**Deixis Used in Selected Business News Article of CNN International News: A Pragmatic Analysis**

**A THESIS**

*Submitted to the English Department in Faculty of Cultural Science of Hasanuddin University as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature*

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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

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With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No.1610/UN.4.9.1/KEP/2021 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Nurfadillah (F041181018) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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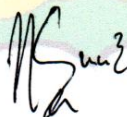First Supervisor

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# THESIS

## DEIXIS USED IN SELECTED BUSINESS NEWS ARTICLE OF CNN

## INTERNATIONAL NEWS: A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

### BY

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on February 3$^{rd}$, 2023

and is declare to have fulfilled the requirements.

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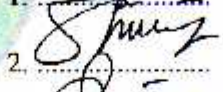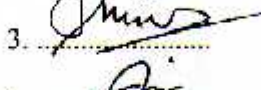
## AGREEMENT

On February 3rd, 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **Nurfadillah (F041181018)** entitled *Deixis used in Selected Business News Article of CNN International News: A Pragmatic Analysis* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 27th February 2023

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The thesis by **Nurfadillah (F041181018)** entitled *Deixis used in Selected Business News Article of CNN International News: A Pragmatic Analysis* has been revised as advised during the examination on Friday, 3$^{rd}$ February 2023 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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Nurfadillah

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

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# Abstract

**Nurfadillah.** *Deixis Used in Selected Business News Article of CNN International News: A Pragmatic Analysis* (supervised by **Abidin Pammu** dan **Sitti Sahraeny**).

This research is concerned with the use of deixis in news article. There are two objectives of this research. The first is to find out the types of deixis used in selected business news article of CNN International News. The second is to identify the most dominant deixis found in those news articles used Levinson's theory.

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. Documentation technique and cluster random sampling were used by the researcher to collect the sample of data from business news article edition in CNN News website, and 5 news articles were taken as the samples. The technique of data analysis used some steps. There were data condensation, data display in table and sentence form, then drawing and verifying conclusion.

The result of this research showed that there were 155 deictic expressions found in news article on the edition October 2021 until February 2022. In addition, it also showed that the types of deixis most commonly found was person deixis and the third news which published in December 2021 was the most used of deixis by the writer of the news article. According to the analysis, the researcher found 95 person deixis, 38 time deixis, 2 place deixis, and 20 discourse deixis, Person deixis refers to the person who include in the news. Time deixis refers to the specific time when the article was published. It also indicated the time that occurred before and after the article released. Then, place deixis referring to the locations where the events in those news articles take place. Then, discourse deixis indicated the preceding and forthcoming information in the news articles.

*Keywords: Pragmatic, Deixis, News Article*

# Abstrak

**Nurfadillah**. *Deixis Used in Selected Business News Article of CNN International News: A Pragmatic Analysis* (dibimbing oleh **Abidin Pammu** dan **Sitti Sahraeny**).

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian mengenai penggunaan deiksis pada artikel berita. Terdapat dua tujuan penelitian. Pertama, untuk menemukan tipe deiksis dalam artikel berita bisnis *CNN International News*. Kedua, untuk mengidentifikasi jenis deiksis yang paling banyak digunakan dalam artikel berita tersebut menggunakan teori Levinson.

Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Peneliti menggunakan teknik dokumentasi dan *cluster random sampling* dalam pengumpulan sampel data dari edisi artikel berita bisnis di website CNN News, dan terdapat 5 artikel berita yang menjadi sampel. Teknik analisis data menggunakan beberapa tahap. yaitu, reduksi data, penyajian data dalam bentuk tabel dan kalimat, kemudian penarikan kesimpulan dan verifikasi.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 155 ekspresi deiksis ditemukan dalam artikel berita edisi Oktober 2021 sampai Februari 2022. Sebagai tambahan, penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa tipe deiksis yang paling banyak digunakan adalah deiksis personal dan artikel ketiga yang dipublikasikan pada Desember 2021 yang paling banyak menggunakan deiksis oleh penulis artikel berita tersebut. Berdasarkan analisis, peneliti menemukan 95 deikis personal, 38 deiksis waktu, 2 deiksis tempat, dan 20 deiksis wacana, Deiksis personal digunakan untuk mengacu kepada orang yang ada didalam artikel berita. Deiksis waktu mengacu kepada waktu spesifik saat artikel di publikasikan. Selain itu, juga mengacu pada waktu sebelum dan setelah artikel di publikasikan. Kemudian, deiksis tempat mengacu kepada tempat dimana kejadian dalam artikel terjadi. Kemudian, deiksis wacana mengacu pada informasi sebelum dan sesudahnya yang terdapat dalam artikel.

*Kata Kunci: Pragmatik, Deiksis, Artikel Berita*

**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

**A. Background**

Language is part of human life and plays an important role in a social environment. We interact with others using language to deliver and obtain information. Further, language makes people know each other even if they come from two different countries. In general, language is divided into two forms. There are spoken and written languages.

Written language is a representation of spoken language. It is a method of recording language using some instruments such as a pen and paper or, more recently, a computer or mobile phone. Moreover, it is a tool for saving any information or idea and reading it back in the future. Written language can be found in many media, offline or online, such as a book or e-book, a print or online newspaper, a magazine, and others. But people mostly prefer using their mobile phones or online media to obtain current information, like online newspapers, because it is more practical and easier to access anytime and anywhere. Online newspapers are just the same as print newspapers, which contain news to inform people what is happening nowadays. The difference between both is just in their media; in that the online newspaper can be accessed easily through the website of a newspaper company. A printed newspaper, on the other hand, is served on paper.

Online newspaper contains news article. It is a mass medium that contains facts and actual information. General topics that usually discussed or published

consist of politics, education, entertainment, business, lifestyle, travel, sport, economics, criminal justice, and many others. A News article is divided into two forms. For starters, as a hard news article, it must be published as soon as possible. Moreover, the writing must be based on facts and reality. It relates the circumstances of a recent event or incident considered to be of general local, national, or international significance. In contrast, soft news articles usually have no urgency but closely related to things that evoke human interest, such as art, entertainment, lifestyle, and celebrity's life. Then, hard news article generally concerns issues such as politics, business, economics, scientific development, and others.

Generally, in news article, there are sentences that refer to something. It is usually hard for some people to understand very well. In addition, the language used by journalists in writing the news has a contextual meaning that refers to the previous sentence or paragraph. This is known as deixis. Deixis has entered the pragmatic sphere. It is a method determining where the relationship between language and its context within the structure of language itself. According to Levinson (1983:54), "deixis concerns the ways in which language encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of the context of the utterance".

In Levinson's theory, there are five types of deixis: person deixis, time deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. We can see an example of deixis

in a news article on CNN International News that was published on October 20, 2021.

*"Ploy Achakulwisut, lead author of the report and scientist with Stockholm Environment Institute, said while the range is sobering, government still have the power to reverse course and close the gap".*

According to the fragment above, the words *"lead author"* and *"scientist"* are kinds of social deixis, which refers to the person who is being talked about, that is meant Ploy Achakulwisut.

In this study, the researcher is interested in analyzing all the types of deixis in news article in an online newspaper using Levinson's theory. The researcher also wants to find the dominant deixis, which found in the news articles. CNN International News is the object of the research because it has hard news that some people difficult to understand. The news focuses on business news articles published from October 2021 until February 2022. CNN, or Cable News Network, is a cable news channel founded in 1980 by Ted Turner, a media conglomerate in the United States. When it was launched, CNN was the first channel to broadcast 24-hour news coverage.

There are some reasons why the researcher conducted this research. First, in many cases, most of the reader who does not a native speaker in English has difficulty to get well comprehending English news article and understanding the content of the news. Especially with business topics included in hard news articles. Second, research regarding all the types of deixis is rarely explored. As well, this research explains the types of deixis described in Levinson's theory,

which divided into five categories: person deixis, time deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Thus, the researcher interested to conduct the research titled "*Deixis used in Selected Business News Article of CNN International News: A Pragmatic Analysis*".

## B. Identification of the problem

According to the background of the study above, there are three problems that can be identified as follows:

1.  The types of deixis are rarely explored. However, deixis is an important field to be understood, especially in news articles with difficult content.

2.  The readers have difficulty comprehending an English news article.

3.  The readers have difficulty understanding the content of the news.

## C. Scope of the problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, this research focuses on:

1.  Analyze types of deixis in business news articles on CNN International News.

2.  Identify types of deixis used in the news articles in relation to the context using Levinson's theory.

## D. Research questions

Based on the scope of the problem, the researcher formulates two research questions, as follows:

1.  What are the types of deixis found in a business news article on CNN International News in its edition from October 2021 until February 2022?

2. How are the types of deixis used in the selected business news article in relation to the context?

**E. Objectives of the research**

According to the research questions, the objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To describe the types of deixis in a business news article on CNN International News in its edition from October 2021 until February 2022.

2. To explain how types of deixis used in the selected business news article in relation to the context.

**F. Significance of the research**

1. Practical benefit

The researcher hopes that this study can be useful for readers to conduct research regarding deixis. Hopefully, this research can give additional insight related to the types of deixis, especially in understanding English news articles.

2. Theoretical benefit

The results of this study are expected to contribute to further research to analyzing deixis in news articles. It may make a useful contribution to studying pragmatics, especially deixis.

# CHAPTER II

## LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses theories that are related to the topic of the conceptual framework of this research. A literature review includes previous research and theoretical background. In the previous studies, the researcher specifies some other studies that are concerned with analyzing the type of deixis on a particular object. Whereas in the theoretical background, the researcher presents a theoretical framework that includes pragmatics, deixis, co-text, context, and news article. It summarizes relevant theories, especially Levinson's theory, to support the process of analysis.

### A. Previous studies

There are some previous studies that had been carried out on the topic of deixis, which is related to this research.

The first previous research was written by Desrianty Ridzki Pertiwi in 2021, entitled "*Deixis in the movie of 'IT' by Andres Muschietti: A pragmatic analysis*". Her study aimed to investigate the utterances used in 'IT' movie using Levinson's theory concerning types of deixis and its function. The qualitative descriptive method was used in this study. The utterances made during the conversation by the participant or actor/actress in the film were used to collect data. The result of the data analysis showed that all of the types of deixis were found in the movie of 'IT' by Andres Muschietti. The result showed that the use of person deixis was to point out the speaker, addressee, and referents. Spatial deixis is used to indicate the participants' location in the movie. Time deixis indicated the exact time of the

utterance. Discourse deixis pointed to the deictic expression that followed the discourse. And lastly, social deixis is used to determine the social status of the participants.

The second previous research was written by Bc. Martina Krymlakova in 2018, entitled "*Temporal deixis in soft news*". The study aimed to investigate the variations of verbal tense in individual structural segments on two levels of online soft news, focusing on temporal deixis. The data of this study were taken from online news that consists of two levels. The first of which is a Facebook preview that is connected with the second level. Then, the second level is a corresponding full-length article published on newspaper's official web pages.

The third previous research was written by Nur Asizah Aswin's in 2019, entitled "*Deixis in bring me the horizon's selected songs of 'sempiternal' album (A pragmatic analysis)*". Her research aimed to discover the types of deixis in selected songs from *Bring Me The Horizon*'s *Sempitermal* album using Levinson's theory, as well as to elaborate on the reference of deictic words in the songs' lyrics. This study used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. 'Can You Feel My Heart?', 'The House of Wolves', 'Sleepwalking', 'Go To Hell for Heaven's Sake', and 'Shadowmoses' are among the songs chosen. The result of this research indicated that there are only four types of deixis inside the selected song from *Bring Me The Horizon's Sempiternal* album. Person deixis is the most common type of deixis, accounting for 114 words. Discourse deixis and place deixis occurred six times each. Only five instances of social deixis have occurred. Meanwhile, time deixis was not found inside the lyrics of the songs. The

deictic words inside the lyrics will refer to words and phrases, making a nonchalant single lyric meant something more than it does alone.

Based on those previous researches mentioned above, there are some differences and similarities with the current research. The current study and the previous use different object and approach to analyze the object of the research itself. The first previous research analyzed deixis in movie; the second was identified deixis in news but focused more on the time or temporal deixis; and the third one analyzed deixis in selected songs. Thus, this research focuses on the types of deixis in selected news article on the business topic of CNN International News. The only similarity between those previous studies and the current study is the application of Levinson's theory in a pragmatic study approach.

**B. Theoretical Background**

**1. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies how context influences language meaning. However, with contextual information, either spoken or written language can be thoroughly understood. Levinson (1983) stated in his book that pragmatics is the term of linguistics focuses on the correlation between language and context, which are concerned with the notion of grammaticalization. He went on to say that pragmatics is the study of only the aspects of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to language structures.

"Pragmatics is the systematic investigation of what and how people mean when they use language as a vehicle of action in particular context and with a

particular in mind" said Bublitz and Norrick (2011: 3). They concluded that context is the central component in defining the utterance's meaning. It refers to meaning in context or contextual meaning, which is a study of meaning in which a speaker (a writer) communicated and a listener (a reader) interpreted the speaker's meaning utterances.

Meanwhile, Mey (2001: 6) stated that "pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determined by the condition of society". His statement clarified Levinson's theory that there is a context rule works in social interaction. Pragmatic factors always affect our selection of sounds, grammatical constractions, and vocabulary in producing the meaning we intend to communicate. So, it is related to the field of meaning of words used by people in concrete social situations, which is referred to as "words in context".

Based on the statement above, we can conclude that pragmatics is the study of the practical aspects of human thought and the study of meaning in an interactional context. The practical aspects come from speaker and listener, who conversing and negotiating the meaning of utterances that fall from them depending on the context. It is because pragmatics is characterized as dealing with the effects of context, such as who the speaker is, when the utterance occurred, and where, what beliefs they (speaker and hearer) share, what is the focus of conversation, what they are talking about, and the relevant social institutions of speaker and hearer. This affects the meaning interpreted by the hearer and the conditions surrounding the conversation's occurrence.

Literal meaning: *"Can I read your Shakespeare?"*

Literal Response: *"Of course."*

Pragmatic meaning: *"I want to borrow your book Romeo and Juliet by Shakespeare."*

Pragmatic meaning: (Giving *Romeo and Juliet* by Shakespeare to the speaker)

Pragmatically, the utterances above are important and have greater meaning. The utterance *"Can I read your Shakespeare?"* means the speaker wants to borrow the hearer's book entitled Romeo and Juliet by Shakespeare. The hearer can undestand well what the speaker means by '*your Shakespeare*' because he or she has a book written by Shakespeare. As a result, the speaker who distributed the book intended it for the listener. Here, pragmatics works, which means that the speaker and the hearer are having the same experience about the topic of conversation. Thus, they understand the context, which is helping the communication process go well. So, without pragmatics, we could not communicate as well as understand each other and comprehend the intention and meaning of a conversation.

## 2. Deixis

Deixis is an arbitrary referent meaning words or phrases. According to Cambridge Dictionary, deixis is the use of a word and phrase whose meaning depends on who is talking, who they are talking to, and where they are. We can say that it is the relationship between language and its context. Deixis is concerned with the interpretation of the utterances, which, of course, is dependent on the context in which they occurred.

Yule (1996: 6) stated in his book 'Pragmatics' that, "Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances". He also indicated that deixis is related to 'pointing' in a language called deictic expression, also known as indexical. He divided deixis into three forms. The first form refers to the speaker and hearer, such as a lovely lady talking about his mother; 'his', 'her', 'me', and 'you' (possessive adjectives and pronouns) refer people; named person deixis. The second form is related to the location where the speaker and hearer are having the conversation, like 'here' and 'there,' and is named as spatial deixis. And the last form is connected to the time when the utterances occurred, like 'now' and 'then'; it is named temporal deixis.

Any linguistics form used to accomplish this pointing is called deictic expression or indexical expression. A deictic expression or deictic words are any words or expressions used to indicate something like the person, time, place, and situation of the speaker. For example, if you ask your friend about a man who is smiling at her, "*Who's that?*" you are using the deictic expression '*that*' to indicate something based on the context immediately.

Levinson (1983) said that deixis is the relationship between language and context, which is indicated by the structures of language themselves. Deixis focused on grammaticalizing features of the context of the utterance and concerned itself with the utterance's interpretation according to the context analysis itself. Simply put, it refers to the phenomenon in which understanding the meaning of specific words or phrases in an utterance necessitates the use of contextual information.

From the terms that have been stated, it can be concluded that we use deixis to get the meaning or interpretation of things. The things are utterances made by the speaker and hearer or a written words made by the writer and reader. Such words or phrases were uttered to indicate who, when, and where, based on the context of the utterances themselves. Context is critical in understanding sentences or utterances. Without context, we do not know who is speaking or to whom the speaker is speaking. In addition, that we cannot identify where or when it happened.

Levinson in his theory that he found in 1983 written in '*Pragmatics'* categorized deixis into five types; person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

a. Person deixis

Person deixis refers to the people to whom any expression points. According to Levinson in L. Horn (2004), person deixis is directly related to the participants' role in a speech event. It is include to subject pronouns *'I', 'You', 'We, 'They', 'He', 'She', 'It'*; object pronouns *'Me', 'You', 'Him', 'Her', 'It', 'Us'*, '*Them'*; possessive adjective *'My', 'Your', 'His', 'Her', 'Its', 'Our', 'Their'*; possessive pronouns *'Mine', 'Yours', 'His', 'Hers', 'Ours', 'Theirs'*; and reflexive pronouns *'Myself', 'Yourself', 'Himself', 'Herself', 'Itself', 'Ourselves', 'Yourselves', 'Themselves'*. However, there are only three pronoun divisions: first person *'I'*; second person *'You'*; and third person *'He, She, It'*. The first person pronoun is pointing to the speaker, the second person pronoun is pointing to the hearer, and the third person pronoun is pointing to neither speaker nor

hearer, but refers to another person who talks to the first or second person. It is not a direct participant in an event speech. Meanwhile, first person and second person are direct participants in a basic interaction. The following table below shows these divisions clearly:

*Table 2.1 Person Grammatical (singular and plural pronoun)*

| Pronoun | Number | Case | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Subject pronoun** | **Object pronoun** | **Possessive adjective** | **Possessive pronoun** | **Reflexive pronoun** |
| 1st person | *Singular* | *I* | *Me* | *My* | *Mine* | *Myself* |
| 2nd person | | *You* | *You* | *Your* | *Yours* | *Yourself* |
| 3rd person | | *He, she, it* | *Him, her, it* | *His, her, its* | *His, hers* | *Himself, herself, itself* |
| 1st person | *Plural* | *We* | *Us* | *Our* | *Ours* | *Ourselves* |
| 2nd person | | *You* | *You* | *Your* | *Yours* | *Yourself* |
| 3rd person | | *They* | *Them* | *Theirs* | *Theirs* | *Themself* |

To summarize, personal deixis is associated with pointing to or referring to people or things. It refers to grammatical persons in a speech event, either speaking or hearing the utterance, hearing the utterance but not being directly addressed, and/or those mentioned in the utterance. For example, the following utterance is below;

"*You instantly look like my mom*"

The utterance above could be uttered by someone who is seeing his or her friend (to an addressee) dressed up as his or her mother. Because the addressee is only one person, the deictic word *'you'* is singular for the second person. In addition, '*you*' points to the addressee. While the deictic word '*my*' is singular first person in the possessive adjective form and refers to the speaker, who uttered the utterance as praising the addressee's skills in imitating the speaker's mother.

b. Time deixis

Time deixis, also known as temporal deixis, refers to the time at which the speaker's utterances in a speech event occurred. According to Levinson (1983), time deixis concerns the time when the utterance was made. It is related to categories of time (e.g., today, yesterday, one year ago).

Furthermore, Yule (1996) stated in his book that temporal deixis is in the choice of tenses in English. In other words, the tense system is an important aspect of time deixis. The English language has two basic tenses, which are shown in the verb: the present tense and the past tense. The present tense refers to the proximal form e.g., *we are here now,* and the past tense refers to the distal form e.g., *we were there then*. Yule also added that the distal form is not only about the distance from the current time to communicate but also the distance from current reality or facts. LoCastro (2012: 26) asserted that there exists another type of temporal deixis that stems from present and past verb tenses in English and can signify proximal and distal deictic meanings. To better understand, we can see the following examples:

(a) *"I teach in the United States now."* The current moment

(b) *'I lived in Paris in the 1890s."* Distant from the current moment

Example (a), the deictic word *'now'* refers to the current time at which the utterance was produced by the speaker. Therefore, the utterance was identified as a proximal form, which is close to the current situation. The interpretation of the utterance could be that the speaker was teaching somewhere else but teaches in the United States now.

Example (b), the utterance refers to a calendrical term that is distant from the current time. The deictic word '*1890s*' points to a past moment, but the utterance is produced after the moment of '*1890s*'. It is something that happened in the past. The speaker could be moving to another city after living in '*Paris'* since the '*1890s*'.

Prior to that, Levinson also added two aspects as important as the tense unit of the deictic time system. There is the moment or time of utterance named as "coding time" (CT) and the moment of reception, in this case, receiving the information that is contained in the utterance or written by the hearer or reader, called "receiving time" (RT).

To summarize some of the preceding statements, time deixis is expression in relation to a specific point in time when the utterance is produced by the speaker in the speech moment. Time deixis manifests itself in two ways. Firstly, time adverbials have two types; they are single deictic words, e.g., *yesterday, tomorrow, recently, soon* and modifiers + measure words, e.g., *next day, last week*. This term refers to the tendency to move away from or towards the speaker in time during the speech production process. Secondly, tense is an important aspect of temporal or time deixis. English language has two basic tenses: the present tense (proximal) and the past tense (distal). Similarly to the tense aspect, coding and receiving time are also important as the units of time deixis.

c. Place deixis

Place deixis is also called spatial deixis. It is related to the location of the speaker or the utterance that was produced by the speaker. Levinson (1983) stated

that place deixis indicates a particular location, which refers to the place of utterance. He continued that language grammaticalize is common and includes proximal and distal forms, either close to the speaker or far away from the speaker. The simplification below provides a more detailed explanation of these units in relation to place deictic systems.

According to Levinson, there are pure place deictic words, which are divided into two adverbs, '*here*' and '*there,*' or what he calls deictic adverb of place. Most languages includes a two-term referential distinction in the spatial deictic system. It is proximal and distal term. For example, the place-deictic adverb '*here*' is proximal (close to the speaker), e.g., '*Yes, Daniel is here*'; and the deictic word '*there*' is distal (relatively distant from the speaker), e.g., '*See, your stepmother is over there, in the parking lot.*' There is also place-deictic word of demonstrative pronouns '*that*' and '*those,*' which are distal (things or people far from the speaker or closer to the addressee), e.g., '*The hospital is sixty minutes from here, that is too far for me*', the deictic word '*that*' refers to the hospital. And the last deictic words, '*this*' and '*these*' are proximal (things or people near or close to the speaker), e.g., '*I am enjoying reading Levinson in this café study*', where the deictic word '*this*' refers to the location of the speaker, who thought that reading a hard book like Levinson's book could be easier to focus in a place like the 'café study' as mentioned in the utterance. The following table below shows the place deictic system clearly:

**Table 2.2 Place Grammatical (proximal and distal form)**

| Grammatical Category | Proximal | Distal |
|---|---|---|
| Place adverbs | *Here* | *There* |
| Demonstratives pronouns | *This/These* | *That/Those* |

In conclusion, place or spatial deixis refers to and points to a specific place or location of the speaker, wherever he or she produced the utterance in a speech event. Spatial deixis, like time deixis, is classified into two terms: proximal and distal. Proximal means the relevant location in the utterance is the location near the speaker, while the distal form refers to the location far from the speaker.

d. Discourse deixis

Discourse deixis is also called text deixis. It is an expression used to refer to the earlier or forthcoming segments of the discourse. According to Levinson (1983), discourse deixis indicates that one utterance refers to the preceding discourse or that some utterance refers to the discourse contained in the utterance itself. It has to do with the choice of lexical or grammatical elements that indicate or otherwise refer to some portion or aspects of the concepts of location and time. Therefore, discourse deixis is just like time deixis, which is based on the metaphorical structuring of time as space.

The deictic word in discourse deixis is defined by the location of the deictic word in the ongoing discourse. *'The last sentence'* and '*the next section'* are the most common discourse deictic expressions borrowed from the spatial domain. Then, the place-deictic of discourse deixis terms is defined by demonstratives, which have two types in English. It is demonstratives to use *'near'* to classify *'this'* and *'these'* (singular) and *'far'* to classify *'that'* and *'those'* (plural). The

deictic word '*this*' to point to a future discourse term, such as *'Here's a content plan from the boss. Study <u>this</u> carefully,'* while the deictic word *'that'* is used to point to a past discourse term, such as '*Amazing, <u>that</u> was the great action movie I've watched'*. According to Levinson's explanations, there are connection between discourse deictic and prior discourse. They are '*but, therefore, in conclusion, to the contrary, still, ever, anyway, well, besides, actually, so, after all.*' All of these words and phrases refer to a previously mentioned statement that specifies discourse deictic information.

It would be confusing if we cannot distinguish between discourse deixis and anaphora. Anaphora refers to the information from the previous thing. Based on Levinson (1983), anaphora concerns the use of a pronoun to refer to the same referent that was mentioned earlier in the text or utterance. For example, '*The president entered. In our Republic of Indonesia, this man is ranked.'* The utterance includes an anaphoric term because '*the president'* and the pronoun *'this man'* refer to the same object and are co-referential. Meanwhile, discourse deictic refers to a linguistic expression itself.

From the explanation above, we can verify that the function of discourse deixis are to specify something that has been said previously, defined the information that will come later, and use it to summarize things as well.

e. Social deixis

Social deixis is related to social relationships in linguistic expressions. Its purpose is to highlight the social distinctions between the speaker and the addressee, or between another person who is neither the speaker nor the

addressee. person deixis could also be used to determine the social status of participants in the speech event. In other words, social deixis is a subset of person deixis. Yule (1996), in his book, has identified why people use social deixis in a speech event. Because social deixis makes a distinction in the social status of the speaker and the addressee, they are either higher or lower; either powerful or powerless, which is named the power factor; either rich or poor, which is named the economy factor; either distal or proximal, which is named intimacy; and either old or young, which is named the age factor. For example, a young student at a college is talking to an older service cleaner. We can assume that the student have higher social and economic status at once, while the cleaner has a lower economic and social status. Considering that, based on Yule's book, the age distinction remains more powerful than the economic distinction. Hence, the young woman used '*usted*' and the older woman used '*tu*' in Spanish.

Social deixis is an expression to show the intimacy of the speaker and hearer, third person, or an entity. Furthermore, Levinson (1983) stated that social deixis involves the social relationship between the speaker and hearer and the third person, which shows the distinction of the social information between them in a speech moment. When discussing social relation between participants in a speech event, there are two general types of social deictic information: relational social deixis and absolute social deixis, which are usually found in a speech event.

Firstly, Relational Social deixis is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of the referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to the social relationship between the addresser and the addressee. It

may use the lexical form, such as *my husband, my wife, my son,* and etc. Secondly, Absolute Social deixis is a deictic reference that is usually expressed in certain forms of the addressee, which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. For example are *Mr.* and *Madam President, Your highness*, etc.

Levinson also mentioned different expression of social deictic information, of which there are two major types. It is all about T-V distinctions and honorifics. The T-V distinctions are derived from the words *tu* and *vous*. The Latin words *'tu'* and *'vous'* means 'you' in English, both singular and plural. This type of pronouns is referring to something about formality, familiarity, and solidarity between the participants of the speech event. For example, within the social sphere of Europeans, the T form is used when speaking to social equal status. Whereas the V form would be used when speaking to someone who has no intimacy with the speaker.

In the social deictic system, honorifics are a more complex term than T-V distinctions. Therefore, Levinson distinguished three types of honorifics. Firstly, there is a *referent honorific* system that expresses the social status of the person being spoken about. Secondly, there is an *addressee honorific* system in which expresses the social status of the person being spoken to by the hearer. Lastly, *bystander honorific* system expresses the social status of someone who does not take part in the speech event.

### 3. Co-text and Context

The theory of context was first proposed by Bronislaw Malinowski in 1923. He stated that the verbal environment and the situation in which the text was produced are important to identifying the meaning of the text. In this case, Malinowski called it the context of situation. He added in Manca (2012) that in order to obtain a description within a text or conversations; one must not only observe the narrative and the situation what is going on. But we also need to point out the whole cultural story behind the participants. When discussing the use of narrative, there are two situations to consider. They are the situation of the mental narration and the situation created by the stories themselves. We can also define that context is important to determine the meaning of the text in both written and spoken mediums.

Meanwhile co-text refers to the words of text that are surrounded by their linguistic environment to determine what they mean. The distinction between co-text and context is clear when we consider the following example below:

*Thank you for your participation in the event. Your certificate of attendance will be forwarded within 2 days after you receive this email.*

The words like *forwarded* and *receive* are related to the meaning of a noun *certificate,* in this case refers to appreciation in the form of a certificate given to the recipient in recognition of his or her attendance at the event. The linguistic co-text of the certificate allows us to understand what is going on and where the sentence takes place. In this case, we can assume that the sentence was written in text (an e-mail) as the medium of the sentence.

*Excuse me, can I order just only some water and sandwich, please?*

In the utterance above, there are words such *Excuse me*, *order*, and *please* suggest that the linguistic event is probably taking place in a restaurant where a customer is ordering a meal from the waiter. In contrast to the previous example, the current sentence is spoken. The context of the situation helps us understand the meaning of the linguistic event.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that co-text refers to linguistic material in the surrounding text. Meanwhile, context refers to information outside of the text, such as situation, cultural background, habit, custom, and tradition, as well as the power relationship between each of the participants in the speech act. Co-text, on the other hand, is the linguistic medium by which a word is expressed, whereas the context is the nonverbal medium by which a word is used. As a result, a word's context is its co-text, while the context of its surrounding words is its co-text. Therefore, both co-text and context are important to interpret and determine the meaning of the text or utterance.

## 4. News article

A news article is a piece of written work intended to inform and educate readers on current events in a print or electronic medium. It is a section of newspaper that publishes articles of general interest on national and international news. Northcliffe defined news as what somebody somewhere wants to suppress that is interesting and relates to what is happening in the world that your audience would be interested in. Another definition is information or a report on an event

that is of great interest and worth knowing by a large number of people, and that is typically distributed through specific media, both print and electronic.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that a news article is an article about an event that takes place in a community that is then published using certain media to aim to bring the event to public's or government's attention. It can be divided into particular topics, such as culture, education, business, politics, lifestyle, entertainment, and so on.

The following are some features of news article that need to be known:

- The writing is briefly clear, and its discussion must be complete.

- The stage is based on factual data provided by the author or the writer.

- The content is presented based on facts provided by the informant, not on the writer's mind.

- The ideas and topics should conform to the needs of the reader or society.