

**DEIXIS INTERPRETATION OF JOKOWI'S UTTERANCES IN "AL
JAZEERA ENGLISH NEWS"**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)
Study Program of English Department*

By

RIZKIA FANINDA PANE
NPM. 1402050036



**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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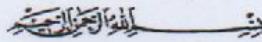


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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara



Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Sabtu, Tanggal 24 Maret 2018, pada pukul 09.00 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa:

Nama : Rizkia Faninda Pane
NPM : 1402050036
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Deixis Interpretation of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News"

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PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Sekretaris

Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd

Dra. H. Syamsuurnita, M.Pd

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd
2. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum
3. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

1.

2.

3.



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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ


Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Rizkia Faninda Pane
N.P.M : 1402050036
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Deixis Interpretation of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News"

sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, Maret 2018

Disetujui oleh
Pembimbing



Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Diketahui oleh:



Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Ketua Program Studi


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

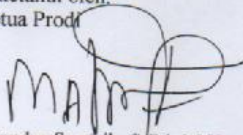
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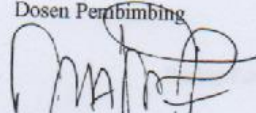
Name:

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Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Rizkia Faninda Pane
N.P.M : 1402050036
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Deixis Interpretation of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News"

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Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S/Pd, M.Hum)

Medan, 12 Maret 2018
Dosen Pembimbing

(Mandra Saragih, S/Pd, M.Hum)



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Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Rizkia Faninda Pane
N.P.M : 1402050036
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Deixis Interpretation of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News"

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Desain Pembelian

Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd

Desain Pernyataan

Medan, 30 Desember 2017
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,



Rizkia Faninda Pane

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

ABSTRACT

Pane, Rizkia Faninda. 1402050036. Deixis Interpretation of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News". Skripsi: English Department of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. 2018.

This study deals with the types of deixis and the meaning of deixis of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News". This study was qualitative research method. The objectives of the study were to investigate the types of Deixis and to describe the meaning of deixis of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News". The data were transcript of Jokowi's Utterances on video "Al Jazeera English News". The finding showed that there were three types of deixis were found on video Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News". They were person deixis, temporal deixis and spatial deixis. The most dominant types of deixis that Jokowi used in his utterances was person deixis and the deictic word 'I' and 'We' were the dominant deictic words that Jokowi used in his utterances which interpreted that Mr. Jokowi is a firm and unobtrusive leader.

Keyword: Pragmatic, Deixis Interpretation and Jokowi's Utterances

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The aim of writing this thesis is as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana pendidikan in English Department

This research is entitled: *Deixis Interpretation of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News"*. In completing this research, the researcher would like to thank to Allah Swt for grace, health, chance, protection that still felt until now, then thanks innumerable for her dearest parents her beloved father, Irwan S. Pane and beloved mother Siti Sopiah, S.Pd for their prayer and great support both material and moral since child until now, during her educational till academic year at UMSU. Therefore, she also would like to thanks to :

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The writer

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Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal

Surat Keterangan Seminar

Surat Pernyataan Plagiat

Lembar Pengesahan Hasil Seminar

The Letter of Asking Research

The Letter of Answering Research

Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

Curriculum Vitae

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

A language is a system of communication which consist of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing. Text or speech is the example of written or spoken communication that is conveyed by a writer or speaker to the reader or listener which has a meaning.

But, misconception or wrong interpretation still be the problem that often occur in communication. We often have different interpretation with the writer or the speaker mean from the text we read or listen to the speaker's utterances. We often interpret or guessing first to anything, but actually we do not have the relevant information before. Therefore, many conflicts occur because wrong interpretation or misconception. So, that's why this research is important in order to get the clear information and to know the writer or speaker interpretations of the text or utterances and to avoid any wrong guessing. We have to analyze it in the form of pragmatics not interpret by our logical.

According to Yule (1996) pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). So, The study of what speakers mean or speaker meaning is called pragmatics. Some scopes of pragmatics include the study of Deixis, Presupposition, Reference, Entailment and Speech Acts.

Deixis means 'pointing' via language. It is a technical term (from greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. Utterance is any stretch of talk, by one person, before and after which there is a silence on the part of that person. Deixis has five types, they are Person Deixis, Spatial Deixis, Temporal Deixis, Discourse Deixis and the last is Social Deixis. By those types of deixis, we can avoid any wrong interpretation with the text or speaker's utterances. We can found deixis in many kinds of media. It can be from television, newspaper, magazine and even by browsing on the internet. Al Jazeera English News is selected to be analyzed, because it is an international state funded 24 hour English language news and current affairs TV channel owned and operated by Al Jazeera Media Network, headquartered in Doha, Qatar.

In this case, the object in this thesis will discuss is deixis interpretation of our president, Mr. Jokowi's utterances in "Al Jazeera English News" that released on youtube which has reached more than one hundred and seventy five thousands viewers. Although, there are many researchers who have conducted the research on the same field, yet they have different subjects and theories. Furthermore, this research has relation to the previous researcher on the same field. Such a research that has observed in 2015 entitled Deixis in Song Lyrics of Bruno Mars' *Doo Wops and Hooligans 2010 Album*. This research used qualitative approach. This research classified the deixis based on the types of deixis that used theory of Levinson and also describe the reference meaning of deixis that were found in song lyrics of Bruno Mars' *Doo Wops and Hooligans 2010 Album*. In the same way, I as the researcher want to analyze the types of deixis in the Jokowi's Utterances

and also the meaning of them in the different subject and different theory of Jokowi's Utterances in the Al Jazeera English News by using Cruse's theory.

From those reasons above the researcher decided to create a research entitle **Deixis Interpretation of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News"**.

The researcher hopes that this research will enrich the reader understanding about deixis and can help the listener or reader easily to understand the use and the meaning of deixis, especially in utterances.

B. The Identification of the Problem

This study was identified follows.

1. The types of deixis are used of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News"
2. The meaning of deixis of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News"

C. Scope and Limitation

Based on the problem above, the scope of this study was to investigate deixis interpretation of Jokowi's utterances in "Al Jazeera English News" that has released on youtube on March 8, 2015 and on May 28, 2017. Deixis has five types namely Person Deixis, Temporal Deixis, Spatial Deixis, Discourse Deixis and Social Deixis. This research only analyze three types of deixis, they are Person Deixis, Spatial Deixis and Temporal Deixis.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problems of this study were formulated follows.

1. What types of deixis are used of of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News?"
2. What is the meaning of deixis of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News?"

E. The Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objective of this research.

1. To investigate the types of deixis of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News".
2. To describe the meaning of deixis of Jokowi's Utterances in "Al Jazeera English News".

F. The Significances of the Study

The outcome of this study was expected to give valuable contributions theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study was to enrich the understanding about deixis and able to contribute as the source of deixis especially the use and the meaning of deixis in utterances.

Practically, the result of the research is expected to be useful.

1. For the English teacher

The result of the study was expected the English teacher can make this research as the source in giving the material especially in deixis area.

2. For the English students

The result of the study was expected the students in comprehending deixis expression in spoken or written.

3. For the future researcher

The result of this study was expected to the future researcher can give significant contribution who were interested on deixis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

A research may be based on the existing theories of certain field of science in this case, the theoretical framework is aimed at giving clear concepts to application of the study. To avoid misunderstanding between the researcher and the reader some terms in this study are in the following.

1. Description of Discourse Analysis

The term “discourse analysis” is the popular term, which is used in many disciplines with the various interpretations. Fairclough (1992) regards discourse as something more than just language use, in which he refers to it as language, whether speech or writing, seen as type of social practice. Brown and Yule (1983) state that discourse analysis is an analysis of language in use. In linguistics, discourse is traditionally understood to mean language as text . the meaning of text here may be a stretch of either spoken or written language. The experts share the view that discourse is concerned with a kind of language that speakers or writers really use and they use it in particular context. In general term then discourse analysis as a systematic study of discourse phenomena is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the contexts in which the language is really used (McCarthy, 1991).

In this respect the question of discourse analysis is basically a twofold question that deals with 'two sides of the same coins'. Discourse analysis is sometimes associated with conversational analysis. Hymes (1967) refers to the basic units of conversational analysis as language or speech events. A speech event occurs in a speech community. One's ability to understand and apply the language rules for communication is known as communicative competence in contrast to linguistic competence which is one's ability to understand language as a system in itself.

Discourse can be looked at and interpreted from the points of view of situational context, cultural context and ideological context. From the explanations mentioned above, the conclusion can be drawn that we can use discourse analysis to interpret and analyze language and how the language is used in society either in spoken or written.

2. Description of Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996) Pragmatics is a study of speaker meaning. It is concerned with a study of meaning as communication by a speaker (writer) and interpreted by a listener (reader). In short, he said that pragmatics is the study of what speakers means or speaker meaning. In communication, people have to recognize the meaning of words in utterance and also what speakers or writers mean by their utterance to be able to communicate clearly.

Pragmatics is divided into four definition by Yule (1996). The first definition, he stated that pragmatics is the study of what speakers means. It means that what

people mean by their utterances is more to do than what the words or phrases in those utterances. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It is about how the speaker manage what they want to say in obedience with who they are talking to, where and when the utterance is uttered. Involving the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said is an essential component in this study.

Third, pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. The study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is known as part of what is communicated. It shows that how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. The last definition, pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. The point is on the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speaker determine how much needs to be said.

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning that depends on the context.

3. Description of Deixis

In communication, there are some words which can only be interpreted contextually. These words are technically called deixis. Their function are context-dependent and subjective. Also their interpretations are usually determined by the time, place and persons involved in the discourse. The term 'deixis' is defined by linguists and language philosophers from different perspective. According to Yule (1996) Deixis is a technical term (from greek) for

one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' via language. Matthew (1997) describes deixis as the way in which the reference of certain elements in a sentence is determined in relation to a specific speaker and addressee and a specific time and place of utterance. Levinson (1983) defined that the meaning of deixis is 'pointing or indicating' indicating means interpretation of utterances depend on the analysis of the context of utterance. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this 'pointing' is called 'deictic expression'. Deictic expressions are also sometimes called indexical.

Deictic expressions like other discourse devices function primarily to point to or show the location of an entity or entities in a discourse. Black (2006) opines that deixis is a pointing word. There are various types of which the common ones are tense of verb (*temporal deixis*), personal pronouns, demonstrative (*these, this, that, those*) and time and place expressions such as *now, then, here, there, yesterday, today* and so forth.

Every language has deictic words which 'point' to 'things' in the physical-social context of the speaker and addressee(s) and whose referents can only be determined by knowing the context in which they are used. English example of deictic words include the first, pronouns like *I, you, she, he, it, they* and *we* which point to participants in any speech act. The second, locative expressions like *here, there, this* or *these* and *that* or *those* which designate space of the speaker. And the last, temporal expressions like *now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, next month, last week* and so on. And it relates to the time when the speaker uttered it.

Therefore, deictic words or deictic expression can be used to indicate people which called person deixis, location which called spatial deixis or time that called temporal deixis (Yule: 1996). Whereas, Cruse (2000) divided deixis into five main types. They are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and the last is social deixis.

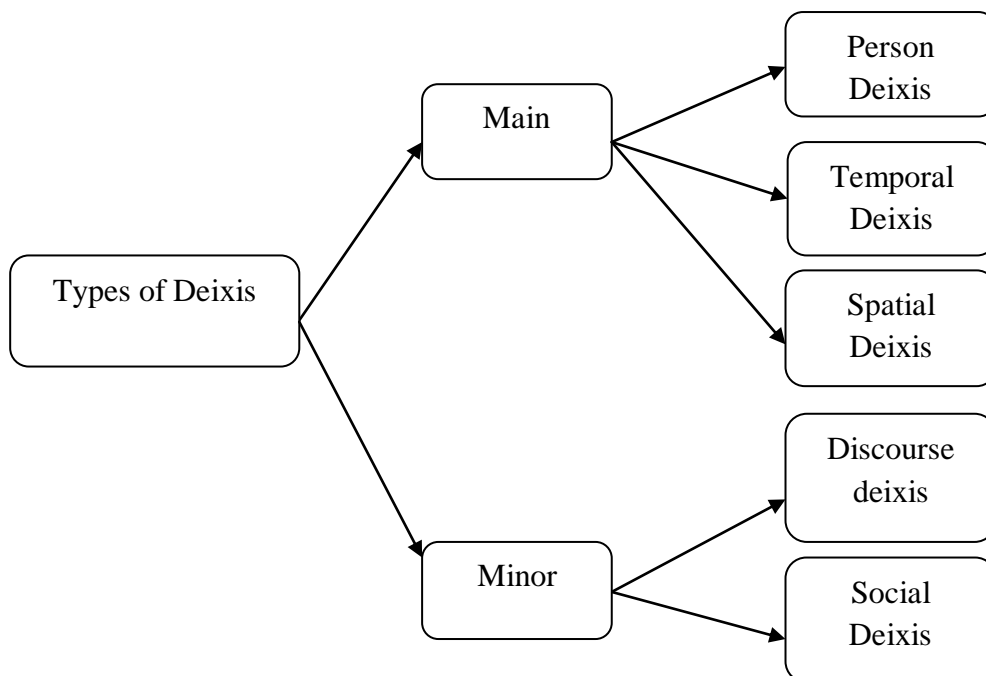
Despite, to distinguish the types of deixis, it grammatically divided into two parts which are proximal terms and distal terms. Proximal terms are typically interpreted in term of the speaker's location or 'near speaker' such as *this*, *here* and *now*. While, distal terms can simply indicate 'away from speaker' such as *that*, *there* and *then*. In conclusion, the researcher notes that deixis is point expression that interpreting utterance based on the context which point who, where and when the utterance is uttered.

4. The Types of Deixis

Deixis as pointing devices in discourse are categorized into different forms depending on the scholars' perspectives. Yule (2006) identify three types of deixis, they are person deixis, temporal or time deixis, spatial or place deixis. Griffiths (2006) identifies four kinds of deixis, relating to time (*now*, *soon*, *recently*, *ago*, *tomorrow*, *next week*), place (*here*, *there*, *two kilometres away*, *that side*, *this way*, *come*, *bring*, *upstairs*), participants (person and others entities like *she*, *her*, *hers*, *he*, *him*, *his*, *they*, *it*, *that*, *this*) and discourse itself (*this sentence*, *the next paragraph*, *that was what they told me*, *I want you to remember this*). Griffiths emphasizes that our semantic knowledge of the meanings of deictic

expressions guides us on how, pragmatically, to interpret them in context. On the other hand, Cruse (2006) recognizes spatial, temporal and person as main deixis while social and discourse as minor. The diagram below show cruse's classification of deixis.

Table 2.1 Types of Deixis



Cruise considers the social and discourse deixis as aspects of project deixis this is when deictic expositions are used in their usual ways, but the deictic center is not the speaker but the other participants in the speech event, most commonly the addressee.

4.1. Person Deixis

Person deixis involves basically the speaker. It concerns with encoding of the role of participants in the speech even in which the utterance in question is delivered. The function is to indicate a person who utters the utterance or sentence. Person deixis are the personal pronoun such as the first, second, and third used as a means of locating the referents in relations to the events taking place in the discourse. (Cruse, 2000) describe that person deixis involves the speaker and the addressee and operates in basic three part divisions like the table below.

Table 2.2 Person Deixis

English	Singular	Plural
1 st person	I/Me	We/Us
2 nd person	You	You
3 rd person	He/Him, She/Her, It	They/Them

For example :

- **I** watched this movie last night.

The deictic word 'I' in the sentence above was first person singular.

- Could **you** close the window, please ?

The deictic word 'You' in the sentence above was second person singular because he asked one person.

- **They** play football in that field

The deictic word 'they' in the sentence above was third person plural because it more than one person.

- **We** will have fun tonight

The deictic word 'we' in the sentence above was first person plural.

- **I**'ve lost the book

The deictic word 'I' in the sentence above was first person singular

- **She** is my best friend since junior high school

The deictic word 'she' in the sentence above was third person singular

In the other words, person deixis is refers to a person or the speaker or a person who was spoken by the speaker.

4.2. Spatial or Place Deixis

Place deixis is also described as spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things being indicated. According to Cruse (2000) spatial deixis refers to locative adverbs like *here* and *there*. Levinson (1983) stated that place or space deixis concerns for the specification of locations to anchorage points in the speech event and typically the speaker, and existence of two basic ways of referring objects by describing or naming them on the one hand and by locating on the other. Alternatively, they can be deictically specified to the location of participants at the time of speaking. There are a proximal spatial deixis (close to the speaker) such as: *this*, *these* and a distal spatial deixis (sometimes close to the addressee) such as : *that*, *those*. Each may be used either as a pronoun or a combination with a noun.

Yule (1996) states that in considering spatial deixis, It is important to remember that location from the speaker's. The other basic of spatial deictic words is demonstratives *this* and *that*, although they often have more abstract

meaning. For example, *this book* and *that book* do not locate the book in literal space, but do indicate distance from the speaker. *This* and *here* are proximal deictic words and *that* and *there* called distal deictic words.

Instead of proximal and distal deictic word, spatial deictic word also concerns about project deixis. According to Yule (1996), projected deixis is used to manipulate the location. This term is used by deictic word in their usual way, but the deictic center is not the speaker but some other participant in the speech event, most commonly the addressee. An example of projected deixis is '*come here!*'. The word *come* is interpreted as the movement towards the speaker (Yule, 1996).

In conclusion, the researcher concludes that spatial deixis or place deixis refer to the place.

4.3. **Temporal or Time Deixis**

Time deixis is also called as temporal deixis. According to Cruse (2000) temporal deictics function to locate points or intervals on the time axis, using the moment of utterance point. Furthermore, Cruse also says that the time axis is divided into three Major groups, namely a) before the moment of utterance, b) at the time of utterance and c) after the time of utterance. Levinson (1983) state that time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal point and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed).

Temporal deixis is commonly grammaticalized in the adverb of time, such as *now, then and yesterday*. According to Yule (1996) says that English has only

two basic forms, the present and the past. The present tense is the proximal form and the past is distal form. For example:

Present : I live here now

Past : I lived there than.

Here, is a list referring some deictic items of time deixis whose reference can only be determined in relation to the time of the utterance in which they occur.

- a. This/last/next Monday/ week/ month/ year.
- b. Now, then, ago, later, soon, before.
- c. Yesterday, today, tomorrow.

So, in conclusion the researcher concludes that time deixis refers to the point of time that produced by the speaker.

4.4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deictic word is also called text deixis. According to Cruse (2000), discourse deixis refers to such matters as the use of *this* to point to future discourse elements and *that* to point to past discourse elements. The function refers to a previously occurring item and something which is still to come which relate points of earlier discourse to portions of later discourse (Cruse, 2006).

Levinson (1983) state that discourse or text deixis concerns the use of expression within some utterance refer to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance. The use of *this* can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion the discourse. The use of *that* can be used for a preceding portion.

In conclusion, discourse deixis is containing speaker's utterance in the speech event. Discourse deixis concerns the use of deictic expression within an utterance as form of orientation inside and unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located.

4.5. Social Deixis

Social deictic words are expressions whose function is to indicate the position of the referent on the scale of social status and intimacy relative to the speaker (Cruse, 2006). According to Levinson (1983), social deixis is concerned with the encoding of social distinctions that are reflected or determined by participant's roles or certain realities of the social relationship between speaker and addressees or speaker and some referent.

Unlike English, which does not encode social attributes of the addressee in distinct lexical items, the other languages such as French, German, Japanese, Korean and Balinese have rich systems for grammaticalizing social relations. Most of them distinctly locate within the social context of an utterance of either a higher or lower social standing to the speaker (Cruse, 2000). Social deixis can be also expressed with 'polite' pronouns and the title of the addressee. For example:

- I'm so sorry for coming late *Professor Brown*.

The speaker of the utterances above uses the title of the third person to show her respect to the person. The utterance above is produced by a university student she uses the word *Professor* to point her lecture because lecture has a higher status than the student's status. In short, social deixis includes the encoding of social

relationship or in linguistic expressions which refers to social status of participants.

5. Description of Utterances

An utterance is any stretch of talk, by one person, before and after which there is silence on the part of that person. An utterance is a unit of speech generally but not always bounded by breaths and pauses. It may be described as a complete unit of talk, sometimes bounded by the speaker's silence. Every utterance is made within some specific context.

Malinowski (1923) stated that utterance and situation are bound up inextricably with each other and the context of situation is indispensable for the understanding of the words, a word without linguistic context is a mere figment and stands for nothing by itself, so in reality of a spoken living tongue, the utterance has no meaning except in the contexts of situation.

According to Taiwo (2007), studying an utterance without consideration for the context in which it is produced is like studying cardiovascular system as a complete separate entity from any other part of human or animal anatomy. Utterances are made by language user with a lot of assumption, yet communication goes on smoothly, because there are some naturally designed means by which utterances are understood.

Through these means, people can understand even what is not said by using contextual cues, relying on their shared knowledge with the speaker(s) and the general world view. Pragmatics has made us to understand how we arrive at

meaning of utterances by relying on the context of such utterances. In short, to know the speaker's utterances the hearer must know the context.

6. Description of Interpretation

Interpretation is a "process of communication" (MacFarlane, 1994). According to Tilden (1977) interpretation is a communication process that interrelates a setting through an agency with a visitor, and aims to reveal meanings and relationships through the use of original object. To interpret an utterance or written piece of language requires meaning and context. Language has evolved to serve human needs, such as that one need to focus on how people use language in order to get understand it.

The way language is organized is functional with respect to the human needs, it is not arbitrary. Halliday point out (1991), GSFLT is a functional theory and it is functional in three interrelated senses. The first sense of function is in the technical, grammatical sense in which a grammar is interpreted in terms of functions rather than classes, to get one from the system to the text. The second claim is that the functional of language is to make meaning. When human beings express their needs through language, they are making meaning in a text, which is a functional language.

The third claim is that language use is contextual, particularly in the sense that it is contextually bound or motivated. In conclusion, to interpret an utterance or written piece of language the hearer or the reader requires meaning and context.

7. Definition of Context

Discussing about pragmatics, deixis, utterance and interpretation, it is clearly related to the context. Pragmatics is study about aspects of meaning which are dependent on context (Cruse, 2006). Meanwhile, in order to understand the utterance that uses deictic expressions, the reader or listener should be able to identify the context of utterance.

According to cruse (2006), context is an essential factor in the interpretation of utterances and expressions. Moreover, it is necessary for solving the problem of ambiguity in the utterance which is in the spoken or written language. Context is an action. It means that how person, time and place are possible to produce a referent that always refers to someone or something.

This date back to Malinowski's proposal of "context-depent", in which he points out that utterances and situation are bound up inextricably with each other and the context of situation is indispensable for the understanding of the words (Malinowski, 1946). And he also distinguished three major fuction of language (1) the pragmatics function where language is interpreted as a form of action, (2) the magical function where language is interpreted as a means of control over the environment, and (3) the narrative function where language is interpreted as a store house filled with useful and necessary information preserving historical accounts.

Relating language use to the context of situation, three major variables which have been identified and conceptualized as determining situational factors are field, mode, and tenor. Field is concerned with the social action, *what is actually*

taking place in the discourse or text. Tenor is concerned with the role structure, *who is taking part* in the discourse or text. Mode is concerned with the symbolic organization, *what role language is playing* in the discourse or text (Halliday & Hasan 1985)

In short, context is any information that needed for interpreting the utterance or sentence which consists of person, place or thing although in the spoken or written forms. It is the important factor to complete the meaning of utterance or sentence.

8. Description of Al Jazeera English News

Al Jazeera English is an international state-funded 24 hours English language news and current affair TV channel owned and operated by Al Jazeera Media Network, headquartered in Doha, Qatar. It was launched on 15 November 2006 at 12:00 GMT. It had aimed to begin broadcasting in June 2006 but had to postpone its launch because its HDTV technology was not ready. The channel was due to be called Al Jazeera International, but the name was changed nine months before the launch because one of the Qatar based channel's backers decided that the broadcaster already had an international scope with its original Arabic outlet.

Al Jazeera English is the first English language news channel to be headquartered in the middle east. The channel aims to provide both a regional voice and a global perspective for a potential world audience of over one billion English speakers who do not share an anglo-american world view. Al Jazeera English is one of the few global media outlets to maintain a presence in Gaza and

in Harare. The network's stated objective is "to give voice to untold stories, promote debate, and challenge established perceptions"

The channel may also be viewed online. It recommends online viewing at its own website or at its channel on Youtube. Al Jazeera English HD launched in the united kingdom on freeview on 26 November 2013 and began streaming in HD on Youtube in 2015. In 2017, Al Jazeera English has won more than 150 prizes, medals and awards. (https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/al_jazeera_english).

B. Relevant Study

Some researchers have investigated about deixis. The previous study was done on 2017 entitled "The Analysis of Deixis on the Presidential Debate Trump and Hillary" by using Levinson's theory. The study in this research explain the kinds of deixis and find out the most dominant types of deixis used on the presidential debate Trump and Hillary.

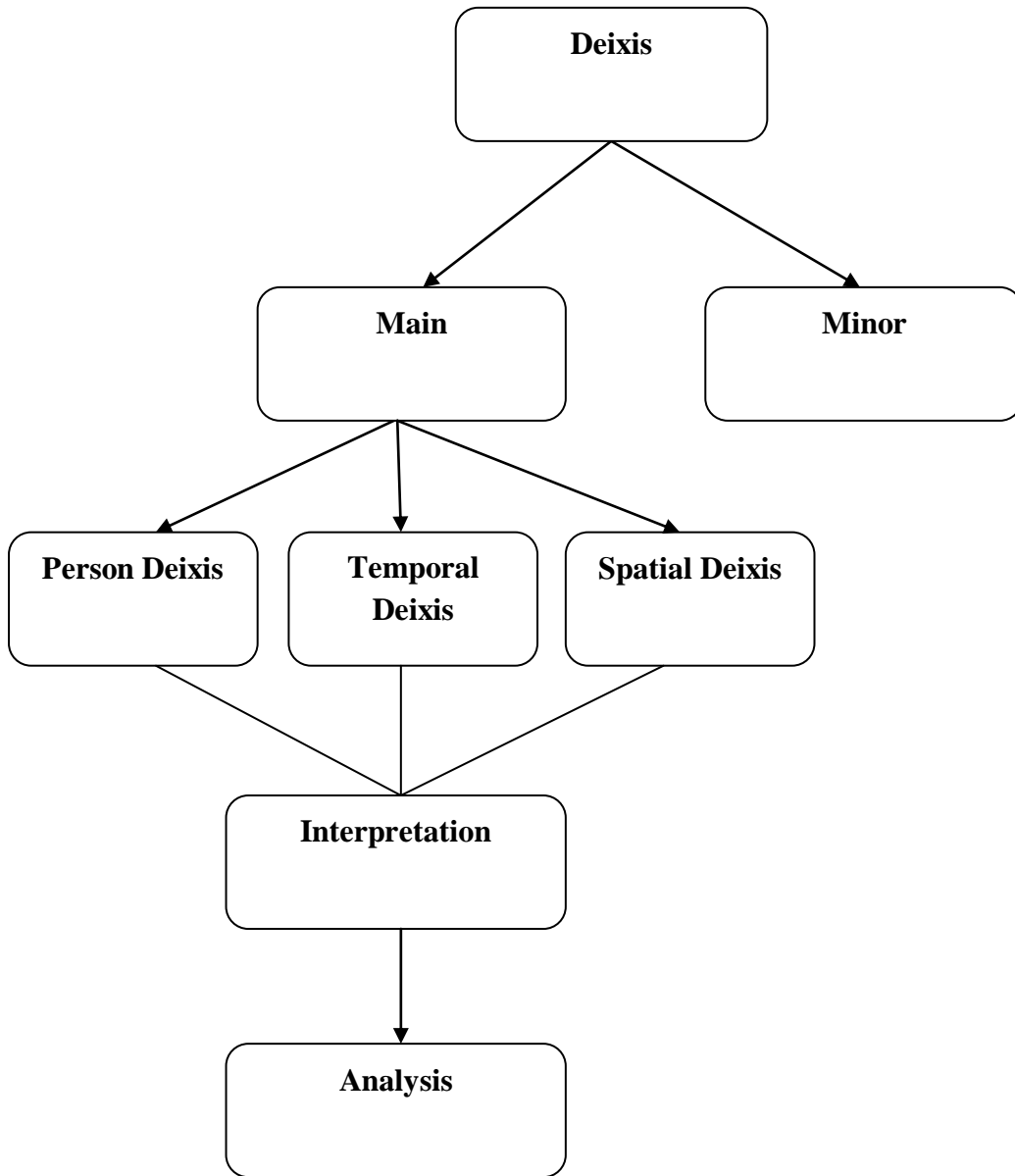
And the second research that has observed on 2014 this entitled "Deixis used in song lyrics of Taylor Swift's "Red" album by using john I. Saeed's theory. The study in this paper explains the kind of deixis, the meaning and why deixis used in these song lyrics. The research used descriptive qualitative method to describe the types of deixis.

C. Conceptual Framework

News is information that is published in newspaper and broadcast on radio and television about recent events in the country or world or in a particular area of

activity. Nowadays, we can get news about our country or even news about the world easily, from the newspaper, radio, television even from the internet especially on youtube. One of English News is Al Jazeera English News. It is one of a channel that can be used to present the daily news such as international politic, economy, business, law, culture, social issues and much more.

Al Jazeera English News also broadcast news about Indonesia. Sometimes, it invited the important person in Indonesia such as our presiden, Mr. Joko Widodo. In Jokowi's utterances may contain of deixis. Deixis have an important role in the utterances. Deixis has five types, they are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and the last is social deixis. By those types of deixis, we can construct and interpreted the writer or the speaker's intended meaning and to avoid any wrong interpretation. But in this study, the researcher only use three types of deixis, they are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis.



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher was applied the qualitative research method to analyze the data. According to Creswell (2014) qualitative research tend to collect data in the field at the site where participants experience the issue or problem under study. They do not bring individuals into a lab (a contrived situation), nor do they typically send out instruments for individuals to complete. And it typically gather multiple forms of data, such as interviews, observations, documents and audiovisual information rather than rely on a single data source.

Then the researchers review all of the data, make sense of it and organize it into categories or themes that cut across all of the data sources. Therefore, in this study does not emphasize generalizations but more emphasis on meaning.

B. Source of Data

The source of in this research was taken from Jokowi's utterance in "Al Jazeera English News". This news which consists of two (2) broadcasts was chosen as the subject of this study and have been used as the data. The first was about *a strong message to drugs mugglers* that has released on March 8, 2015 on youtube. It has 87 deixis and *Indonesia is ready to become a mediator regarding North Korea* that has released on May 28, 2017. It has 96 deixis. So, there were 183 deixis in both of video.

C. The Techniques of Data Collection

In collecting the data for this research, the researcher followed these steps

1. The researcher browsing the videos from youtube
2. The researcher watched the videos that have been taken from youtube.
3. The researcher read the transcript of the videos.
4. The researcher selected the data by selecting the utterances of Jokowi that include deixis.
5. The researcher identifying the types of deixis by Cruse's theory
6. The researcher identify and describe the meaning of the deixis.

D. The Techniques of Data Analysis

After the data was collected from the data source, the data will be analyzed in the following steps, by Creswell:

1. Organize and prepare the data for analysis.
2. Read or look at all the video of Jokowi in Al Jazeera English
3. Start coding all of the data based on the type of deixis namely person deixis, temporal deixis and spatial deixis.
4. Use the coding process to generate a description
5. Advance the description
6. Making an interpretation of the finding or result.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

As stated in the previous chapter, the data were gathered on youtube in the *Al Jazeera English*. Generally, there are five types of deixis namely: person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. But the researcher only analyzed person deixis, temporal deixis and spatial deixis and also the meaning of deixis of Jokowi's utterances in both of video in "Al Jazeera English News". The first video has 87 deixis (see appendix 1) in it and in the second video has 96 deixis (see in appendix 2) so, from both of video there were 183 deixis in Jokowi's utterances in "Al Jazeera English News"

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the types and the meaning of deixis of Jokowi's utterances in "Al Jazeera English News" video were classified on the types of deixis according to Cruse's theory.

a. Type of deixis and the meaning of deixis of Jokowi's utterances in "Al Jazeera English News" entitled *A strong message to drug smuggler*.

There were three types of deixis found in Jokowi's utterances in that videos. They were person deixis, temporal deixis and spatial deixis.

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis refers to the people in Jokowi's utterances on the video 'a strong message to drug smuggler'. Person deixis divided into three division. They were first person singular/ plural, second person singular/plural and third person singular/plural. The following examples were taken from Jokowi's utterances in the video.

a. First person singular/plural

- (1) 'Most importantly, **I** don't want Indonesia's next generation to be ruined by drugs distributed by anyone'
- (2) 'Yes, as **I** mentioned earlier, this is one of the ways to deter drug smugglers'
- (3) '**I** believe the Indonesian legal system is through in these cases and looks at the evidence'

'I', 'My' were person deixis. They were first person singular. The deictic words 'I' and 'My' in the script refer to the speaker and the speaker in that video was our president, Mr. Jokowi. The deictic word 'My' was possessive adjective. It refers to the possession. In the utterances above Mr. Jokowi stated that he didn't want Indonesia's next generation to be ruined by drug distributed by anyone and he would punished that people or even one of the consequences was execution if the court sentences them to death so he mentioned earlier because according to him, it was one of the ways to deter drug smuggler.

From some of Jokowi's utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi is a firm leader because as a head of state, he must be firm to combat drug problem in the country that he leads.

- (4) 'As a head of state of course **I**'m going to try to save **my** citizens from execution'
- (5) 'That's **my** obligation as a president, as a head of state to protect **my** citizens who are facing the death penalty'
- (6) 'But **my** goal is to serve the people and **my** decision supports the interest of the people'

'I', 'My' were person deixis. They were first person singular. The deictic words 'I' and 'My' in the script refer to the speaker and the speaker in that video was our president, Mr. Jokowi. The deictic word 'My' was possessive adjective. It refers to the possession. In the utterances above Mr. Jokowi stated that as a head of state of course he would going to try to save his citizen from execution because that it was his obligation to save his citizen who were facing the death penalty and his goal was served the people.

From some of Jokowi's utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi is a responsible leader because as a head of state, he realized that his job is to serve and protect his citizens.

- (7) '**I** am a person who likes to listen to the people to prominent figures to our coalition and to the chairman of **my** party'
- (8) '**I** welcome any kind of judgement, whether they say it's not enough or adequate or good'

'I', 'My' were person deixis. They were first person singular. The deictic words 'I' and 'My' in the script refer to the speaker and the speaker in that video was our president, Mr. Jokowi. The deictic word 'My' was possessive adjective. It refers to the possession. In the utterances above Mr. Jokowi stated that he was a person who like to listened to the people to prominent figures to their coalition and to the chairman of his party and he also stated that he welcomed any kind of judgement whether it was not enough or adequate or good.

From some of Jokowi's utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi is a democratic leader because as a head of state, he realized that he needs others people suggestion for the better country.

(9) '**I** make decisions and **I** will be held responsible for **my** decisions'

(10) 'No one else. **I** am responsible'

(11) '**I** think it's right if Megawati Sukarno Putri or Surya Paloh or others give their opinion that's allowed'

(12) 'But once again, **I** decide and **I** will be responsible for every decision **I** make'

'I', 'My' were person deixis. They were first person singular. The deictic words 'I' and 'My' in the script refer to the speaker and the speaker in that video was our president, Mr. Jokowi. The deictic word 'My' was possessive adjective. It refers to the possession. In the utterances above Mr. Jokowi stated that he made decision and he would be held responsible for his decisions not anyone but he was responsible and he thought that if there's opinion it was allowed but he asserted

once again that he would decided and he would be responsible for every decision he made.

From some of Jokowi's utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi is a slightly arrogant leader because as a head of state, he assumes that he has the right to decide everything and who will be bear for it.

(13) 'After the court ruled in his favour, **I** nevertheless decided to drop his nomination'

(14) 'For another police chief **I** did that to calm down tensions between his supporters and opponents'

'I', 'My' were person deixis. They were first person singular. The deictic words 'I' and 'My' in the script refer to the speaker and the speaker in that video was our president, Mr. Jokowi. The deictic word 'My' was possessive adjective. It refers to the possession. In the utterances above Mr. Jokowi stated that he decided to drop his (Mr. Budi Gunawan) nomination after the court ruled in his favour. He did it to calm down tensions between his (Mr. Budi Gunawan) opponent and supporters.

From some of Jokowi's utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi is a prudent leader because as a head of state, he decided to drop Mr. Budi Gunawan's nominate although the court has ruled in his favour to calm tension the opponents and supporters of Mr. Budi Gunawan.

(15) '**We** want a better generation'

(16) '**We** want to send a strong message to drug smuggler that Indonesia is firm and serious in tackling the drug problem'

- (17) 'There are 4.5 million people affected by drugs and **we** want to flight this problem'
- (18) '**We** are aware that there are other problems **we** need to solve and this will take time'
- (19) 'It's the law in Indonesia and **we** are facing an alarming drug problem in Indonesia'
- (20) 'And **we** have asked **our** national intelligence to be on guard and continue monitoring them'
- (21) '**We** plan to build a so called maritime highway from here'
- (22) 'Yes, that's right. **We** want connectivity between islands, provinces and cities to be better'
- (23) '**We** need investment mainly in infrastructure.'
- (24) '**We** will have a much simpler way of procurement to make it attractive for investors'

'We' and 'Our' were person deixis. They were first person plural. The deictic words 'We' and 'Our' in the script refer to the speaker or Mr. Jokowi and some of people or group or Indonesia's citizen. The deictic word 'Our' was possessive adjective. It refers to the possession. So, in the utterance above Mr. Jokowi stated Indonesia wanted a better generation and Indonesia wanted to send a strong message to drug smuggler that Indonesia was firm and serious in tackling the drug problem because 4.5 million people affected by drugs and Indonesia wanted to flight this problem, and he also stated that Indonesia planned to build a so called

maritime highway and Indonesia wanted connectivity between islands, provinces and cities to be better.

From some of Jokowi's utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi is an unobtrusive leader because he conscious that Indonesia is not only belong to the president but also the entire nation of Indonesian.

(25) 'We have to see both sides, we cannot only see one side'

(26) 'But on the other hand we have to respect other countries that apply capital punishment'

(27) 'Well, sometimes there is the political reality, we need to calculate political risks'

(28) 'The court has sentenced them and we cannot discriminate between countries'

'We' was person deixis. It was first person plural. The deictic words 'We' in the script refer to the speaker or Mr. Jokowi and some of people or group or Indonesia's citizen. So, in the utterance above Mr. Jokowi stated that we have to respect other countries that apply capital punishment, if the court has sentenced them (drug smugglers or drug addicted from Indonesia), Indonesia could not discriminate between countries and he also stated that there was the political reality sometimes and Indonesia need to calculate it and he also stated that we have to saw both of side not only one side.

From some of Jokowi's utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi is a prudent leader because as a head of state, he gave his

citizens understanding to respect others countries' decision and he realized that he must appropriate to consider before make a decision.

b. Second person singular/plural

(29) '**You** are welcome to visit rehabilitation center, **you** will clearly see the impact of drug addiction on people'

(30) 'Don't look at only the smugglers, **you** must also see those affected by drugs 4.5 million people'

(31) '**You** talk about feelings, I am also a human being'

'You' was person deixis. It was second person singular. The deictic word 'You' in the script refer to the hearer or the addressee or Ms. Step Vaessen. In the utterances above Mr. Jokowi stated that Ms. Step were welcome to visited rehabilitation center so, Ms. Step could see clearly the impact of drug addiction on people so she didn't look at only the smugglers but also the 4.5 million people who affected by drugs.

From some of Jokowi's utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi is a prudent leader because as a head of state, he is not only see one side but the both side so he can make the right decision.

c. Third person singular/plural

(32) 'But we decided to nominate **him** and **he** was approved by parliament'

(33) 'After the court ruled in **his** favour, I nevertheless decided to drop **his** nomination'

(34) 'For another police chief I did that to calm down tensions between **his** supporters and opponents'

'He', 'Him', and 'His' were person deixis. They were third person singular. The deictic words 'He', 'Him', and 'His' in the script refer to Mr. Budi Gunawan. In the utterances above Mr. Jokowi stated that he and some of people or group decided to nominate Mr. Budi Gunawan and Mr. Budi Gunawan also has approved by parliament but after the court ruled in his favour, Mr. Jokowi decided to drop his nomination. He did that to calm down tensions between Mr. Budi Gunawan's supporters and opponents'.

From some of Jokowi's utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi is a prudent leader because as a head of state, he wanted his country keep secure so he decided to drop Mr. Budi Gunawan's nomination because at that moment, the corruption eradication commission established Mr. Budi Gunawan as suspect case of corruption but he refused to be examined.

(35) 'And one of the consequences is execution if the court sentences **them** to death'

(36) 'And we have asked our national intelligence to be on guard and continue monitoring **them**'

'Them' was person deixis. Them was third person plural and it was pronoun. The deictic word 'they' in the first script above refers to the drug smuggler while The deictic word 'they' in the second script above refers to people who have come back from Syria. So, in the both of utterances above Mr. Jokowi stated that the consequences was execution if the court has sentenced the drug smugglers to

death and he also stated that Indonesia have asked to the national intelligence ro be on guard and continued to monitor the people who have came back from Syria

From both of Jokowi's utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi is a firm leader because as a head of state, he must take a decision to keep secure the country.

2. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis refers to the point of time that produced by the speaker. The following examples were taken from Jokowi's utterance in the video 'a strong message to drug smuggler'.

(37) 'Imagine **everyday** 50 people die from drugs'

(38) 'That's 18,000 people killed by drugs **every years**, within **ten years** that would mean 180,000 people killed'

(39) 'And **now** we have 4.5 million people in rehab'

(40) 'Most importantly, I don't want Indonesia's **next** generation to be ruined by drugs distributed by anyone'

'everyday', 'every years', 'now', and 'next' were the examples of temporal deixis in that video. In the utterances above Mr. Jokowi stated that how dangerous the drug for Indonesia's next generation because in a day 50 people died from drug that was mean in a year 18,000 people killed by drugs, within ten years that would mean 180,000 people killed. And at that year, 2015 Indonesia has 4,5 million people in rehab.

From both of Jokowi's utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi is a firm leader because as a head of state, he wants the best for his country. He didn't want Indonesia's next generation to be ruined by drugs which distributed by anyone so he wanted to deter it and gave information how dangerous the drugs for life.

(41) 'So I don't want to discuss it **now**'

(42) 'I cannot comment about that at **this time**'

(43) 'We create a one stop office on the national level in **January**'

(44) '**This year**, we increased our economic growth target from 5.1% to 5.7%'

(45) 'I don't think it's fair to judge **after four months.**'

(46) 'People can see our performance **after two years**

'Now', 'this time', 'January', 'this year', 'after four months', and 'after two years' were temporal deixis in that video. In the utterances above Mr. Jokowi stated that in that moment he didn't want to discuss about Mr. Budi Gunawan because at the moment the situation was not enable to discuss about it because could make a chaos between his opponents and supporter and he also didn't want to comment about it too. In that moment, he also stated that Indonesia created a one stop office on the national level in January 2016 and said that it wasn't fair to judge he and his group's performance after four month inaugurate as a head of state but saw two years after that.

From both of Jokowi's utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi is a prudent leader because as a head of state, he realized when the right time to discuss about serious thing so didn't make a chaos in the country

and he also conscious that as a head of state, of course many judgement which come out from the people and he chosen to kept silent and prefer to work harder so the people could see his and group's performance.

3. Spatial Deixis

Spatial Deixis refer to the place. The following examples were taken from Jokowi's utterances in the video 'a strong message to drug smuggler'.

(47) 'This is the picture of **Indonesia**'s future, our next generation'

(48) 'Explain to them the conditions **here**. That drugs are entering **villages**'

(49) 'Ruining our young ones, are being sold on **campus**'

(50) 'Even lectures at **universities** have drug problems, this is an emergency.'

(51) 'We want to send a strong message to drug smuggler that **Indonesia** is firm and serious in tackling the drug problem'

'Indonesia', 'Here', 'Villages', 'Universities', 'Campus', And 'Syria' were spatial deixis in that video. 'Indonesia' was spatial deixis. The deictic word 'Indonesia' refer to the name of a country which is a unitary sovereign state and transcontinental country which located in Southeast Asia that situated between the Indian and Pacific ocean. The deictic word 'here' in the script refers to Indonesia it was proximal because it near from speaker so he called Indonesia with the deictic word 'here'. While, the deictic word 'villages' refers to the countryside in Indonesia. The deictic word 'campus' refers to an institution of higher education. And The deictic word 'university' refers to an institution of higher education and research which award academic degrees in various academic disciplines.

From the utterances above Mr. Jokowi stated that Indonesia was emergency. Drugs have entered villages in Indonesia even were being sold in campus and the worst one was lectures at universities have drugs problem. If it was not deter, Indonesia's next generation would be ruined and he didn't want it.

So, from the utterances above the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi was a firm leader because as a head of state he conscious that this country must firm and serious in tackling the drug problem although the one of the consequence was the death penalty because Indonesia was emergency because of drugs have spread to all of Indonesia city.

(52) ‘‘The most populous muslim country in the world and as you can see **here**’

(53) ‘‘**Indonesia** should have a more important role in fight terrorism, radicalism and extremism’

(54) ‘Islam and democracy can go hand in hand I have directed that those who go to **Syria** will be banned from coming back’

‘Here’, ‘Indonesia’, and ‘Syria’ were spatial deixis. The deictic word ‘Indonesia’ refers to the name of a country which is a unitary sovereign state and transcontinental country which located in Southeast Asia that situated between the Indian and Pacific ocean. The deictic word ‘here’ in the script refers to Indonesia it was proximal because it near from speaker so he called Indonesia with the deictic word ‘here’. And The deictic word ‘Syria’ refers to name of country which located in Southwestern Asia, North of Arabian peninsula at the Eastern end of the Mediterranean sea.

In the utterances above Mr. Jokowi stated that Indonesia should have a more important role in fight terrorism, radicalism and extremism because Indonesia was the most populous muslim country and Islam and democracy could go hand in hand in Indonesia so Mr. Jokowi directed to those who went to Syria would be banned from coming back because at the moment ISIS be the trending topic in Indonesia because according to the country, ISIS could threaten the religious in Indonesia.

So, from the utterances above the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi was a firm leader because as a head of state, he realized that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure so be a firm it's necessary to the safety of country.

b. Type of deixis and the meaning of deixis of Jokowi's utterances in "Al Jazeera English News" entitled *Indonesia is ready to become a mediator regarding North Korea.*

There were three types of deixis found in Jokowi's utterance in that videos. They were person deixis, temporal deixis and spatial deixis.

1. Person Deixis

There were two kinds of Person deixis in Jokowi's utterances on the video 'Indonesia is ready to become a mediator regarding North Korea'. They were first person singular/ plural and third person singular/plural. The following examples were taken from Jokowi's utterances in that video.

a. First person singular/plural

(55) 'I think the most important thing is that the Jakarta elections went smoothly and peacefully and people could use their voting rights'

(56) 'I don't think we need to focus on the issues that happened before'

(57) 'I am not worried about that. Once more these issues only came up during the gubernatorial election'

(58) 'I think what's most important is that we teach our people, educate them'

(59) 'I leave this all up to justice system'

(60) 'If we have legal evidence, if we have legal facts I think police, prosecutors and courts will decide no **me**'

(61) 'I think we should leave this up to the justice system'

(62) 'Well in the dynamics of politics this is normal but I would like to focus on **my** work'

(63) 'I want to focus on **my** work'

'I', 'My' and 'me' were person deixis. They were first person singular. The deictic words 'I', 'My', and 'me' in the script refer to the speaker and the speaker in that video was our president, Mr. Jokowi. The deictic word 'My' was possessive adjective. It refers to the possession. While, the deictic word 'me' was pronoun. So, in the utterances above Mr. Jokowi stated that as a head of state, the most important thing is that the Jakarta elections went smoothly and peacefully and people could use their voting rights and he thought that Indonesia was not need to focus on the issues of blasphemy that happened before and according to

him the most important was that how they taught their citizens, educate them and he just wanted to focus in his work.

So, from the utterances above the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi was a prudent leader because as a head of state, he realized that all of the problems not must to handle himself. He was a president and he has his own work. Like, blasphemy problem that happened last year, 2017. He trusted that problem to the polices, prosecutors to decided it, if they have evidence.

(64) ‘Yes **I** have already conveyed to the U.S vice president that Indonesia is ready to become a mediator regarding North Korea’

(65) ‘**I** want our security forces to strictly implement the law and **I** give people the choice’

‘I’ was person deixis. They were first person singular. The deictic words ‘I’, in the script refer to the speaker and the speaker in that video was our president, Mr. Jokowi. In the utterances above he stated that he have already conveyed to the U.S vice president that Indonesia was ready to became a mediator regarding North Korea and he also stated that he wanted Indonesia security forces to strictly implement the law and he gave people the choice.

So, from the utterances above the deixis interpretation of it was Mr. Jokowi was a firm leader because as a head of state, he must be a firm in making a decision and the assertiveness is necessary in expressing such a important thing like Indonesia was ready to became a mediator regarding North Korea because Indonesia still has relation with North Korea because Indonesia prefer to solve the problem with dialogue not with military power.

(66) ‘Yes **I** am the one doing the driving and **I** take them around to be closer to talk to heart’

(67) ‘And regulations can be changed but **I** need time’

(68) ‘**I** think **I** will focus on **my** work now on things that need be done’

‘I’, ‘My’ were person deixis. They were first person singular. The deictic words ‘I’ and ‘My’ in the script refer to the speaker and the speaker in that video was our president, Mr. Jokowi. The deictic word ‘My’ was possessive adjective. It refers to the possession. So, in the utterance Mr. Jokowi stated that he was the one doing the driving and he took them around to be closer to talk to heart and he also stated that he need time to changed the regulation and he thought that he must focus in his work that need to be done.

From the utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi was a responsible and unobtrusive leader because as a head of state, he didn’t feel low just because he drove Egyptian kings around national palace by himself and he conscious that as a president, there were works to be done and he would focus on his work on things that need to be done as soon as possible.

(69) ‘**We** will prepare a team if needed’

(70) ‘It all went very well and **we** want to strengthen **our** bilateral relationship be it through a free trade agreement or a preferential agreement’

(71) ‘This is something **we**’ll have to decide on in the coming month’

(72) ‘**We** will prepare a team to discuss with the team from U.S’

‘We’ was person deixis. It was first person plural. The deictic word ‘we’ in the script refers to the speaker, Mr Jokowi and some of people or the group or

Indonesian and America. So, in the utterances above Mr. Jokowi stated that Indonesia and America wanted to strengthen their bilateral relationship and they would have to decided next month, it means that on June 2017 and Indonesia would prepare a team to discuss with the team from U.S.

From the utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi was a prudent leader because as a head of state, he wanted this country have strengthen relationship with other country and he also didn't make a decision quickly but he need time to it so the result maximal.

b. Third person singular/plural

(73) 'And compare ideas of the candidates and compare **their** programs'

(74) 'And compare **their** solutions and compare **their** way out of problems faced by the region, provinces and our country'

'Their' was person deixis. It was third person plural. The deictic word 'their' was possessive adjective. It showed the possession. 'their' in the script refers to the candidates. The deixis interpretation of the utterances above were the speaker or Mr. Jokowi wanted the voters can compare ideas, programs, solutions, and way out of problem of the candidates. He wanted the voters used their vote for the candidate that they wanted or have good idea, programs, solutions and way out of problem appropriate with their wishes.

From some of Jokowi's utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi is a prudent leader because he wanted Indonesian has a leader as Indonesian' wish so wanted Indonesian can compare candidates' idea and program so from it Indonesian have a leader like they want.

2. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis refers to the point of time that produced by the speaker. The following examples were taken from Jokowi's utterances in the video.

- (1) 'Most importantly, **after** the gubernatorial election was finished'
- (75) '**One day after** that Mr Ahok and Mr Anies held a meeting'
- (76) 'I don't think we need to focus on the issues that happened **before**'
- (77) 'I think the blasphemy issues belongs **in the past** and it is being dealt with by our justice system'

'After', 'One day after', 'before', and 'in the past' were temporal deixis in that video. From the utterances above the speaker or Mr. Jokowi stated that most importantly, after the gubernatorial election was finished one day after that Mr. Ahok and Mr. Anis held a meeting. It means that before the gubernatorial election in Jakarta finished Mr. Ahok and Mr. Anis have a problem. And Mr. Jokowi also suggested to didn't think to issues that happened before because the blasphemy issues belongs in the past and it was being dealt with Indonesia justice system.

From some of Jokowi's utterances above, the deixis interpretation of them were Mr. Jokowi is a prudent leader because he suggested not to focus on the issue about blasphemy that Mr. Ahok did before because it was belongs in the past and have being dealt by Indonesia justice system.

3. Spatial Deixis

Spatial Deixis refers to the place. The following examples were taken from Jokowi's utterances in the video 'Indonesia is ready to become a mediator regarding North Korea'

(78) 'Most importantly, Jakarta is still a safe place and the election was peaceful'

'Jakarta' was spatial deixis. The deictic word 'Jakarta' refers to the name of capital city of Indonesia. From the utterance above, Mr. Jokowi stated that the most importantly, Jakarta was still a safe place and the election was peaceful. It means that before gubernatorial election in Jakarta finished, there was a problem that occurred in Jakarta.

From the utterances above the deixis interpretation of it was Mr. Jokowi was a firm leader because he wanted the capital city of Indonesia still safe and the gubernatorial election was peaceful although as we knew the day before gubernatorial election held their demonstration which happened in Jakarta.

(79) 'So **Indonesia** wants the problems with **North Korea** to be solved through dialogue not with military power'

(80) 'Because this will disturb the economic growth in **this region**'

'Indonesia', 'North Korea' and 'this region' were spatial deixis. The deictic words 'Indonesia' and 'North Korea' refer to the name of country while, the deictic words 'this region' refer to Asia region. From the utterances above, the speaker or Mr. Jokowi stated that Indonesia wanted the problem with North Korea to be solved through dialogue not with military power. It means that Indonesia has problem with North Korea because violations of human rights and it's nuclear missile ambition and it would disturbed the economy growth in Asia region.

From the utterances above the deixis interpretation of it was Mr. Jokowi was a prudent leader because as a head of state, he want his country keep secure so he

didn't want to solve the problem with military power because it will disturb the economy growth in Asia region.

C. Research Findings

After the researcher analyzed all the data of person deixis, temporal deixis and spatial deixis obtain in Jokowi's utterances in "Al Jazeera English News" that released on youtube, the finding can be presented as the following.

1. Person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis were applied in the Jokowi's utterances in "Al Jazeera English News"
2. The dominant types of deixis in Jokowi's utterances is person deixis. In his utterances Jokowi's often use the deictic word *I* and *We* in explain about Indonesia.

D. Discussion

The discussion of this research were found that person deixis was the most dominant types of deixis which found on video Jokowi's utterances in Al Jazeera English News. The deictic word "I" and "We" were the most dominant words of person deixis on Jokowi's utterances in "Al Jazeera English News" because the deictic word "I" refers to the speaker or Mr. Jokowi that is a head of state in Indonesia and the deictic word "We" refer to the speaker and his group or Mr. Jokowi and some of people or Indonesian. And the deictic word "we" interpreted that Indonesia not only belong to a head of state but also the entire nation of Indonesian. In others word, Mr. Jokowi is a unobtrusive leader.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Having analyzed the data, some conclusion are drawn as the following:

1. There were three types of deixis analysis of Jokowi's utterances in "Al Jazeera English News". They were person deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis. But the most dominant types of deixis that Jokowi used in his utterance was person deixis.
2. The deictic 'I' and 'We' were dominant deictic that he used in his utterances. It means that as a head of state, he must be firm for a better country beside that he is also an unobtrusive leader because as a head of state he did not think that the country is belong to him but belongs to the entire nation of Indonesia.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, suggestion are stated as the following:

1. The teacher should enlarge their knowledge not only in educational field but also in the other fields as well to provide students ability in analyzing the text or utterances by using deixis which found in text or utterances.
2. It is suggested that the students who are studying pragmatics should enlarge their understanding about deixis and the types well.

3. It is suggested that the readers or researcher should continue further research of deixis especially about the types of deixis which are useful for decreasing wrong interpretation in communication.

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APPENDICES

Table 4.1

Data analysis of types of deixis on a strong message to drug smuggler

No.	Jokowi's Utterances	Types of Deixis		
		PD	TD	SD
1.	We want a better generation.	✓		
2.	Imagine everyday 50 people die from drugs.		✓	
3.	That's 18,000 people killed by drugs every years , within ten years that would mean 180,000 people killed.		✓✓	
4.	And now we have 4.5 million people in rehab.	✓	✓	
5.	This is the picture of Indonesia's future, our next generation.	✓	✓	✓
6.	We want to send a strong message to drug smuggler that Indonesia is firm and serious in tackling the drug problem	✓		✓
7.	And one of the consequences is execution if the court sentences them to death	✓		
8.	Yes, as I mentioned earlier , this is one of the ways to deter drug smugglers	✓	✓	
9.	We are aware that there are other problems we need to solve and this will take time	✓✓	✓	
10.	Most importantly, I don't	✓	✓	✓

	want Indonesia's next generation to be ruined by drugs distributed by anyone			
11.	You are welcome to visit rehabilitation center, you will clearly see the impact of drug addiction on people.	✓✓		✓
12.	There are 4.5 million people affected by drugs and we want to flight this problem.	✓		
13.	Don't look at only the smugglers, you must also see those affected by drugs 4.5 million people.	✓		
14.	I believe the Indonesian legal system is through in these cases and looks at the evidence.	✓		
15.	When I rejected clemency, I took into consider.	✓✓		
16.	How many drugs they smuggled, how many pills they distributed.	✓✓		
17.	The court has sentenced them and we cannot discriminate between countries.	✓✓		
18.	Because I am looking at our national interest and 4.5 million people are being rehabilitated.	✓✓		
19.	You talk about feelings, I am also a human being	✓✓		
20.	But this is about the law and it has to be upheld.	✓		
21.	Yes, as a human being I feel it too	✓✓		

22.	I also feel their sorrow	✓✓		
23.	You are welcome to go visit people in rehabilitation center and hear them screaming because of their drug addiction	✓✓✓		✓
24.	We have to see both sides, we cannot only see one side	✓✓		
25.	As a head of state of course I'm going to try to save my citizens from execution	✓✓		
26.	That's my obligation as a president, as a head of state to protect my citizens who are facing the death penalty	✓✓		
27.	But on the other hand we have to respect other countries that apply capital punishment	✓		
28.	It's an effort, that is allowed isn't it? Is a head of state not allow to do this	✓		
29.	It's the law in Indonesia and we are facing an alarming drug problem in Indonesia	✓✓		✓✓
30.	Most importantly, our diplomats can explain to other countries the urgency of our drug problem in Indonesia	✓✓		✓
31.	Explain to them the conditions here . That drugs are entering villages .	✓		✓✓
32.	Ruining our young ones,	✓		✓

	are being sold on campus .			
33.	Even lectures at universities have drug problems, this is an emergency.			✓
34.	But if the Indonesian people want to change it in the future, then it's possible	✓✓	✓✓	
35.	I think, we are heading there .	✓✓		✓
36.	Yes, we might be heading there but now we still have the death penalty	✓✓	✓	✓
37.	We want to hear what the people want, their opinion and it's a long process	✓✓✓		
38.	So I don't want to discuss it now	✓✓	✓	
39.	I cannot comment about that at this time	✓	✓	
40.	I don't want to discuss it	✓✓		
41.	We cannot satisfy everyone when we make a decision some will support it and others will be against it	✓✓✓✓		
42.	But we decided to nominate him and he was approved by parliament	✓✓✓		
43.	After the court ruled in his favour, I nevertheless decided to drop his nomination	✓✓✓	✓	
44.	For another police chief I did that to calm down tensions between his supporters and opponents	✓✓		
45.	But I am certain that in	✓✓✓	✓✓	

	the future we will be able to judge whether our fight against corruption is working or not time will tell			
46.	Time will tell		✓	
47.	I am a person who likes to listen to the people to prominent figures to our coalition and to the chairman of my party	✓✓✓		
48.	I make decisions and I will be held responsible for my decisions	✓✓✓		
49.	No one else. I am responsible	✓		
50.	I think it's right if Megawati Sukarno Putri or Surya Paloh or others give their opinion that's allowed	✓✓		
51.	But once again, I decide and I will be responsible for every decision I make	✓✓✓		
52.	No, my relationship with party supporters is good	✓		
53.	My relationship with Megawati, Surya Paloh, Wiranto, Muhaimin, Sutiyoso	✓		
54.	I don't have any problems with them	✓✓		
55.	And we see each other often even with the coalition our relationship is very good	✓✓		
56.	Political problems don't exist now , people should not worry about it .	✓	✓	
57.	Well, sometimes there is the political reality, we	✓		

	need to calculate political risks			
58.	But my goal is to serve the people and my decision supports the interest of the people	✓✓		
59.	The distance from Sabang to Marauke equals that from London to Istanbul			✓✓✓✓
60.	We are going to improve connectivity between islands, provinces and cities	✓		
61.	We plan to build a so called maritime highway from here	✓		✓
62.	Ship will sail from here to Jakarta then from Surabaya to Makasar then to the east and heading to Sorong		✓✓	✓✓✓✓✓✓
63.	The mother vessel will transit here and connect to smaller vessels to these cities			✓
64.	Yes, that's right. We want connectivity between islands, provinces and cities to be better	✓		
65.	Part of the funding will come from the state budget and most of it or around it 70 percent will come from the private sector	✓✓		
66.	We need investment mainly in infrastructure.	✓		
67.	We create a one stop office on the national level in January	✓	✓	
68.	It will speed up permits	✓		

	for investors			
69.	I believe a better and quicker service on the national and provincial levels will attract investors	✓		
70.	We will have a much simpler way of procurement to make it attractive for investors	✓✓		
71.	This year, we increased our economic growth target from 5.1% to 5.7%	✓✓	✓	
72.	Most importantly, we have to give better service to be able to attract foreign direct investment, to build better infrastructure, power plants and solve land problems	✓		
73.	I believe by doing this we will achieve our economic growth target	✓✓✓		
74.	Our government does not compromise on terrorism, radicalism or extremism	✓		
75.	Indonesia should have a more important role in fight terrorism, radicalism and extremism			✓
76.	The number is insignificant from the information I receive the figure is around 200 to 300 people	✓		
77.	It's very small if you look at the population in Indonesia	✓✓		✓
78.	The most populous muslim country in the	✓		✓

	world and as you can see here			
79.	Islam and democracy can go hand in hand I have directed that those who go to Syria will be banned from coming back	✓		✓
80.	And we have asked our national intelligence to be on guard and continue monitoring them	✓✓✓		
81.	We hope these approaches can gradually eradicate terrorism, radicalism, and extremism in Indonesia	✓		✓
82.	We've only been working for four months , only four months my term is five years , perhaps people can judge after two years	✓✓	✓✓✓✓	
83.	Whether the Jokowi government has done its job or not	✓		
84.	I don't think it's fair to judge after four months .	✓✓	✓	
85.	People can see our performance after two years	✓	✓	
86.	I welcome any kind of judgement, whether they say it's not enough or adequate or good	✓✓✓		
87.	My government and my cabinet intend to work as hard as possible	✓✓		

Table 4.2

Data analysis of types of deixis on Indonesia is ready to become a mediator regarding North Korea

No.	Jokowi's utterances	Types of Deixis		
		PD	TD	SD
1.	Indonesia has 34 provinces, we don't have only gubernatorial elections in Jakarta	✓		✓✓
2.	I think the most important thing is that the Jakarta elections went smoothly and peacefully and people could use their voting rights.	✓		✓
3.	Most importantly, Jakarta is still a safe place and the election was peaceful			✓
4.	That is not about minority versus majority, once again this about politics whatever issue they are blowing up	✓		
5.	Yes and even though the demonstrations were large, they were peaceful	✓		
6.	Indeed in my own presidential, gubernatorial and mayoral elections	✓		
7.	I experienced all of this	✓		
8.	If there is a topic to be blown up it will be done.	✓		
9.	If there is an issue that needs to be pushed, it will be pushed.	✓		
10.	It's normal.	✓		
11.	Most importantly, after the gubernatorial election was finished		✓	
12.	One day after that Mr		✓	

	Ahok and Mr Anies held a meeting			
13.	This shows how grown up our democracy is	✓		
14.	I don't think we need to focus on the issues that happened before	✓✓	✓	
15.	Once more, most importantly our democracy functions well.	✓		
16.	The democratic process of the gubernatorial election went well and the people could properly use their right to vote	✓		
17.	Voter turnout during the gubernatorial election in Jakarta was very high, 78 percent			✓
18.	This means the people used their voting rights	✓		
19.	I think the blasphemy issues belongs in the past and it is being dealt with by our justice system	✓✓✓	✓	
20.	Most importantly, Jakarta looks to the future		✓	✓
21.	The government programs can run well and the elected governor can implement these programs and improve Jakarta			✓
22.	I am not worried about that. Once more these issues only came up during the gubernatorial election	✓		
23.	It may look like the hole of Indonesia is like that but that's not true.	✓		✓

24.	Islam in Indonesia is a tolerant islam.			✓
25.	Islam in Indonesia is moderate and will continue to push for this			✓
26.	That our diversity	✓		
27.	Our pluralism in Indonesia will continue that our people are united that our country will continue to be developed and improve itself	✓✓✓		✓
28.	So that we will get better and better.	✓		
29.	I think what's most important is that we teach our people, educate them	✓✓✓✓		
30.	This will be a good lesson or our people	✓		
31.	In 2018 we have 171 local and regional elections	✓	✓	
32.	In 2019 we have the presidential elections	✓	✓	
33.	I believe the Indonesian people should focus on positive issues	✓		
34.	And compare ideas of the candidates and compare their programs	✓		
35.	And compare their solutions and compare their way out of problems faced by the region, provinces and our country	✓✓✓		
36.	I leave this all up to justice system	✓		
37.	Our justice system will decide.	✓		

38.	If we have legal evidence, if we have legal facts I think police, prosecutors and courts will decide no me	✓✓✓✓		
39.	I think we should leave this up to the justice system	✓✓		
40.	Well in the dynamics of politics this is normal but I would like to focus on my work	✓✓		
41.	To work and work in the time I have left only two more years	✓	✓✓	
42.	I want to focus on my work	✓✓		
43.	The world economic is indeed slow all national are facing the same problems how to handle the economy so it will be stable or even grow	✓		
44.	I think indonesia's growth for 2015 was 4.9 percent in 2016 we had 5.2 percent so there was growth	✓	✓✓	
45.	Yes we now focus on spending up infrastructure development that's what we focus on	✓✓	✓	
46.	Secondly, our bureaucratic reforms deregulations we have implemented in our economy packages	✓✓✓		
47.	We keep stressing this making licenses more simple and easy to get	✓✓		

	streamline our bureaucracy			
48.	Whatever political issue comes up, we will continue to work on speeding up infrastructure	✓		
49.	Making our regulations simpler so it will be easier to do business and create jobs for our people	✓✓✓		
50.	And thirdly basic things like health care and education will continue to be our focus	✓		
51.	We will stay focused on our agenda	✓✓		
52.	We want this region to be stable peaceful without any problems	✓		✓
53.	So Indonesia wants the problems with North Korea to be solved through dialogue not with military power			✓✓
54.	Because this will disturb the economic growth in this region			✓
55.	Indonesia is ready to deal with any problems regarding North Korea			✓✓
56.	Yes I have already conveyed to the U.S vice president that Indonesia is ready to become a mediator regarding North Korea	✓		✓✓✓
57.	We will prepare a team if needed	✓		
58.	I think it will be just fine when we talked to vice	✓✓✓		

	president pence			
59.	It all went very well and we want to strengthen our bilateral relationship be it through a free trade agreement or a preferential agreement	✓✓✓✓		
60.	This is something we 'll have to decide on in the coming month	✓	✓	
61.	We will prepare a team to discuss with the team from U.S	✓		✓
62.	To find a way to strengthen our economic relationship to expand this relationship	✓		
63.	And I am convinced because President Donald Trump use to be a businessman and I used to be a business	✓✓		
64.	I believe our ideas will connect	✓✓		
65.	What has been said by the U.S vice president is that he really respect islam in Indonesia a tolerant islam, a moderate islam	✓		✓✓
66.	And even when we had a dialogue in the istiqal mosque	✓		✓
67.	The vice president conveyed his appreciation of how good the relationship in Indonesia is between the different religions	✓		✓
68.	And this is the large selling point Indonesia has to use to play a role in			✓✓✓

	the world and in this region			
69.	Our relationships with all countries are good.	✓		
70.	Our relationship with the U.S very good	✓		✓
71.	Our relationship with countries in the middle east is very good.	✓		✓
72.	Our relationship with China is very good and with Japan too.	✓		✓✓
73.	I believe Indonesia wants to have good relations with any country, meaning having relationships that are mutual beneficial	✓		✓
74.	With China we have a good relationship.	✓		✓
75.	That's what we want the situation in the South China Sea to be solved through dialogue.	✓		✓
76.	Don't heat up tensions in this region because this will affect economic growth in this region .			✓✓
77.	We hope that the code of conduct agreement will be implemented as soon as possible.	✓		
78.	But before this code of conducted agreement is implemented in this transition period		✓✓	
79.	We need building blocks to solve problems as soon as possible	✓		
80.	For example to build a maritime infrastructure	✓		

	tackle illegal fishing conduct research of ocean resources these are all concrete things we can work on			
81.	Not to let ourselves be trapped in large problems that need time to be solved	✓		
82.	Joint patrols maybe with china with Australia with Southeast Asia nations and other country, why not ?			✓✓✓
83.	To create togetherness in this region			✓
84.	once again don't let this region be held in a military struggle so the economy development will be disturbed			✓
85.	We don't want that	✓		
86.	I want our security forces to strictly implement the law and I give people the choice	✓✓✓		
87.	We will enforce it because I work according to the existing constitutions and according to existing laws an existing regulations	✓✓✓		
88.	We're going around to look at the deer to look at the swans	✓		
89.	Yes I am the one doing the driving and I take them around to be closer to talk to heart	✓✓✓		
90.	So the relationship is not only formal but also the	✓		✓

	personal relationships gets better like me and the king of Saudi Arabia			
91.	Yes the problem is we have to correct ourselves	✓✓		
92.	Do introspection Indonesia is maybe not attractive enough			✓
93.	If we look at our ease of doing business looking at legal certainties we need to improve this	✓✓✓		
94.	I'm still optimistic that problems related to licenses and permit	✓		
95.	And regulations can be changed but I need time	✓	✓	
96.	I think I will focus on my work now on things that need be done	✓✓✓	✓	

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Rizkia Faninda Pane

Registered Number : 1402050036

Place/ Date of Birth : Medan, 18th December 1996

Address : Jala Jalan IX lingk. IV Paya Pasir Medan Marelan

Sex : Female

Religion : Moeslem

Marital Status : Single

Hobbies : Reading and watching

Education :

1. Elementary school at SDN 060955 Medan
2. Junior High School at SMPN 20 Medan
3. Senior High School at SMAN 16 Medan
4. Student of English Department of FKIP University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

Father's Name : Irwan S. Pane

Mother's Name : Siti Sopiah

Medan, Maret 2018

The writer

Rizkia Faninda Pane