

## INTERPRETATION OF ABD GAFUR'S SPEECH DEIXIS IN "SCHOOL OF LAW GRADUATE CONVOCATION SPEAKER BOSTON UNIVERSITY 2018"

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### Abstrak

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis deiksis yang dominan digunakan dalam pidato Abd Gafur di "School of Law Graduate Convocation Speaker Boston University 2018. Data diperoleh dari pidato Abd Gafur di channel youtube. Penelitian dilakukan dalam bentuk pencatatan e-paper. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa ada 55 data deiksis. Setelah menganalisis data, penulis menemukan bahwa ada empat jenis deiksis yang ditemukan dalam pidato Abd Gafur seperti; deiksis persona, deiksis spasial, deiksis temporal, dan deiksis sosial. Setelah dilakukan analisis data, deiksis yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam tuturan Abd Gafur secara berurutan adalah deiksis persona (58,18%), deiksis spasial (16,36), deiksis sosial 26,67%, dan deiksis temporal (10,91).*

**Kata kunci:** *Deikis; Pidato Abd Gafur*

### Abstract

*The objective of this research is to investigate the types of deixis that are predominantly used in Abd Gafur's speech in "School of Law Graduate Convocation Speaker Boston University 2018. The data was obtained from Abd Gafur's speech on the YouTube channel. The research was conducted in the form of notes taking e-papers. The findings showed that there were 55 data of deixis. After analyzing the data, the writer found that there were four types of deixis found in Abd Gafur's speech such as; person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and social deixis. After analyzing the data, the most frequent deixis found in Abd Gafur's speech sequentially were person deixis (58.18%), spatial deixis (16.36), social deixis 26.67%, and temporal deixis (10.91).*

**Keywords:** *Deixis; Abd Gafur Speech*

## INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures, who always need a companion in their life. They have to cooperate with each other, which can be done in the community. Consequently, they need a means of communication. According to Syamsu, A. (2021) said that the study of communication is important, because every administrative function and activity involves some form of direct or

indirect communication. Whether planning and organizing or leading and monitoring, school administrators communicate with and through other people. But language has two types such as written and spoken language (Syamsu, A., Yunus, M., Sulaiman, R., 2019). Spoken language from speaking, that is, we can interact with other people and written language from our writing, we can write our own language with our style.

Language is part of literature and literature has a semantic field. According to Hudriati, A., Rusdiah., Sulastri. (2021) said that pragmatics is the study of context-dependent aspects of meaning that are systematically abstracted in the construction of logical forms. This means that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the use of language and its meaning from expressions and utterances through deixis, speech acts, understanding, references and the meaning itself. With pragmatics, we can understand what they are talking about and writing about. Here, the researcher analyzes deixis in its pragmatics. Deixis in pragmatics are demonstrative technical terms such as participant, place, time and discourse analysis.

According to Hasyim, I., Syarifuddin, S., (2021) saying that deixis is conceptualized within the framework of an idealized cognitive model and deictic expressions are expressions that build a mental space where the speaker and receiver are present together at a certain moment in time, the mental space evoked by deictic expressions involves the conceptualization of the deictic center. This means that deixis is the most important for representation in pragmatics. Deixis is a form of language, such as words, which do not have a fixed reference or benchmark for movement. The shift is triggered by a change in context. The influence of the context has a deixis which is considered a pragmatic study. Etymologically, deixis comes from the Greek word meaning "point" or "show" or "pointment" (Muhajir, 2018).

However, in reality there are many readers who are confused in understanding the utterances in the text and use the change of participant "I" to "you" in conversation, because they do not know the theory and types of sentences. deixis. In addition, many listeners or interlocutors do not understand what the speaker means. Furthermore, listeners don't know when it was written and can't know when the author will return. And lastly, the listener doesn't know what the speaker's intention is. Learning pragmatics is important in everyday communication because pragmatics is closely related to human interaction. Pragmatics focuses not only on what people say but also how they say it and how others interpret what they say in social contexts. Sometimes it is difficult for listeners or interlocutors to understand what the speaker is saying about who, when and where. This situation can create problems in conversation. In this case, context is important for listeners or interlocutors to understand the speaker's intent. (Muhajir, Sulaiman, R., Ismail, U., 2018). When the listener knows the context, language can be understood about its meaning. From this case, the study of contextual meaning is called pragmatics. In studying pragmatics, we study how we can recognize what is the main speaker in spoken or written form. The scope of such pragmatics includes the study of deixis (Hanafi, Y., Hadijah, 2021). Deixis not only has the function of being a grammatical constituent, but also has the task of showing the different meanings of words even in cases where they are used in the same way in different situations. Traditional grammars do not have the ability or resources to show the difference in such cases. Time, place, messenger have an important meaning in the communication process. On the other hand, modern linguistics has a different approach. Pragmatics, analyzing words and language terms in situational terms, related to the cultural, temporal, spatial, social context and so on of the participants in the communication process (dictionary reference).

Therefore, deixis is concerned with encoding different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance, within the utterance itself (Sulaiman, R., Muhajir, 2019). Natural

language expressions are thus "anchored" directly to aspects of context. Deixis can be found in all aspects such as novels, books, poetry, magazines, films and speeches. One of them is the speech of Abd Gafur who is a phenomenal student of Indonesia in the world. Based on the research background above, the research problem is as to what type of deixis is dominantly used in Abd Gafur's speech in "School of Law Graduate Convocation Speaker Boston University 2018". This research is intended to get a solution and description of the problem through the analysis and study that has been previously mentioned in the research problem. The research results are expected to be theoretically and practically relevant. Theoretically, it is expected to enrich pragmatic theories especially regarding deixis. In addition, it adds new horizons theoretically linguistics in different objects.

## **METHOD**

### **Research design**

In this study, researchers applied qualitative research methods to analyze data. According to Creswell (2014) qualitative research tends to collect data in the field where participants experience the issues or problems being studied. They don't bring individuals into the lab (a contrived situation), nor do they typically ship instruments for individuals to complete. And it typically collects multiple forms of data, such as interviews, observations, documents and audiovisual information rather than relying on a single data source. Then, the researcher reviews all the data, makes sense of it and organizes it into categories or themes that cut across all data sources. Therefore, this study does not emphasize generalization but emphasizes more on meaning.

### **Data Sources**

There are two sources of data in this study as follows:

- a. Primary data, according to Saeed (2007) there are five kinds of deixis, namely persona deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. In this study, the researcher used a source, namely Abd Gafur's speech in "School of Law Graduate Convocation Speaker Boston University 2018".
- b. Secondary data, secondary obtained from several libraries that are relevant and support this research, such as: journals, papers, articles, internet, and other data sources are used as complementary data.

In this study, the researcher used structured notes which were used as a data collection technique if the researcher knew exactly what data was obtained (Sugiono, 2010).

### **Data Collection Procedures**

The data collection steps are:

- a. First, the researcher looked at videos from YouTube
- b. Then the researcher saw a video taken from YouTube.
- c. After that, the researcher interprets the types of deixis that the research has
- d. Finally, the researcher read the video transcript.

### **Data analysis**

The steps of data analysis are

- a. First, the researcher chooses utterance after utterance that contains deixis in the utterance
- b. After that, the researcher classifies the types of deixis in Abd Gafur's speech<sup>3</sup>
- c. Next, the researcher displays the data in the table.

d. Then the researcher calculated the percentage of deixis used in Abd Gafur's speech. The formula is as follows:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

N

P= Percentage F=Number of types of Deixis N= Total number of types of Deixis  
 (Allan G. Bluman in Basic Statistics, 2004).

Finally, the researcher draws conclusions based on data analysis.

## FINDINGS

In this chapter, the researcher classifies data based on the type of deixis. The data was obtained from Abd Gofur's speech. Researchers found types of deixis in various types. For the types of deixis found in Abd Fofur's speech, the researcher analyzed using Saeed (2007) that there are five types of deixis, namely persona deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

**Table 4.1**  
**Data finding in Type Deixis**

No	Findings	Deixis type				
		Person Deixis	Place Deixis	Time Deixis	Discover Deixis	Social Deixis
1	And for the class of 2018 graduation			<input type="checkbox"/>		
2	wecan say that we made it through.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
3	However, as you can hear my accent, I am not from America	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4	Icome from a country where the sun shines all year round, I'm from Indonesia.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
5	Ihas the view that America is a land full of wonders with many superheroes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Maybe, because I used to watch TV a lot when I was little	<input type="checkbox"/>				
7	I like spiderman, wolverine, Magneto,X-men and their friends	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>
8	And I mean they are all American.	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Iarrives for the first time in Boston	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
10	Ifeel welcomed and I am grateful	<input type="checkbox"/>				

## DISCUSSION

The Dominant Types of Deixis Used in Abd Gafur's Speech at the "School of Law Graduate Convocation Speaker Boston University 2018.

### a. Persona deixis

Persona deixis basically involves the speaker. This is concerned with encoding the role of the participants in the speech even where the utterance is delivered. Its function is to show the person

who said the utterance or sentence. Persona deixis are personal pronouns such as the first, second, and third which are used as a means of finding references in relation to events that occur in discourse. Based on the findings, 32 deixis were found where the analysis can be seen below:

Use of deictic I in the first person singular: *I come from a country where the sun shines all year round*

#### **b. Spatial Deixis (Place Deixis)**

Place deixis is also described as spatial deixis, in which the relative locations of people and things are indicated. Or, they can be deictically assigned to the participant's location at the time of speaking. There are proximal (close to the speaker) spatial deixis such as: this, this and distal (sometimes close to the speaker) spatial deixis such as: that, that. Each of these can be used either as a pronoun or in combination with a noun. . Based on these findings, spatial deixis was found whose analysis can be seen below:

*In 2016, I first arrived in Boston*

#### **c. Temporal Deixis**

Temporal deixis refers to the point in time generated by the speaker. The following is an example of Abd Gafur's speech in the video "School of Law Graduate Convocation Speaker Boston University 2018" *Almost made me cry the day before the exam*

#### **d. Social Deixis**

The pronoun systems of some languages also provide grammatical information about the identity of social deixis or the relationship of the participants in the speech. In this concept, there is social deixis data found in Abd Gafur's speech, social deixis is related to sentences that occur in social situations where the speech act occurs. The following examples are: *I had several discussions with IP Law Students.*

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion presented in this study, the following conclusions can be drawn: The results showed that the types of deixis found in Abd Gafur's speech were persona deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and social deixis. .36), social deixis 26.67%, and temporal deixis (10.91).

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