



DEIXIS ANALYSIS ON WRITING ABOUT PAST EXPERIENCE BY ECONOMIC STUDENTS

Ida Ayu Panuntun

Ringkasan

Pragmatik merupakan salah satu cabang dalam pembelajaran ilmu Bahasa. Pragmatik adalah ilmu bahasa yang membahas makna dibalik ucapan. Salah satu pokok bahasan dalam Pragmatik adalah Deixis. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis Deixis yang digunakan dalam teks tertulis mahasiswa tentang pengalaman masa lampau.

Pada artikel ini, peneliti menggunakan desain penelitian berupa deskriptif kualitatif. Data pada penelitian ini berupa teks tertulis, yaitu teks tulisan mahasiswa tentang pengalaman mereka dimasa lampau.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis diperoleh bahwa ada lima jenis Deixis yang digunakan pada teks hasil pekerjaan mahasiswa tentang pengalaman masa lampau. Deixis-deixis tersebut adalah Person Deixis, Place Deixis, Temporal Deixis, Spatial Deixis dan Discourse Deixis.

Temuan pada penelitian ini menunjukkan Deixis Person menduduki prosentase tertinggi dengan prosentase (40.6%). Berikutnya diikuti oleh Deixis-deixis dengan prosentase di bawahnya, yaitu Place Deixis (29.6%), Temporal Deixis (18.5%), Spatial Deixis (7.2%) dan Discourse Deixis (4.1%).

Penelitian pada teks tertulis mahasiswa tentang pengalaman masa lampau menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar mahasiswa menggunakan Deixis Person pada tulisan yang mereka hasilkan.

Keywords

deixis—teks tertulis—pengalaman masa lampau

Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris FKIP Universitas Pekalongan

*Corresponding author: ayyu.idda@yahoo.com

Introduction

Communication is an important thing in our life. It gets the important position in all segments with a background communication. As a need in transferring idea or opinion, communication needs a rule which should be followed by the doers of conversation. Those rules are used to make a cooperative conversation in gaining the aim of communication.

Communication could be delivered in spoken or written way. Spoken way is dealing to the use of utterances which are used among the speaker and hearer directly. According to Brown and Yule (1983: 9), a tape-recording of a communicative act will preserve the text. In other hand, written way or written communication is one of the communication form which needs full of the structures should be applied in it. Those structures are chosen to construct a good sentence in delivering meaning of conversation. Many symbols are used in transferring the message via written communication. In this research, the research

cher focused in conducting the research in the form of written communication. Written communication which was meant here was students' writing in telling their past event.

Language is an important tool in a communication. It is used to convey information, idea and feeling in the sense of a phrase which consists of words to have a meaning. According to Kridalaksana (1993:21), language is a symbol system sounds an arbitrary language that allows people to work together, interact and identity. Based on that statement above, language is a form in communication consisting symbol. Symbol means grammatical structure rule which is used to have a same perception in meaning.

Discussing about meaning, especially meaning in the utterance relates to the subject of Pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning. The utterance meaning will be reached by the speaker and hearer involved in their conversation. Their utterance will have a meaning based on the context. It can be concluded that language and context will interact and relate to each other.

Levinson (1983:54), the single most obvious way in which the relation between language and context is reflected in the structures of language themselves is through the phenomenon of deixis. Based on Levinson's statement, it means that language actually meaning is connected among the symbols in grammatical use which is used to gain the meaningful utterance or sentence based on context. In line to Levinson, Huang (2007: 132) gives his opinion about Deixis. According to Huang, language without deictics can't stand alone in creating the meaning. Both of them will work together. They will work by applying relevant deictics information. It means that having understanding in Deixis theory will help the readers in interpreting the meaning of the text. Other statement about Deixis defined by Cruse (2000: 319), Deixis means different thing to different people. It means that different deictic use in the conversation is influenced by the context or situation use there.

According to Levinson (1983: 65) , deixis divided into five kinds. Those are (1) Person Deixis, (2) Place Deixis, (3) Time Deixis, (4) Discourse Deixis and (5) Social Deixis. Person Deixis is one of the kinds of deixis which is concerned to the person. According to Cruse (2000: 319) , person deixis involves the speaker, known as the first person, the addressee, known as the second person and other significant participants in the speech situation. Based on that statement, Person Deixis refers to the person who involved to the conversation. It is influenced by the situation happened there. The examples of Person Deixis in the following utterance are:

- a) I went to Jakarta.
- b) We spent that time together.
- c) They helped to repair this motorcycle.

Place Deixis concerns to the location or locative adverb used in that conversation. The locative used which shows Spatial Deixis is here and there. The examples of Spatial Deixis in the following utterance are:

- a) Put this pen there.
- b) I met him here.

Temporal Deixis is used to locate points on the time exist using the moment of speaking. The examples of Temporal Deixis, like now and then. The use of Temporal Deixis in the following utterances are:

- a) Meet me two weeks later.
- b) Tomorrow is my special moment.

According to Levinson (1985: 63), Social Deixis concerns to the destination that are relative to participant roles, the aspect of the social relationship holding the speaker and addressee or speaker and some referent. The examples of Social Deixis are:

- a) Mrs for the woman who has married.
- b) Mr for man

The last deixis is Discourse Deixis. Discourse Deixis refers to such matters as the use of this to point to future discourse elements.

Research Methodology

The research method used in the article was descriptive qualitative. The technique in collecting the data were making preparation in constructing the instrument, analyzing the data based on the theory and interpreting the data. The instrument used in this research was test. That test was in the form of writing test.

Finding And Discussion

Result

From the analysis of the data, the researcher found the result as in the following table: Explanation for the Table 1.: PD : Person Deixis

PID: Place Deixis

TD : Temporal Deixis

SD : Social Deixis

DS : Discourse Deixis

Based on the result above, the highest deixis used in the students's writing in Recount text was Person Deixis with the total number of that was 147 or 40.6%. The following next result was Place Deixis with the total number of that was 107 or 29.6%. The result of Temporal Deixis was 67 or 18.5%. The next result was Spatial Deixis. It shows 26 or 7.2%. The last result was Discourse Deixis which shows 15 or 4.1%.

Discussion

Table 1. Result of Student's Writing in Types of Deixis shows that the highest percentage was Person Deixis. Person Deixis based on the data was 147. It means that there are 147 Person Deixis used in the student's writing Recount text from 20 students as the sample. The example of Person Deixis analysis:

- 1) I went to my grand mother's house.

Based on the sentence above, I as the subject used in that sentence shows that I refers to the first person deixis. The word of I used to explain about the writer. Here the writer was the student.

- 2) She was very happy.

The analysis in the sentence "She was very happy" was the use of Person Deixis which was shown in the word of she. She was the third singular person. Based on the context, she refers to the grand mother.

The analysis about Place deixis which was in the second position after Person Deixis shows 107. There were many students used place deixis in their sentences. The example:

No.	Student's Code	PD	PID	TD	SD	DS	Total
1.	S1	11	8	5	6	1	31
2.	S2	5	7	2	3	0	17
3.	S3	4	3	5	2	1	15
4.	S4	10	6	4	0	2	22
5.	S5	6	8	3	1	1	19
6.	S6	7	5	3	0	1	16
7.	S7	4	5	4	2	0	15
8.	S8	5	7	5	2	1	20
9.	S9	7	6	3	2	1	19
10.	S10	6	6	4	1	0	17
11.	S11	8	8	2	0	0	18
12.	S12	9	4	4	2	0	19
13.	S13	10	6	3	1	1	21
14.	S14	11	5	6	1	0	23
15.	S15	5	5	2	1	2	15
16.	S16	5	4	1	0	1	11
17.	S17	8	5	3	1	0	17
18.	S18	7	2	4	0	0	13
19.	S19	9	4	2	0	1	16
20.	S20	10	3	2	1	2	18
		147	107	67	26	15	

Gambar 1. Result of Student's Writing in Types of Deixis

Last week, my sister and I went to Semarang.

The use of Place Deixis could be seen in that sentence. Semarang is the name of city. It means that Semarang shows about place where the speaker or writer went.

Temporal Deixis is deixis shows about time. There were so many sentences using Temporal Deixis in this research. The following sentences as the example shows Temporal Deixis:

1) We played football last mont.

In the above sentence, We played football last month . There were many deixis in that sentence. One of them was last month. Last month was used to show the time used we or the speaker in that sentence playing football.

2) Then, we spent our time together.

The second example was then used as temporal deixis. Then was kind of deixis which was used to show the time.

The next analysis was in Social Deixis. Social deixis used in the following example:

My grand father's name is Mr. Ananto.

Social Deixis used to show to the destination that are relative to participant roles. In this sentence, the use of *Mr* for man who have married. It means that the name of Ananto which preceeding by *Mr* shows that Ananto was a man who have married.

We would to use this table.

This in that sentence used to show that the speaker will use the same table in the future.

Conclusion

Based on the research entitled Deixis Analysis on Writing about Past Experience by Economic Students, it can be seen that the result of the deixis in the student's writing was Person Deixis with (40.6%). The following next result was Place Deixis (29.6%). The result of Temporal Deixis was (18.5%). The next result was Spatial Deixis (7.2%). The last result was Discourse Deixis (4.1%).

Reference

Brown, G & Yule, G. 1983. Discourse Analysis. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Cruse, D. Alan. 2000. Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics. New York: Oxford University Press.

Huang, Yan. 2007. Pragmatics, New York: Oxford University Press.

Kridalaksana, H. 1993. Kamus Linguistik. Jakarta: Gramedia.

Levinson, Stephen. C. 1983. Pragmatics, New York: Cambridge University Press.

Yule, George. 2006. The Study of Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Yule, George. 1996. Pragmatic. New York: Oxford University Press.