DEICTIC EXPRESSION ON COVID-19 NEWS IN THE JAKARTA POST

SKRIPSI

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By

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PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **"Deictic Expression on Covid-19 News in The Jakarta Post"** adalah benar bersifat asli (*original*) , bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhamamdiyah Sumatera Utara

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ABSTRACT

Rafika Rahim. NPM. 1602050167. Deictic Expression on Covid-19 News in *The Jakarta Post*. A Thesis. English Education Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan, 2020.

This research was aimed at investigate: (1) the types of deixis used in Covid-19 in *The Jakarta Post* online-articles; (2) the types of references used by the deixis found in Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post* online-articles. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research were the sentences in Covid-19 articles which contained deixis. The data were analyzed by using Miles and Huberman's theory which consisted of data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion. The result of this research showed that: (1) there were five types of deixis used in *The Jakarta Post* online-articles about Covid-19 news. They were person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis; (2) there were two types of references used by the deixis found in Covid-19 news of *The Jakarta Post* news, namely: anaphoric and cataphoric references.

Keywords: Deixis, Reference, Covid-19 news.

ABSTRAK

Rafika Rahim. NPM. 1602050167. Ungkapan-ungkapan Deiktik pada Berita Covid-19 di *The Jakarta Post*. Skripsi. Program Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Facultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan, 2020.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menginvestigasi: (1) tipe-tipe deiksis yang digunakan dalam berita Covid-19 di artikel online *The Jakarta Post*; (2) tipe-tipe referensi yang digunakan oleh deiksis yang ditemukan pada berita Covid-19 di artikel online *The Jakarta Post*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Data pada penelitian ini adalah kalimat-kalimat dalam artikel Covid-19 yang mengandung deiksis. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori Miles dan Huberman yang terdiri dari data reduksi, data display dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) terdapat lima tipe deiksis yang digunakan dalam artikel online *The Jakarta Post* tentang berita Covid-19. Mereka adalah deiksis orang, deiksis waktu, deiksis tempat, deiksis diskursus dan deiksis sosial; (2) terdapat dua tipe referensi yang digunakan oleh deiksis yang ditemukan pada berita Covid-19 di *The Jakarta Post*, yaitu: referensi anaphora and cataphora.

Kata kunci: Deiksis, Referensi, berita Covid-19.

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              Medan, November 2020

              The writer,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

The Jakarta Post as an online-based news had contributed to the development of Indonesia in communication area. It presented updated news about the country and the most updated issue nowadays was about Corona Virus Diseases 19 or called as Covid-19. Covid-19 was an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). *The Jakarta Post*, as written language about news, uses journalistic language. Journalistic language was one variety of language which has typical properties which are brief, solid, simple, fluent, clear, straightforward and interesting (Sumadiria, 2018). These properties must be fulfilled by journalistic language, therefore, journalistic language must be easily understood, and have the ability in conveying information to the readers quickly, effectively and communicatively. The use of deictic words was one the way to convey the news effectively since the deictic words show the important meaning which was expressed by the writer to help the reader to understand the text (Samosir, 2018).

Deictic word or deixis was one part of the study in pragmatics that studies about appointment of something by language (Setiakawanti, 2018). Deixis was important to learn especially for English students who learn English as a foreign language because usually some people have difficulties to understand the intention of the speaker or writer. Deixis is like reference by means of an

expression whose interpretation is relative to the usually extra linguistic context of the utterances, such as who is speaking, the time and place of speaking, the gesture of the speaker, or the current location in the discourse (Eragbe, 2015).

Every language has deictic words which point to thing 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 (Kreidler in Wahyudi, 2014). The readers of newspaper would not be able to identify the referents of *I*, *you*, *us*, *this*, *afternoon* or *tomorrow*. They understand how the first three and the last two are related to one another because the referent of *I* is part of the referent of *us* and the time sequence of *this afternoon* and *tomorrow* the meaning depends to some extent on the context in which it occurs but deictics can only be interpreted through their context. Therefore, the study of deictic is still considered important.

Deixis appears on Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post*, for example: 'As of *Saturday*, *it* had tested 143 samples taken from people who had shown symptoms or had traveled to infected countries'. The words *Saturday* and *it* in the sentence are deictic expressions found in the article. Those words cannot be interpreted directly. It can make the readers fail to understand the meaning. As can be seen in one article of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published on March 6th 2020, there was a reader who seemed to be confused by the deixis used by the article. This happened because the reader could not understand the context of the news.

Afrilia (2018) states that some words or sentences in English cannot be understood if the readers do not know who is talking and the reference is. Sometimes there is misunderstanding of meaning and intention between the writer

and the reader. In order to understand the intended meaning of the writer, the readers need to know the context. To know the context, a clear understanding about deixis is needed.

After having clear understanding about deixis and reading the whole text, it can be seen that the words *Saturday* in the news is belongs to time deixis. The word *Saturday* refers to the time of 143 samples had been tested and the exact time is February, 29th 2020. It can be seen from the date of the article is published. The word *it* in the same sentence belongs to person deixis (3rd person deixis). The word *it* refers to the Health Research and Depelovment Agency (*Balitbangkes*). It can be seen from the previous sentence in the same article which tells that the government only allows the Agency to conduct the test to the samples. As explained before that the readers cannot get the intended meaning of words or sentences directly because the writers use deixis on Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post*. Thus, the analysis of deictic expressions is important to be conducted.

Deixis is used to denote the elements in a language which refer directly to the situation (Rankema, 2013). It means that what the speakers or writers want is not always the same with the readers and listeners view so deictic words need to be explained in order to have the same view between the reader and the writer or between the speaker and the listener. Therefore, the researcher is motivated to conduct an analysis on deictic words found in Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

B. The Identification of Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the problems can be identified as the following:

1. Deictic expressions appear on Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post* online-newspaper.

2. Some readers find difficulties to understand deictic words found in the newspaper.

3. Sometimes there is misunderstanding of the meaning and intention between the writer and the readers.

4. Some English words or sentences cannot be understood directly, especially the words or sentences which contain deixis.

C. The Limitation of Problems

The research entitles Deictic Expressions Found in Covid-19 in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper is a part of Pragmatic field, so the researcher intends to limit the research area. This study is focused on the deictic words found in the online version of *The Jakarta Post* newpaper and the topic of the news is limited to Corona Virus Deseases -19 (Covid-19). The Covid-19 news is focused on the news which are published from March 1st to April 30th, 2020.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, the problems to be investigated are formulated as the following:

1. What types of deixis are used in Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post*?

2. What types of references are used by the deixis found in Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post*?

E. Objectives of The Study

In accordance with the formulation of the problems above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To investigate the types of deixis used in Covid-19 in *The Jakarta Post* online-articles.

2. To describe the types of references used by the deixis found in Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post* online-articles.

F. The Significance of the Study

The study is expected to give significances theoretically and practically in studies, especially about deictic expression on Corona Virus Diseases (Covid-19) news in *The Jakarta Post*.

1. Theoretical Significance

The results of this study are expected to widening knowledge of the readers. Specifically, regarding deixis, in this study the deictic expressions on Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post*. In addition, this research is expected to add the treasure of research, especially in the field of discourse analysis.

2. Practical Significance

a. For students, this research can be used as a reference for conducting deixis research.

b. For the community, this research can help to understand the meaning of words or sentences on Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post*.

c. For librarians, this research is expected to be placed as one of the trending study of deictic expressions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Deixis

1.1 Definition of Deixis

Yule (2006) states that deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for the one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means pointing via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this pointing is called a deictic expression. When someone notices a strange object and asked, *What is that?*, He/She is using a deictic expression *that* to indicate something in the immediated context. Deictic expressions are also sometimes called indexicals. They are among the first forms to be spoken by very young children and can be used to indicate people via person deixis (me, you) or location via spatial deixis (here, there) or time via temporal deixis (now, then). All these expressions depend, for their interpretation, on the speaker and hearer sharing the same context.

Levinson (1983) says that deixis concern the way in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterances of speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. Deixis is not as simple as it seems. Deixis show the important meaning which is expressed by the writer to help the reader to

understand the text. It meant that it would be better if the reader understand deixis to discover the meaning in a text. Moreover, sometimes the readers read some discourses of the text to get the real sense of words or phrases because some words in a language cannot be interpreted directly.

Deixis are a grammatical device in many languages categorized as person and tense (Eragbe, 2015). The person deixis refer to the participants in a discourse – the speaker, the writer, the hearer, the reader and sometimes the referent in the real world. On the other hand, tense echoes the time of interaction or occurrence of events. Deixis is an important field studied in pragmatics, semantics and linguistics (Setiakawanti, 2018). Deixis is very important in text because it serves to hold participants to a certain point in space and time. Without an achor like that each text would appear as a loose collection that is disconnected speech – which is definitely not. The text is very significant in the context of which some of the deictic references relate to that context.

1.2 Types of Deixis

According to Yule (2006) there are three types of deixis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. The explanations are as follow:

a. Person Deixis

Person deixis is one of deictic types, which refers to identifiable items in the context. The grammatical category of person directly reflects the different roles that individuals play in the speech event: speaker, addressee, and other. There are three types of person deixis, they are:

1. First person

   First person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself. First person deixis is a deictic reference which refers to the speaker himself. First person here is the speaker in utterance as the sender of the message.

2. Second person

   Second person is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressee. Second person is the manner in which the second person is addressed can, in some language, also provide an insight into the relationship between the first and the second person.

3. Third person

   Third person is the encoding of reference to person and entities which are neither speaker nor addresses of the utterance. The third pronouns (he, she and they) are not usually used deictically but rather prefer anaphorically to objects or persons already mentioned in the discourse. In many languages, these deictic types of speaker, addressee and other(s) are elaborated with markers or relative higher status versus addressee with social status (for example addressee with higher status versus addressee with lower status). The types of person deixis can be seen in the following table.

Table 2.1 Types of Person Deixis

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

b. Spatial Deixis

Place or space deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. The importance of locational specifications in general can be gauged from the fact that there seem to be two basic ways of referring to objects by describing or naming them on the one hand, and by locating them on the other. Spatial deixis manifests itself principally in the form of locative adverbs such *here* and *there*, and demonstratives / determines such as *this* and *that*.

English has impoverished spatial deicic system, with only two terms usually labelled as proximal and distal (Cruse, 2017). The proximal term *here* means something like region relatively close to the speaker, and the distal term *there* means relatively distant from the speaker. It is important ro realize, however, that relative closeness is contextually determined.

c. Temporal Deixis

According to Mayer (2009) temporal deixis is marked linguistically by both temporal adverbials (yesterday, tomorrow, in the morning) and tense markers (present and past) on verbs. Both time and place deixis are greatly complicated by the interaction of deictic coordinates with the non-deictic conceptualization of time and space.

Yule (2006) states that temporal deixis using temporal form indicate both of time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's voice being heard (the hearer's 'now'). In English, there are two basic forms namely present and past tense. Present tense is the proximal form and past tense is the

distal form. The form of temporal deixis such as *now*, *then*, *yesterday*, *tomorrow*, *today*, *tonight*, *next week*, *last week*, and *this week*.

According to Levinson (1983) there are five types of deixis namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The explanations of each types are as follow:

a. Person Deixis

Person deixis usually depend on the relation of position of the speaker or hearer (as called positional system). The person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in speech events. It means that the person refers to grammatical marker of participant role to the speech event. The first person type means the speaker's refers to himself, the second person is to identify the speaker's reference tone or more addressees, and the third person refers to person and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees. The first person deixis is reference that refers to the speaker, or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. The first person deixis are the singular pronoun: I, *my*, *mine*, *myself*, and *me* or the plural pronoun: *we*, *us*, *ourselves*, *our* and *ours*.

The second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. The pronoun (*you*, *your*, *yours*) are deictic (reference to the speaking person). Second person is deixis reference to a person or persons identified as addressee, for example: *you*, *yourself*, *your*, *yours*, *yourselves*.

Third person deixis is the encoding of a reference to person and entities which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. In other word, third person deixis is deixis reference to a referent(s) which is not identified as the

speaker or addressee. Such as: *he*, *she*, *they*, and the third singular verb-s like *He sometimes flies*. The third person also possible to have deictic pronouns. Define and specific prounouns: *this*, *that*, *these*, or *those*. Indefinite and specific prounoun: *somebody*, *something*, *who*, *what*. Indefinite and non-specific pronouns: *someone*, *something*, *nobody*, *nothing*.

b. Place Deixis

Levinson (1983) clarifies that place or space often called as spatial deixis focused on the specification of locations in the speech event. Deals with the situation or condition that the speech position. The important of location specification in general can be gauged from the fact that there seem to be basic ways of referring to objects by describing or naming them, on the one hand, and by locating them on the other.

Place deixis can be divided into two types; the first place deixis is relative to other object or fixed reference the point. The second relative to location of participant at the time of speaking. Place deixis can be speaker or addressee or the objects that being referred to. In English, adverbs *here* and *there* and the demonstrative *this* and *that* or in phrases such as *in front*, *in back*, *at our place*, or *out back* are belong to place deixis. Adverbs (*here* and *there*): contrast on a proximal and distal dimension; *here* = proximal (near) and *there* = distal (more distant).

c. Time Deixis

Time deixis can be called as temporal deixis, deixis refers to relevant time to the time of speaking. The basis of systems of reckoning and measuring time in most languages seem to be the natural and prominent cycles of day and night,

months, season and years. The time deixis appeared to indicate the certain point of period time when the utterance is produced by speaker.

In written or recorded language, the coding of the time can be distinguished from the receiving time, and in particular langauges there are often conventions about whether one writes *I have written this yesterday so that you receive it today*. Time deixis are such as *this*, *last/ next Monday/ week/ month/ year*, *now*, *then*, *ago*, *later*, *soon*, *before*, *yesterday/ today/ tomorrow*.

d. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is text of deixis, refers to use of expression within an utterance a part of the writer or and speaker. Levinson (1983) states that discourse or text deixis concerns with the use of expressions within some utterances refer to some portions of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). While the time deixis there are (next week, last week) and in discourse deixis there are (in the next chapter, and in the last paragraph). Moreover, discourse deixis have some words and phrases in English that indicate the relationship between an utterance and the past of discourse. The examples of discourse deixis such as *but*, *therefore*, *in conclusion*, *to the contrary*, *still*, *however*, *anyway*, *well*, *besides*, *actually*, *all in all*, *so*, *after all*, and *so on*. So, all these words make reference to a statement, sentence and etc.

In spoken or written discourse, there is frequently occasion to refer to earlier or forthcoming segments of the discourse. Since discourse unfolds in time, it is natural to use temporal deictic terms to indicate the relation of the referred to the temporal location of the present utterance in the discourse.

e. Social Deixis

Social deixis involves the marking of social relationship in linguistic expressions, with direct or oblique reference to the social status or role of participants in the speech event. Social deixis exist with the speaker to referent, speaker to addressee, speaker to non-addressed participant, and the speaker to setting. Social deixis deals with the social information that is the symbol of the various expressions. Levinson (1983) states that social dexis concerns with the aspects of sentences which reflects or establish or determined by certain realities of participants or the social situation in which the speech event occurs. The social deixis concerns to the problem or aspect of sentences use within social condition of audience in the speech event.

There are two kinds of social deixis such as relational and absolute. Relational deictic means arrange of persons in relation to the speaker rather than by their roles in society as whole, for instance, *my husband*, *cousin*, *teacher*, and *you* or *her* as in pronoun, these are used for respect term. Absolute deictic are forms of the formally perspective to a social role, such as, *your majesty*, *your highness*, *Mr. President*, and etc.

1.3 The Function of Deixis

The function of deixis is a pointing (Yule, 2006). The speaker or the writer uses deixis to point what he/she spoke or wrote in the relation with the context. The functions of using deixis are:

a. Person deixis: the person deixis is used to refer the thing or person who is speaker in utterance. There are three person deixis such as: 1) First person

deixis, used to refer the the speaker himself; 2) Second person deixis, is used to refer the addressee as the listener or the receiver of the message; 3) Third person deixis, is used to refer to who is neither speaker nor addressee.

b. Spatial deixis, is used to refer or point the location of the speaker. It could be proximal form (close from the speaker) or distal form (away from the speaker).

c. Temporal deixis, is used to refer or point the time of when the utterance is done.

According to Levinson (1983) the reasons of using deixis are:

a. Person deixis, is used to point or refer to the first person (the speaker himself), the addressee (second person) and the third person (neither the speaker nor the addressee).

b. Place deixis, is used to specify the location of the speaker. It can be proximal (relatively close to the speaker) and distal (relatively away from the speaker).

c. Time deixis, is used to refer or point the time when the utterance is expressed or uttered.

d. Discourse deixis, is used to point or refer some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance.

e. Social deixis, is used to point or refer to the social status and familiarity the participants.

This research concerned to the theory of Levinson (1983) about the functions of using deictic expressions and about reference which was based on theory of Yule (2006) in the *Jakarta Post* article about Covid-19.

2. Reference

2.1 Definition of Reference

The relationship of word and thing same as the relationship of word references which refers to anything (Lyons, 1969). References are treated as actions to the speaker or written part (Yule, 2006). So it can be said that reference is an action used by the speaker or writer to use language that allows listener or reader to identify something. The example is as follow:

A: *my uncle* is coming home from USA on Sunday. *He* is due in.

B: how long has *he* been away for or has just been away?

A: oh no, *they* lived in USA, *he* was married to *my mother's sister*. Well, *she* has

been dead for a number of years now.

In the above conversational fragment, speaker A uses the expression *he* that refers to *my uncle*. While speaker B uses the expression *he* as well and it refers to the same person. Then speaker A uses expressions *they* which refers to *my uncle* and *my mother's sister*, *he* refers to *my uncle* and *she* refers to *my mother's sister*. References here are actions where the speaker, or listener, or user of linguistic can identify the purposes of communication.

2.2 Types of Reference

According to Yule (2006) there are two types of reference namely anaphora and cataphora.

a.   Anaphora

Anaphora is the use of expressions whose interpretations depend on other expressions in context. The second or subsequent expression is anaphor and the

initial expression is the antecedent (Yule, 2006). Anaphora provide links with the previous section of the text. Anaphoric reference is looking back in the text for reader interpretation. In addition, anaphoric reference designates the reader or listener backwards to the entity, process or situation mentioned earlier. For examples:

1) Susan dropped *the plate*. *It* shattered loudly.

2) *The music stopped* and *that* upset everyone.

3) *A man* said something to *a woman* and *they* started laughing.

In sentence (1) pronoun *It* refers to *the plate*, in sentence (2) pronoun *that* refers to *The music stopped*, and in sentence (3) pronoun *they* refers to *A man* and *a woman*. The expressions the plate in sentence (1), *the music stopped* in sentence (2), and *a man* and *a woman* in sentence (3) are antecedents because those are known as the initial expression. While the expressions *it*, *that*, and *they* are anaphor because those are known as second or subsequent expression. The examples above are anaphoric reference as already known that anaphora is a phenomenon of repetition of an entity (antecedent) by the speaker or writer (anaphor) which shows back to that entity.

b. Cataphora

Cataphoric reference is looked forward in the text to know the particles which are referred to that pronoun. Cataphoric reference is the meaning of a pronoun by looking forward in its interpretation text (Yule, 2006). Cataphoric reference is defined as a reference which has not been introduced earlier in the sentence. In addition, cataphoric reference refers to any reference that points forward to information which would be presented later in the text. Cataphoric

reference is contrasted with an anaphoric reference which the information has never shown before in a sentence, but it still referred to a reference in the next sentence. The examples are:

1) *A little girl*, *Jessica* was playing on the swings.

2) Finding the right *gadget* was a real hassle. I finally settled with *a digital camera*.

3) If you want *some*, here is some *parmesan cheese*.

In sentence (1) the expression of *a little girl* refers to *Jessica*, in sentence (2) the expression of *gadget* refers to *a digital camera*, and in sentence (3) the expression of *some* refers to *parmesan cheese*. The expressions of *a little girl*, *gadget*, and *some* are cataphors because those are known as preceding expressions. The expressions of *Jessica*, *a digital camera*, *parmesan cheese* are post-antecedent because those are later expressions. The examples above are cataphoric references as already known that the use of referring expression before the specified word.

3. *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper

*The Jakarta Po*st was the brainchild of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. Muhammad Chudori, a co-founder of *The Jakarta Post* who formerly reported for Antara, became the newspaper's first general manager. To date, *The Jakarta Post* has had five editors-in-chief: Sabam Pandapotan Siagian (1983-1991), Susanto Pudjomartono (1991-2001), Raymond Toruan (2001-2004), Endy Bayuni (2004-2010), Meidyatama Suryodiningrat (2010-2016) and Endy Bayuni (2016-present). *The Jakarta Post* is a daily English

language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta.

The Jakarta Post was started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopoand politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editors in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000.

The Jakarta Post also features an online edition and a weekend magazine supplement called J+. The newspaper is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, *The Jakarta Post* has won several awards and been described as being "Indonesia's leading English-language daily".The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News Network.

B. Relevant Study

This research is not the first study which discusses about Deixis Analysis in discourse. There are several related studies which discussed the related topic. First, Wahyudi (2014) conducted a study entitled Pragmatic Study on Deixis in *The Jakarta Post* Editorial. The research tried to describe the types and references of the deictic words used in *The Jakarta Post* editorial. The method of data collection that was used by the researcher is documentation method. The results of

the study showed that there were five types of deixis found in *The Jakarta Post* editorial, they were, person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. This previous research is relevant to the recent study since both try to investigate the types of deixis based on Levinson's theory. The research were used by the researcher as a guidance in analyzing the types of deixis on Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post*.

Second, the study entitled Deictic Expressions in Nasreddin's Selected Stories which was done by Panggabean (2018). The study was aimed to discuss the deictic expressions or deixis in Nasreddin's selected stories. The result of the study showed that there are three types of deixis that appeared in the book. They were person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. The analysis also showed that anaphoric and cataphoric references were found in the story book of Nasreddin. This research is relevant to recent study since both aimed to describe the types of deixis in the text. The researcher used the research as a guideline in analyzing the types of the deixis on Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post*.

C. Conceptual Framework

The Jakarta Post, as written language about news, uses journalistic language. Journalistic language is one variety of language which has typical properties which are brief, solid, simple, fluent, clear, straightforward and interesting. These properties must be fulfilled by journalistic language, considering the work of journalists would be read by almost all levels of society that have not the same level of understanding and knowledge. Therefore, journalistic language must be easily understood, and have the ability in conveying

information to the readers quickly, effectively and communicatively. The use of deictic words is one the way to convey the news effectively since the deictic words show the important meaning which is expressed by the writer to help the reader to understand the text.

Deictic word or deixis is one part of the study in pragmatics that studies about appointment of something by language. Deixis is important to learn especially for English students who learn English as a foreign language because usually some people have difficulties to understand the intention of the speaker or writer. Deixis is a term for the one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means pointing via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this pointing is called a deictic expression. When someone notices a strange object and asked, *What is that?*, He/She is using a deictic expression *that* to indicate something in the immediated context. Deictic expressions are also sometimes called indexicals. They are among the first forms to be spoken by very young children and can be used to indicate people via person deixis (me, you) or location via spatial deixis (here, there) or time via temporal deixis (now, then). All these expressions depend, for their interpretation, on the speaker and hearer sharing the same context.

There are five types of deixis namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Person deixis is divided into three types namely first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis. First person deixis is reference that refers to the speaker, or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. The first person deixis are the singular

pronoun: I, *my*, *mine*, *myself*, and *me* or the plural pronoun: *we*, *us*, *ourselves*, *our* and *ours*. The second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, for example: *you*, *yourself*, *your*, *yours*, *yourselves*. Third person deixis is the encoding of a reference to person and entities which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. The third person also possible to have deictic pronouns. Define and specific prounouns: *this*, *that*, *these*, or *those*. Indefinite and specific prounoun: *somebody*, *something*, *who*, *what*. Indefinite and non-specific pronouns: *someone*, *something*, *nobody*, *nothing*.

The deixis on Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post* cannot be separated from the use of reference. There are two types of reference namely anaphora and cataphora. Anaphoric reference is looking back in the text for reader interpretation. In addition, anaphoric reference designates the reader or listener backwards to the entity, process or situation mentioned earlier. While, cataphoric reference is defined as a reference which has not been introduced earlier in the sentence. It refers to any reference that points forward to information which would be presented later in the text.

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                          ┌─────────────────┐
                          │      Deixis      │
                          └────────┬────────┘
                                   │
                      ┌────────────┴────────────┐
                      ▼                          ▼
          ┌─────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────────┐
          │ Types of Deixis │        │ The Types of Reference│
          └────────┬────────┘        └──────────┬───────────┘
                   │                            │
      ┌────────────────────┐         ┌──────────────────────┐
      │ 1. Person Deixis   │         │ 1. Anaphoric          │
      │ 2. Place Deixis    │         │    Reference          │
      │ 3. Time Deixis     │         │ 2. Cataphoric         │
      │ 4. Discourse Deixis│         │    Reference          │
      │ 5. Social Deixis   │         │                       │
      └──────────┬─────────┘         └──────────┬────────────┘
                 │                              │
                 ▼                              ▼
             ┌──────────────────────────────┐
             │   The Jakarta Post            │
             │   articles about              │
             │   Covid-19                    │
             └──────────────────────────────┘
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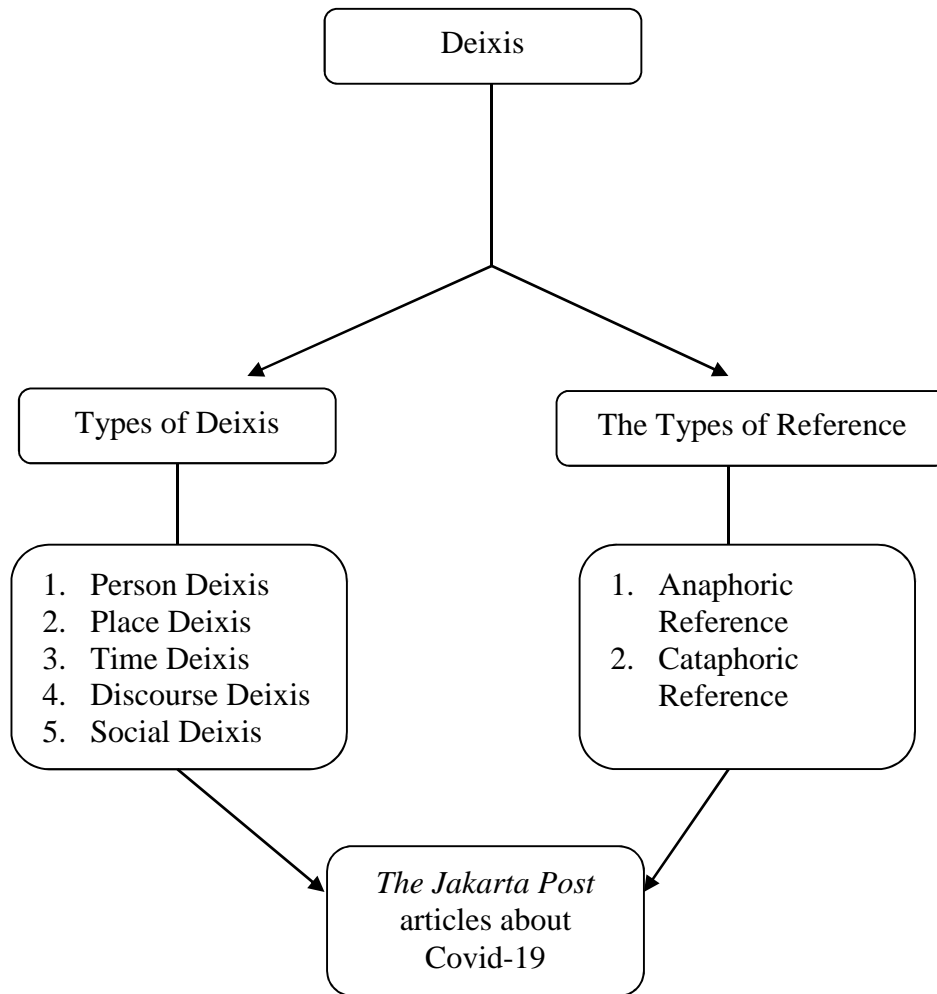
Figure 2.1

The Conceptual Framework.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Location and Time

This study was categorized as the library research. It meant that the research was conducted in places that made the reasearcher able to obtain the data and conduct the analysis and draw the conclusion about the deictic expressions found in Covid-19 news in the *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. This study was conducted in 6 months. It was started from Mei to October 2020.

B. Data and Source of Data

The source of the data in this research were the articles of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper about Covid-19. The articles were taken from March 1st to April 30th, 2020. The data of this research were the sentences in Covid-19 articles that consisted of types of deixis which were consisted of five types based on Levinson's theory of deixis.

C. Research Design

In this study, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative method. It meant that the research was based on the characteristics of phenomena and the data analyzed using the description not numbers. The research were done by seeking and observing the materials then continue to the researcher's own analysis in order to obtain the required data. The researcher collected the data from the

source of data, reading it, mark the deictic expressions found in the articles, put them in the documentary sheet, classify the types, analyze the expressions, analyze the reasons and draw the conclusions.

D. Research Instrument

This study applied human instrument and text analysis. It meant that the researcher was the key instrument of the research because it was impossible analyzing the data without the interpretation from the researcher. But in order to present an objective analysis, the study used the theories about deixis and references which have been exposed in the previous chapter. In collecting the data, the documentary sheet were used as the instrument of collecting the data. The documentary sheet was designed by referring to related studies in this research. The documentary sheet can be seen in the appendix 2.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of data collection in this research followed some steps such as:

1. Gathering the articles: The articles in this research were Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post* which taken from the site https://www.thejakartapost.com/. The articles taken from March 1st to April 30th, 2020. There were 14 articles about Covid-19 news which were gathered.

2. Reading the articles: The articles were read thoroughly in order to get the understanding of the meaning of the text. The research was helped by dictionary in finding the meaning of difficult words or phrases in the text.

3. Identifying the deixis and the reference: While reading and understanding the text, the researcher identified the deixis and the references found in Covid-19 articles by underlying the the words which contain deixis and highlighting the reference.

4. Listing the deixis and the reference: After identifying the deixis and the reference, the researcher listed all of them in the documentary sheet provided. This was done in order to prepare the data in written form which would be analyzed later.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

The data used qualitative descriptive analysis based on Miles and Huberman (2014) which consisted of the following steps:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction meant summarizing, choose the basic things, focusing on important things, look for themes and patterns. Firstly, the researcher collected the data about the types of deixis and the types of reference on Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post*. Then, the researcher transcribed the data. The irrelevant data were discarded. Next, after reducing the data, the researcher displayed the data in the form of descriptive.

2. Data Display

The second step was data display. A display was an organized, compressed assembly of information that permitted conclusion drawing and the action. In the process of displaying the data, it was based on the formulation of the problems. This step was done by presenting a set of information that was structured and possibility of drawing conclusion.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verfication

The third step of the analysis was conclusion drawing and verification. Conclusion drawing involved stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to assess their implications for the questions at hand. Verification, integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entailed revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross-check or verify these emergent conclusions.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Analysis

This research dealt with the deictic expressions on Covid-19 news in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. The source of the data were the articles of *Jakarta Post* about Covid-19 which taken from March 1st to April 30th. Interactive model proposed by Miles and Huberman (2014) namely data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification was used in analyzing the data as can be seen as follow.

1. Types of Deixis Used in Covid-19 News in *The Jakarta Post*

The data of this research consisted of 146 sentences which obtained from the articles of *Jakarta Post* news about Covid-19. The details can be seen in Appendix 2. The data were reduced in order to answer the formulation of the problems in this research, those were, the types of dexis and the types of references used by the deixis.

a. Person Deixis

The person deixis concerned the encoding of the role of participants in speech events. The person deixis consisted of first person, second person and third person deixis. The person deixis was found in Covid-19 articles of *Jakarta Post* newspaper. It can be seen from the following data.

Data 2; Article 1

"The country only allows one lab, run by the Health Ministry's Health Research and Development Agency (Balitbangkes), to test swab samples of suspected Covid-19 patients. As of Saturday, **it** had tested 143 samples taken from people who had shown symptoms or had traveled to infected countries".

The word 'it' was the third person deixis. The word referred to Balitbangkes, an only organization which was allowed by the government to run the test. The word 'it' was subjective pronoun. It was used when the pronoun is the subject of the sentence. The third person deixis was used to refer to neither speaker nor the addresse but to refer to the government's organization. The word 'it', as the third person deixis, was categorized as anaphoric reference because the word 'Balitbangkes' was the initial expression, while the word 'it' was the second or the subsequent expression. Anaphora was a phenomenon of repetition of an entity by the speaker or writer which showed back to that entity.

Data 18; Article 2

"The labs will only conduct a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test, which is used to determine whether someone has contracted Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the virus that causes Covid-19, Achmad said. Only Balitbangkes, **he** added, had the capability to conduct the reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) to identify the virus infecting a suspected patient if they were declared negative for coronavirus".

The word 'he' in the sentences above was the third person deixis. The word 'he' referred to Achmad Yurianto, the spokesman for the handling of the virus outbreak. **He** played a role as the subjective pronoun. The word 'he', as the third person deixis, was categorized as anaphoric reference because the word 'he' was the second or subsequent expression. The initial expression was the word 'Achmad'.

Data 20; Article 2

"We will send supervisors to these centers. Now a specimen from Ambon no longer needs to be sent to Jakarta, Achmad said".

The word 'we' in the sentence above was categorized as the first person deixis. The word 'we' was the plural pronoun which played a role as the subject of the sentence (subjective pronoun). The word 'we' referred to Achmad Yurianto, the spokesman for the handling of virus outbreak. Achmad use pronoun 'we' in his sentence because he represented the government in delivering the message. The word 'we' was categorized as cataphoric reference because the deixis was the preceding expression which later explained by the second expression, that is 'Achmad'.

Data 51; Article 4

"Deputy Bali Governor Tjokorda Oka Artha Ardana Sukawati said several hotels had reduced shifts to cut employment costs. We understand **this** is because some hotels depend on Chinese tourists, and the occupancy rates have dropped to only 5 percent, and even zero, said Ardana, who is also the chairman of the Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association's (PHRI) Bali chapter".

The word 'this' in the sentences above was categorized as the third person deixis because the word 'this' referred to neither speaker nor the addressee. The word 'this' referred to the action of reducing the shifts to cut employment costs by several hotels in Bali. The deixis was categorized as anaphoric reference because the explanation of 'this' was written in the previous sentence. The word 'this' was known as the subsequent expression while the initial expression or the specified information was the expression of 'several hotels had reduced shifts to cut employment costs.

Data 82; Article 9

"There is nothing in my room except a small bed. **I** have to share a bathroom with 20 to 30 people, said Nurudhin, a draftsman from India who was hospitalized before being taken to a remote isolation facility for blue-collar workers in the United Arab Emirates".

The word 'I' in Data 82; Article 9 was categorized as the first person deixis because the sentences was belong to the speaker who was asked by the reporter to deliver his statement toward the topic about migrant workers who suffered from the virus. The word 'I' referred to Nurudhin, a draftsman from India who was quarantined in the Gulf Emirate of Dubai. The deixis was categorized as cataphoric reference because the explanation of pronoun 'I' was written next. The word 'I' was known as the preceding expression which later specified in the post antecedent, Nurudhin, the migrant worker who was treated in Dubai.

b. Place Deixis

Place deixis or often called as spatial deixis focus on the specification of locations in the speech events which dealt with the situation or condition that the speech position. Based on the data analysis, it was found that there were two data belonged to place deixis. The analysis can be seen as follow.

Data 55; Article 4

"We also know that he got in a taxi or other public transportation upon returning to Shanghai on January 28. He might have been infected **there**, said Achmad Yurianto, a Health Ministry spokesperson".

The word 'there' in the sentence above was categorized as place deixis. The word 'there' refer to a place or location where the suspected patient was infected by the virus. The word 'there' refer to a city in China, Shanghai. So, the

deixis was categorized as anaphoric reference because the word 'there' was known as the subsequent or the second expression. The specific information of 'there' can be seen in the previous sentence, especially on the word 'Shanghai' which was known as the initial expression. Anaphor was known as a phenomenon of repetition of an entity by the speaker or writer which showed back to that entity.

Data 91; Article 9

"I want to go back to my country…I don't have any money and I don't want to spend more time **here**, said an Egyptian man in Kuwait City who is being held at a camp for immigration offences".

The word 'here' in the article 9 was categorized as place deixis because the word refer to a place or location where the speech happened. The speaker in the sentence above explained that he did not want to stay at the the place he was staying anymore. The specific information of the place that the speaker meant can be seen in the next sentence. The place was Kuwait city. Therefore, the deixis can be categorized as cataphoric reference because the word 'here' was known as preceding expression. the post-antecedent or the specific information was the word 'Kuwait city'.

c. Time Deixis

Time deixis or often called as temporal deixis referred to relevant time to the time of speaking. The time deixis appeared to indicate the certain point of period time when the utterance was produced by the speaker. Time deixis was found in Covid-19 articles of *Jakarta Post* newspaper. The analysis can be seen as follow.

Data 1; Article 1

"As of **Saturday**, it had tested 143 samples taken from people who had shown symptoms or had traveled to infected countries".

The word 'Saturday' in the sentence above was categorized as time deixis. It meant that 'Saturday' was the time when the samples had been tested by Balitbangkes. The article was published on Monday, March 2 2020. So, it can be seen that the word 'Saturday' referred to the day on February 29 2020. It meant that the samples had been tested on Saturday, February 29 2020. Therefore the deixis was categorized as anaphoric reference because the word 'Saturday' was known as the initial expression which still needed the specific information and the detail of information can be seen in date when the article published which was written in the beginning of the article.

Data 13; Article 2

"The Health Ministry has said it will **now** assign its regional labs to test people suspected of carrying the novel coronavirus amid concerns that it has not been proactive enough in detecting infected people to prevent its spread".

Based on the sentence above, it can be seen that the bold word, 'now', was categorized as the time deixis. The word 'now' in the sentence describe the time when the speech was expressed. In order to find out the exact time of the statement expressed, it was necessary to look at the date when the article was published since in the statement there was no specific time. The article was published on Wednesday, March 4 2020, so it can be assumed that the statement above was expressed at the same time because the speaker used word 'now'. Therefore, the deixis was categorized as anaphoric reference because the specific information was written before the subsequent information.

Data 33; Article 3

"Earlier on **Wednesday**, President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo called on government officials to relax import procedures".

The word 'Wednesday' in the sentence above was categorized as time deixis because it referred to the time when the President Jokowi called the government officials on. The word 'Wednesday' above still needed specific information to describe the time. In order to find the information, the date of the article publishment was necessary. The article above was published on Thursday, March 5 2020. So, it can be assumed that the word 'Wednesday' referred to one day before. It was March 4 2020. Therefore, the deixis was categorized as anaphoric reference since the specific information about the time, 'Wednesday', was stated at the previous line, exactly under the title of the article.

Data 43; Article 4

"When Ketut Suarsa Dipa, 41, heard about an outbreak caused by a new strain of coronavirus in China in **January**, he was not particularly concerned".

The word 'January' was the time deixis used in article 4. It referred to the time when the first suspected patient of coronavirus in China identified. The article was published on March 6 2020. So, it can be stated that the deixis was anaphoric reference. The word 'January' was the subsequent information or expression and it was known as the first time of the coronavirus outbreak. It was unnencessary to find out the specific information of the word 'January' which expressed by the speaker. It was obvious that 'January' was the first month of year 2020. It was general knowledge that the first outbreak of coronavirus in China was in January 2020.

Data 56; Article 5

"The Health Ministry announced on **Friday** that two new Covid-19 cases linked to the first two confirmed cases had been recorded, prompting calls for the government to work faster to trace those who have had contact with the infected patients to prevent a mass contagion".

Based on the sentence above, it can be seen that the word 'Friday' was the time deixis. It was used to describe the time when the Health Ministry made the announcement of the two new Covid-19 cases. The word 'Friday' was still needed to be specified. By looking at the date of the article publishment, it was known that the word 'Friday' was a day before the article published. So, the announcement was made on Friday, March 6 2020. The specific information can be seen in the beginning of the article. Therefore, the deixis was categorized as anaphoric reference.

d. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis referred to use of expression within an utterance refer to some portions of the discourse that contain that utterance, including the utterance itself. Discourse deixis indicated the relationship between an utterance and the past of discourse. Based on the analysis in this research, the discourse deixis can be seen as follow.

Data 3; Article 1

"As of Saturday, it had tested 143 samples taken from people who had shown symptoms or had traveled to infected countries. All were reportedly negative. **However**, the government did not test the 237 citizens and one American spouse of an Indonesian national who were evacuated from Wuhan and other cities in China after a 14-day quarantine in Natuna, Riau islands".

The word 'however' was categorized as discourse deixis because the utterance was related to the previous sentence. The word 'however' was used by the writer (reporter) to explain the contradiction of government's action in testing the people who had traveled to infected countries. The government had tested only 143 people who had symptoms or had traveled to infected countries and had not tested the 237 citizens and one American spouse who had been quarantined in Natuna, Riau islands. The deixis was categorized as cataphoric reference because the reference was the subsequent expression.

Data 8; Article 1

"Saudi Arabia has banned Indonesian pilgrims from going on *umrah* (minor haj), **even though** Indonesia has not declared any confirmed cases of infection".

The word 'even though' in the sentence above was categorized as discourse deixis because the word used to relate the previous sentence with the next sentence. The word 'even though' was used to point the utterance which explained that Indonesia had not declared any confirmed of infection but Saudi Arabia kepr on banning Indonesian pilgrims from going on *umrah*. Therefore, the deixis was categorized as cataphoric reference because the word 'even though' pointed to the second sentence.

Data 22; Article 2

"Officials will now test not only those showing Covid-19 symptoms and having recently traveled to countries affected by the virus outbreak such as China, South Korea and Iran **but** also those having had contact with coronavirus-positive people even though they show no symptoms".

The word 'but' in the sentence above was categorized as discourse deixis because it pointed to the additional information of those who had contact with

coronavirus-positive people even though they showed no symptoms. Therefore, the deixis in the sentence above was categorized as cataphoric reference because the specific information was explained in the sentence of 'those having had contact with coronavirus-positive people even though they show no symptoms'.

Data 35; Article 3

"The Finance Ministry would also accelerate the disbursement of tax refunds to improve manufacturers' cash flows **so that** they could buy the raw materials for their factories".

Based on the sentence above, it can be seen that the discourse deixis was the word 'so that'. It was because the second sentence had relationship with the previous sentence. The deixis was categorized as cataphoric reference because the word 'so that' was used as the point to the result of the action of accelerating the disbursement of tax refund to improve manufacturers' cash flows. The explanation of the action result was written in the second sentence that was, 'they could buy the raw materials for their factories'.

Data 73; Article 7

"Case 14, Case 15, Case 17, Case 18, and Case 19 were all identified as imported cases, while Cases 16 is a close contact of Case 15. **Therefore** the total number of confirmed positive cases of today is 19, Yurianto said".

The word 'therefore' in the sentence above was categorized as discourse deixis because the word explained the effect/result or the conclusion of the previous sentence. The deixis in the sentence above was categorized as cataphoric reference because the specific information was later explained in the second sentence.

e. Social Deixis

Social deixis involved the marking of social relationship in linguistic expressions, with direct or oblique reference to the social status or role of participants in the speech event. Social deixis existed with the speaker to referent, speaker to addresse, speaker to non-addressed participant, and the speaker to setting. Social deixis was found in the Covid-19 news articles of *Jakarta Post* newspaper. The analysis can be seen as follow.

Data 129; Article 2

"The policy change was made after **President** Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo announced on Monday that two Indonesians, known as Case 1 and Case 2, had been diagnosed with the coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19)".

The word 'President' in the sentence above was categorized as social deixis because it referred to the social status of the participant in the utterance. The deixis was categorized as cataphoric reference since the explanation of the word 'President' followed by the specific information, Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo, the leader of Indonesia.

Data 131; Article 3

"About 20 percent to 30 percent of the raw materials for the country's industries engaged in plastic, textile and steel production are sourced from China. For some other industries, the raw materials from China could reach 50 percent, **Finance Minister** Sri Mulyani Indrawati said on Monday told the press at the Presidential Palace in Jakarta".

The word 'Finance Minister' was categorized as social deixis since it described the social status or the role of the speaker in the country of Indonesia. The deixis in the sentence above was categorized as cataphoric reference because the word 'Finance Minister' known as the preceding expression, while the name

of the minister, Sri Mulyani Indrawati, was the post-antecedent because it was later expression.

Data 133; Article 5

"They are generally in a good condition. … As of today, *Alhamdulillah*, they no longer have a fever, **RSPI president director** Mohammad Syahril said, adding that the patients' shortness of breath and coughing had also improved".

The sentence above was uttered by the RSPI president director. So, the word 'RSPI president director was the social deixis because it was the social status or the position of the speaker. The deixis was followed by the name of the person. So, it can be stated that the deixis belonged to cataphoric reference. The name, Mohammad Syahril, was the reference of the deixis.

Data 136; Article 2

"**Health Minister** Terawan Agus Putranto initially claimed that the government had proactively traced Case 1, a 31-year-old woman, after being notified by Malaysia that a Japanese Covid-19 patient had visited Indonesia. He then clarified that it was the woman herself who came to the hospital to have herself checked after being informed by her friend about the Japanese woman".

The word 'Health Minister' in the article 2 categorized as the social deixis. The speaker (the reporter) quoted the statement of one government official and as the status of the government official, the speaker mentioned the position to convey the specific information. The deixis was categorized as cataphoric reference because the word 'Health Minister' known as the preceding expression, while the post-antecedent (the specific information) was the name of the minister, Terawan Agus Putranto.

Data 142; Article 9

"We are worried about our brothers in the Gulf. The lockdown and closure of daily business in the Gulf have rendered many overseas

Pakistans without a livelihood, **Foreign Minister** Shah Mehmood Qureshi said last week".

It can be seen from the sentence above that the word 'Foreign Minister' was the social discourse. The reporter (writer) delivered the statement of Pakistan's government represented by its Foreign Minister. The writer used the social status of the speaker to convince the reader that the statement was really uttered by the authority. The deixis was categorized as cataphoric reference since the word 'Foreign Minister' was later explained by the name of the person, Shah Mehmood Qureshi.

Deixis appeared in *The Jakarta Post* articles about Covid-19 news. There were 14 articles about Covid-19 news which were gathered from March 1 to April 30, 2020. After reducing the data, it was found that there were 146 sentences which contained deixis. There were person, time, place, discourse and social deixis found in the articles. The types of deixis used in the articles can seen from the following figure.
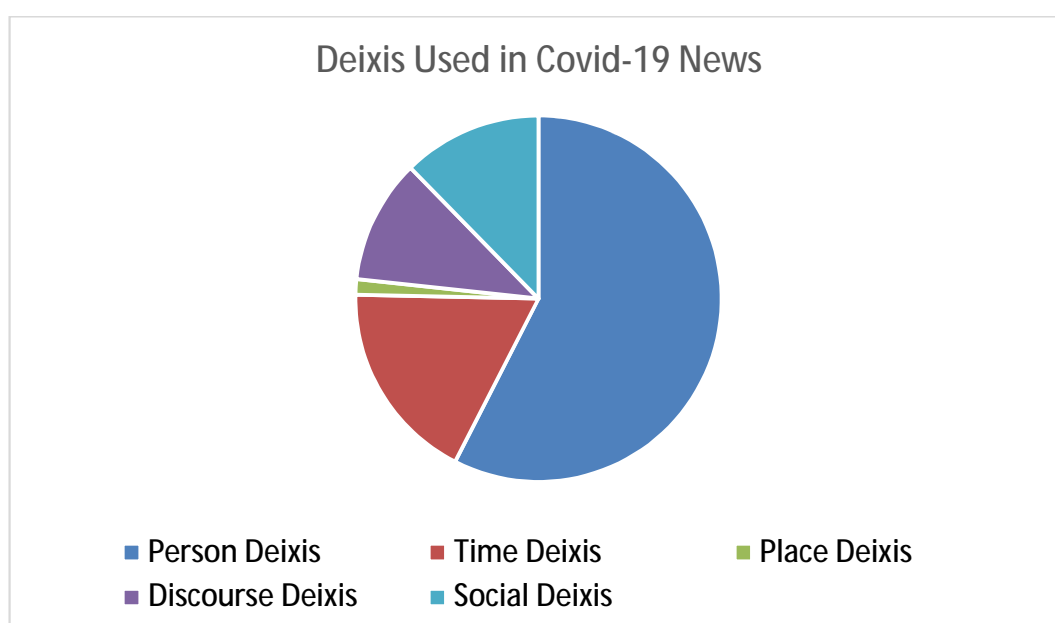

Figure 4.1
The Types of Deixis Used in Covid-19 Articles in *The Jakarta Post*.

From the Figure 4.1 it can be seen that the most dominantly deixis used in Covid-19 articles in *The Jakarta Post* was person deixis. It was found that from 146 deixis used in the articles, 84 were person deixis, 26 time deixis, 18 social deixis, 16 discourse deixis and the less deixis used in the news was place deixis as many as 2 times. The person deixis was used to refer or point to the speaker as the first person, or the addressee (second person), or the third person (neither the speaker nor the addressee). In Covid-19 news of *Jakarta Post* newspaper, the person deixis used dominantly because there were many speakers who conveyed their statements or opinions toward the topics. It was necessary because the news were required to provide as many as possible ideas or discussions on the topics.

The second type of deixis that used dominantly in the articles was time deixis. Time deixis was used to refer or point the time when the utterance was expressed or uttered. In Covid-19 news, the use of time deixis was considered important especially in measuring the duration of virus outbreak, the progress of the handling for the virus, the loss in economy, health, social and other aspects of the country. Therefore, the time deixis was used to refer the specific time of the speakers in delivering their statements or opinions. So that the reader would get comprehensive information through the news.

The people who delivered their statements or opinions in the Covid-19 articles of *Jakarta Post* newspaper mostly came from government officials or authorities. Therefore, the use of social deixis in *Jakarta Post* articles about Covid-19 news cannot be avoided. Social deixis was used to point or refer to the social status and familiarity of the participants. Covid-19 was not only a national problem but also an international disaster. Many countries suffered from the virus

diseases and it affected not only the health aspect but also economy, social, political and etc. Thus, the people who talked in the news were mostly the government officials such as, Governor, health minister, finance minister, economic minister, foreign minister and even the president.

2. Types of References Used by the Deixis

There were two types of references used in *The Jakarta Post* articles about Covid-19 news. They were anaphoric and cataphoric reference. The references of those five deixis, which was explained in the previous section, were identified based on theories proposed by the experts which had been stated in this research. The types of references used by the deixis can be seen in the following figure.
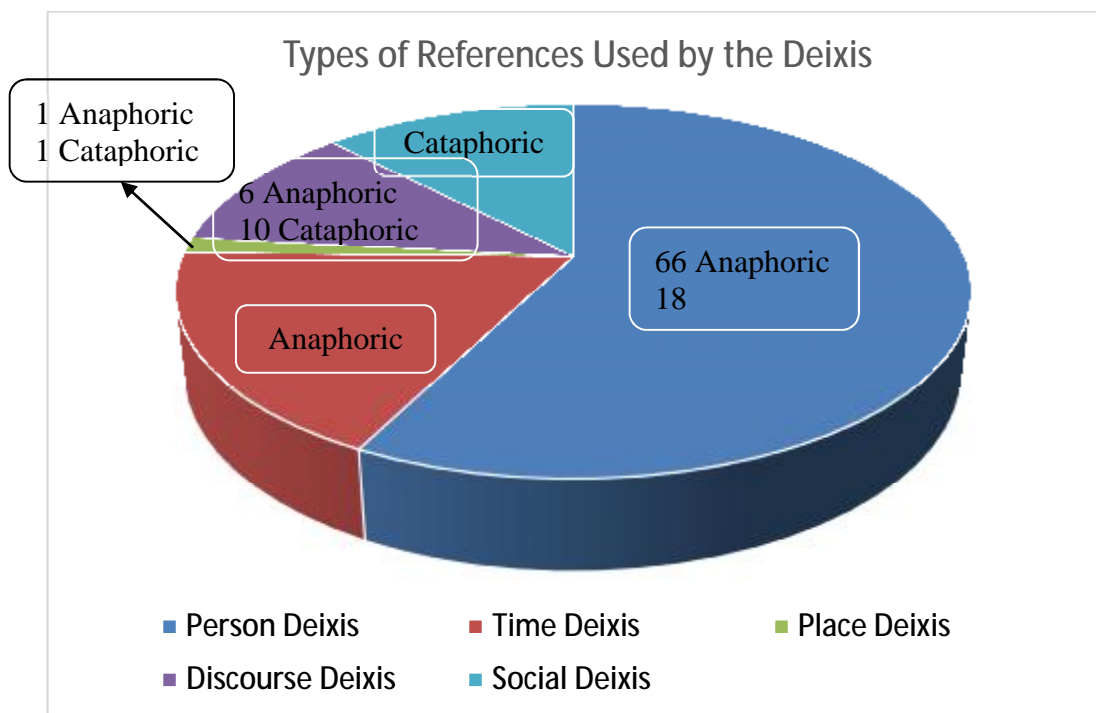

Figure 4.2
The Types of References Used by the Deixis.

From the Figure 4.2, it can be seen that person deixis in Covid-19 news which consisted of 84 deixis, 66 of them were categorized as anaphoric references and 18 person deixis were categorized as cataphoric references. The two place deixis in the articles, it was known that they consisted of anaphoric and cataphoric references. Meanwhile, the discourse deixis in the Covid-19 articles were found that 6 of them were anaphoric references and 10 discourse deixis were cataphoric references.

Based on the analysis, it was found that time deixis in *The Jakarta Post* articles about Covid-19 used anaphoric references. The interpretations of time deixis used in the sentences were not written in the same line with the expressions. The readers would get confused to understand the time deixis used in the articles because there were no any clear information about the time which was expressed. The interpretation was found in the beginning of the article, right under the title of the news which was the date of the article publishment. Only by looking at the date of article publishment the readers would notice the reference of the deixis time used in the articles.

Social deixis used in the Covid-19 news of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper were categorized as cataphoric references. The references of the speakers' social status were placed right after the deixis. This was done to make sure that the readers would directly notice the speakers who were delivering their statements or opinions. Since the articles contained news about serious problem (Covid-19), it required the reporter or the writer to mention the social status of the speakers and the references as well so that the information in the articles were comprehensive and reliable.

B. Findings

Based on the analysis done in order to find the answers of the research problems, the findings of the research can be seen as follow:

1. *The Jakarta Post* articles about Covid-19 news used five types of deixis, namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The most dominantly used deixis was person deixis because there were many speakers who conveyed their statements or opinions toward the topics. It was necessary because the news were required to provide comprehensive information, ideas or discussions on the topics.

2. The deixis expressions on Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper used references. Person, place and discourse deixis used anaphoric and cataphoric references which meant there were some deixis categorized as anaphoric and there were some belonged to cataphoric. Meanwhile, time deixis used only anaphoric references and social deixis used only cataphoric references.

C. Discussion

After having analysis the data, there are some important points to be discussed in this research. The use of deixis cannot be avoided in journalistic language, especially in news writing. When one of government officials announcing the strategies in handling the virus outbreak by saying "*We* will do the best for the people". He/She is using deictic expression. The word 'We' is the deixis, the person deixis. There are many other examples of deixis used in *The Jakarta Post* articles about Covid-19 news, at least there are five types of deixis used in the articles. They are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse

deixis and social deixis. Person deixis is used to refer to the speaker/ addresse/the third person, time deixis is used to point the time, place deixis is used to specify the location, discourse deixis is used to point some portion of the discourse and social deixis is used to point the social status or familiarity of the participants (Levinson, 1983). The findings in this research are in line with the result obtained by Wahyudi (2014) who also found that there are five types of deictic words in *The Jakarta Post* editorial. The deixis are personal deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

The deixis on Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post* cannot be separated from the use of reference. There are two types of reference namely anaphora and cataphora. Anaphoric reference is looking back in the text for reader interpretation. In addition, anaphoric reference designates the reader or listener backwards to the entity, process or situation mentioned earlier. While, cataphoric reference is defined as a reference which has not been introduced earlier in the sentence (Yule, 2006). The findings of this research showed that person deixis, place deixis and discourse deixis used anaphoric and cataphoric references which meant there were some deixis categorized as anaphoric and there were some belonged to cataphoric. Meanwhile, time deixis used only anaphoric references and social deixis used only cataphoric references. Understanding the deixis and the references are important especially in reading journalistic text such as *The Jakarta Post* articles about Covid-19 news. The readers would not get the different or wrong perception about the information stated in a text if they had a clear understanding about deixis and references (Panggabean, 2018).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, the findings and the discussion in this research, there are some points that can be concluded:

1. Covid-19 news in *The Jakarta Post* used deixis in delivering the messages to the reader. There are five types of deixis used in *The Jakarta Post* articles about Covid-19 news. They are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

2. The use of reference cannot be separated from deixis found in Covid-19 news of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. Person deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis used anaphoric and cataphoric reference. While, time deixis used anaphoric reference and social deixis used cataphoric reference.

B. Suggestion

In the line with the conclusions mentioned earlier, this research offers some suggestions as follow:

1. The next researcher is suggested to conduct the similar research with different source of data such as the presidential speeches or other kinds of texts.

2. The students of English education program are suggested to use this research as additional reference and information about pragmatic study especially about deixis and references.

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Appendix 1
The Jakarta Post Articles about Covid-19 News

Article 1: Missing COVID-19 cases?
/ Mon, March 2 2020 / 01:26 am

As more countries record new cases of the COVID-19 coronavirus, Indonesia's claim of being virus-free continues to raise doubts as questions persist over the effectiveness of monitoring and testing efforts of local health authorities.

The country only allows one lab, run by the Health Ministry's Health Research and Development Agency (Balitbangkes), to test swab samples of suspected COVID-19 patients.

As of Saturday, it had tested 143 samples taken from people who had shown symptoms or had traveled to infected countries. All were reportedly negative.

However, the government did not test the 237 citizens and one American spouse of an Indonesian national who were evacuated from Wuhan and other cities in China after a 14-day quarantine in Natuna, Riau Islands.

The government claimed they had already been declared virus-free when leaving China, so it was unnecessary for them to be tested again.

Instead of being more vigorous and deploying more resources in conducting health monitoring and tests, the government later announced it would allocate Rp 72 billion (US$5.2 million) for promotional purposes — partly for so-called social media influencers — to attract foreign tourists to Indonesia and help revive the country's tourism, which has been battered by the outbreak.

But this kind of blind optimism wins nobody's trust, especially from the international community. Several foreign nationals who transited in Indonesia have tested positive for COVID-19. They might have contracted the virus in Indonesia and it does not rule out the possibility that the country has become a vector of the disease.

Saudi Arabia has banned Indonesian pilgrims from going on *umrah* (minor haj), even though Indonesia has not declared any confirmed cases of infection. A document circulating among foreign diplomats obtained by the *Sydney Morning Herald* pointed out that the inadequate transportation of specimens was among the concerns that led them to doubt Indonesia's virus-free status.

Countries have escalated measures to mitigate the virus. *The New York Times* reported that measures would be expanded throughout the United States, which has tested 500 patients, following a flaw found in the tests that were only

performed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. One person has reportedly died of the virus in the US.

Malaysia has tested 1,092 cases as of Feb. 24, while South Korea has tested over 60,000 people as of Thursday.

There is no reason for Indonesia to do less or overstate its coronavirus status. It would be more useful for all resources, including funding, to be allocated to help improve public health efforts to mitigate the spread of the virus.

Thorough testing and observation should be conducted on returning crew members of the World Dream and Diamond Princess cruise ships, who will be quarantined in Sebaru Island, North Jakarta, as well as travelers coming in from countries that have reported positive cases as the virus has become even more widespread.

It's better to be safe than sorry.

Article 2: Govt to test more people for COVID-19

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Wed, March 4 2020 / 12:13 am

Blood transfer: An Indonesian Military helicopter carrying blood samples of 188 Indonesian crew members of the World Dream cruise ship takes off from warship KRI Semarang in Sebaru Kecil Island waters in Thousand Islands regency, Jakarta, on Tuesday.(Antara/Akbar Nugroho Gumay)

The Health Ministry has said it will now assign its regional labs to test people suspected of carrying the novel coronavirus amid concerns that it has not been proactive enough in detecting infected people to prevent its spread.

The ministry, which is spearheading the battle against the lethal virus, previously insisted that only its Jakarta-based Health Research and Development Agency (Balitbangkes) be authorized to conduct throat swab tests and announce the result.

The policy change was made after President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo announced on Monday that two Indonesians, known as Case 1 and Case 2, had been diagnosed with the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

The patients, a mother and her daughter, are believed to have contracted the virus after the latter interacted with a Japanese COVID-19 patient who visited Jakarta last month.

"With the first confirmed cases, we need to be able to respond faster. The tests will no longer be done in Balitbangkes only," said the Health Ministry's disease control and prevention directorate general secretary, Achmad Yurianto, who has been appointed as the spokesman for the handling of the virus outbreak.

Environmental, health and technology centers (BTKL) in 10 cities — Batam, Medan, Palembang, Makassar, Manado, Ambon, Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Surabaya and Banjarmasin — have been chosen to conduct the tests.

The labs will only conduct a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test, which is used to determine whether someone has contracted Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the virus that causes COVID-19, Achmad said. Only Balitbangkes, he added, had the capability to conduct the reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) to identify the virus infecting a suspected patient if they were declared negative for coronavirus.

"We will send supervisors to these centers. Now a specimen from Ambon no longer needs to be sent to Jakarta," Achmad said.

Officials will now test not only those showing COVID-19 symptoms and having recently traveled to countries affected by the virus outbreak such as China, South Korea and Iran but also those having had contact with coronavirus-positive people even though they show no symptoms.

Many parties, including scientists and foreign governments, have cited the lack of tests as the primary reason Indonesia, one of the top tourist destinations for people in Wuhan, the Chinese city from which the animal virus first infected humans, could have been underreporting cases.

The government has only tested samples of 155 suspected patients across the country, two of which have come back positive. For comparison, as of March 2,

South Korea, which has the most COVID-19 patients outside China, has performed 109,591 tests.

While it has decided to change its testing policy, the government has refused to establish a special independent committee to handle the health crisis, as demanded by a number of health experts.

"There is no need for a new organization. Too much structure is confusing," Achmad said.

Doubts linger over whether the Health Ministry alone is capable of handling the crisis, or is proactive enough to detect patients, which is crucial to prevent the virus from spreading.

Critics have questioned whether the ministry had been proactive in tracing people who have had contact with foreign nationals who tested positive for coronavirus and are known to have traveled to Indonesia.

Health Minister Terawan Agus Putranto initially claimed that the government had proactively traced Case 1, a 31-year-old woman, after being notified by Malaysia that a Japanese COVID-19 patient had visited Indonesia. He then clarified that it was the woman herself who came to the hospital to have herself checked after being informed by her friend about the Japanese woman.

Achmad has dismissed such concerns, saying the government was now tracing 50 people of different nationalities who went to a restaurant where Case 1 met with the Japanese patient. "We've got three names. It's not easy because the patient did not have a close relation to these people."

On Tuesday, President Jokowi called on the Indonesian people to remain calm and respect the COVID-19 patients' privacy following his announcement of the first two confirmed cases of the disease.

"The fact is that most of the patients — including those in China, Japan, Italy and Iran — have been able to recover from the disease. So we don't have to fret but we should remain vigilant," he said, adding that hospitals treating the patients should avoid disclosing their private information.

Bayu Krisnamurthi, who headed the National Committee for Avian Flu Control and Pandemic Preparedness (Komnas Flu Burung), said the country must work together to contain the virus.

"We are no longer preventing the novel coronavirus from entering the country. We should now focus on containing its spread. There must be a special authority to handle this," Bayu told *The Jakarta Post* on Monday.

The special committee will have the authority to coordinate between related institutions. "The core issue is national health, but that's not the only one. It involves many things: transportation, industries, scientific institutions, regional administrations and more. We need to have an authority that is specifically assigned to this, working full time to handle this because coronavirus is not a usual thing," he said. (aly)

Article 3: Govt allocates more funds to cushion virus impact

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Thu, March 5 2020 / 12:08 am

Superheroes against COVID-19: People wearing the costumes of local superhero Gundala (right) and Batman offer jamu (traditional Indonesian herbal drinks) to motorcyclists to encourage them to stay healthy and fight COVID-19 in Surakarta, Central Java, on Wednesday. The government reported its first confirmed cases of coronavirus on Monday, after health officials in the world's fourth-most populous country hit back at questions over its apparent lack of infected people.(AFP/Anwar Mustofa)

The government is working to finalize eight measures that will be incorporated in a second stimulus package aimed at easing rules for exports and imports as supply chains continue to be disrupted by the spread of coronavirus.

Coordinating Economic Minister Airlangga Hartarto said in Jakarta on Wednesday that the stimulus would be "bigger" than the first one.

"Trade easing will be expanded to keep the momentum of boosting exports," Airlangga said in Jakarta. "We are also working to relax the income tax and import duty to boost production."

The measure follows the unveiling of a Rp 10.3 trillion (US$725 million) stimulus package last week to support consumer spending and tourism.

Airlangga said the second stimulus package would be worth more than Rp 10 trillion, adding that the government would announce the new stimulus package soon to help support trade. "Several export-import licenses will be removed given the current circumstances."

"About 20 percent to 30 percent of the raw materials for the country's industries engaged in plastic, textile and steel production are sourced from China. For some other industries, the raw materials from China could reach 50 percent," Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati said on Monday told the press at the Presidential Palace in Jakarta.

The Finance Ministry would also accelerate the disbursement of tax refunds to improve manufacturers' cash flows so that they could buy the raw materials for their factories.

The outbreak, which emerged in the Chinese city of Wuhan, prompted the Chinese government to limit economic and factory activities in the country, resulting in a disrupted flow of goods to other parts of the world.

According to Statistics Indonesia (BPS) data, Indonesia imported $44.5 billion worth of non-oil and gas products, mostly industrial raw materials, from China in 2019, representing almost 30 percent of such imports into Indonesia.

In the final week of February, imports from China more than halved to $463 million compared with the same period in January at $948 million, according to data from the Finance Ministry's Customs and Excise Directorate General.

Industry Minister Agus Gumiwang Kartasasmita called for businesses to find alternative suppliers.

"But the government will provide assistance by easing import duty for raw materials for industries. It could be up to tariff-free," Agus told reporters. "We are also coordinating with State-Owned Enterprises Ministry and Bank Indonesia [BI] to relax the cost of the letter of credit and its interest in a bid to reduce import costs."

The secretary of the coordinating economic minister, Susiwijono Moegiarso, said in Jakarta on Tuesday that the new stimulus package would also ease procedures to export wood-related products.

Indonesia's exports and imports in January 2020

*in million US dollar

EXPORTS ▼ 3.71% Compared with January 2019	NON-OIL AND GAS EXPORTS	NON-OIL AND GAS IMPORTS
	CHINA 2,100.3 16.7%	CHINA 3,946.0 32.1%
IMPORTS ▼ 4.78% Compared with January 2019	US 1,618.5 12.8%	JAPAN 1,094.1 8.9%
	JAPAN 1,119.7 8.9%	SINGAPORE 789.6 6.4%
	INDIA 978.3 7.8%	SOUTH KOREA 640.0 5.2%

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

Susiwijono said the package would also reduce logistic costs with the use of the national logistics ecosystem through the Indonesia National Single Window system.

Trade Minister Agus Suparmanto said the government would launch the stimulus package immediately after the upcoming coordination meeting involving his ministry, the Office of the Coordinating Economic Minister and other government institutions.

Earlier on Wednesday, President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo called on government officials to relax import procedures.

"Supply from China has been disrupted and thus we need to relax [procedures]. If not, prices will skyrocket and this will drive inflation," Jokowi said.

"It is all the same for exports as we need to supply other countries," he said. "Procedures must be relaxed and simplified."

BI projected weakening economic activities in tourism, exports and imports to drag down the country's economic growth to 4.9 percent in the first quarter before picking up in subsequent quarters. "Recovery is likely to take place in the next six months after bottoming out in February and March," BI Governor Perry Warjiyo briefed media leaders at the central bank in Jakarta.

Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) vice chairwoman for international relations Shinta Kamdani said the relaxation of imports was needed as the coronavirus outbreak had disrupted the global supply chain, which could result in closure of factories.

"The government could also suspend corporate tax payments up to two to three months after the outbreak ends," she said.

Article 4: Bali tourism feels pinch of virus outbreak

Troubled times: Tourists relax on Thursday on Kuta Beach, Bali, despite the volume of trash washed up. The COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak has had a serious impact on tourist destinations across Indonesia.(JP/Zul Trio Anggono)

When Ketut Suarsa Dipa, 41, heard about an outbreak caused by a new strain of coronavirus in China in January, he was not particularly concerned.

But as the virus, later called Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and which causes the COVID-19 disease, spread fast across the globe and dramatically reduced the number of foreign tourists coming to Bali, the freelance driver began to worry about whether he would earn enough for his family and perhaps even the possibility of getting infected himself.

"Many customers have decided to cancel their trips to Bali. Most of them say that they decided to stay at home, because of worries about the virus," said Suarsa, who is a father of three.

The Bali Immigration Office recorded 392,824 tourists arriving in February, a 33 percent drop from January, after the government imposed travel bans to and from mainland China on Feb. 5 to curb the spread of the outbreak. Australians replaced Chinese as the biggest number of foreign tourists last month, followed by India and Japan.

Only 4,820 Chinese tourists remained in Bali in February, decreasing significantly from 113,745 people the previous month.

Suarsa said that it was not only Chinese travelers who had stopped traveling to the island. "My customers [who had booked] from India, Bangladesh and South Korea also canceled their trips," he said.

Suarsa said he felt grateful that tourists from Australia were still coming but given the wider travel restrictions imposed by Indonesia and other countries he is not sure that he can make a living driving tourists in the upcoming months.

Wayan Juni, 31, a resident of Kuta, voiced similar concerns as guests canceled bookings at her family homestay. Guests from Australia currently occupy two out of four rooms in her building, the two others have been empty since two guests from South Korea and the United States canceled their trips.

"[The homestay] is usually fully booked in March," she said.

Tourism areas such as Kuta, Legian and Seminyak appear to be quiet. Many hotel staff members say they are worried about layoffs, as fewer guests are arriving.

Deputy Bali Governor Tjokorda Oka Artha Ardana Sukawati said several hotels had reduced shifts to cut employment costs. "We understand this is because some hotels depend on Chinese tourists, and the occupancy rates have dropped to only 5 percent, and even zero," said Ardana, who is also the chairman of the Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association's (PHRI) Bali chapter.

He said the drop in foreign tourist numbers had cost the tourist sector Rp 50 billion (US$3.53 million) per day, and he fears the worst is yet to come.

"I'm worried that other countries will ban travel to Indonesia," said Ardana, expressing hope that Australia would not impose any travel restrictions on Bali.

Bali Tourism Agency head Putu Astawa said that aside from Australia, tourists from Europe were still coming and they mostly stayed in Sanur.

A Chinese man tested positive for the virus early in February, eight days after returning from Bali. He departed on Lion Air flight JT2618 from Wuhan — the epicenter of the COVID-19 outbreak — to Bali on Jan. 22. He took Garuda Indonesia flight GA858 from Denpasar to Shanghai on Jan. 28 and checked into a hotel in Shanghai at 1:30 a.m. on Jan. 29.

The Indonesian authorities have played down the possibility that he was infected with the virus while on the island.

"We also know that he got in a taxi or other public transportation upon returning to Shanghai on Jan. 28. He might have been infected there," said Achmad Yurianto, a Health Ministry spokesperson.

The provincial administration, however, has since increased surveillance to keep the island free from the virus. It has prepared mitigation systems and applied World Health Organization standards.

Article 5: Govt confirms new cases, calls for calm

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Sat, March 7 2020 / 12:22 am

Prevention efforts: Workers from the Indonesian Mosque Council (DMI) spray disinfectants on the carpets at Hablul Muttaqin Mosque on Jl. Pejambon in Central Jakarta on Friday. The DMI is engaging in efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19.(Antara/Galih Pradipta)

The Health Ministry announced on Friday that two new COVID-19 cases linked to the first two confirmed cases had been recorded, prompting calls for the government to work faster to trace those who have had contact with the infected patients to prevent a mass contagion.

The new cases were detected after the ministry traced some 20 people who had been in contact with a woman and her mother — identified as Case 1 and Case 2 — who contracted the virus after the daughter visited a Jakarta restaurant and took part in a dance event that was also attended by an infected Japanese tourist.

"We found seven suspected carriers. We took them to the Sulianti Saroso Infectious Disease Hospital for observation and isolation because they showed physical symptoms associated with influenza, such as coughing and a mild fever," the ministry's Disease Control and Prevention Directorate General secretary, Achmad Yurianto, said on Friday.

"Of the seven, two tested positive for COVID-19, who we will call Case 3 and Case 4," he added.

Yurianto, who also serves as the government's spokesperson for its handling of the virus outbreak, declined to reveal the genders of the two new confirmed cases. However, he explained that the two new patients were 32 and 34 years old.

"Their body temperatures are around 37 to 37.6 degrees Celsius. They suffer from coughing and sniffles, but show no signs of shortness of breath. We hope their condition will improve after our intervention," Yurianto said.

He also declined to identify the location where the patients were possibly infected, stating only that: "One thing is for sure, they don't live in the same house."

The government has called for calm, saying that most cases of the disease are mild, including Case 1 and Case 2.

The two patients — a 64-year-old and her 31-year-old daughter — are currently undergoing treatment in isolation at Sulianti Suroso Infectious Diseases Hospital (RSPI Sulianti Suroso) and are reportedly in a stable condition.

"They are generally in a good condition. […] As of today, *alhamdulillah* [praise God], they no longer have a fever," RSPI president director Mohammad Syahril said, adding that the patients' shortness of breath and coughing had also improved.

"Both can do other activities, they can eat by themselves without being fed, they can change their clothes and go to the bathroom without any assistance from their family or nurses."

The government plans to continue tracing people suspected of having had contact with Cases 1 and 2, now classified as a single cluster, in order to prevent the emergence of new subclusters.

Yurianto said the ministry would observe the people identified in the first cluster. He explained that even though not all had complained of having any symptoms related to COVID-19, the ministry would continue to observe them to ensure transmission had not occurred.

Indonesia had tested 227 samples as of Thursday evening, two of which were found to be positive. Health officials are awaiting the results of 13 samples, with their providers being kept in isolation at various hospitals, while the rest came out negative.

At least five suspected coronavirus patients have died, although four had been confirmed to be negative for the disease.

Bayu Krisnamurthi, who led the National Committee for Avian Flu Control and Pandemic Preparedness between 2006 and 2010, said the situation was still under control, as the new cases were linked to the first two cases.

"It would be more serious if a community transmission occurred, meaning that a person was infected who had not had any contact with the confirmed coronavirus patients and did not have any travel history to countries experiencing COVID-19 outbreaks," he said.

However, Syahrizal Syarief, an epidemiology expert at the University of Indonesia, said the government was not doing enough to contain the contagion.

Syarief, who is also a member of a special expert team established by the government to handle its Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) containment efforts in 2003, argued there were 71 medical workers at Mitra Keluarga Hospital who might have also had close contact with the first two cases.

Cases 1 and 2 visited Mitra Keluarga Hospital on Feb. 27, where they were diagnosed with bronchitis.

"From the start, I have said that the 71 people who had a contact history with the Cases 1 and 2 must be quarantined and be tested even if they haven't shown any symptoms because they were obviously at risk [of infection]," he said.

Also on Friday, President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo released a video about the virus in which he gave tips on how to avoid infection. The video was part of the government's efforts to calm the public, as panic buying begins to take hold.

The President said the biggest enemy was not the virus, but fear triggered by false information.

The government has stepped up its efforts to contain the virus by assigning labs under the Health Ministry to conduct throat swab tests and expand the criteria for people who should be tested for the disease.

On Thursday, the government announced new travel restrictions for people with a history of travel to coronavirus-hit regions in Iran, South Korea and Italy in the wake of a significant surge in COVID-19 cases globally. Mainland China was the first country to face a travel ban.

According to the John Hopkins University Center for Systems Science and Engineering, 100,330 people had been infected in at least 83 countries as of Friday, with 80,556 confirmed cases and 3,042 deaths recorded in China. Outside mainland China, there were 19,774 confirmed cases with 366 deaths, with the majority of casualties recorded in Italy with 148 deaths, followed by Iran with 124.

Article 6: Commentary: Can Indonesia afford the coronavirus battle?

Deputy managing editor of The Jakarta Post

/ Mon, March 9 2020 / 12:35 am

A lot of businesses and the families they feed around the world are at risk from the economic impact of the novel coronavirus outbreak. Concerns over travel and mobility have hit tourism-related businesses hard, also paralyzing factories and offices in some countries.

In Indonesia, flights, hotels, restaurants and their supporting businesses in tourist destinations have been battered by a slump in Chinese tourists, which are the second-biggest group after Malaysians and spend around US$2.8 billion per year on travel. China, where the virus was first detected, is also Indonesia's largest trading partner and the country's second-largest investor.

With most activities in Chinese cities still limited, and with the virus spreading around the world, businesses are expecting a disruption to the supply chain. From automotive components and textile fabric to machine parts and electronics, the supply of imported goods has already been disrupted. Some investment projects have also been halted.

The government must provide support to these businesses, workers and their families battered by economic disruption from the COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak. But can we afford it?

With a relatively low debt level, Indonesia has more options to borrow than other highly leveraged countries around the world in order to fund a cushion for any potential virus-driven economic shocks.

At 30.2 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP), Indonesia's debt level is lower than the internationally accepted norm of 60 percent and certainly one of the lowest in the world. For comparison, the debt-to-GDP ratio is 238 percent in Japan, 107 percent in the United States, and more than 50 percent in China, Malaysia and Vietnam respectively.

Indonesia never exceeded its self-imposed fiscal deficit cap of 3 percent of the GDP; the rate was 2.2 percent in 2019. Indonesia's budget discipline and fiscal management have been lauded by many countries. However, this deficit cap can limit the scope of Indonesia's fiscal capabilities to provide a cushion for potential economic shocks.

There are certainly also more risks of a state revenue shortfall, as corporations and individuals are likely to hold off spending this year amid concerns over the virus. Businesses are also increasingly asking for tax breaks to cope with the shocks, and state income from commodities is likely to drop because of lower prices.

On the receiving end, new sources of state revenue remain small relative to the potential shortfall.

Apart from extra income from lowering taxable imported goods to $3 per shipment starting Jan. 30, state lenders are paying out higher dividends to the government. A new source of state revenue is also expected to come from the plastics excise that has been approved by the House of Representatives. The digital economy tax will also come into effect once the omnibus bill on taxation is passed by the House.

Meanwhile, there is a need to disburse funds from the state budget at lightning speed. The government last week unveiled Rp 10.3 trillion ($723.1 million) worth of fiscal stimulus for subsidies on staple goods and mortgages for low-income earners, among other measures, such as tax breaks for hotels and restaurants in severely hit tourist destinations. A second stimulus package is underway.

Prior to the announcement, Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati announced plans to front-load social spending, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), village funds and school operational funds, not to mention increasing subsidies on staple goods and mortgages. Front-loading means disbursing the funds earlier than scheduled.

These measures to cushion the bottom 30 percent is a step in the right direction, but with potential risks on the downside in terms of state income, we should use our fiscal privileges wisely, having a relatively underleveraged state budget.

During the announcement of the first fiscal stimulus package, some of the spending allocations raised eyebrows, such as Rp 72 billion for social media "influencers" to promote tourist destinations and Rp 298.5 billion incentives for airlines and travel agents to attract foreign tourists to Indonesia.

At a time when virus containment was a top priority elsewhere, Indonesia may be an outlier in encouraging tourism instead. And when possibly millions of workers and their families suffer from a loss of income as demand for many goods drops and raw material supplies are disrupted, they should enjoy the benefits rather than the influencers.

Even if these incentives are aimed at reinvigorating small and medium businesses at tourist destinations shocked by fewer tourists, why was the goal to attract tourists instead of temporarily supporting the livelihoods of the people and businesses who suffer most?

Should we not focus on public health at the moment? After all, healthy people equal a healthy economy. If the budget funds were instead funneled into strong prevention and curing the sick, that could do more for an economic recovery than encouraging tourism and exposing society to further risk of infection without a strong healthcare system in place.

Targeted spending and policies are crucial to the effectiveness of using taxpayers' money in the battle against adverse economic effects of the coronavirus. As economic theorists teach us, it is allowable for spending and debt levels to increase for productive use.

Helping hospitals test and treat patients and improving the infrastructure for prevention could be examples. Supporting workers in virus-battered industries need to be prioritized because as always, at times of economic shocks, the most vulnerable group of society will suffer the greatest losses.

Apart from managing macroeconomic stability, fiscal policies need to aid efforts to ensure public health and help low-income groups cope with losses from the coronavirus outbreak. Every rupiah counts.

Article 7: Indonesia announces 13 new COVID-19 cases

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Tue, March 10 2020 / 12:55 am

Novel greeting: Students at Santa Maria Catholic elementary school in Banyuwangi, East Java, bow to their teacher, instead of shaking hands as usual, before attending their class on Monday as part of the effort to prevent the spread of the novel coronavirus.(Antara/Budi Candra Setya)

The government announced 13 new confirmed novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) cases on Monday, bringing the country's total number of cases to 19.

Health Ministry Disease Control and Prevention Director General Achmad Yurianto said two of the 13 new cases were foreign nationals but did not specify which countries they were from.

Seven of the cases were identified as imported cases, which means that the patients likely contracted the virus outside of Indonesia.

"Case 7 is a 59-year-old woman who is currently stable. This is an imported case. She recently came back from overseas," Yurianto said at a press conference at the State Palace on Monday. "Case 8 is a 56-year-old man who contracted the disease from Case 7. They are husband and wife."

Yurianto said that Case 9 was also an imported case, while Case 10, Case 11 and Case 12 were linked to Case 1, who tested positive for the virus after coming into contact with a Japanese woman who tested positive in Malaysia after visiting Jakarta in early February. Case 10 and 11 are foreign citizens.

Case 13 is a 16-year-old girl who is linked to Case 3, who is also linked to Case 1.

Case 14, Case 15, Case 17, Case 18, and Case 19 were all identified as imported cases, while Case 16 is a close contact of Case 15.

"Therefore the total number of confirmed positive cases as of today is 19," Yurianto said.

He said that some of the patients were being treated in Jakarta and some were outside of Jakarta, but did not specify where and at which hospitals.

Indonesians abroad have also become victims of the novel coronavirus.

A 64-year-old Indonesian man in Singapore has been diagnosed with COVID-19, but it is likely he contracted the virus outside of the island nation, the Indonesian Embassy has stated, confirming an earlier announcement from the Singaporean government.

Singapore's Health Ministry announced on Sunday that the man, identified as Case 147, had arrived in the city-state on Saturday and tested positive for the virus on Sunday.

"It is not yet known how the Indonesian citizen contracted the COVID-19 [virus], but the Singaporean Health Ministry has said that this case is an imported case, meaning that the [man] is likely to have been infected before [arriving in] Singapore," the embassy said in a statement on Monday.

The embassy also said it would be monitoring the situation closely and would coordinate with the relevant local authorities on all matters regarding the patient.

Case 147 is the third Indonesian to be diagnosed with COVID-19 in Singapore.

Previously, nine Diamond Princess crewmen were diagnosed with the virus in Japan, while an Indonesian domestic worker in Taiwan tested positive. Six, all from Diamond Princess, have recovered from the disease.

In Australia, an Indonesian woman in her 50s was declared the 12th case of COVID-19 in Victoria on Sunday.

Yurianto, who was promoted on Monday from the secretary of the ministry's Disease Control and Prevention Directorate General to the director general itself, said his ministry had coordinated with Indonesian representatives in Australia and found that the patient had traveled in many places in Australia.

"The patient's travel records are rather long. From Jakarta, she had visited many places including a Vietnamese restaurant where many Southeast Asian people come to eat," he told reporters on Monday.

Yurianto said she tested positive for the virus but that her condition was stable and she was being treated in a health facility in Australia. According to data compiled by the Johns Hopkins University Center for Systems Science and Engineering, 76 people in the country have tested positive for COVID-19.

Victoria's Department of Health and Human Services has advised anyone who visited the restaurant on March 6 between 6 and 7 p.m. to seek advice from the COVID-19 hotline.

"We believe that she did not contract the virus in Indonesia," Yurianto said.

Article 8: UK retailers suffer record sales plunge on COVID-19 hit

London, United Kingdom / Fri, April 24, 2020 / 02:45 pm

British retail sales fell by the most on record in March as a surge in food buying for the coronavirus lockdown was dwarfed by a plunge in sales of clothing and most other goods, official figures showed on Friday. (Shutterstock/Rawpixel.com)

Sales volumes plunged by 5.1% in March from February, the sharpest drop since the Office for National Statistics records began in 1996. It was also a bigger fall than the median forecast for a drop of 4.0% in a Reuters poll of economists.

The data covered the period from March 1 to April 4 including two weeks of the government's shutdown of much of the economy.

Britain's economy could he heading into its deepest recession in more than 300 years, according to the country's budget forecasters, even after the finance ministry and the Bank of England rushed out a string of emergency stimulus measures.

"With widespread lockdowns only beginning around the middle of March, retail spending looks like it will fall by much more in April," said Thomas Pugh, an economist with Capital Economics, adding a monthly fall of 20%-30% was possible.

"Clearly there is huge uncertainty as to how deep the downturn proves and how long restrictions remain in place, a fall in the region of 25% in GDP over the next few months seems likely," he said.

Britain's store-based retailers, outside of food, have been severely hit by the lockdown to counter the pandemic, with already-weak firms such as Laura Ashley, Debenhams and Oasis Warehouse falling into administration over the past month.

The ONS said a longer-running series that excludes fuel sales dropped by the most since it began in 1988, down by 3.7% on the month.

Food sales volumes were up by a record 10.4% in March from February as people stocked up for the government's stay-at-home order. Sales of alcohol at specialist stores rose by a record 31.4%. But clothing sales tumbled by 34.8%, the ONS said.

Compared with March last year, total sales were down 5.8%, also a bigger fall than expected by economists in the poll and the largest on record.

Department stores saw monthly sales growth in March - up 2.8% - helped by their online sales capability. Non-store retailing, covering online, rose 5.9%.

Article 9: Sick, stranded and broke: Crisis hits Gulf's migrant workers

Agence France-Presse

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates / Fri, April 24, 2020 / 02:30 pm

Migrant workers who have recovered from the COVID-19, wait to be examined before being released from a center in the Warsan neighborhood, where people infected or suspected of being infected by the virus are quarantined, in the Gulf Emirate of Dubai, on Wednesday. (AFP/Karim Sahib)

When all nine men in his dormitory caught coronavirus, 27-year-old Nurudhin was bused to a remote quarantine camp -- becoming one of many migrant workers Gulf states are struggling to accommodate adequately.

The oil-rich Gulf is reliant on the cheap labor of millions of foreigners -- mostly from India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka -- many of whom live in squalid camps far from the region's showy skyscrapers and malls.

But the spread of coronavirus, alongside shrinking oil-driven economies, has left many workers sick and countless others unemployed, unpaid and at the mercy of unscrupulous employers.

"There is nothing in my room except a small bed. I have to share a bathroom with 20 to 30 people," said Nurudhin, a draftsman from India who was hospitalized before being taken to a remote isolation facility for blue-collar workers in the United Arab Emirates.

"There is no WiFi. Not even a television. But the situation in my room was even worse," he said of his crowded quarters in Abu Dhabi, which proved a fertile ground for the disease.

Despite strict curfews in force for weeks, the Gulf states with the biggest populations of foreign workers -- Saudi, UAE, Kuwait and Qatar -- are still reporting rising numbers of coronavirus cases.

Riyadh says foreigners account for 70 to 80 percent of recently discovered cases.

To try to reduce transmission, Gulf authorities have moved workers from camps into temporary lodgings, while establishing mass screening centers and using drones in some neighborhoods to warn people against congregating.

'Worried about our brothers'

The UAE has been the most vocal among Gulf countries in demanding governments repatriate workers, many of whom have been laid off or gone unpaid as business halts and oil prices plummet.

As of April 20, some 22,900 foreigners had been repatriated on 127 flights from otherwise closed airports, officials said.

But India, which has 3.2 million citizens in the UAE alone, has refused to cooperate, saying that repatriating and quarantining millions of returning citizens would be a logistical and safety nightmare.

Bangladesh has reluctantly agreed to take back thousands of its citizens to avoid punishment from Gulf states in the future, its Foreign Minister A.K. Abdul Momen said.

"If we don't bring them home... they won't recruit people from us once their situation improves," he told AFP, adding that thousands of undocumented workers and hundreds of prisoners are being flown back, including a planeload from Saudi Arabia last week.

Pakistan has allowed repatriations to proceed but warned it is hindered by the lack of testing and quarantine facilities at its airports.

Its diplomats in Dubai appealed to Pakistanis not to go to the consulate, after a large number -- desperate to return home -- gathered to demand seats on limited special flights.

"We are worried about our brothers in the Gulf. The lockdown and closure of daily business in the Gulf have rendered many overseas Pakistanis without a livelihood," Foreign Minister Shah Mehmood Qureshi said last week.

A UAE spokesman said it owed migrant workers a "debt of gratitude" and that it was providing healthcare, food and accommodation, and relaxing immigration rules for those with expiring visas.

Hungry and isolated

The pandemic has highlighted the problem of migrant workers living and working in conditions that leave them vulnerable to disease, said Rothna Begum, a senior researcher at Human Rights Watch.

Attempts by Gulf states to curb the virus were inflicting more hardship, with lockdowns that left workers short of food and water, she told AFP, adding that charities stepping in were overwhelmed.

"Workers who are still required to work are being put on buses where they cannot socially distance, and sent to sites where social distancing is not being practiced or protective equipment and sanitation is not adequately provided," she said.

Millions of migrant workers face future uncertainty as the now unwanted workforce is haggled over by their governments and host countries.

"I want to go back to my country... I don't have any money and I don't want to spend more time here," said an Egyptian man in Kuwait City who is being held at a camp for immigration offences.

Javed Paresh, a construction worker in the emirate of Sharjah, is among the tens of thousands of Pakistanis who have registered to fly home.

"I have not been paid for the last six months. I just want to go home and see my family. My family will die of hunger as I am unable to send them money for many months," he said.

Article 10: Coronavirus tally rises to 91 on Italian cruise ship in Japan
Reuters

Tokyo, Japan / Fri, April 24, 2020 / 02:02 pm

An aerial view shows Italian cruise ship Costa Atlantica, which had confirmed 33 cases of the COVID-19 infection, in Nagasaki, southern Japan April 21, 2020. in this photo taken by Kyodo. (Kyodo via REUTERS /-)

As many as 91 crew of an Italian cruise ship docked in Japan's southwestern port of Nagasaki are infected with coronavirus, officials said on Friday, as questions persist over how and when they will return to their home countries.

Authorities have tested about half the vessel's crew of 623 and are racing to screen the rest after finding one of them infected this week, fanning worries that the illness could spread wider and eventually put a strain on medical services.

Those who test negative will be repatriated, the government said, a decision hailed by officials in Nagasaki prefecture.

"We're eager to get this done as soon as possible," one of the officials told a livestreamed news conference on Friday, adding that the procedure and timing have yet to be worked out.

The vessel, the Costa Atlantica, was taken into a shipyard in Nagasaki in late February by a unit of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries for repairs and maintenance after the pandemic scuttled plans for scheduled repairs in China.

News of this week's infections has spurred comparisons with the Diamond Princess cruise liner docked in Yokohama two months ago, as more than 700 of its passengers and crew ultimately tested positive for the virus.

Nagasaki authorities quarantined the Costa Atlantica on arrival in Japan, and ordered its crew not to venture beyond the quay unless they required hospital visits.

But prefecture officials said this week they had learned some of the crew had departed without their knowledge, and sought detailed information of their movements.

A Mitsubishi official told Reuters it was seeking information from the vessel's operator, Costa Cruises, and hoped to share its findings this week.

Two other liners run by the same operator, the Costa Serena and Costa Neoromantica, with total crew of about 1,000, are also moored in Nagasaki and due to leave by the end of April, though no virus testing is planned in the absence of known cases.

The risk of straining medical services remains, although just one of the 91 infected sailors has been hospitalized. The rest, with slight symptoms, or none, remain aboard, monitored by a doctor and four nurses, the Nagasaki official said.

Hospitals are running out of beds in some parts of Japan, where public broadcaster NHK says the ship's infections have carried the tally of virus cases to 12,472, with 328 deaths.

In the latest effort to gauge the spread of the virus, the Japanese Red Cross Society has launched an antibody test in cooperation with the government to check if a blood donor has previously been infected.

The Red Cross has said it would use the result of a survey done with donors' consent to assess reliability of the antibody test kits, but the Mainichi Shimbun daily said the survey would also be tapped to estimate the spread of the virus.

The government is considering announcing the result from the first survey batch as early as May 1, the paper added.

A government advisory panel on the virus recommended such tests on Wednesday to gauge latent infections.

The government has faced criticism over its strategy on polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests, which experts have blamed for making it tough to trace the disease and having led to infections in hospitals.

On Thursday New York Governor Andrew Cuomo said tests of state residents showed nearly 14% had virus antibodies in a preliminary survey, suggesting that about 2.7 million may already have been infected.

Article 11: Masked Hong Kong students take final school exams after coronavirus delay
Reuters

Hong Kong / Fri, April 24, 2020 / 02:15 pm

Students attend to take the Diploma of Secondary Education (DSE) exams, following the COVID-19 outbreak, in Hong Kong, China, on Friday. (REUTERS/Jerome Favre/Pool)

Thousands of Hong Kong students were among the first in the world to take their final secondary school exams on Friday, all wearing face masks and having their temperatures checked after being stuck at home for months due to the coronavirus.

The Diploma of Secondary Education examination was given the go-ahead with a four-week delay as the number of new coronavirus cases has fallen, though social-distancing measures remain in place throughout the Chinese-ruled city.

"Although it's relatively dangerous to start the examination for us candidates at this moment, the [exams] might have been cancelled altogether unless they were held now," 19-year-old Emily Chui said before going into the exam hall at the Clementi Secondary School on Hong Kong island.

Hong Kong's schools have been shut since late January.

The city reported two more coronavirus cases on Thursday, taking its total to 1,036. Four people have died. On Monday, the city reported no new cases for the first time since early March.

Students were asked to arrive early for temperature checks, while face masks were mandatory, hand sanitizer was available and desks were about 2 metres apart.

Students were also required to present a health declaration form.

Some candidates were still unsure about whether the exams should have been held while the city was still reporting new cases.

"It's like we are risking our life for a seat in university and we don't even know if we are going to succeed," said Rita Hung, 18, said before walking in.

More than 3,000 students took the exams in the first sitting on Friday. In all, some 52,000 candidates will do so over the next month.

Article 12: COVID-19: Indonesia claims daily testing capacity increase to 12,000
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Fri, April 24, 2020 / 12:46 pm

Medical workers take swab samples from people inside their cars for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests to determine COVID-19 infections at Diponegoro National Hospital in Semarang, Central Java, on Wednesday. The facility is lauded as the first drive-thru PCR test station in the province. (Courtesy of Central Java Provincial Public Relations/-)

Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi has claimed that the central government increased its COVID-19 testing capacity to 12,000 per day, showing a wide discrepancy with the data provided by the Health Ministry.

"The capacity of active laboratories to conduct tests has significantly increased. The capacity of testing has increased up to 12,000 per day. I repeat, the capacity of testing has increased up to 12,000 per day," Retno said at a press conference on Thursday.

Retno said she received the data from the COVID-19 task force, which is led by National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB) head Doni Monardo, who was not immediately available for comment when contacted by *The Jakarta Post* on Thursday.

The Health Ministry reported that from April 1 until Thursday, Indonesia had tested 48,647 people in 43 laboratories, with a total of 59,935 specimens, with some people having been tested several times using different types of specimens.

The data, however, showed an increase of only 1,286 people from the cumulative number of 47,361 tested as of Wednesday, or an increase of 4,203 specimens from a total 55,732 as of the previous day.

The Health Ministry's daily reports have also shown that Indonesia has been testing only about 1,000 to 2,000 new samples per day over the past weeks, with an exception of 7,111 samples on April 12.

Although Retno did not clarify whether the number was related to polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or rapid testing, the Health Ministry later confirmed that the central government had only been collecting the data on PCR tests.

"The provincial governments have the authority to conduct and record the rapid tests. We don't calculate rapid tests because we don't report them to the World Health Organization," the ministry's disease control and prevention director general, Achmad Yurianto, told the Post.

Yurianto claimed he was not aware of Retno's report at the press conference, saying that he would check her statement before giving further response.

President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo previously called for 10,000 PCR tests per day, especially in the epicenter regions of the outbreak, to give clearer data on cases in the country. The government has also targeted conducting 12,000 to 15,000 rapid tests per day, nationwide.

Experts have attributed low testing capacity to the high death rate from COVID-19 in Indonesia, while some suspect some had died without being tested or while waiting for test results to become available.

Jakarta has buried 1,000 people according to COVID-19 health protocols as laboratories battle a backlog in testing for people under monitoring (ODP) and patients under surveillance (PDP).

Article 13: Reagents shortage yet another test of accuracy for Indonesia's COVID-19 data

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Fri, April 24, 2020 / 11:03 am

Medical workers take swab samples on Wednesday at the COVID-19 drive-through testing facility at Diponegoro National Hospital (RSND) in Semarang, the first such service to open in Central Java. (Courtesy of Central Java Provincial Public Relations/-)

A shortage of reagents is interfering with the government's efforts to ramp up much-needed mass testing for the coronavirus, posing another challenge for Indonesia regarding the true scale of its outbreak.

Over the past two days, a number of the country's laboratories have temporarily stopped running polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests because the supply of reagents – the substance essential to testing swab samples – had yet to arrive from abroad.

In South Sumatra, for instance, the Palembang Health Laboratory (BBLK) had to stop testing samples due to the lack of reagents. The halt on testing caused the province to record zero new cases of COVID-19 on Monday and Tuesday, *kompas.com* reported.

The reagents are necessary to isolate the indicators for the coronavirus RNA from human DNA in swab samples to determine whether the test subject had the virus or not.

Read also: COVID-19: Indonesia on hunt for PCR testing kits

Disease control and prevention director general Achmad Yurianto of the Health Ministry acknowledged that the shortage of regents had forced a number of laboratories to halt testing, leaving only 37 out of 78 labs able to submit test results on Tuesday.

However, he assured that a new supply of reagents enough to support up to 15,000 tests was en route to the archipelago.

"The stock was sent from South Korea this morning," Yurianto told *The Jakarta Post* on Thursday.

Indonesia has been scrambling to obtain the chemical reagents necessary for the COVID-19 PCR tests amid the global shortage, with the government seeking to procure them from countries that have a surplus of testing kits.

President Joko Widodo has called for health authorities to expand PCR testing to at least 10,000 tests per day – or 300,000 tests per month – amid criticisms that the country has one of the lowest testing rates in the world.

According to government data, Indonesia has tested 59,936 samples for the COVID-19 virus by Thursday, with 7,775 samples testing positive for the coronavirus. Of these confirmed cases, 635 patients have died.

The government has estimated that Indonesia would need to conduct 1.2 million tests by May.

However, many observers – including state officials – have cast doubt on the government's COVID-19 figures, saying that minimal test coverage, multiple case categories and "nontransparent" data pointed to a high likelihood that the real number of cases in the country could be higher than official reports.

Despite the shortage of reagents and the country's dependence on imports to overcome this, Yurianto did not believe it would be efficient to produce the chemicals locally.

"We are running against time and producing the reagents ourselves would take time and [a long] process," he said.

The director of the Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology, Amin Soebandrio, explained that the reagents required a specific level of refinement and needed to be validated for use in the COVID-19 PCR tests.

Nonetheless, he said that the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) were currently attempting to produce the PCR test reagents.

"Hopefully, within 2 to 3 weeks, locally made reagents will be able to contribute [to nationwide PCR tests] a little, even though they may not be able to supply nationwide laboratories," he told *the Post*.

However, Eijkman's deputy for fundamental research, Herawati Sudoyo, warned that developing the reagents for the COVID-19 tests had to be done carefully to meet high quality assurance standards.

Read also: COVID-19: More than 380 foreigners among infected in Indonesia

When asked about the possibility of alternative tests to detect the coronavirus, Herawati maintained that the PCR testing method was currently the "gold standard" for COVID-19 detection.

"The reagents shortage is not happening just in Indonesia. It's happening around the world because no one was prepared for the pandemic. But PCR [testing] remains the best option," she said.

In the meantime, Eijkman has secured a sufficient stock of reagents for the next two to three weeks, and its lab was still testing more than 300 samples per day.

In Surabaya, East Java, the University of Airlangga Institute of Tropical Disease (ITD Unair) initially reported on Monday that it had run out of reagents and that the supply it had ordered on March 24 had yet to arrive.

On Thursday, ITD Unair head Maria Lucia Inge Lusida told *the Post* that the center had resumed testing received enough reagents from the Office of the Coordinating Maritime Affairs and Investment Minister to test 1,400 samples.

In the nation's capital, Jakarta Health Laboratory head Endra Muryanto said that the regional lab, which had already tested 10,160 samples so far, had secured enough reagents to continue testing for the next few days.

While the West Java Health Laboratory said it had also secured a new supply of reagents, it expressed concern over the general availability of reagents.

"Extraction reagents are hard to obtain, and we are worried that we might have to stop testing because of a delay in the arrival of the [imported] reagents," said laboratory head Ema Rahmawati.

Article 14: Coronavirus imperils Ramadan meals, assistance in Gaza
Agence France-Presse

Gaza City, Palestinian Territories / Fri, April 24, 2020 / 10:45 am

Workers install a giant traditional "fanous" lantern, a decoration used to celebrate the start of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, at al-Shati camp for Palestinian refugees in the central Gaza Strip on April 23, 2020. - From cancelled iftar (fast breaking) feasts to suspended mosque prayers, Muslims across the Middle East are bracing for a bleak month of Ramadan fasting as the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic lingers. The holy Muslims fasting month of Ramadan is a period for both self-reflection and socialising. Believers fast from dawn to dusk and then gather around a family or community meal each evening of Islam's holiest month. (AFP/Mahmud Hams)

The Muslim holy month of Ramadan is a time for giving, with mosques and charities feeding thousands, but coronavirus has left many in the Gaza Strip wondering how they will manage this year.

"The markets and mosques are closed. The good people who give us money or aid each Ramadan are facing a tough situation," said 47-year-old Palestinian Salah Jibril, who is unemployed.

He and his wife live with their six children in a cramped two-bedroom flat on the outskirts of Gaza City.

He said his family normally counted on using the assistance they received during Ramadan to help them throughout the rest of the year.

"This is the hardest Ramadan we have faced. We don't know how we will cope," he added.

So far, there have been 17 officially declared cases of coronavirus in the Gaza Strip, an enclave of roughly two million people.

That's partly due to rapid measures taken by the local government, run by Islamist group Hamas, which has announced all mosques will remain closed throughout the holy month.

Large public prayer gatherings will be banned, with people told to stay at home.

Gaza's population is almost exclusively Muslim.

During Ramadan, the faithful refrain from consuming food and even water during the day, breaking their fast at sunset with family and in large groups.

Mosques and other charitable organizations feed thousands of poor people during the month, while individuals often give large sums of money to help the impoverished -- a donation known as zakat.

But this year in the strip, large public meals are banned and no concrete announcements have been made about alternate arrangements.

Donations are expected to be down due to the global economic crisis brought on by the coronavirus pandemic.

Hamas announced this week it was giving $100 to 5,000 poor families in the strip ahead of Ramadan.

Jibril's was not among them.

He receives around 1,800 shekels ($500) every four months from the local ministry of social affairs.

"It isn't enough to pay the electricity, water and gas bills, a well as the food and drinks, and medicine for when the kids are sick," he said.

The family has no detergents or sterilizers. A small bar of soap on a broken sink is all they have to keep their home clean.

Umm Mohammed, Jibril's wife, said she couldn't remember when they last had enough money to buy meat.

"Corona[virus] is worse than a war," she said.

Around 80 percent of the strip's residents rely on aid, according to the United Nations.

Fifty-year-old father of seven Abdullah al-Omreen used to earn a meager living selling fruit and vegetables in central Gaza, but is now unemployed.

During Ramadan, "we receive alms from the rich and they also provide us meals daily. But this year the whole situation is different," he said.

"It will be difficult for everyone. I am afraid no one will give us anything."

The coronavirus crisis has increased calls for Israel to lift its crippling, almost 13-year-long blockade of the enclave that it insists is necessary to isolate Hamas.

The Islamist group has fought three wars with Israel since 2008.

The mood might be dampened, but many Gazans are still getting into the Ramadan spirit, putting up decorations on the front of their homes.

"Despite the difficult economic situation due to the coronavirus, we decorate our homes with Ramadan lanterns," said Moeen Abbas, owner of an ice cream shop.

"We want our children to feel the atmosphere of the holy month."

Appendix 2

The Documentary Sheets

No.	Word/phrase	Types of Deixis					Types of Reference	
		Person	Time	Place	Discourse	Social	Anaphoric	Cataphoric
1.	As of Saturday… (article 1)		√				√	
2.	It had tested 143…(article 1)	√					√	
3.	However, the government… (article 1)				√			√
4.	The government claimed they... (article 1)	√					√	
5.	So, it was unnecessary for them … (article 1)	√					√	
6.	The government later announced it would… (article 1)	√					√	
7.	They might have … (article 1)	√					√	
8.	Even though Indonesia… (article 1)				√			√
9.	Led them to doubt Indonesia's … (article 1)	√					√	
10.	Overstate its coronavirus status. (article 1)	√					√	
11.	It would be … (article 1)	√						√

No.	Word/phrase	Types of Deixis					Types of Reference	
		Person	Time	Place	Discourse	Social	Anaphoric	Cataphoric
12.	The Health Ministry has said it… (article 2)	√					√	
13.	It will now … (article 2)		√				√	
14.	It has not been … (article 2)	√					√	
15.	To prevent its spread… (article 2)	√					√	
16.	Announced on Monday… (article 2)		√				√	
17.	Jakarta last month … (article 2)		√				√	
18.	He added… (article 2)	√					√	
19.	if they were declared… (article 2)	√					√	
20.	We will send… (article 2)	√						√
21.	Now a specimen… (article 2)		√				√	
22.	Iran but also… (article 2)				√			√
23.	Even though they… (article 2)				√		√	
24.	He then clarified… (article 2)	√					√	
25.	to have herself checked… (article 2)	√					√	
26.	We've got three names…	√					√	

No.	Word/phrase	Types of Deixis					Types of Reference	
		Person	Time	Place	Discourse	Social	Anaphoric	Cataphoric
	(article 2)							
27.	We don't have to… (article 2)	√					√	
28.	We are no longer… (article 2)	√					√	
29.	To handle this… (article 2)	√					√	
30.	But that's not… (article 2)				√		√	
31.	Assigned to this… (article 2)	√						√
32.	…he said. (article 2)	√					√	
33.	On Wednesday… (article 3)		√				√	
34.	We are also … (article 3)	√					√	
35.	...so that they could buy… (article 3)				√		√	
36.	But the government will… (article 3)				√		√	
37.	We are also … (article 3)	√					√	
38.	Disrupted and thus we need… (article 3)	√					√	
39.	And this will drive inflation… (article 3)	√					√	
40.	Before picking up… (article 3)		√				√	
41.	In the next six months after		√				√	

No.	Word/phrase	Types of Deixis					Types of Reference	
		Person	Time	Place	Discourse	Social	Anaphoric	Cataphoric
	… (article 3)							
42.	... she said. (article 3)	√					√	
43.	In January… (article 4)		√				√	
44.	…he was not particularly… (article 4)	√					√	
45.	But as the virus… (article 4)				√		√	
46.	Most of them say…	√					√	
47.	Tourists last month. (article 4)		√				√	
48.	…she said. (article 4)	√					√	
49.	Say they are worried about… (article 4)	√					√	
50.	We understand… (article 4)	√					√	
51.	...this is because… (article 4)	√					√	
52.	I'm worried… (article 4)	√						√
53.	He departed… (article 4)	√					√	
54.	We also know that… (article 4)	√						√
55.	...infected there. (article 4)			√			√	
56.	Announced on Friday… (article 5)		√				√	
57.	We found seven… (article 5)	√						√

No.	Word/phrase	Types of Deixis					Types of Reference	
		Person	Time	Place	Discourse	Social	Anaphoric	Cataphoric
58.	We took them… (article 5)	√					√	
59.	But show no signs of… (article 5)				√			√
60.	They are generally … (article 5)	√					√	
61.	As of today, … (article 5)		√				√	
62.	I have said that… (article 5)	√					√	
63.	They feed… (article 6)	√					√	
64.	Can we afford… (article 6)	√					√	
65.	However, this deficit… (article 6)				√			√
66.	The government last week unveiled… (article 6)		√				√	
67.	We should use… (article 6)	√					√	
68.	They should enjoy… (article 6)	√					√	
69.	On Monday,… (article 7)		√				√	
70.	…they were from.. (article 7)	√					√	
71.	She recently came back… (article 7)	√					√	
72.	They are husband and wife. (article 7)	√					√	
73.	Therefore, the total….				√			√

No.	Word/phrase	Types of Deixis					Types of Reference	
		Person	Time	Place	Discourse	Social	Anaphoric	Cataphoric
	(article 7)							
74.	…and <u>some</u> were outside of… (article 7)	√					√	
75.	Has said that <u>this</u> case… (article 7)	√					√	
76.	<u>She</u> had visited… (article 7)	√					√	
77.	<u>He</u> told reporters… (article 7)	√					√	
78.	<u>We</u> believe that… (article 7)	√					√	
79.	Official figures showed on <u>Friday</u>. (article 8)		√				√	
80.	Helped by <u>their</u> online sale… (article 8)	√					√	
81.	There is nothing in <u>my</u> room… (article 9)	√						√
82.	<u>I</u> have to share… (article 9)	√						√
83.	<u>But</u> the situation in… (article 9)				√			√
84.	If <u>we</u> don't… (article 9)	√					√	
85.	<u>They</u> won't recruit… (article 9)						√	
86.	From Saudi Arabia <u>last week</u>. (article 9)		√				√	
87.	<u>We</u> are worried about…	√						√

No.	Word/phrase	Types of Deixis					Types of Reference	
		Person	Time	Place	Discourse	Social	Anaphoric	Cataphoric
	(article 9)							
88.	Where they cannot socially… (article 9)	√					√	
89.	…she said. (article 9)	√					√	
90.	I want to go back… (article 9)	√						√
91.	More time here. (article 9)			√				√
92.	I have not been paid…. (article 9)	√					√	
93.	Officials said on Friday. (article 10)		√				√	
94.	When they will return… (article 10)	√					√	
95.	One of them… (article 10)	√					√	
96.	We're eager to… (article 10)	√						√
97.	…to get this done… (article 10)	√					√	
98.	Yokohama two months ago,… (article 10)		√				√	
99.	Unless they required… (article 10)	√					√	
100.	Without their knowledge… (article 10)	√					√	

No.	Word/phrase	Types of Deixis					Types of Reference	
		Person	Time	Place	Discourse	Social	Anaphoric	Cataphoric
101.	Their final secondary school exams… (article 11)	√					√	
102.	...for us candidates at… (article 11)	√						√
103.	Unless they were… (article 11)	√					√	
104.	They were held now,… (article 11)		√				√	
105.	It's like we are risking…	√						√
106.	The next month. (article 11)		√				√	
107.	I repeat, … (article 12)	√						√
108.	Until Thursday, … (article 12)		√				√	
109.	The data, however, …				√			√
110.	As of the previous day. (article 12)		√				√	
111.	We don't calculate… (article 12)	√						√
112.	While some suspect… (article 12)	√					√	
113.	Test result on Tuesday. (article 13)		√				√	
114.	However, he assured… (article 13)				√			√

No.	Word/phrase	Types of Deixis					Types of Reference	
		Person	Time	Place	Discourse	Social	Anaphoric	Cataphoric
115.	South Korea this morning, … (article 13)		√				√	
116.	Seeking to procure them from countries… (article 13)	√					√	
117.	Imports to overcome this, … (article 13)	√					√	
118.	We are running against time… (article 13)							√
119.	Even though, they may not be able… (article 13)				√			√
120.	However, Eijkman's deputy for fundamental research… (article 13)				√			√
121.	We are worried that … (article 13)	√						√
122.	Wondering how they will… (article 14)	√					√	
123.	…this year. (article 14)		√				√	
124.	The good people who give us money… (article 14)	√						√
125.	This is the hardest Ramadan… (article 14)		√				√	
126.	We don't know how… (article 14)	√					√	

No.	Word/phrase	Types of Deixis					Types of Reference	
		Person	Time	Place	Discourse	Social	Anaphoric	Cataphoric
127.	He receives around… (article 14)	√					√	
128.	We decorate our homes… (article 14)	√						√
129.	...made after President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo...(article 2)					√		√
130.	On Tuesday, President Jokowi… (article 2)					√		√
131.	Finance Minister Sri Mulyani… (article 3)					√		√
132.	President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo… (article 3)					√		√
133.	RSPI president director… (article 5)					√		√
134.	President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo … (article 5)					√		√
135.	President Jokowi … (article 13)					√		√
136.	Health Minister Terawan Agus Putranto… (article 2)					√		√
137.	Coordinating Economic Minister Airlangga Hartarto said… (article 3)					√		√

No.	Word/phrase	Types of Deixis					Types of Reference	
		Person	Time	Place	Discourse	Social	Anaphoric	Cataphoric
138.	Industry Minister Agus Gumiwang Kartasasmita… (Article 3)					√		√
139.	The secretary of the coordinating economic minister, Susiwijono Moegiarso… (article 3)					√		√
140.	Trade Minister Agus Suparmanto (article 3)					√		√
141.	Its Foreign Minister A.K. Abdul Momen… (article 9)					√		√
142.	Foreign Minister Shah Mehmood Qureshi… (article 9)					√		√
143.	Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi					√		√
144.	BI Governor Perry Warjiyo… (article 3)					√		√
145.	Deputry Bali Governor Tjokorda Oka Artha Ardana Sukawati… (article 4)					√		√
146.	New York Governor Andrew Cuomo (article 10)					√		√

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
VERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
'AKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
l. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
UMSU Website :http:/www..fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id
==

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama	: Rafika Rahim	
NPM	: 1602050167	
ProgramStudi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris	
IPK Kumulatif	: 135 SKS	IPK = 3,46

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Deictic Expression Found in Covid19 News in The Jakarta Post Newspaper	
	Idiomatic Expressions Found in Harry Potter and The Philosophers Stone Novel By JK Rowling	
	Shifts in The English-Indonesian Translation of Downtown Abbey Subtitle	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 7 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,

Rafika Rahim

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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'AKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
l. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :http://www..fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama   : Rafika Rahim
NPM   : 1602050167
ProgramStudi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum
di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Deictic Expression Found in Covid19 News in The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

ACC P̧f

Dosen Pembimbing : Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum
Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas
perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 17 April 2020
Hormat Pemohon,

Rafika Rahim

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

FORM K 3

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

Nomor : 775/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020
Lamp. : ---
H a l : **Pengesahan Proposal dan**
Dosen Pembimbing

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
Assalalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Rafika Rahim**
N P M : 1602050167
Progam Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Deictic Expressions Found in Covid19 News in The Jakarta Post Newspaper

.Pembimbing : **Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan *BATAL* apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggan : *6 Mei 2021*

Medan, 13 Ramadhan 1441 H
06 Mei 2020 M
Wassalam
Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Dosen Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
(*WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR*)

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

<u>BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL</u>

Nama   : Rafika Rahim
NPM   : 1602050167
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi   : Dietic Expression on Covid19 News in Jakarta Post

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	TandaTangan
05 - 5-2020	Revise the Title from Deictic Expression Found in Covid 19 News in the Jakarta Post Newspaper to Diectic Expression on Covid19 News in Jakarta Pos	
	Chapter I Revise Background of the Study, Identification of Problem, The Formaulation Problem, The Objective of the Study, Significance of the Study	
	Chapter II Revise Almost All	
08-05-2020	Chapter III Revice Location and Time, Technique of Collecting the Data, Technique of Analyzing the Data	
18-5-2020	The proposal is already completely revised and ready for seminar proposal	

Medan, 21 Mei 2020

Diketahui/Disetujui   Dosen Pembimbing
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama	:	Rafika Rahim
N P M	:	1602050167
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	:	Deictic Expression on Covid-19 News in The Jakarta Post

Pada hari Kamis bulan Juni tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 11 Juni 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

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

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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

Kepada Yth :   Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal   :   Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi

Bismillahirrahmaanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama   : Rafika Rahim
NPM   : 1602050167
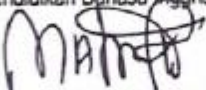ProgramStudi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Judul Pertama
Deictic Expression Found in Covid19 News in the Jakarta Post Newspaper

Menjadi
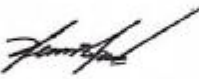Deictic Expression on Covid-19 News in The Jakarta Post

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 11 Juni 2020

Ketua Program Studi   Hormat Pemohon
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

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

Nomor	: 978/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020	Medan, 27 Syawal	1441 H
Lamp.	: --	19 Juni	2020 M
H a l	: **Mohon Izin Riset**		

Kepada Yth :
Bapak/Ibu Kepala Pustaka UMSU
Di
        Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

N a m a	:	**Rafika Rahim**
NPM	:	1602050167
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	:	Deictic Expression on Covid-19 News in The Jakarta Post

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh

                                                                            Dekan

                                                          Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.
                                                          NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :
    - Pertinggal

Jika anda melakukan riset hendaknya anda memperhatikan prosedur keselamatan dimasa Pandemi Covid-19, jangan terlalu memaksakan diri, utamakan keselamatan. #divrumahaja.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi   : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas   : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap   : Rafika Rahim
N.P.M   : 1602050167
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi   : Deictic Expression on Covid-19 News in The Jakarta Post

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
15-10-2020	Chapter 1 (Background of the Study, The Limitations of the problem)	
22-10-2020	Abstract	
	Data analysis	
	Findings	
01-11-2020	Data Analysis	
07-11-2020	Conclusion and References	
10-11-2020	Acc to Have Green table	

Medan,   November 2020

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

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

Dosen Pembimbing

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

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: 3472/KET/II.11-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	**Rafika Rahim**
NPM	:	**1602050167**
Univ./Fakultas	:	**UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1**

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir /
skripsi dengan judul :

"Deictic Expression on Covid-19 News in The Jakarta Post"

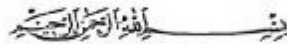Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 24 Rabiul Awal 1442 H
10 November 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap	:	Rafika Rahim
NPM	:	1602050167
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	:	Deictic Expression on Covid-19 News in The Jakarta Post

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan,   November 2020
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

Rafika Rahim

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

CURICULUM VITAE

A. BiodataPribadi

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B. RiwayatPendidikan

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