

300

**THE UNDERSTANDING OF DEIXIS**  
**PASSAGES SELECTED FROM THE JAKARTA POST**  
(Case Study at The Faculty of Letters Hasanuddin University)



A Thesis

Presented to The Faculty of Letters Hasanuddin University  
Ujung Pandang in Partial Fulfilment of The  
Requirement to Obtain a Sarjana  
Degree in English

BY

**AMRITSJAR**

Reg No. 88 07 300

**UJUNG PANDANG**

**1994**

PERPUSTAKAAN PUSAT UNIV. HASANUDDIN	
Tgl. terima	20 - 03 - 95
Asal dari	-
Jumlahnya	2 Eop
Harga	Handal
No. Inventaris	91.300.3.300
No. Kias	

UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN  
FAKULTAS SASTRA



Sesuai dengan Surat Tugas Dekan Fakultas Sastra  
Universitas Hasanuddin.

Nomor : 2776/PT04. H5. FS/C/1993

Tanggal : 20 Agustus 1993

dengan ini menyatakan menerima dan menyetujui skripsi  
ini.

Ujung Pandang, 15 Desember 1994

Pembimbing Utama

Drs. Agustinus Ruruk L., MA

Pembantu Pembimbing

Drs. Abd. Madjid Djuraid

Disetujui untuk diteruskan kepada  
Panitia Ujian Skripsi

Dekan  
u.b. Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris

Drs. Agustinus Ruruk L., MA

UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN  
FAKULTAS SASTRA



Pada hari ini Senin, tanggal 19 Desember 1994, Panitia ujian menerima dengan baik skripsi yang berjudul :

" The Understanding of Deixis in Passages Selective  
from The Jakarta Post ( A Case Study ) "

yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin.

Panitia Ujian Skripsi :

1. *Prof.Dr.Nadjamuddin, MSc.* Ketua

2. *Drs.R.S.M. Assagaf, MEd.* Sekretaris

3. *Dra.Ny.S.A.A. Ruru, MA* Penguji I

4. *Drs.Husain Hasyim* Penguji II

5. *Drs.Agustinus Ruruk L.,MA* Konsultan I

6. *Drs.Abd.Madjid Djuraid* Konsultan II

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer wishes to extend his deep appreciation and unlimited thankfulness to Drs. Agustinus Ruruk Lilak, MA Head of English Department and his first consultant, for his invaluable suggestion, sacrifice and guide. This also goes to Drs. Abd. Madjid Djuraid, his second consultant, for his suggestions, and correction.

The writer needs to express his sincere thanks to Prof. Dr. H. Najamuddin, MSc., the Dean of Faculty of Letters, to Drs. MR. Assagaf, MEd. Secretary of the English Department and to all lecturers who have guided the writer from the beginning up to the end of his study at the faculty of Letters Hasanuddin University.

The writer wants to express his thankfulness due to the English Department students undertaking the lecture 'TESL' for their help in providing the writer with the main data relating to the topic he writes.

The writer also wishes to express his sincere thanks to his friend, The Director of "PT BPR Syariah Ikhwanul Ummah" Mandai-Maros for his understanding and continuous encouragement.

Special thanks are due to my wife Kamsia, my daughter Sabrina P.A., my young sisters and brother : Anna, SE, Indah and Ir. Imran for their sincere love, understanding

and supports. Without their great support the writing of this thesis would never have been completed.

Last but not least, the writer wishes to extend his special and heartfelt gratitude to his beloved dad and mom, Letkol Pur. H. Hasaruddin and the Late Siti Naskah Abbas for their generous understanding and assistance.

The Writer



## LIST OF CONTENTS

HALAMAN JUDUL .....	i
HALAMAN PENGESAHAN .....	ii
HALAMAN PENERIMAAN .....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT .....	iv
LIST OF CONTENTS .....	vi
ABSTRAK .....	ix
CHAPTER I Introduction .....	1
1.1 Background .....	1
1.2 Reason for Choosing The Topic .....	4
1.3 The Objective of Writing .....	5
1.4 Scope of Problem .....	5
1.5 Methodology .....	6
1.5.1 Library Research .....	7
1.5.2 Field Research .....	7
1.5.3 Methods in Collecting The Data .....	7
1.5.3.1 Questioner .....	7
1.5.3.2 Test .....	8
1.6 Sequence of Presentation .....	8
CHAPTER II Review of Related Literature .....	10
2.1 Definition of Deixis .....	10
2.2 Personal Deixis .....	11
2.3 Demonstrative and Adverbs of Place Related to Deixis .....	13

2.4 Time and Temporal Deixis .....	20
2.5 Types of Deictic Expression .....	21
2.5.1 Deictic Expression Related to The Canonical Situation-of-Utterance ....	21
2.5.2 The Center of Orientation of Deictic Expression as Part of The Canonical Situation-of-Utterance ...	22
2.5.3 Deixis Used in Situation-free- Utterance .....	22
2.5.4 Discourse Deixis .....	24
2.5.5 Analogous Deixis .....	25
2.5.6 Deictic Expression in a Non- Egocentric Manner .....	26
2.5.7 Anaphoric Use as Deictic Expression .....	27
CHAPTER III Presentation and Analysis of Data .....	28
3.1 The Data .....	28
3.1.1 Test .....	28
3.1.2 Questionnaire .....	29
3.2 Presentation and Analysis of Data ...	30
3.2.1 Presentation and Analysis of Section A Data .....	30
3.2.2 Presentation and Analysis of Section B Data .....	48

3.3 The Result of Data Analysis Related to Time, Place, and Personal .....	55
3.3.1 Time or Temporal Deixis .....	56
3.3.2 Adverbs of Place Related to Deixis	57
3.3.3 Personal Pronouns .....	57
CHAPTER IV Conclusion and Suggestion .....	59
4.1 Conclusion .....	59
4.2 Suggestion .....	61
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	62
ATTACHMENT	



# Chapter I

## Introduction

### 1.1 Background of Writing

Language is the most important thing and the human need . In generally known, language, is a medium of communication. Talking about language, so we are talking about Morphology, Semantics, Phonology, etc. All of them help us to know the language.

Basically, language is one of human needs. Human needs language as a tool to express thought and idea. It is also used for communication. Therefore if there is no language, we could not imagine how the life and the world exist.

Language as a medium of communication must be used in good and efficient way. The use of language in ineffective way will make the readers or listeners misunderstanding and bored. Therefore, we have to use language correctly and effectively.

To master the English, we should pay attention in English roles. Morphology, Semantics, Phonology, etc will help us in mastering English. To master the English language skills, we need the continuous exercises.



Indonesian students who are willing learning English as a foreign language always face some difficulties in mastering various practical language covering Reading, Writing, and Listening. In reading a passage, the reader usually face misunderstanding the passage when reading an article which is influenced by Deictic words.

One of the Pragmatic branch which is discussed in this work is a Deictic word or a Deixis as a subject matter. Talking over a Deixis, actually, makes the readers confused, because they always meet some difficulties in recognizing the word that does the word can be categorized as either a Deictic word or not.

As a matter of fact, they sometimes do not realize that they have already used it in whether speaking or writing, let us take one of the examples which is taken from the Jakarta Post, that is :

" The President decided today that he will not offer GBHN proposals for MPR's consideration, because he wants to avoid the impression that he controls the assembly's agenda ", ( Monday, on June 15, 1992 ).

The sentence above means that the word he refers to whom. He here are a deictic word will be lead to make the readers confused , He might be refers to the President, or to Murdiono, or to Critic or to the Guide men of Murdiono.

The other example :

The Udayana Military Commander Maj. Gen. HRL Mantiri has confirmed that there is a plan to reduce the number of combat troops posted in East Timor and to disband the military territorial operation command (Kolakops) from the province. (Friday, on june, 1992).

The word there in the sentence above is not a deictic word because the word there does not refer to the place or where Maj. Gen. HRL Mantiri does the confirmation, but the word there is just as a demonstrative word to the existence of the word a plan.

The purposes of this work are to measure the students' ability in recognizing Deixis in passage. The writer believes hat the average of the students recognise Deixis. Then, Levinson (1983 ; 54) says;

" the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of language themselves, is through the phenomenon of Deixis. The term is borrowed from the Greek word for pointing or indicating, and has as prototypical or focal exemplars the use of

demonstratives, first and second person pronouns, tense, specific time and place adverbs like now and here, and a variety of other grammatical features tied directly to the circumstances of utterances".

The writer realizes that the problem of deitic word is not so easy to be described, that why he is interested to write this topic. He also believes that, by knowing Deixis learners can avoid misunderstanding to the passages.

## 1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

Based on the background of writing, the writer has two reasons, so that he chooses *THE UNDERSTANDING OF DEIXIS IN PASSAGES SELECTED FROM THE JAKARTA POST* as the topic of his writing, as follows :

Firstly, Deixis can make the readers confused in understanding the passages.

Secondly, The student often meet some difficulties in recognizing Deixis, because of their knowledge background and attention to it.

### 1.3 The Objectives of Writing

The purposes of this work are ;

Firstly , to measure the students' ability in recognizing Deixis.

Secondly , to present the kinds of Deictic words to the readers, and how to recognize them which are covered in English news paper.

Thirdly , through this work, the writer would like to know the causes of such errors made by readers.

Fourthly , the writer wants to know the readers' attitude to English, especially Deixis.

In order to accomplish the purposes, the profile of the students is also described.

### 1.4 Scope of Problem

The main problem has been identified in the title of this work. Nevertheless, it is better to clarify the limit of problem which will be talked over or discussed in this writing.

Based on the title, the writer focuses on the Deictic words as The Personal Pronoun, The Addressee, The Time, and The Place.

- The Personal Pronoun covers such as ; I, he, she
- The Addressee covers such as ; you
- The Time covers such as ; Yesterday, Tomorrow, Today or dealing with the tenses.
- The Place covers such as ; here and there

Based on the Deictic words above, the writer would like to present them to the student as a measuring equipment to know students abilities in understanding the Deictic words.

Furthermore, eventhough his data is taken from the news paper, but he will not discuss about the other side of press or newspaper. This writing is dealing with Semantics analysis for knowing Deixis.

### **1.5 Methodology**

In composing this work, the writer uses two methods that is, Library Research and Field Research.

### **1.5.1 Library Research**

Through this method the writer finds out some information from any text books and other material concerning Deixis as the subject matter.

### **1.5.2 Field Research**

Through this method, the writer takes the data from the selected passages of the Jakarta Post as an English news paper dealing with the topic.

### **1.5.3 Methods of Collecting Data**

The methods in collecting the data the writer use two ways;

#### **1.5.3.1 Questioner**

For this, the writer gives the questioner in which he presents some questions dealing with the knowledge background of respondent concerning a Deictic words. This will make the writer easy to have conclusions.

### 1.5.3.2 Test

For this, the writer gives the test in which he present some questions dealing with the knowledge of respondent concerning the Deictic words and get respondent to recognize the Deictic words.

### 1.6 Sequence of Presentation

For convenience of presentation, this work is restricted to four chapters, those are :

#### Chapter one

This chapter deals with Introduction, which illustrates; Background of Writing, The Reason for Choosing The Topic, The Objectives of Writing, The Scope of Problem, Methodology and Sequence of Presentation.

#### Chapter Two

In this chapter, the writer presents some theoretical background in which illustrates some definitions and opinions concerning Deixis.



### Chapter Three

In this chapter, the writer presents data presentation and analysis.

### Chapter Four

This chapter is the last one. It consist of two parts. The first one is that of conclusions, and the second one is that of suggestions.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer begins discussing the definition of Deixis, Time and Temporal Deixis, Adverbs of Place related to Deixis and Personal Deixis. It is also important to present the types of deixis in this chapter. The discussing will start base on this order : Definitions of Deixis, Personal Deixis, Demonstrative and Adverbs of Place related to Deixis, and Time and Temporal Deixis.

#### 2.1 Definition of Deixis

According to Richards (1985:75) :

"Deictic is a term for word or phrase which directly relates an utterance to time, place, or person (s).

Example of deictic expressions in English are :

(a) here and there, which refer to a place in relation to the speaker :

The letter is here (near the speaker)

The letter is over there (farther away)

(b) I which refers to the speaker or writer.

you which refers to the person(s) adressed

he/she/they which refers to some other person or persons.


Antinucci, (1974:15) says that :

"The term 'deixis' (which comes from a Greek word meaning pointing, indicating') is now used in linguistics to refer to the function of personal and demonstrative pronouns, of tense and of variety of other grammatical and lexical features which relate utterances to the

spatio-temporal co-ordinates of the act of utterance".

While Fromkin (1988:239) states :

"Deictic term such as you, there, now require knowledge of the circumstances (the person, place, or time) of the utterance to be interpreted referentially)".



From the three simple explanations of deixis mentioned above the writer can restates that in all languages there are many words and expressions whose references rely entirely on the circumstances of the utterance and can only be understood in relating to these circumstance.

Deixis covers not only the characteristic function of the demonstrative pronouns, but also tense and and person and number of other syntactically relevant features of utterance context. Deixis is also based upon the idea of identification.

Let us begin to discuss Personal Deixis at the following point.

## 2.2 Personal Deixis

In relating to person, deixis is meant the indentification of person or participant as a single speaker and at least one adreesee.

It is already mentioned above that pronouns are often deixis. They are Personal reference' and by

means of personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, and possessive identifiers.

Personal Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Identifier
I	my	mine
you	your	yours

These pronouns need recognition of listener and speaker for interpretation.

For example :

I am thirsty.

We might very well say to someone else that :

Henry is thirsty.

The change from 'I' to 'Henry' because 'Henry' told me so or 'He said that he was'. This reformation is based on our interpreting into the original utterance about the speaker identity.

For the semantic interpretation, there is much in common between reflexive pronoun and first-person pronouns.

- 1) Paul intended to hit himself
- 2) Paul intended to hit Paul

The 1) sentence differs in meaning from 2). For 2) sentence it might be true although Paul did not know that he was Paul. Whereas for the 1) sentence it could only be true if Paul might say 'I intend to kill myself'.

I am ill.

'I' means the one who is now speaking, if it is emphasized that the speaker is to serve as the equivalent of 'I' so in the sentence 'I am ill' means that the speaker wants to express that 'the person who is speaking is ill' as well as 'the person who is uttering this utterance is ill'.

The Personal Pronoun 'I' by all means has an independent meaning that is 'the speaker'. It is very important to know contextually who is the speaker is. What the personal pronoun 'I' refers to.

### 2.3 Demonstratives and Adverbs of Place Related to Deixis

The English 'Demonstrative Pronouns' and 'Demonstrative Adjective' like 'this' and 'that' as well as 'Demonstrative Adverbs', 'here' and 'there' are deixis.

Those four words can be interpreted relating to the participants' location in certain deictic context.

Referring to zero-point of the deictic context the words 'this' and 'here' can be distinguished with the words : 'that' and 'there'. Thus the noun phrases :

- This pen means the pen which is here, or  
the pen which is near the speaker
- That pen means the pen which is there, or  
the pen which is not near the speaker, or  
the pen which is farther from the speaker.

The following proper names and expressions are deictic words.

this person

that woman

these men

those women

The four proper names and expressions are deixis, for they need information which is pragmatic. The information is very important in order for the listener to make a 'referential connection' and understand what is meant. 'This person', 'that woman', 'these men', and 'those women' shown at the above examples are 'person deixis'. The use of 'demonstrative article' like 'this' and 'that' is deixis.

It should be noted that there is a component of definiteness of 'this' and 'that'. 'This' means,

roughly 'the one here' and 'that' means 'the one there'. Both words 'this' and 'that' may be used either pronominally or adjectively. So for the noun phrase 'this boy', the writer can interpret it into two different ways, that is as the meaning of :

- 1) 'this (entity) a boy', or
- 2) 'the boy (who is) here

In sentence 2) the adverbial deixis 'this' embeds within the noun phrase 'this boy' as a modifier of the noun 'boy'.

In English the definite article is used to express thing already mentioned, thing/s already known, and certain object/s. Look at the following example.

I bought a book yesterday.

'The' book is about Linguistics.

'The' in the second sentence above refers to 'a book bought by me yesterday'. The use of article 'the' at the second sentence helps us to easily identified the book explained.

Here are some place deixis given by Fromkin (1988 :231).

here

there

that place

this ranch

this city	these parks
this place	those towers over there
yonder mountains	etc.

As 'deixis', the 'demonstrative' is used as comparative term referring both to demonstrative pronouns and to demonstrative determiners.

Van Ek and Robat (1990:159-160) states that there are four demonstrative : this, that, these, and those. Each of them may be used as a pronoun and as a determiner. Basically, demonstratives denote the contrast 'near/distant', and in addition they exhibit number-contrast :

	Singular	Plural
Near	this	these
Distant	that	those

The 'near/distant' contrast is typically illustrated by the following sentence :

I don't want this book, but that.

Van Ek and Robat, then, explain that in the example 'this' is used as determiner and 'that' as a pronoun. Although it is often avoided if the contrast is as explicit as in the example, we might add



'replacive one', in which case 'that', as well, is used as a determiner.

I don't want this book, but that one.

Like the definite article, demonstratives may be used to refer to entities outside the linguistic context (situational reference) or they may refer to elements in the linguistic context itself (linguistic reference). In the latter case they may refer back to something mentioned earlier (anaphoric reference).

Demonstrative are used anaphorically to refer back to :

- a. a noun phrase or noun phrase equivalent mentioned before;
- b. an earlier sentence or clause ('discourse reference').

Example :

- a. Of all your pictures I like this/that (one) best
- b. I decided to run the shop single-handed, but I'm afraid that was a very stupid thing to do.

Demonstrative are used cataphorically :

- a. as premodifiers or heads of noun phrases with a restrictive postmodification ('determiner use');

- b. to point forward to a following sentence or clause (discourse reference).

For example :

- a. he is one of those people who ever give up. .
- b. This is what you'll do : you go up to headmaster and tell him you're sorry.

The use of demonstratives in determinative function do not exhibit 'near/distant' contrast and that only 'that' and 'those' occur in this way.

The use of demonstratives for situational reference is usually referred to as 'deixis' (i.e. 'pointing') use.

This is my eldest son and that is my daughter.  
I'll take those plovcs.

Directional terms such as :

before	behind
left	right
front	back

are deixis insofar as we need to know which way the speaker is facing, In Japanese the verb 'kuru' means 'come' can only be used for motion toward the place utterance. Fromkin (1988 : 131) says that a Japanese speaker can not call up a friend and ask :

May I 'kuru' to your house ?

In English the sentence might be : "May I come to your house ?". The correct verb is 'iku' meaning 'go'. It refers to motion away from the place where the verb is uttered. 'Kuru' and 'iku' thus have a deictic aspect to their meaning.

Jarvella gives the following six examples :

- 1) The children are in front of the building.
- 2) It's not safe to stand behind the horse.
- 3) They're up front.
- 4) They're a head of where we are now.
- 5) His room is up there, to the left of that open window.
- 6) The Eiffel Tower is just below.

In the explanations given by Jarvella (1982:39-40) it is stated that expressions 1) and 2) show us that the buildings and horses have designated fronts and backs. In general, to be 'in front of' a thing is to be closer to its front than to any of its other sides, and to be 'behind' or 'at the back' of a thing is to be closer to its back than any of its other sides.

For sentence like 3) can be said to mean something like 4). Sentence 5) causes the hearer to

use his own left/right axis to find the room indicated by the speaker. And 'below' in sentence 6) communicates the same thing that words (below us now) could communicate such as sentence 'The Eiffel Tower is just below'.

#### 2.4 Time and Temporal Deixis

In order to understand what specific times an expression refer to, we need to know when the utterance was said. Let's see the following examples.

now	then
this time	that time
tomorrow	seven days ago
next April	last week
two weeks from now	
etc.	

In short, 'next week' has different reference when uttered today that a month from today.

Fromkin says that if you found an advertising leaflet on the street that said 'BIG SALE NEXT WEEK' with no date given, you would know whether the sale had already taken place.

In point 2.5 the writer presents types of Deixis that is : deixis expression related to the canonical situation-of utterance, deixis in central orientation, deixis in free-utterance, discourse deixis, analogous

deixis, deixis and non-egocentric manner, and deixis and anaphoric use.

## 2.5 Types of Deictic Expressions

Rauh (1983:43-53) introduces seven types of the use of deictic expression. Those seven types will be discussed as follows.

### 2.5.1 Deictic Expression Related to The Canonical Situation -of-Utterance

In this type of deictic expressions the encoder and the object related to the center of orientation are presented at the situation of utterance. Rauh (1978:107) named utterances in this context as 'Situation-bound'. Therefore, it is important to accompany utterances of certain deictic expression by visual and acoustic gestures. Along with this, Searle (1959:96) calls this type of use extra linguistic deixis. The meaning of this deictic expressions is dependent on the given extra linguistic situation of encoder. The extra linguistic gesture accompanies the linguistic one expressed by pronoun 'you'. The extra linguistic referent determined after assignment taken place 'here' and 'there'. Here may refer to a garden, a city, a country, the globe, etc. This can be identified by pointing gesture. Through the same way, there may be referred to a certain scene, the beach, a

mountain, etc. The identification of certain thing of deictic expressions through the extra-linguistic gestures should not be over emphasized. The gesture becomes important if the referent correspond to the conditions establish.

#### 2.5.2 The Center of Orientation of Deictic Expressions, are Part of The Canonical Situation-of-Utterance

In this type of use of deictic expressions, the center of orientation but not the related objects are part of the related objects by means of visual or acoustic gestures. The use of the definite article 'the' is the most frequent for this type. Besides that, abstract nouns and the names of non-existing objects may be examples of this type.

Because of time intervals can never be indicated directly through visual attempt, all time deictic expressions are used in this way.

Fillmore (1971a:223) in Rauh (ed) (1981:45) says that the specific use of 'now' is an example of this type. He points out this example :

You can save my life if you push that green button  
... right ... 'now'!

#### 2.5.3 Deixis Used in Situation-free-Utterance

In this type of deictic expressions, The center of orientation and the related objects are excluded from the canonical situation-of-utterance. Rauh (1978) says that this type of deixis is used in situation-free-utterance, whereas type 1 and type 2 are situation-bound that is linked with the canonical situation-of-utterance. Therefore type 1 and type 2 are used in spoken language, while type 3 can either be used in spoken or written language, although its use in written language is more frequent.

In this type, the encoder gives up his real center of orientation. He builds up a center of orientation and recities object of an imagined space. The encoder must imagines himself located within the imagined space, a space of memory.

Type 1 of deictic expressions can be used in this type. The different of both is that the first type context is real, whereas it is imagined in the second. Here are some examples of this deictic expression.

'Here' I sit 'now' and wonder whether I should not  
move the furniture in this room. The cabinet  
'to the left' I don't like at all ...

Yesterday 'Barbara' said : "'I' shall see 'you'  
tomorrow".

I had no resources but to request to be shown into a private room : and 'here I am' waiting, while all sorts of doubts and fears 'are' troubling my mind.  
(C. Bronte, Jane Eyre) in Rauh (1983:45)

I had heard Mr. Rochester assign him an apartment below what had brought him 'here' ?  
(C. Bronte, Jane Eyre) in Rauh (1983:46)

#### 2.5.4 Discourse Deixis

This type of deictic expressions is signed by a center of orientation. It is not similar with the three types before in its lack of correspondence to the real situation. Rauh (1981:48) explains that a center of orientation in discourse is a continuous process along which at any point the encoder may potentially stops and builds up a center of orientation. The following sentences show that the local points of orientation which is in the process of encoding the encoder's position can be indicated by the use of 'here'.

I hastened to add, 'The truth is, sir' I passed the first night.

Here I stopped a fresh - I was about to say 'persuing those old volumes', ...



(E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights)

Now in the following sentences, indicate the temporal point of orientation.

Examine your heart, my good reader, and resolve whether you believe these matters with me.

If you do, you may now proceed to their exemplification with me.

(H. Fielding, Tom Janes).

Segments of discourse can be temporally determined as 'before' or 'after' if a temporal point of orientation is established. This explanation can be shown through the example using the temporal adverbs 'before' and 'later on' in the following example.

We discussed theoretical questions 'before' whose consequences are now being investigated.

Later on further aspects will be considered.

In the following sentence, 'here' may indicate the point of orientation in the discourse.

We are 'here' discussing theoretical question.

#### 2.5.5 Analogous Deixis

With respect to this type of deixis, only local deictic expressions are used. In this type the center of orientation is one represented by a concrete object which considers as an analog. For this purpose, a map can be used as an analog of a city.

The position of the onlooker can be indicated by the sentence 'you are here'. Thus the body of a person can be as an analog of that of another. Look at the following examples.

The bullet hit him 'here'.

This morning I saw an old-fashioned car. The spare wheel was right 'here' (points at his right hip).

(Rauh, 1981:50)

'Here' in sentence 'The bullet hit him here', is accompanied by a gesture indicating a certain part of the body. Pointing to right hip, the speaker wants to say that 'here' in sentence 'The spare wheel was right here has a certain interpretation'.

#### 2.5.6 Deictic Expression in a Non-egocentric Manner

This type of deictic expressions is not similar with the five types before because they are egocentric whereas this type is non-egocentric. Examples of this deictic expressions are some of local

adverbs like : above, below, in front, behind, right, left, etc. Look at the following example.

His room is up there, to the left of that open window.

#### 2.5.7 Anaphoric Use as Deictic Expression

Anaphora is also a special case of deictic expression. Let us look at the following examples.

My sister, said that she had never seen the picture.

Yesterday a stranger man came to the shop. It is said that he had been seen there before.

Based on this theoretical background, the writer discuss and analyse the data in the following chapter.

CHAPTER III  
PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Before the writer presents and analyses the data, it is important to precede this chapter with the following information.

### 3.1 The Data

The data of this work are gathered from the seventh semester students of English Department, Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University. The data are analysed in order to know the students' ability concerning their understanding on deictic expressions particularly when they read written materials.

The process of gathering the data is begun by writing the deictic expressions from the daily, 'The Jakarta Post', arranging them into 25 question forms and distributing those questions to respondents. The writer then collects the respondents' answers as the data.

#### 3.1.1 Test

To know the students' ability in understanding deictic expression, the 25 questions mentioned above are used as the test. Those 25 questions are grouped into two sections.

Section A consists of 15 multiple-choice questions and section B consists of 10 questions in which the writer asks respondents to circle sentences containing deictic expressions.

To avoid repetition in interpreting each question, the analysing of the data are done directly after presenting each question including the answers given by respondents.

### 3.1.2 Questionnaire

Having known the students abilities in understanding deictic expressions, the writer then, makes use of questionnaire for searching factors which cause those abilities. This is because of the writer thinks that questionnaire is a component of this written work.

Questionnaire can be used as the informative sources to help the writer seeks information about students' understanding of deictic expressions. The answers given by students, if it is necessary, will be used when analysing the data.

To make the process of analysing the data become somehow more smoothly, the questionnaire is attached to the end of this thesis as appendix which can be referred to when it is needed.

### 3.2 Presentation and Analysis of Data

It is already mentioned above that the 25 questions are grouped into two sections that is section A and section B. Therefore the presenting and analysing the data started from this point will also follow that grouping.

#### 3.2.1 Presentation and Analysis of Section A Data

##### Text 1

The first Jakarta Fair on the site of the former Kemayoran airport in central Jakarta will open on June 20 despite having barely sufficient facilities to support its operation, (The Jakarta Post: Tuesday, June 18, 1992; page 3, City News, col. 1,2,3).

##### Question 1

Deictic on June 20 in this sentence is referred by :

- a. the time when the news was reported
- b. the time when Kemayoran airport was built
- c. the first time the name Sunda Kelapa was change by Jakarta
- d. the verb phrase 'will open'

For this question, the correct answer is d the verb phrase 'will open'. Ten students or 40 % of 25 respondents answer correctly. Whereas 15 students or 60 % of the respondents answer this question

incorrectly in which 3 students answer a, 7 students answer b and 5 students answer c. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 1

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	d = 10	40
incorrect	a = 3 b = 7 = 15 c = 5	60

Text 2

The president decided today that he will not GBHN proposals for MPR's consideration, he wants to avoid the impression that he controls Assembly's agenda ( The Jakarta Post : Monday, June 15, 1992; Main News, col. 4,5,6)

Question 2

Today at the above text refers to the day when ...

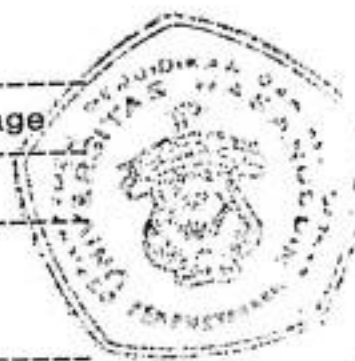
- a. the president controls the assembly's agenda
- b. the president expresses his decision
- c. the journalist reported
- d. the president has a decision

The correct answer of this question is b 'the

president expresses his decision'. Five students or 20 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 20 students or 80 % of the respondents answer incorrectly in which 7 of the respondents answer a, 8 of them answer c and 5 others answer d. This explanation can be shown as in the following table.

Question 2

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	b = 5	20
incorrect	a = 7 c = 8 = 20 d = 5	80



Text 3

Cross-border arms smuggling has increased as the deadline nears for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to begin disarming Cambodian guerrillas, Thai army sources said yesterday (The Jakarta Post: Saturday, June 13, 1992; Regional News; col. 5,6,7).

Question 3

Yesterday, in this sentence refers to the day ...

- Cross-border arms smuggling increased
- for the disarming
- when the news was reported



d. of the deadline time

The correct answer of this question is c, 'when the news was reported'. 9 students or 36 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 16 students or 64 % of the respondents answer incorrectly in which 6 of students answer a, 4 students answer b and 6 students answer d. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 3

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	c = 9	36
incorrect	a = 6 b = 4 = 16 d = 6	64

Text 4

The official told the Jakarta Post last night that Dicky had to reimburse the whole amount of money he had embezzled as regulated by the law. Dicky's appeal to the Supreme Court was rejected last month. (The Jakarta Post : Tuesday, June 16, 1992, Regional News; col. 4,5):

Question 4

Last night in this sentence refers to ...

- a. the night that Dicky had to reimburse the whole amount of money
- b. the night before Dicky had to reimburse the whole amount of money
- c. the night when the official told the Jakarta Post
- d. the night before the official told the Jakarta Post

The correct answer of this question is c, 'the night when the official told the Jakarta Post'. 5 students or 20 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 20 students or 80 % of the respondents answer incorrectly in which 7 of them answer b, 10 of the respondents answer a and the rest that is 3 respondents answer d. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 4

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	c = 5	20
incorrect	a = 10 b = 7 = 20 d = 3	80

Question 5

Last month in this sentence refers to ...

- a. the month after Dicky's appeal to the Supreme

- Court was rejected
- b. the month before Dicky's appeal to the Supreme Court was rejected
  - c. the month since Dicky's appeal to the Supreme Court was rejected
  - d. the month at Dicky's appeal to the Supreme Court was rejected

The correct answer of this question is d, 'the month at Dicky's appeal to the Supreme Court was rejected'. 8 students or 32 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 17 students or 68 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly in which 7 students answer a, 5 students answer b and 5 students answer c. This explanation can be summarised in the following table.

Question 5

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	d = 8	32
incorrect	a = 7 b = 5 = 17 c = 5	68

Text 5

There is also a manuscript of Surakarta's (Solo) former Sultan Pakubuwono I, containing teachings on wisdom

for the Sultan's heirs, said Didik (The Jakarta Post : Wednesday, June 3, 1992; col. 8,9).

Question 6

There in this sentence refers to ...

- a. Surakarta's Manuscript
- b. Surakarta's former manuscript
- c. Sultan Pakubuwono
- d. Didik

The correct answer of this question is a, 'Surakarta's Manuscript'. 9 students or 20 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 20 students or 80 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly in which 8 students answer b, 5 students answer c and 6 students answer d. This explanation can be summarised in the following table.

Question 6

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	a = 5	20
incorrect	b = 8 c = 5 = 20 d = 7	80

Text 6

Civil Servants Cooperatives Organization (IKPN) here yesterday (The Jakarta Post : Saturday, December 14, 1991; main news, co. 1,2,3)

Question 7

Here in this sentence refers to ...

- a. the place at IKPN organization
- b. the place at meeting
- c. IKPN secretariat
- d. The place where the journalist reported

The correct answer is c, 'IKPN secretariat'. 9 students or 36 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 16 students or 64 % of the respondents answer incorrectly in which 7 students answer a, 5 students answer b and 4 students answer d. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 7

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	c = 9	36
incorrect	a = 7 b = 5 = 16 d = 4	64

Question 8

Yesterday in this sentence refers to ...

- a. the day before the meeting

- b. the day before the journalist reported
- c. the day of the journalist report
- d. the day before the meeting was planned

The correct answer of this question is b, 'the day before the journalist report'. 8 students or 32 % of the respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 17 students or 68 % of the respondents answer incorrectly in which 8 students answer a, 8 students answer c and 1 student answer d. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 8

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	b = 8	32
incorrect	a = 8 c = 8 = 17 d = 1	68

Text 7

The Udayana Military Commander Maj. Gen. HRL Mantiri has confirmed that there is a plan to reduce the member of combat troops posted in east Timor and to disband the Military Territorial Operational Command (KOLAKOPS) from the province, ( The Jakarta

Post : Friday, May 28, 1992; Main News).



Question 9

There in this sentence refers to ...

- a. East Timor
- b. combat troops
- c. combat troops posted in east Timor
- d. The Military Territorial Operational Command (KOLAKOPS)

The correct answer of this question is a, 'east Timor'. 5 students or 20 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 20 students or 80 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly in which 8 students answer b, 7 students answer c and 5 students answer d. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 9

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	a = 5	20
incorrect	b = 8 c = 7 = 20 d = 5	80

Text 8

Malaysia warned Third World nations yesterday to resist the hijacking of the Rio Earth Summit by a United States seeking to turn the meeting into a 'forestry finger-pointing exercise' (The Jakarta Post: Saturday, June 6, 1992; Commercial News. col. 2,3,4).

Question 10

Yesterday in this sentence refers to ...

- a. any time when the passage was reported
- b. any time before the meeting was held
- c. any time after the meeting was held
- d. any time when the meeting was held

The correct answer of this question is a, 'any time when the passage was reported'. 11 students or 44 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 14 students or 56 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly in which 3 students answer b, 5 students answer c and 6 students answer d. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 10

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	a = 11	44
incorrect	b = 3 c = 5 = 14 d = 6	56



Text 9

Rio De Janeiro (JP): Two Indonesian citizens and one project were admitted into the global 500 roll of honor for environmental achievement here on Saturday, (The Jakarta Post : Monday, June 8, 1992; Main News. col. 4,5,6,7).

Question 11

Here in this sentence refers to ...

- a. Rio De Janeiro
- b. Jakarta
- c. place where the journalist reported the news
- d. place where the global 500 roll of honor for environmental came from

The correct answer of this question is a, 'Rio De Janeiro'. 12 students or 48 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 13 students or 52 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly in which 5 students answer b, 3 students answer c and 5 students answer d. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 11

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	a = 12	48
incorrect	b = 5 c = 3 = 13 d = 5	52

### Text 10

Thailand remained without a prime minister yesterday a week after Gen. Suchinda Kraprayoon was driven from office, and politicians said they saw no quick end to the country's political deadlock.

I don't think it will take place in the next couple of days, an opposition said at plans to nominate a new head of government. (The Jakarta Post: Monday, June 1, 1993; Main News. col. 5,6,7).

### Question 12

I in this sentence refers to ...

- a. the Prime Minister
- b. Gen. Suchinda Kraprayoon
- c. Opposition Politician
- d. new head of government

The correct answer of this question is c, 'Opposition Politician'. 4 students or 16 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 21 students or 84 % answer this question incorrectly in which 2 students answer a, 5 students answer b and 14 students answer d. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

### Question 12

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	c = 4	16
incorrect	a = 2 b = 5 = 21 d = 14	84

### Text 11

'There is a possibility of increasing danger for driving if you take a cup of coffee after drinking'. Kurihara was as saying. He could not be reached for comment. The reports said Kurihara tested the judgement capability at 20 mace trained to push a lever on hearing a particular sound (The Jakarta Post: Saturday, June 6, 1992; col.9).

### Question 13

You in this sentence refers to ...

- a. Kurihara
- b. the reader
- c. the reporter
- d. the trainer

The correct answer of this question is b, 'the reader'. 10 students or 40 % of 25 respondents answer correctly. Whereas 15 students or 60 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly in which

1 student answer a, 7 students answer c and 7 students answer d. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 13

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	b = 10	40
incorrect	a = 1 c = 7 d = 7 = 15	60

Text 12

Singapore aims to attract more overseas scientists to help boost its young biotechnology sector, Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong said yesterday. "We need to supplement local researchers by attracting overseas talent to Singapore," he said in a speech to a symposium of the society of Chinese Bioscientists in America.

"As a group, Asian American Bioscientists have made a strong mark in your field of research ... . As a young player in biotechnology, Singapore has much to gain from tapping into your\_network.

Lee said the government had set aside S\$ 2 billion ( US\$ 1.23 billion ) to support high-technology industry-driven research and development in all

fields in the next five years ( The Jakarta Post Tuesday, June 16, 1992; col.2,3).



Question 14

Your in the previous sentence refers to ...

- a. local research
- b. the society of Chinese Bioscientists in America
- c. Singaporean Scientists
- d. the reader

Question 15

The second your in this sentence refers to ...

- a. Asian American Bioscientists
- b. an American Bioscientists
- c. overseass Talent
- d. American Government

For question number 14 the correct answer is b, 'The society of Chinese Bioscientists in America'. 3 students or 12 % of respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 22 students or 88 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly in which 11 students answer a, 8 students answer c and 3 students answer d. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 14

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	b = 3	12
incorrect	a = 11 c = 8 = 22 d = 3	88

For question number 15, the correct answer is a, 'Asian American Bioscientists'. 7 students or 28 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 18 students or 72 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly in which 6 students answer b, 8 students answer c and 4 students answer d. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 15

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	a = 7	28
incorrect	b = 6 c = 8 = 18 d = 4	72

The average of the correct and wrong answers given by 25 respondents and their percentage on questions number 1 up to 15 are summarized in the following table.

The Average Correct and Wrong  
Answers and Their Percentage

Number	Correct & %	Wrong & %
1	10 or 40 %	15 or 60 %
2	5 or 20 %	20 or 80 %
3	9 or 36 %	16 or 64 %
4	5 or 20 %	20 or 80 %
5	8 or 32 %	17 or 68 %
6	5 or 40 %	20 or 80 %
7	9 or 36 %	16 or 64 %
8	8 or 32 %	17 or 68 %
9	5 or 20 %	20 or 80 %
10	11 or 44 %	14 or 56 %
11	12 or 48 %	13 or 52 %
12	4 or 16 %	21 or 84 %
13	10 or 40 %	15 or 60 %
14	3 or 12 %	12 or 48 %
15	7 or 28 %	18 or 72 %
Average : 464/15 = 30,93 % or between 7-8		69,07 % between 17-18

The average students who can answer question about deictic expression correctly are about 7 - 8 students or 30,93 % of the respondents. Whereas between 17 - 18 or 69,07 % of those respondents are not able to answer deictic expressions correctly. This also means that only 30,93 % of the seventh semester students from English Department have ability and understanding deictic expressions and 69,07 % of that seventh semester students do not have ability and understanding deictic expressions when they read written texts.

### 3.2.2 Presentation and Analysis of Section B Data

These are 10 questions containing deictic words in this second group of data. In this section the respondents are asked to circle sentences contain deictic expressions. Six of those 10 questions have deictic expressions, while the other four questions does not. Those 10 questions are as follows.

16. We saw you satanding there
17. Palms are plants
18. Yesterday all my problems seemed so far away
19. President Soeharto was the second president of  
Indonesia
20. She was born in log cabin
21. It was then that he pulled him toward her
22. Both the writer of this novel has born in July
23. The declaration of Independence was signed in  
1776
24. Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939
25. Once you are inside, the treasure will be found  
your left

For question 16, 10 out of 25 respondents or 40 % circle 'there'. It means that they answer this question correctly. Whereas 15 students or 60 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly. This



explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 16

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	10	40
incorrect:	no answer 10	60
	wrong answer 5	

The correct answer for question number 17 is that there is not deictic expression. 11 or 44 % out of 25 respondents answer this question correctly by not circle any word in this sentence while 14 or 56 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 17

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	11	44
incorrect	14	56

The correct answer for question number 18 is 'Yesterday' is an deictic expression. It refers to temporal deictic. 12 or 48 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 13 or 52 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly in which 11 students do not circle this question and 2 students

circle the wrong answers. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 18

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	12	48
incorrect:	no answer 11	52
	wrong answer 2	

For question number 19 the correct answer is there is not any word in the sentence has deictic expression. So the students who answer the question correctly is that those who do not circle any word as deictic expression.

For this question 9 students or 36 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly while 16 students or 64 % of the respondents answer the question incorrectly. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 19

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	9	36
incorrect	16	64

The correct answer of question number 20 is there is not any deictic expression in this sentence. So the

students who answer this question correctly is that those who do not circle any word as deictic expression in this sentence. Whereas those who circle any word in this sentence mean that they answer this question incorrectly.

12 students or 48 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly while 13 students or 52 % of the respondents answer the question incorrectly. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 20

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	12	48
incorrect	13	52

For question number 21 the correct answer is 'then'. It is an deictic expression. 9 students or 32 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 16 students or 68 % of the respondents answer the question incorrectly. Among the 16 students, 8 students circle other word not 'then' and 8 other do not circle any other words. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 21

answer	distribution		percentage
correct		9	36
incorrect:	no answer	8	64
	wrong answer	8 16	

For question number 22 the correct answer is 'in July' 12 students circle this words. It means that 48% of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 13 students or 52 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly in which 10 students circle the wrong words and 3 students do not circle any words. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 22

answer	distribution		percentage
correct		12	48
incorrect:	no answer	3	52
	wrong answer	10 13	

For question number 23, the correct answer is 'in 1776' 8 students or 32 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 17 students or 68 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly in which 10 students circle the wrong words and 7

students do not circle any words in this sentence. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 23

answer	distribution	percentage
correct		8 32
incorrect:	no answer 10	
	wrong answer 7 17	68

the correct answer of question number 24 is 'on September 1, 1939'. 7 students or 28 % the respondents answer this question correctly. Whereas 18 students or 72 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly in which 10 students circle the wrong words and 8 students do not circle any words in this sentence. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 24

answer	distribution	percentage
correct		7 28
incorrect:	no answer 10	
	wrong answer 8 14	72

For question number 25, the correct answer is that there is no deictic expression in this sentence. 6 students do not circle any words in this sentence,

while 19 students circle certain words. This means that 24 % of 25 respondents answer this question correctly, while 76 % of the respondents answer this question incorrectly. This explanation can be shown in the following table.

Question 25

answer	distribution	percentage
correct	6	24
incorrect	19	76

The average of the correct and wrong answers given by 25 respondents and their percentage on asking question number 16 up to 25 are summarized in the following table.

Section B Question  
The Average Correct and Wrong  
Answers and Their Percentages

Question	Correct & %	Wrong & %
16	10 or 40 %	15 or 60 %
17	11 or 44 %	14 or 56 %
18	12 or 48 %	13 or 52 %
19	9 or 36 %	16 or 64 %
20	12 or 48 %	13 or 52 %
21	9 or 36 %	16 or 64 %
22	12 or 48 %	13 or 52 %
23	8 or 32 %	17 or 68 %
24	7 or 28 %	18 or 72 %
25	6 or 24 %	19 or 76 %
Average :	= 412/10 % = 41,2 % or 10-11 students	58,8 % or between 14-13 students

The analysis result of Section A and Section B data show that the average correct and wrong answer given by 25 respondents are as follows.

The Average Correct and Wrong Answers and Their Percentages on 25 Question from 25 Respondent

Section	Number of Students and Percentage	
	Correct and %	Wrong and %
A	7-8 students or 30,93 %	17-18 students or 69,07 %
B	10-11 students or 41,20 %	14-15 students or 63,43 %
Average	$\frac{73,13}{2} = 36,56$ or between 9-10 students	$\frac{127,87}{2} = 63,43$ or between 15-16 students

From the above table it seems that on an average 9 up to 10 students or 36,56 % of 25 respondents have ability and understand the deictic expressions using in written materials. Whereas between 15-16 students do not have ability and do not understand the deictic expressions from written texts.

### 3.3 The Result of Analysis Related to Time, Place and Pronoun

### 3.3.1 Time or Temporal Deixis

There are 11 questions examining the 25 respondents understanding of deixis. Those 11 questions are numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 18, 22, 23, and 24.

If the previous analysis of data converse to table forms of those three group, the result of data analysis shows that among only 8-9 or 35 % of 25 respondents can understand Time or Temporal Deixis. Let's look at the following table.

The Result of Data Analysis  
of Time or Temporal Deixis

Question No.	Correct & %	Wrong & %
1	10 or 40 %	15 or 60 %
2	5 or 20 %	20 or 80 %
3	9 or 36 %	16 or 64 %
4	5 or 20 %	20 or 80 %
5	8 or 32 %	17 or 68 %
8	8 or 32 %	17 or 68 %
10	11 or 44 %	14 or 56 %
18	12 or 48 %	13 or 52 %
22	12 or 48 %	13 or 52 %
23	8 or 32 %	17 or 68 %
24	7 or 28 %	18 or 72 %
11 numbers	8-9 or 35 %	16-17 or 65 %

The above table -also means that 35 % of the students of English Department, Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University, can understand the use of deictic of related to Time. Whereas 65 % of those students still do not understand this kind of deixis.



### 3.3.2 Adverbs of Place Related to Deixis

There are 5 questions about Adverbs of Place related deixis, that is question number : 6, 7, 9, 11, and 16. The analysis result can be summarized at the following table.

The Result of Data Analysis of Adverbs of Place Related to Deixis

Questions No.	Correct & %	Wrong & %
6	5 or 20 %	20 or 80 %
7	9 or 36 %	16 or 64 %
9	5 or 20 %	20 or 80 %
11	12 or 48 %	13 or 52 %
16	10 or 40 %	15 or 60 %
5 questions	8-9 or 33 %	16-17 or 67 %

The above table shows us that among 8-9 or 33 % of the 25 respondents can understand the use of Adverbs of Place related to Deixis. Whereas among 16-17 or 67 % of the respondents can not understand that kinds of deixis.

This result of data analysis also means that only 33 % of students from English Department, Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University can understand the use of Adverbs of Place related to deictic expressions from written materials, especially from 'The Jakarta Post'.

### 3.3.3 Personal Pronouns

There are 6 questions examining the understanding of Personal Pronouns related to deixis. Those 6 questions are questions number : 12, 13, 14, 15, 21 and 25.

The result of data analysis presented in point 3.2 about this kind of deixis can be summarized at the following table.

The Result of Data Analysis of Personal Pronouns Related to Deixis

Questions No.	Correct & %	Wrong & %
12	4 or 16 %	21 or 84 %
13	10 or 40 %	15 or 60 %
14	3 or 12 %	22 or 88 %
15	7 or 28 %	18 or 72 %
21	9 or 36 %	16 or 64 %
25	6 or 24 %	19 or 81 %
6 numbers	6-7 or 26 %	18-19 or 74 %

The above table shows us that among 6-7 students or 26 % of the 25 respondents can understand the use of Personal Pronouns related to Deixis, while among 18-19 students of the respondents can not understand this kinds of deixis.

This illustration also means that only 26 % of the students of English Department, Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University can understand the use of Personal Pronouns relating to Deixis. Whereas still 74 % of them can not understand this kind of deixis, especially when they read written materials like The Jakarta Post.

In the following chapter, the contents of this thesis will be concluded.

CHAPTER IV  
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

The result of the data analysis in this case study, which were presented by 25 students of English Department in Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University, shows that the understanding of deixis in passages selected from the Jakarta Post can be summarized to the four kinds of deixis that is the deixis related to : Personal Pronouns, Place, and Time or Temporal Deixis. The results of this analysis are as follows.

1) Time or Temporal Deixis

Between 8-9 students of 25 respondents give the the correct answers or 16-17 students of the respondents are suitable to represent students of English Department Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University, the writer can conclude that only 35 % of students of English Department understand Personal Deixis. Whereas 65 % of the students still don't understand.

2) Adverb of Place

Between 8-9 students of 25 respondents answer the 5 questions about Place Deixis correctly and 16-17 of the respondents give the wrong answer. It is assumed

that only 36% students of English Department understand deictic expressions about Place. Whereas 64 % of the students still don't understand.

### 3) Personal Pronouns

Between 6-7 students of 25 respondents answer correctly the 6 questions about deixis related to Personal Pronouns. Whereas between 18-19 students of the respondents give the wrong answer on that questions. It is assumed that only 26 % the students from English Department understand the use of deictic expression about Personal Pronouns and 74 % of the students still do not understand.

4) In overall from the deictic expression related to Time or Temporal Adverbs, Adverbs of Place, and Personal Pronouns, it is assumed based on the following table.

Deixis Related to	Correct & % answers	Wrong & % answers
1. Time	8-9 & 35 %	16-17 & 65 %
2. Place	8-9 & 36 %	16-17 & 64 %
3. Personal Pronouns	6-7 & 26 %	18-19 & 74 %
Average	8 & 23 %	17 & 68 %

The table above shows that 8 students from 25 respon-

dents give the correct answers. Whereas 17 students from the respondents give the wrong answer. If the 25 respondents represent the whole English students, it can be conclude that only 32 % of the students from English Department understand the use of deictic expressions particularly the deixis related to Place, Time, and Personal Pronouns. Whereas 68 % of the students of English Department do not understand the use of the deictic expressions.

#### 4.2 Suggestion

Based on previous analysis, it is important to give the following suggestions.

1. The discussing of deictic expressions can be enlarged to the other type of deixis like : discourse deixis, Analogous deixis, Deictic expression in a Non-egocentric Manner, or Anaphoric used as deictic expressions.
2. The data gathering can be focussed on speech data.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Antinucci, 1974. Language in Contextual Usage. London Longman.
- Clark and Clark. 1970. Psychology and Language. New York : Javanovich.
- Chastain, Kenneth. 1988. Developing Second-Language Skills (Theory and Practice). Washington D.C.: Harcourt Brace Javanovich.
- Fromkin, Victors. 1988. An Introduction to Language. London : Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Haiman, John. 1985. Iconicity in Syntax. Philadelphia : John Benyamins Publishing Company.
- Henning, Grant. 1989. A Guide to Language Testing. Development. Evaluation. Research. Cambridge : Newbury House Publishers.
- Hurford, James and Heasley, Brendan. 1983. Semantics a Coursebook. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Jarvella, Robert and Klein, Wolfgang. 1982. Speech, Place, and Action. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Levinson, Stephen C. 1989. Pragmatics. New York : Cambridge University Press.
- Lyons, John. 1977. Semantics (Volume I). New York : Cambridge University Press.
- , 1978. Semantics (Volume II). New York : Cambridge University Press.
- Omaggio, Alice C. 1986. Teaching Language in Context. Muassachusetts. Heink & Heink Publishers.

- Palmer, F.R. 1976. Semantics a New Outline. New York :  
Cambridge University Press.
- Rauh, Gisa (ed). 1983. Essays on Deixis. Tübingen-Germany:  
Gunter Narr Verlag Tübingen.
- Show, Katy. 1990. Collins Cobuild English Grammar. London  
: Collins.
- Van Ek and Robot. 1990. The student Grammar of English.  
Oxford: Basil Blackwell Limited.

"The Jakarta Post"

## A B S T R A K

Skripsi ini membahas masalah " Pemahaman Mahasiswa Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Universitas Hasanuddin terhadap Deixis, yakni kaitan antara 'diri, tempat dan waktu dengan lingkungannya ketika pembicaraan dilakukan.

Untuk mengetahui pemahaman Deixis tersebut, maka studi kasus ini dilaksanakan dengan jalan penulis memberikan abstrak dari Harian berbahasa Inggris 'The Jakarta Post' dan sumber bacaan lain mengenai Deixis kepada 25 responden. Ada 15 soal 'pilihan ganda' dan 10 soal menandai bagian kalimat yang dianggap mengungkapkan Deixis.

Data yang diperoleh diklasifikasikan menurut deixis yang berhubungan dengan 'diri', 'tempat' dan 'waktu'. Pengelompokan tersebut selanjutnya dianalisis dengan menggunakan Rumus "Banyak Responden yang menjawab benar di bagi dengan jumlah responden " untuk memperoleh persentase tingkat pemahaman terhadap deixis.

Temuan menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pemahaman mahasiswa Sastra Inggris terhadap deixis adalah : 35 % untuk deixis mengenai waktu, 36 % untuk deixis yang berkaitan dengan tempat, dan 26 % deixis mengenai kata ganti diri. Secara rata-rata hanya 32 % dari mahasiswa Sastra Inggris Universitas Hasanuddin yang memahami deixis.