaker. On the utterance above the speaker is Alif, therefore the word *me* has referent meaning to the Alif. Different with *I* that placed before verb, in sentence *Me* always place after verb or preposition, its mean *Me* indicates the person who gaved an action. In a sentence structure, people who gaved an action has function as an object. Therefore, in a sentence structure person deixis *Me* indicates object pronoun. In addition, first person *I* when showing the meaning of ownership, the form will change to *My*.

*Eny : Please accept my warmest congratulations, Sir.*

The utterance above comes from dialogue fourth which tells Eny and her friends. They congratulate Alif who has been appointed as a director in their company. In the sentence above, the person deixis found is the word *My*. This word has refers to the first person or the speaker. The utterance above was spoken by Eny, therefore *My* in the sentence above means ownership of Eny. *My warmest* congratulation means that Eny has the warmest congratulation. In the sentence structure, *My* indicates possessive adjective pronoun of *I* and usually located before the noun.

First person deixis plural that found on data source are words *We*, *Our* and *Us*. According to Scheibment (2004) *We* as person deixis divided into two, namely inclusive we and exclusive we. Inclusive we used to point speaker and addressee included (person who in the location when speech event occurs). Exclusive we used to poin speaker and addressee who was not at the location when the speech event occurs). In general it can be said that inclusive we refers to the first person pronoun (*I*) and second person pronoun (*you*), besides exclusive we refers to the first person pronoun (*I*) and third person pronoun (*He/She/It*).

In Bahasa, pronoun *we*, *us*, and *our* have the same translation that is 'kita' and in indonesia grammar 'kita' as subject pronoun and 'kita' as object pronoun do not change their form like in english grammar. In english grammar, *We* used as subject pronoun of second person plural. Pronoun *We* will change to *Us* when it becomes object pronoun, and when it used to point possession meaning the form will change become *Our*. Pronoun *our* indicates possessive adjective of second person plural. The use of first person plural that found on the English textbook's dialogue can bee seen on the example bellow.

*Sinta : Have you finished writing the book **we** discussed two months ago?*

*Rahmi : Yes. come on to my room. Look at this. What do you think?*

The dialogue above is an excerpt from sixth dialogue between Rahmi and Sinta. The relationship between them is school friends. The dialogue discussed many things, from Sinta who told her vacation experiences, to discussing their school assignments. In the dialogue fragment above there are found person deixis expression which is pronoun *We* in Sinta's utterance. The word *We* in the speech categorized as inclusive we, because it refers to the Sinta as the speaker and Rahmi as other participants who were also at the location when the speech event occurred. *We* categorized as Subject pronoun, in sentence structure and always placed before verb. The other example of first person deixis plural also found on seventh dialogue.

*(1)Bayu : Definitely! **My dad and I** are going to go fishing.*

*Santi : Fishing? Are you going to fishing in the river near your house?*

*(2)Bayu : No. **We** plan to go fishing in a lake near my uncle's house. Would you like to come with **us**?*

Person deixis *we* and *us* are found on the utterance above. The utterance above is from seventh dialogue on the english textbook which tell the conversation between three people namely Bayu, Santi, and Riri. They are talking about their holiday plan. In the dialogue above, Bayu tells about his vacation plan that he and his father will go fishing. There are two utterances spoken by Bayu, they are utterance before and after Santi's utterances. On the second utterance, Bayu said '*we plan to go fishing in a lake near my uncle's house. Would you like to come with us?*' The referent

meaning of *we* and *us* in that utterance can be known by observing the previous utterance of Bayu that is the speaker (*I*) and his father (*My dad*). *My dad and I* on first utterance is clarify about who *we* and *us* are referring to. On sentence structure, *We* used to replace Bayu and his father when they become subject, *Us* used to replace Bayu and his father when they become object. Pronoun *we* on the utterance above categorized as exclusive *we* because the reference is the speaker and his father who is the other participant that is not at the location when speech event occurred. Another example of first person plural deixis is found in the following expressions.

*Orville : Our dad gave us a toy helicopter that flew with the help of rubber bands. We've been interested in the idea since then.*

The dialogue fragment above comes from dialogue eight which tells conversations of three people on a TV talk show with the theme of great inventors. The participants involved were the talkshow's host and the Wright brothers, namely Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright. They are the inventors of airplane. Speaker of the utterance is Orville. On the utterance found the used of first person deixis *Our*, *Us* and *We*. All three have the same referent meaning that is refer to the Orville and Wilbur. *Us* used to replace orville and wilbur when becomes an object, and *We* used to replace orville and wilbur when they becomes the subject of a sentence. Pronoun *We* when showing the meaning of ownership, the form will change to *Our*. Phrase '*Our dad*' it means Dad that Orville and Wilbur have.

b) Second person deixis

Second person deixis used on the English textbook's dialogue are pronoun *You*. *You* are used in both singular and plural forms. The pronoun *you* in utterance refers to the speaker's interlocutor or the listener. Second person deixis *you* in the position of subject and object does not change, it remains in the form of *you*. In a sentence, when *you* has the meaning of ownership the form becomes *your*, and this applies to both singular and plural forms.

*Sinta : I am very happy for (1)you, Alif. Now, that (2)you are the director of the company, I believe the company will develop event faster.*

Speaker from the utterance is Sinta. She congratulated her friend, Alif for being appointed as director of their company. There are second person deixis *you* on the utterance. First is word *you* on sentence '*I am very happy for you*', according the position *you* on that sentence has the function as object. *You* as object can be identified by its location that placed after verb or preposition. Second *you* on the sentence '*you are the director of the company*' based on the sentence structure, the word *you* has function as subject pronoun. *You* as subject can be identified by its location that placed before verb. Person deixis *You* has referent meaning to the listener or speaker interlocutor. Here, sinta is the speaker who say to Alif, it means on utterance above Alif role as speaker interlocutor. Sinta uses the two words *you* in utterance to refer to Alif who is singular noun, so *you* on utterance refer to the second person singular. Pronoun *You* when showing the meaning of ownership, the form will change to *Your*. The use of *your* on english textbook dialogue can be seen on example below.

*Nadia : Who is your idol, Rima?*

The speaker is Nadia who comes from the tenth dialogue. She asked Rima about her idol. The second person deixis *your* is a possessive adjective pronoun of *you* which indicates the ownership. It can be concluded that the phrase '*your idol*' has referent meaning to the idol that Rima has.

Person deixis *you* is also used for second person plural. For example, in the eighth dialogue, about a tv talkshow that interviewed the Wright brothers, the inventors of the airplane.

*Host : Hello and welcome to our talkshow tonight, Great Inventors! Today we have very special guests, Orville and Wilbur Wright! We are going to ask them about their revolutionary inventions. What do **you** call **your** invention?*

*Orville : We invented airplane.*

The speaker is a host of TV talkshow who interviews Orville and Wilbur Wright, the inventor of the airplane. *You* in utterance based on sentence structure occupies the subject position because it is located before verb. The word *you* refers to speaker interlocutor. On utterance above speaker interlocutor are Orville and Wilbur, so *you* has referent meaning to them. Orville and Wilbur are plural noun, therefore *you* on the utterance has plural meaning. Word *your* shows the ownership of the pronoun *you*. The phrase '*your invention*' means invention that Orville and Wilbur have.

c) Third person deixis

Third person deixis indicates indirect participant in a speech event. Third person deixis divided into two, third person deixis singular and third person deixis plural. The third person deixis singular that found in the data source are pronoun *He, Him, His, She, Her, and It*. In English grammar, the third-person singular forms are distinguished by gender. *He* is used for male third person pronouns, *She* for female third person pronouns, while *It* is for third person pronouns other than person.

The use of *He* in dialogue can be seen in the following example.

*(1)Nadia : BJ Habibie. I like **him** very much*

*(2)Nadia : **He** promised that **he** would share **his** knowledge to everyone needing it.*

Two utterance above are from ten dialogues. The participants involved are Nadia and Rima. The speaker is Nadia, in the dialogue Nadia is discussing her idol, BJ Habibie. BJ Habibie is indirect participant because not involved directly in dialogue. On utterance (2) Nadia use person deixis *he* to replace BJ Habibie when it becomes subject in a sentence. Person deixis *He* when showing the meaning of ownership, the form will change to *His*. On phrase '*his knowledge*' it means knowledge that BJ Habibie has, the speaker use *his* to indicates ownership of BJ Habibie. In a sentence, *He* will change to *Him* when the position becomes an object. On utterance (1) Nadia use person deixis *him* to replace BJ Habibie when it becomes object.

The third person pronoun *She* used to indicates indirect female participant on dialogue. Third person deixis *She* as subject will become *her* when in the sentence it occupies the object position. *her* is also used to show ownership (possessive adjective pronoun) of *She*. For example, in the conversation between Mida and Dika, they discussed Mida's experience meeting Agnes Mo.

*Mida : **She** was really awesome and friendly.*

*Dika : Did you meet **her** in a concert?*

*Mida : No, I didn't. It's a meet-and-greet event with Agnes Mo in Plaza Indonesia. Big crowd, hundreds of **her** fans!*

*She* and *Her* above refer to Agnes Mo. Agnes Mo identified as indirect participant because she is not involved directly on conversation. On utterance (1) Mida use person deixis *she* to replace Agnes Mo when it becomes subject. *She* will change to *Her* when it becomes object pronoun. In the sentence '*Did you meet her in a concert?*' the speaker use deixis *her* to replace Agnes Mo when she becomes object. *Her* as object can be identified by its location that placed after verb. In the other hand, pronoun *Her* on sentence '*hundreds of her fans!*' has Function as possession (possessive adjective pronoun) because it indicated the ownership of third person. '*Her fans*' has referent meaning to the fans that Agnes Mo has. Still in the same dialogue there is the use of the third person pronoun *it*.

*Dika : **It** must be a memorable experience for you.*

*Mida : Yeah indeed. I will never forget **it**.*

The two words *it* above have the same reference, namely Agnes Mo's meet-and-greet. In the sentence '*It must be a memorable experience for you*', word *It* acts as the subject because placed before verb, and in the sentence '*Yeah indeed. I will never forget it*', the word *it* acts as an object because placed after verb.

Third person deixis plural that found on data source are words *Them* and *Their*. As found in the talkshow host's utterance which discusses the theme of great inventors.

*Host : Hello and welcome to our talkshow tonight, Great Inventors! Today we have very special guests, Orville and Wilbur Wright! We are going to ask **them** about **their** revolutionary inventions. What do you call your invention?*

*Them* and *their* above refer to Orville and Wilbur Wright. *Them* in the sentence structure is positioned as an object, while *their* is the possessive pronoun of *they* which shows the meaning of ownership.

The analysis of person deixis on English textbook's dialogue are expected to help teachers meet the learning criteria when teaching pronouns in the affective domain, cognitive domain, and psychomotor domain in learning English. In the affective domain, students can recognize differences in gesture, tone of voice, and the expression that comes out in the pronunciation of each person deixis in utterance. In the cognitive domain, students can recognize the different forms of person deixis based on their position and function in the sentence. In the end, after students understand the difference three forms of person deixis, in psychomotor domain they are required to produce sentences orally or written using the three types of person deixis.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis and discussion above, it can be concluded that the dialogue text contained in the English textbook for the first grade of high school published by the Ministry of Education in 2016 contains the use of persona deixis elements. Persona deixis found in book sources are singular or plural form of first person pronoun, second person pronoun, and third person pronoun.

First person deixis that found on this research are I, My, Me, We, Us, Our. I, My, Me are First Person deixis which have same referent meaning that is refers to singular speaker. We, Us, Our are First person deixis which refers to plural speaker. Second person deixis that found on this research are words You, and Your that refers to the speaker's interlocutor or the listener. Second person You and your used in both singular and plural forms. Third person deixis Third person deixis refers to the indirect participant in a speech event. Third person deixis that found on this research categorized into third person deixis singular He, Him, His, She, Her and It, and third person deixis plural Them and Their. He, Him and His are used for third person male. She and Her are used for female third person. Third person deixis It used for participant that not human.

In sentence structure, each person deixis has its own function. There are person deixis that function as subject pronouns such as I, We, You, He, She and It. There are person deixis that function as object pronouns such as Me, Us, You, Him, Her, It. There are person deixis that function as possessive adjective pronouns such as My, Our, Your, His, and Her.

In teaching and learning process students especially EFL, they are require to understand that in English grammar there are different forms of person deixis based on the sentence structure. So that even though in the context of a sentence they have the same reference, because the position of the words in the sentence is different, the meaning and form also different.

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