AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN THE ARTICLE OF THE JAKARTA POST

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements.
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
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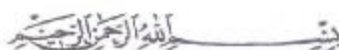
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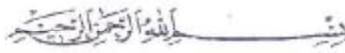Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
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Medan, Maret 2018

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ABSTRACT

Halawa, Maysita. 1402050153 "An Analysis of Deixis in the Article of The Jakarta Post". Skripsi. English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2018.

The study deals with the study of "Deixis in the article of Jakarta Post". This study attempts to answer the two formulation of the problems, namely: (1) what types of deixis are used in the article of the jakarta post, and (2) how are types of deixis used in the article of jakarta post. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data in form of document from political articles containing deixis used in the Jakarta Post. Later the analyzing of the data started from reading the article of jakarta post and then selecting and marking the utterances that can be identified as deixis. The result shown in the article of jakarta post dated on 19 sept 2017 used all types of deixis: Person Deixis 42 (26.41%), Place Deixis 9 (5.66%), Time Deixis 15 (9.43%), Discourse Deixis 32 (20.12%) and Social Deixis 61 (38.36%). The researcher suggests the next researcher develop this research by using different object such as novel, speech and also daily conversation.

Key word : Deixis, article, politics, Jakarta Post

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AssalamualaikumWr.Wb

In the name of Allah SWT the most Beneficent and the most Merciful, praise to Allah the Lord of Universe. Firstly, the reseacher would like to thanks to Allah SWT who has given her chance to finish her study. Secondly, may bless and peace be upon to uor prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us from the darkness into the brightness.

The title of this study is *An Analysis of Deixis in the Article of The Jakarta Post* with the purpose submitting in partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain the degree of bachelor education from English Department. In writing this study, there were so many problems, obstacles, and difficulties certainly, and it was impossible for the researcher for finishing this study without help from many people around her. It was difficult for the researcher to accomplish this study. Furthermore, the researcher would like to express her grateful feeling especially for her dearest parents **Mr. Agus Salim** and **Mrs. Lina Duha** that has given prayer, strength, advices, support, material and motivation during her education process.

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Last but not least, the researcher invites the reader's suggestions and critics responding to the presence of this study. Hopefully, this research will give many advantages to all off people who much concern in English.

Medan, March 2018

The Researcher

Maysita Halawa

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Many definitions of language have been proposed. Henry Sweet (1972 :93), an English phonetician and language scholar, stated that "language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into words. Words are combined into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts."

Language was the ability that humans have to communicate with other humans by using signs, such as words and body movements. In addition to being used as a means of social interaction by humans, languages also have other functions, such as: expressing themselves, when using language as a means of expressing themselves, the language user does not have to consider who the audience is, his readers, or his target audiences.

Another function of language was to communicate, adapt and integrate, in which we as social beings must be able to adapt to a particular social environment, where we live. We would choose the language that we would use depending on the circumstances we face. Finally, language can be used as a social control. For example, religious lectures or *da'wah*, scientific or political speeches, even community service or social services was one form of the role of language as a means of social control.

Well, the four of language functions are the main reasons researcher chose to used deixis in the Jakarta Post newspaper as my research material, because deixis is a clue, reference, or reference that also related to language functions and can be used to express a word or meaning that can traced directly through his speech, when and where it happens, and who is involved as speakers and speakers.

What is meant by the variety of languages or language variation is a variant of a language according to usage. Variations can take the form of dialect, accent, style, sociolinguistics including variations of the standard language itself. In addition, the variety of languages is also characterized by certain linguistic features, such as phonology, morphology and syntax.

Language use is heterogenous (whether studied from the point of view of single individuals, networks, or whole communities) and that this heterogeneity may occur at any level of language, from phonetics and phonological variation to choice between or among entire languages. (Baugh and Sherzer 1984 : 1-2)

Language use refers to the communicative meaning of language. It can be compared to usage, which refers to the rules for making language and the structures we use to make it.

Deixis is a technical term for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It meant "pointing" via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this "pointing" is called a deictic expression. Deictic expressions were also sometimes called indexicals. They are among the first forms to be spoken by very young children and could be used to indicate people via person deixis (me,

you) or location via place deixis (here, there) or time deixis (now, then). All these expressions depended for their interpretation, on the speaker and hearer sharing the same context.

Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction bertween deictic expressions being 'near speaker' versus 'away speaker'.

The researcher was interested in analyzing deixis in the article because an article contained of the discourses that consisted of phrases, utterances and sentences. It was important to study what deixis is, to get the meaning from the story of the article. Deixis also gott the meaning according to the situation such as the speaker, the assressed pronoun, place and time which is used.

Deixis was not a simple as it seems. Deixis showed the important meaning which is expressed by the writer to help the reader to understand the text. It means that it would be better if the reader understood 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.

A deep understanding was regarded as an important information which was focused by most of the readers. This view had motivated the researcher to study deixis in the article of the Jakarta Post which contained many kinds of deixis.

B. The Identification of the Problem

From the background of the study above, there were two problems that could be identified as follows:

1. The types of deixis are used in the article of the Jakarta Post.
2. The use of deixis in the article of the Jakarta Post.

C. The Scope and Limitation

Based on the background of the study, the writer focused on types of deixis in The Jakarta Post, in terms of politics dated on 19 september 2017.

D. The Problems of the Study

The problems of this research were formulated as follows :

1. What types of deixis are used in the article of the Jakarta Post?
2. How are types of deixis used in the article of the Jakarta Post?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study would be formulated as follows:

1. To find out the types of deixis which are used in the articles of the Jakarta Post.
2. To investigate types of deixis which are used in the articles of the Jakarta Post.

F. The Significance of the Study

The finding of this research was expected to be useful theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically

   The researcher hopes the result of this research will be useful for the English Department students to be competent in the field of linguistic study in terms of deixis.

2. Practically

   a. For the readers, in order to get more information about deixis and its types especially those used in the article of the Jakarta Post.

   b. For the researchers, who are interested in the field of linguistics especially pragmatics.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

In conducting a research theories are needed to explain some concept explanation applied in the research concerned. in this following part of theoretical framework on the term will be presented.

2.1 Linguistics

Linguistics is the study of language in its various aspects. Clark (1977:3) states that linguistics is the discipline that describes the structure of language, including its grammar, sound system, and vocabulary. By structure, it means that the rules for forming acceptable untterance of the language. By acceptable or well formed means that speakers agree that a particular language and make no judgement with particular aspects of linguistic structure.

Sub fields of structure focused linguistics include :

a. Phonetics, the study how sounds of a language are phsically enunciated.

b. Phonology, the study of sounds system or signs as discrete, abstract elements in the speakers mind that distinguish meaning. Phonology is more than the repertoire of sounds in a language; it concludes rules for their lawful combination into words. The phonological system of a language also includes rules interpretation prosody, or intonation and stress patterns.

c. The lexicon and semantics; lexicon is a more technical terms for a dictionary. Semantics is the study of word meanings and the ways in which words are related to one another in our mental lexicon. It also includes the study of essential meaning in contemporary linguistics.

d. Morphology (the study of word formation), the study of internal structures of words and how they can be modify.

e. Syntax (combining words to form sentences), syntax is the study of how words can be put together to produce the well formed sentences of a language.

f. Pragmatics is using language to inform, to promise, to request, to query, how language is used to accomplish various end in the world. Pragmatics determines our choice of wording and interpretations of language in different situations.

2.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is another branch of linguistics that is concerned with meaning. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of the relationship between expression and the use of this expression in a communicative situation, particularly the relationship between sentences and contex and situation in which they occur. Pragmatics and semantics can be viewed as different parts, or different aspects, of the same general study. Both are concerned with people's ability to use language meaningfully. While semantics is mainly concerned with a speaker's competence

to use the language system in producing meaningful utterances and processing (comprehending) utterances produced by others, the chief focus of pragmatics is a person's ability to derive meanings from specific kinds of speech situations to recognize what the speaker is reffering to, to relate new information to what has gone before, to interpret what is said from background knowledge about the speaker and the topic of discourse, and to infer or 'fill in' information that the speaker takes for granted and doesn't bother to say.

Thomas (1995:2) mentions two tendencies in pragmatics which is divided into two parts. First, by using a social perspective, connecting with the pragmatic meaning of the speaker (speaker meaning), and second, by using cognitive perspective, connecting with the pragmatic interpretation of utterances (utterance interpretation). Morris (1983:6) states the pragmatics is the study of the relationship between sign and symbol with the interpretes. In addition, Richards (1985:67) writes that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication particularly the relationship between sentences and contex and situatin in which they are used. Leech (1981:70) states that pragmatics is study of how meaning get interpret in communicative situation in relation to the roles of the speaker and hearer. Thus, pragmatics be defined as the study of the relationship between language and contex which are used based on situation in order to get some meaning.

The study on pragmatics has a very close relationship with deixis. The discussion of deixis has also the meaning of pragmatics because deixis is a part of pragmatics. It is related to Levinson (1985:27) who discussed that pragmatics is

study of deixis (as least in part), implicative, presupposition, apeech acts, and aspect of discourse structure.

While meaning is concerned with the relationship between objects to which the refers, deixis is a word or phrase which directly relates an utterance to a person, time, place, social and discourse. It concerned with the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance and relationship between the structure of language and the context in which they are being used. So, talking about deixis also means talking about one part of semantics because deixis is a part of semantics.

The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action for example request that they are performing when they speak. The big disadvantage is that all these very human concepts are extremely difficult to analyze in a consistent and objective way. Thus, pragmatics is appealing because it's about how people make sense of each other linguistically, but is can be frustrating area of study because it requires us to make sense of people and what they have in mind. (yule, 1996:4).

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics is the study about the relationship between language, contex and situation in which they are used. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader).

2.3 Deixis

The term deixis is borrowed from the greek word *Deiktikos* which mean for *pointing or indicating* (Levinson 1983:54). Deixis is a word or phrase which directly relates an utterance to a person, time, place, social and discourse.

According to Yule (1997:9), deixis is clearly a form of reffering that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expression being 'near speaker' versus 'away from speaker'. In English, the 'near speaker' or proximal terms are "this", "here". The 'away from speaker' or distal terms are "that", "there". When you notice a stange object and ask, "what is that?", you are using a deictic expressions 'that' to indicate something in the immediate context.

The grammaticalization and lexicalization is best understood in relation to what may be termed the canonical situation of utterance. On a less primitive level every language has deictic words which point to things in the physical social contex of the speaker and the addresser and who referent can only be determined by knowing the context in which they are used. Deixis concerns the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterances, within the utterance itself. Natural language utterance are thus anchored directly to aspect of the context.

Deixis is an important field of language study in its own right and very important for learners of second languages. But it has some relevance analysis of conversation and pragmatics. It is often describes as "verbal pointing", that is to

say pointing by means of language. In all languages there are many words and expressions whose reference rely entirely on the circumstances of the utterance. This aspect of pragmatic is called deixis (Fromkin and Rodman, 1988:230).

Deixis is a reference by means an exoression whose interpretation is relative to the (usually) extra linguistic context of the utterance, such as; who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gestures of the speaker, or the current location in the discourse. The examples of deictic expressions: I, you, now, there, that, the following, tenses.

Levinson (1983:54) states that deixis concerns the way in which language encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that deixis is the study how to analyze word or phrase which directly relates and utterance to a person, time, place, social and discourse. It concerned with the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance and the relationship between the structure of language and context in wich they are being used, and deixis is the study about how to encode or grammaticalize features of the context of the utterance or speech event, and also about the way in how to interpretation of utterances depends on analysis of the context utterance.

2.4 Types of Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:65) deixis divide into five categories, they are:

1. Person deixis

2. Place deixis

3. Time deixis

4. Discourse deixis

5. Social deixis

2.4.1 Person deixis

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in the question delivered. Person deixis is related directly in the grammatical categories of person. The speaker of spokesman can be different from the source of an utterance and recipient is different from the targets and the hearer of the by standers is different from the addressee or targets. The basic grammatical are a category of the first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's referents. The second person encoding the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, and third person the encoding of reference to personal and entities which are neither speakers nor addresses of the utterance in question (Levinson 1985:62). Familiar ways in which such participant role are encoded in language of course the pronouns and their associated predicate agreements.

Pronouns are often deictic (Fromklin, Victoria and Rodman 1988:230). Pronouns makes up a small class of words very high frequency. The traditional

definition of a pronoun as a word that takes the place of noun. The literal meaning of pronoun is word standing for a noun (Frank 1972:20). Personal pronoun refers to :

1. The speaker, called the first person

   Singular – I

   Plural – we (includes the speaker and one or more others).

2. The person spoken to, called the second person

   You – (singular and plural)

3. The person or things being spoken to, called the third person

   Singular – he (for males), she (for females), it(for things also for live being who sex is unknown or important to the sepaker)

   Plural – They (for all live beings and for all things)

   Some examples of person deixis can be seen as following:

   a. **She** watched a television

   b. Could **you** open the door, please!

   c. **I've** lost the pen

   d. **They** played cricket on Sunday

So, from the explanation above the writer can conclude that Person deixis is the study how to encode the role of the participant in the speech even in which the utterance in the question is delivered.

2.4.2 Place deixis

According to Levinson (1985:79), place deixis (spatial deixis) is the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. Yule (1996:12) states that place deixis has a close relation with concept of distance because place deixis pointing where the relative location of people or things is being indicate. There are though some pure place deictic words, notably in English the adverbs *here* and *there* and demonstratives pronoun *this* and *that*.

The expression of place deixis requires contextual information about the place of the utterance. Place or space deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event (Levinson 1985:79). The importance of location specification in general can be gauged from the fact that they seem to be the basic ways of reffering objects, such as:

a. By describing or naming them on the one hand

b. By location them on the other hand

Location can be specified relative to other objects or fixed reference points as in:

a. The campus is one hundred meters from the market

b. The school is too near for me but not for her

The adverb *here* and *there* are often thought of a simple contrast on a proximal distal dimension, stretching away from the speakers location as in:

a. Give that here and take this there

The demonstrative pronoun are perhaps more clearly organized in a straight forward proximal distal dimension, it means that the object is a pragmatically given area close to the speaker location. The expression of place deixis requires contextual information about the place of the utterance, as show by the examples: here, that plcae, this city, there, this park.

In addition, deictic location always have to be specified with respect to the location of a participant at coding time, place deixis always incorporates a covert time deixis element, while the converse is not true. Locative expression here and there, which designate close to the text further away this / these and that / those which respectively indicate entities close to be removed from the context. The directional terms such as : *before – behind, left – right, front – back,* are deictic in so far as need to know which way the writer meant.

There are fairly close connections between deictic determiner, third person, and definite and definiteness articles may perhaps be essentially deictic notion.

2.4.3 Time deixis

Like all aspects of deixis, time deixis makes ultimate reference to participant role. Time deixis concern the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken or written message inscribed (Levinson 1985:62). The basic for the system of reckoning and measuring time in most language seem to be natural and prominent styles of day and night, lunar months, seasons and year. They can be used calendrically to

locate event in absolute time or at least to some art of each natural cycle designate at the beginning of that cycle.

It is important to distinguish the moment of utterance or inscription from the moment of reception or receiving time. Complexities arise in the usage of tenses, time adverbs, and other time deictic morphemes wherever there is a departure from this assumption. There are a number of aspects of pure time deixis where there is no direct interaction with non deictic methods of time reckoning. These include tense the deictic adverbs like *now, them, soon, recently.* We can improve on our previous gloss for now, by offering the pragmatically given span including coding time where that span may be the instant associated with the production of the morpheme itself.

Further aspect of the interaction of calendrical reckoning and time deixis arise when we considered complex time adverbial like *last Monday, next year, or this afternoon.*

The examples of the time deixis are:

      b. Why you didn't come *yesterday?*

      c. *Tomorrom* is my birthday.

      d. I am very busy *now*

2.4.4 Discourse deixis

Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of unfolding discourse in which the utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterances (including the utterances itself). We may also include in discourse deixis a number further ways in which an utterance signal is relation to surrounding text. Instances of discourse are the use of '*that;* and '*this'* in the following:

    a. I bet you haven't heard this story

    b. That was the funniest story I've ever heard

Thus '*this'* can be used to refer to a forthcoming of the discourse, and '*that'* to a preceding portion.

To look at the further issues in discourse deixis, there are many words and phrase in English, that indicated the relationship between an utterances and prior discourse. Some example are utterances initial usage : but, therefore, in conclusion, to the country, however, still, anyway, actually, besides, all in all, so far, after all.

It is generally concerned that many words have at least a component of meaning what they contain in response to, or a communication of some portions of the prior discourse.

A great deal of the discussion of such topic markers has been concerned with the same sentences internal organization of infoemation as give and new

comment about the topic. But it is clear that a mayor function of topic marking is precisely to relate the marked utterance to some specifies topic raised in the prior discourse, to perform a discourse deictic function. The following seems to mark the topic of the sentence:

a. That blouse, it's simply stunning

b. Guna, is the man coming down then

Actual usage seem to show that items placed in this position really do correlate with discourse topic or what the participant are talking about although not always in simple ways.

2.4.5 Social deixis

Social deixis concerned with encoding of destination that are relative to participant roles, particularly aspect of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referent (Levinson 1985:63). Social deixis also concern with the aspect of sentences that reflect by certain realities of the social situation in which the utterances occurs.

For example:

1. Mr for sir

2. Lady for girl

3. Miss for woman

4. Vice president Jusuf Kalla

In summary, social deixis occurs in many aspect of language usage that depend on the relation (social relationship) but these usage are only relevant to the topis of social deixis in so far as grammaticalized. Some examples of such gammaticalization are polite pronoun, but there is much other manifestation of social deixis.

For example:

a. The ladies come with their beautiful dresses (ladies refer to women)

b. The fat man said to the housekeeper to bring his bag to the room (housekeeper refer to servant)

2.5   Mass Media

Information could be got from mass media. As we know, mass media is a very important tool for human being to give some news. Now in era globalization, there are so many types of mass media, one of them is newspaper.

Mass media is sources of information and news such as newspaper, magazines, radio and television, that reach and influence large numbers of people. Now in era globalization technology, mass media is very important tool daily or weekly even though monthly to be spread as the true information or news in human's life.

Mass media has a part of tool in giving the complete and true information about social life or society, politics or politician, music or musician, sport, economic and the well known people to be read and heard as visual and audio-

lingual tool in this technology country. That's why, nowdays mass media couldn't go on in human life.

a. Newspaper

Newspaper is one of the information tool to get some news in human's life, daily or weekly. It is so nice to read newspaper for several people as their hobbies. Newspaper (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary : 2002) mention as a set of large printed sheets of paper containing news, articles, advertisements, and other news which is published everyday or every week.

There are some newspapers which are published in English, such as Time newspaper, Fortune newspaper, business and Jakarta Post. Newspaper could play an important role for human life, such as : music, apparel, appearance and so on, which can influence the curiosity of people to follow or not daily and weekly to the up to date life in getting information.

2.6 The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia, which is published in mass media as a tool for getting some information, those certain of social life, politic, economical technology and sophisticated modern tool in era globalization for human's life in this world. 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. Actually, The Jakarta Post published in Indonesia and English language which is consist of twenty four pages. The reader can find many types of information of advertisement in mass media, they are hotel, seeking job, educational center school, entertainment about the types of music, the actress and actor's life from around the world, sport in mass media, such as : the event of championship in this world, for example : Olympic, Asean games, Uber Cup, Thomas Cup, Fifa Cup and others championship domestic and overseas could be read in Jakarta Post daily.

The Jakarta Post was founded in the late 1982 by four competing media groups publishing some of the leading national publications, they are Suara Karya, Kompas, Sinar Harapan and Tempo in PT. Bina Media Tenggara, which 10% of eqity was provided as a collective share of all employees.

In 1994, the jakarta post became the first Indonesia newspaper to go global under a project nicknamed "Go International", by transmitted every morning in digitalized format via modern to three main computers in New York in USA, London in UK and Palo Alto in California, USA, each the owned by Chamber World Network, Reuters and Dialog, making the newspaper in this country to go international without the heavy burden of transportation costs.

Chamber World Network is a German based company set up by the association of German chambers of industry and commerce by operating a computerized data based in New York that provide information service to thousand of German companies in Europe, North America and Asia. The

agreement to provide the post on daily basis to the Chamber World Network database in New York was signed in may 1994 in Jakarta.

The agreement with dialog information service incorporation was signed in mid-july 1994 and gives the post greater exposure across the United State of America. Dialog is a Palo Alto-bassed company by the might rider group of media companies across the USA.

The "Go International" project is a direct response to the post's mission to bring forward an Indonesia perspective on national and global issues a mind the deluge of western viewpoint dominating the global flow of information. It stands up to the post become "The Journal of Indonesia Today."

a. Article

Article is one of the reading material. Most article have some characteristics, namely title, introduction, thesis statement, supporting information, and conclusion or summary. According to Hornby (1995) in Oxford Advanced Learned Dictionary of Current English, the word "article" means a piece of writing complete in itself and usually deals with a particular issues or topic. It means that article is a text, which the writer based on the facts to give information to the readers.

Wibowo (2001:108) defines that article is a writing, which concerns about current issue or problem that has private opinions of the writer's characteristic. He adds that an article must suggest view, opinion and value of its writer. Simanjuntak (1998:19) states that most article have some characteristics, namely

title, introduction, thesis statement, supporting information and conclusion or summary.

B. Conceptual Framework

Deixis is an important field of language study in its own right and very imprtant for learners of second languages. But it has some relevance analysis of convorsation and pragmatics. It is often describes as "verbal pointing", that is to say pointing by means of language. In all languages there are many words and expressions whose reference rely entirely on the circumstances of the utterance.

From the explanation above, the writer can cinclude that deixis is the study how to analyze word or phrase which directly relates and utterance to a person, time, place, social and discourse. It concerned with the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance and the relationship between the structure of language and context in which they are being used, and deixis is the study about how to encode or grammaticalize features of the context of the utterance or speech event, and also the way in how to interpretation of utterances depend on analysis of the context utterance.

There are five types of deixis namely : Person deixis, Place deixis (spatial deixis), Time dixis (temporal deixis), Discourse deixis and Social deixis. And here the writer used Levinson theory to analyze this thesis.

C. Relevant Studies

The relevant of the study based on the similarities in variables of study even in dependent variables eventhough independent variables. Some of relevants of the study with the study that will be done as follows :

First, Gultom, Citra Maria Researcher has title "*Deixis in Short Stories of Hello Magazine*" this study is about attempted to investigate deixis found in three short stories taken from the Hello Magazine, namely : The Road Unexplored, Getting High and Soulmates. The objectives of this study are describe the type of deixis and the dominant type of deixis used in those short stories of Hello Magazine. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative. In analyzing the data, there are five types of deixis found, namely : person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. The findings show that the total number of deixis from all short stories were 2.384 occurrences, 1518 occurrences (63,67%) for the prson deixis, 187 occurrences (7, 84%) for the spatial deixis, 150 occurrences (6,3%) for the temporal deixis, 186 occurrences (7,80%) for social deixis and 343 occurrences (14, 39%) for discourse deixis. Therefore, person deixis is the dominant type used in those short stories. Based on the research findings, some conclusions are drawn and suggestions are directed to those who are interested in the study of deixis in short stories of Hello Magazine or other English Magazine.

Second, Siburian, Septriani Lenita Marganda has title "*Deixis in Anne Mather's Novel Rooted in Dishonour*" this study deals with deixis in Anne

Mather's Novel Rooted in Dishonour. The method which used was descriptive quantitative. The population of the study was all deixis in Anne Mather's Novel Rooted in Dishonour and as the sample of the study was taken rendomly using systematic quasi-random sampling type. The data eas taken 6 chapters as the sample. The data were classified based on the types of deixis: they were person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. Then counted the percentage of the types of deixis. It was founded that the types of deixis occurs the most frequently was person deixis. The findings indicate that the percentage of the types of deixis were as the following: person deixis 1882 (64.40%), temporal deixis 214 (7.32%), spatial deixis 326 (11.15%), social deixis 162 (5.54%) and discourse deixis 338 (11.56%). The reason why person deixis always occur in the Anne Mather's novel, because person deixis is useful to describe the character of person especially the character of the main character.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

In this research descriptive qualitative method was designed by applying content analysis to describe the data. This method was used in order to discover, identify, analyse and investigated types of deixis words used in the article of jakarta post. It was also known as a method of analyzing documents. Qualitative method is a method which is used to make a description of situation, event or occurence in accumulating the data (Nazir, 1998 :34). Qualitative data was used for descriptive and histories research. The qualitative data was clarified in the form of sentences and analysis.

B. The Source of Data

The data of this research was only taken from the Jakarta Post Newspaper, which consisted of three articles, and it would be analzyed based on all types of deixis (person, place, time, discourse and social deixis) that were found in the article.

C. The Technique of Collecting Data

The data of this research was collected from documents of Jakarta Post that cointain of political article, by doing the following steps. First step, take and specify the newspaper would be used that is Jakarta Post which became the main source of research. Second, read and underlined whole sample of the articles related to research, after that, analyzed tpyes of deixis (person, place, time, discourse and social deixis). At last, selected, identified and investigated the types of deixis used in the article of jakarta post.

D. The Technique of Analyzing Data

The data was analyzed through qualitative analysis. The activities of qualitative analysis consists of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification (Sugiyono, 2017). Based on the following theory, the research applied the following steps:

1. Data Reduction

   In the first step, the researcher reduced all of the data obtained from the first step to focus on the certain problem. Not all the obtained data of this research are important. It meant that types of deixis (person, place, time, discourse and social deixis) were taken and which were not included types of deixis would be ignored. Based on the considerations so deixis were setted as the focus of the research.

2. Data Display

In this step the researcher described what she read, analyzed and stated. The researcher had just known all of the information obtain were many enough and were not arranged clearly.

3. Conclusion

The third activity was conclusion drawing. In this research, the last step was conclusion drwan continuously through the course of the research. The research recorded not only what the researcher saw each day but also what the research interpreted based on the observations. So the researcher could find the theme by constructing the data obtained to be a knowledge and hypothesis.
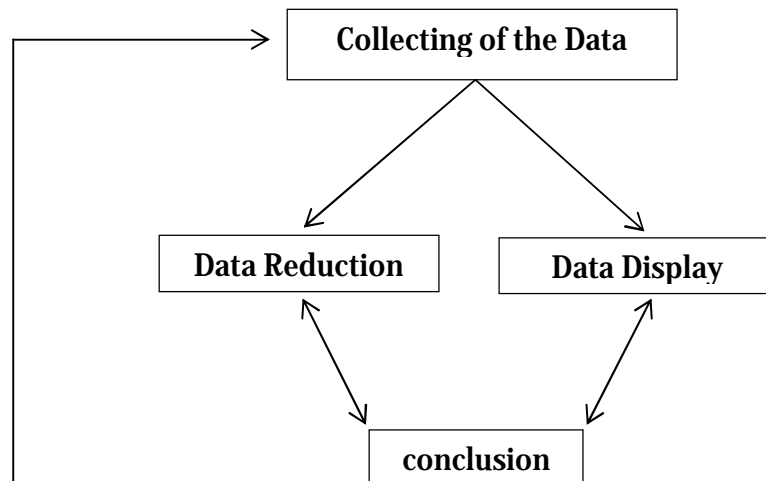
CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. The Data

The data selected from the political article of Jakarta Post newspaper dated on 19 September 2017. There were three articles taken as the data, they were : the first was "KPK checks Setya's health, may seek second opinion", the second was "House asked to meet Jokowi over KPK's fate" and the third was "'Petty' cases mean trillions in losses: KPK". The articles could be seen on Appendix II . The data have been analyzed into the types of deixis based on Levinson Theory.

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, it was found that all the types of Deixis found in those articles, namely : 1) Person deixis, 2) Place deixis, 3) Time deixis, 4) Discourse deixis, 5) Social deixis. The data anlysis could be seen as follow;

B.1. The Types of Deixis

Types of deixis used in the article of Jakarta Post could be seen in this table below:

Types of deixis	Article I	Article II	Article III	Total	The Percentage
Person	18	15	9	42	26.41%
Place	7	1	1	9	5.66%
Time	7	2	6	15	9.43%
Discourse	10	10	12	32	20.12%
Social	21	27	13	61	38.36%
Total	63	55	41	159	100%

Based on the table displayed above, it could be seen that all tyupes of deixis were realized in the article of Jakarta Post dated on 19 sept 2017, in line about.

B.2. The Used of Deixes in The Article of Jakarta Post dated on 19 Sept 2017

1. **Person Deixis**

Article I : KPK checks Setya's health, may seek second opinion

There were so many kinds of deictic words in second article. Person deixis were the variations of personal pronoun. The occurrences of person deixis could be seen through the table below.

a. On the same day, seasoned politician Setya called in sick and failed to fulfill a second KPK summons to question <u>him</u> as a suspect, a move activists feared was merely a tactic for time.

b. "<u>He</u>'s got plaque building up in <u>his</u> heart. <u>He</u> is now being treated in the ICCU [intensive critical care unit]. There is also an irregularity in <u>his</u> kidney," Nurul said.

c. Observers have speculated that Setya's so-called illness was merely a ploy to buy time and allow the pretrial motion <u>he</u> had filed to challenge <u>his</u> suspect status, to commence before the KPK hands over <u>his</u> dossier to the Jakarta Corruption Court.

<u>He</u>, <u>his</u> and <u>him</u> refered to Setya as a subject or speaker in the article, becuase this article talked about "KPK cheeks Setya's health, so this article more focus on Setya as a suspect in the high profile e-ID case.

Article II: House asks to meet Jokowi over KPK's fate

a. "<u>We</u> want to elaborate directly to the president how the team has worked, what the purpose was and what **we** have found," Taufiqulhadi of NasDem party said on Monday.

b. "<u>We</u>'re sure that Jokowi already has a stance. <u>We</u> only want to show <u>him</u> the facts," Masinton said.

c. <u>He</u> also said the lawmakers would, again, summon the KPK to seek clarification over <u>their</u> findings. <u>He</u> expected KPK commissioners, <u>who</u> had expressed disagreement to the inquiry, to come to the hearing, or the team would have to extend its inquiry.

<u>We</u> here refered to subject who speaks for himself and on behalf of the party.

<u>Who</u> refered to KPK commissioners.

Him refered to President Jokowi

He refered to Masinton

Their refered to Masinton, President, KPK and team.

Article III: 'Petty' cases mean trillions in losses: KPK

a. The Corruption Eradication Commission's (KPK) aggressive move to arrest numerous local leaders and politicians recently garnered praise as they had been made amid turbulence caused by internal rifts and political attacks launched by lawmakers.

b. Almost all of the recent arrests involved seized cash amounting to less than Rp 1 billion (US$75,000), prompting politicians who are against the KPK to call the efforts "breaking but terflies using a wheel."

c. "They need a lot of money to run for a councillor's seat or to become the leader of their respective regions. For example, [they need money] to secure a nomination from a political party. Corruption is later a way for them to pay back their sponsors," Pahala told *The Jakarta Post* on Monday, calling the "commitment fees" the easiest way to commit corruption, making it rampant across the country.

They, their and who refered to officials and politician who became a suspect of corruption.

2. Place Deixis

Place deixis is the specification of locations relative to anchorage point in the written text. In these three articles the researcher could find some occurrance of Place deixis, such as:

Article I : KPK checks Setya's health, may seek second opinion

a. Led by prevention division director Pahala Nainggolan, KPK officials called on Golkar members attending the seminar at the party's headquarters in <u>West Jakarta</u> to respect the supremacy of the law and promote clean politics.

b. "A team of KPK investigators and doctors have also checked the suspect's condition in the <u>hospital</u>," Febri said, without disclosing their findings.

c. Golkar politician Nurul Arifin confirmed that Setya would undergo a medical examination for his heart at the <u>Premier Hospital in Jatinegara, East Jakarta.</u>

<u>West Jakarta</u> encoded to place or specification of location where the Golkar members attend the seminar at the party's headquarters.

<u>Premier Hospital</u> in <u>Jatinegara</u>, <u>East Jakarta</u> encoded to specification of location, the place where he performs cardiac catheterization examinations.

Article II: House asks to meet Jokowi over KPK's fate

a. The team, tasked with probing the performance of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), had field a request with the House's leadership board for a consultation with the <u>Presidential Palace</u>.

<u>Presidential Palace</u> encode to the house of president.

In this article, the researcher found only one place deixes.

Article III: 'Petty' cases mean trillions in losses: KPK

a. The antigraft body suggested that such illicit practices remain rampant across <u>Indonesia</u>.

<u>Indonesia</u> encoded to the country.

In this article, the researcher found only one place deixis.

3. Time Deixis

Time deixis concerned the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time which the utterances were spoken or written message. The analysis of time deixis in these three articles could be seen as follow;

Article I : KPK checks Setya's health, may seek second opinion

a. House of Representatives Speaker and Golkar Party chairman Setya Novanto skipped two major events on <u>Monday</u>.

    b. Setya previously skipped a KPK summons for questioning on <u>Sept. 11</u>, also citing illness.

    c. "Given his condition, he may have to stay in the hospital for at least three days," she said <u>Monday</u>.

<u>Monday</u> encoded to names of day.

<u>Sept. 11</u> encoded to months.

Article II: House asks to meet Jokowi over KPK's fate

    a. The meeting aims to expose the team's findings before announcing recommendations in a plenary meeting on <u>Sept. 28</u>, inquiry team deputy chairman Taufiqulhadi said.

    b. "We want to elaborate directly to the president how the team has worked, what the purpose was and what we have found," Taufiqulhadi of NasDem party said on <u>Monday</u>.

<u>Sept. 28</u> encoded to months.

<u>Monday</u> encoded to name of days.

Article III: 'Petty' cases mean trillions in losses: KPK

    a. "Given all the luxury attached to the KPK, the fact that it only arrested [officials] with Rp 10 million [in bribes] is funny," lawmaker Masinton Pasaribu said on <u>Saturday</u>.

b. Since <u>August</u>, at least five out of eight arrests made by the KPK involved local leaders, executives and politicians, the latest taking place on <u>Saturday</u>, when investors caught East Java's Batu Mayor Eddy Rumpoko in the act of accepting an alleged bribe.

c. Filipus and Edi have also been detained in the case. On <u>Monday</u>, KPK investigators confiscated more evidence from Eddy's house, namely $10,000 in cash and a Toyota Alphard.

<u>Saturday</u>, <u>Monday</u> encoded to name of days.

<u>August</u> encoded to months.

4. Discourse Deixis

It was the signal or number of ways that connect one sentences to another to build a good text. The occurances of discourse deixis could be seen as follow;

Article I : KPK checks Setya's health, may seek second opinion

a. KPK spokesman Febri Diansyah confirmed <u>that</u> Setya's wife had sent a letter informing her husband's absence for Monday's questioning citing "heart condition."

b. Observers have speculated <u>that</u> Setya's so-called illness was merely a ploy to buy time and allow the pretrial motion he had filed to challenge his suspect status, to commence before the KPK hands over his dossier to the Jakarta Corruption Court.

c. <u>However</u>¸ Nurul claimed <u>that</u> Setya would not be able to attend.

<u>That</u>, and <u>However</u> refered to a forthcoming of the discourse.

Article II: House asks to meet Jokowi over KPK's fate

a. He argued <u>that</u> in expected meeting, the team would bring togather its findings during its 60 day probe, including alleged irregularities members claimed to have found relating to the KPK's performance in eradicating corruption. As many as five suitcases containing administrative documents are ready to be presented, he said.

b. <u>However</u>, Article 208 Point 4 stipulates <u>that</u> the team's recommendations must be given to the president at least seven days <u>after</u> the plenary meeting.

c. "We're sure <u>that</u> Jokowi already has a stance. We only want to show him the facts," Masinton said.

<u>That</u>, <u>however</u> and <u>after</u> refered to a forthcoming of the discourse.

Article III: 'Petty' cases mean trillions in losses: KPK

a. <u>But</u> the KPK has claimed <u>that</u>, regardless of the amount of money seized, the cases could represent huge losses suffered by the country, especially as they involved local budgets and officials.

b. The antigraft body suggested <u>that</u> such illicit practices remain rampant across Indonesia.

c. He added <u>that</u> the procurement of goods and services was the corruptors' favorite target, even with the introduction of electronic payment platforms to prevent misconduct.

That refered to a forthcoming of the discourse.

But in this article indicateds the relationship between utterances and prior discourse.

5. Social Deixis

Social deixis concerned with encoding of destination that are relative to participant roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee. The analysis of social deixis could be seen as follow;

Article I : KPK checks Setya's health, may seek second opinion

a. House of Representatives Speaker and Golkar Party chairman Setya Novanto skipped two major events on Monday. Questioning as a suspect in what may be the biggest graft case ever investigated by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), and a seminar held by the antigraft body for all Golkar executives about anticorruption efforts and integrity in politics.

b. Led by prevention division director Pahala Nainggolan, KPK officials called on Golkar members attending the seminar at the party's headquarters in West Jakarta to respect the supremacy of the law and promote clean politics. Golkar was the eight party to receive the KPK's seminar.

c. "A team of KPK investigators and doctors have also checked the suspect's condition in the hospital," Febri said, without disclosing their findings.

Golkar Party, KPK, and doctors concerned to the social relationship between the speaker and addressee.

Article II: House asks to meet Jokowi over KPK's fate

a. "We want to elaborate directly to the president how the team has worked, what the purpose was and what we have found," Taufiqulhadi of NasDem party said on Monday.

b. The inquiry team consist of members of six out of seven factions of the ruling coalition, including the two biggest factions in the House, the Indonesia Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) and the Golkar Party.

c. The team's plan to request an extension to investigate the KPK. However, has brought criticsm from party factions who refused to particpate in the inquiry, including the Gerindra Party, the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS), the Democratic Party and the National Awakening Party (PKB).

President, NasDem party, Indonesia Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), Golkar Party, Prosperous Justice Party (PKS), Democratic Party and National Awakening Party (PKB) concerned to the social relationship between the speaker and addressee.

Article III: 'Petty' cases mean trillions in losses: KPK

a. "Given all the luxury attached to the KPK, the fact that it only arrested [officials] with Rp 10 million [in bribes] is funny," lawmaker Masinton Pasaribu said on Saturday.

b. But the KPK has claimed that, regardless of the amount of money seized, the cases could represent huge losses suffered by the country, especially as they involved local budgets and officials.

c. Since August, at least five out of eight arrests made by the KPK involved local leaders, executives and politicians, the latest taking place on Saturday, when investors caught East Java's Batu Mayor Eddy Rumpoko in the act of accepting an alleged bribe.

KPK concerned to the social relationship between the speaker and addressee.

C. Research Findings

Based on the data analysis above the researcher could find that all types of Deixis used in the article of The Jakarta Post dated on 19 Sept 2017. It was found that Person Deixis 42 (26.41%), Place Deixis 9 (05.66%), Time Deixis 15 (09.43%), Discourse Deixis 32 (20.12%) and Social Deixis 61 (38.36%). They were used refer to politics terms because this article showed all about politics.

Types of deixis	Article I	Article II	Article III	Total	The Percentage
Person	18	15	9	42	26.41%
Place	7	1	1	9	5.66%
Time	7	2	6	15	9.43%
Discourse	10	10	12	32	20.12%
Social	21	27	13	61	38.36%
Total	63	55	41	159	100%

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing and investigating the article, the researcher could conclude as follows:

1. all types of Deixis used in the article of The Jakarta Post dated on 19 Sept 2017. It was found that Person Deixis 42 (26.41%), Place Deixis 9 (5.66%), Time Deixis 15 (9.43%), Discourse Deixis 32 (20.12%) and Social Deixis 61 (38.36%).

2. Person deixis were used commonly refer to the speaker and party or even team, because this article informed all about politics where the speaker brings out the name of certain party or team. Place deixis refered to formal location of the party, Time deixis were used to refer to the due time of the important thing occur, discourse deixis commonly were used to continue the next text of the speaker's statement, social deixis were used to clarify the relatives among each other. From the three articles that researcher used in the article of the jakarta post dated on 19 Sept 2017, researcher was found that social deixis were the most dominant utterances and often appears among the four other types of deixis, occurs with the amount 61 (38.36%). They were used refer to politics terms because this article showed all about politics.

B. Suggestion

Related to the conclusion above, it was well suggested to:

1. The students to study deixis because by knowing deixis, they will be able to comprehend the idea of speakers and writers and communicate well in their society.

2. The English teachers to enlarge their knowledge about deixis because by knowing deixis they will be easier to each languages skills in the classroom.

3. The readers to take this thesis as reference when they decide to discuss the same topic for their thesis.

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CLASSIFICATION OF DEIXIS

Types of Deixis :

1. Person Deixis (P)

2. Place Deixis (Pl)

3. Time Deixis (T)

4. Discourse Deixis (D)

5. Social Deixis (S)

Classification of deixis in the first article
KPK checks Setya's health, may seek second opinion

No	Sentences	Types of Deixis				
		P	Pl	T	D	S
1.	House of Representatives Speaker and **Golkar Party** chairman Setya Novanto skipped two major events on **Monday**. Questioning as a suspect in what may be the biggest graft case ever investigated by the Corruption Eradication Commission (**KPK**), and a seminar held by the antigraft body for all **Golkar executives** about			√		√√√

No.	Text					
	anticorruption efforts and integrity in politics.					
2.	Led by prevention division director Pahala Nainggolan, **KPK** officials called on **Golkar** members attending the seminar at the party's headquarters in **West Jakarta** to respect the supremacy of the law and promote clean politics. **Golkar** was the eight party to receive the **KPK**'s seminar.		√			√√√ √
3.	**On the same day**, seasoned politician Setya called in sick and failed to fulfill a second **KPK** summons to question **him** as a suspect, a move activists feared was merely a tactic for time.	√		√		√
4.	**KPK** spokesman Febri Diansyah confirmed **that** Setya's wife had sent a letter informing **her** husband's absence for **Monday's** questioning citing "heart condition."	√		√	√	√
5.	"A team of **KPK** investigators and **doctors** have also checked the suspect's condition in the **hospital**," Febri said, without disclosing **their** findings.	√	√			√√
6.	Febri did reveal **that** the team would present the results in a meeting with **KPK** officials before deciding whether it would be necessary to ask				√	√√

	for a second opinion from the **Indonesia Doctor Asociation (IDI)**.					
7.	**Golkar** politician Nurul Arifin confirmed **that** Setya would undergo a medical examination for **his** heart at the **Premier Hospital in Jatinegara**, **East Jakarta**.	√	√√		√	√
8.	"**He**'s got plaque building up in **his** heart. **He** is now being treated in the ICCU [intensive critical care unit]. **There** is also an irregularity in **his** kidney," Nurul said.	√√√ √			√	
9.	Setya previously skipped a **KPK** summons for questioning on **Sept. 11**, also citing illness. **He** has been named a suspect in the high profile e-ID case, **which** incurred an estimated Rp 2.3 trillion (US$ 175 million) in state losses. **He** allegedly played key roles in a plan to swindle funds earmarked for the project.	√√		√	√	√
10.	Observers have speculated **that** Setya's so-called illness was merely a ploy to buy time and allow the pretrial motion **he** had filed to challenge **his** suspect status, to commence before the **KPK** hands over **his** dossier to the **Jakarta Corruption Court**.	√√√	√		√	√

No.	Sentence	1	2	3	4	5
11.	The **KPK** would not be able to complete the dossier without questioning Setya as a suspect.					√
12.	The first pretrial hearing at the **South Jakarta Distric Court** has been scheduled for **Wednesday**.		√	√		
13.	**However**, Nurul claimed **that** Setya would not able to attend.				√√	
14.	"Given **his** condition, **he** may have to stay in the **hospital** for at least **three days**," **she** said **Monday**.	√√√	√	√√		
15.	**Golkar** secretary-general Idrus Marham dismissed claims **that** Setya was buying time.				√	√
16.	Setya is currently facing calls from fellow **Golkar** politicians to step down from **his** chairmanship through the #*Golkarbersih* (**clean Golkar**) movement, initiated by leading young politician Ahmad Doli Kurnia and the **Golkar Youth Movement Group (GMPG) that he** leads.	√√			√	√√√

Classification of deixis in the second article

House asks to meet Jokowi over KPK's fate.

No	Sentences	P	Pl	T	D	S
1.	The House of Representatives' inquiry team, with its agenda to incriminate the atigraft body, aims to meet with **President** Jokowi to share its findings agaits the body in what might be an unprecedented meeting.					√
2.	The team, tasked with the **Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)**, had field a request with the House's leardership board for a consultation with the **Presidential Palace**. The meeting aims to expose the team's findings before announcing recommendations in a plenary meeting on **Sept. 28**, inquiry team deputy chairman Taufiqulhadi said.		√	√		√
3.	If the palace agrees to meet, **this** would be the first time a House inquiry team would have a consultation with a **president** over controversial matters being discussed by the team.				√	√
4.	"**We** want to elaborate directly to the **president**	√√			√		√√

	how the team has worked, what the purpose was and what **we** have found," Taufiqulhadi of **NasDem party** said on **Monday**.					
5.	**He** argued **that** in expected meeting, the team would bring togather its findings during its 60 day probe, including alleged irregularities members claimed to have found relating to the **KPK**'s performance in eradicating corruption. As many as five suitcases containing administrative documents are ready to be presented, **he** said.	√√			√	√
6.	Under the 2014 **Legislative Institutions (MD3) Law,** there is neither an obligation nor prohibition for an inquiry team to have a consultation with the **president. However**, Article 208 Point 4 stipulates **that** the team's recommendations must be given to the **president** at least seven days **after** the plenary meeting.				√√√	√√√
7.	Amid a growing public outcry against the inquiry team and mounting support for the **KPK**, Jokowi had opted not to intervene in the controversial inquiry, arguing **that** it was part of the House's internal matters. **However**, the				√√√	√√

No.						
	president had asserted **that** the antigraft body, which has been deemed trustworthy by the public, must be protected and not weakened.					
8.	Jokowi will play a pivotal role in determining the fate of the **KPK**, as the **President** has the right to decide whether follow the recommendations or not.					√√
9.	The inquiry team consists of members of six out of seven factions of the ruling coalition, including the two biggest factions in the House, the **Indonesian Democratic Party of Strugle (PDI-P)** and the **Golkar Party.**					√√
10.	Many politicians' name have been mentioned in the investigation launched by the **KPK** into the e-ID graft case, believed to trigger the House's initative setting up the inquiry team.					√
11.	Another deputy chairman of the team. Masinton Pasaribu of the **PDI-P**, said the consultation was expected "to give inputs" for Jokowi in revamping the country's law enforcement system related to anticorruption efforts.					√
12.	"**We**'re sure **that** Jokowi already has a stance. **We** only want to show **him** the facts," Masinton.	√√√			√	

No.	Text					
13.	**He** also said the lawmakers would, again, summon the **KPK** to seek clarification over **their** findings. **He** expected **KPK** commissioners, **who** had expressed disagreement to the inquiry, to come to the hearing, or the team would have to extend its inquiry.	√√√ √				√√
14.	Inquiry team chairman Agun Gunandjar Sudarsa of **Golkar** confirmed the extension plan.					√
15.	"The **KPK** can make changes [to the ongoing process] if it comes to the hearings", Agun said, **who** is also a Commission III lawmaker. "**Their** willingness to meet [the inquiry team] can speed up the process."	√√				√
16.	The team's plan to request an extension to investigate the **KPK**, **however**, has brought criticism from party factions **who** refused to participate in the inquiry, including the **Gerindra Party**, the **Prosperous Justice Party (PKS)**, the **Democratic Party** and the **National Awakening Party (PKB)**.	√			√	√√√ √√
17.	"The **President** will give an answer, whether to accept or reject the meeting once the letter comes," **he** said refusing to give more details.	√				√

Classification of deixis in the third article

'Petty' cases mean trillions in losses: KPK

No	Sentences	P	Pl	T	D	S
1.	The **Corruption Eradication Commission's (KPK)** aggressive move to arrest numerous local leaders and politicians recently garnered praise as **they** had been made amid turbulence caused by internal rifts and political attacks launched by lawmakers.	√				√
2.	Critics, **however,** have belittled the antigraft body's performance in regions, particulary with regards to the amount of money it had seized. Almost all of the recent arrests involved seized cash amounting to less than Rp 1 billion (US$75,000), prompting politicians **who** are against the **KPK** to call the efforts "breaking but terflies using a wheel."	√			√	√
3.	"Given all the luxury attached to the **KPK**, the fact **that** it only arrested [officials] with Rp 10 million [in bribes] is funny," lawmaker Masinton Pasaribu said on **Saturday**.			√	√	√

No.	Sentence					
4.	**But** the **KPK** has claimed **that**, regardless of the amount of money seized, the cases could represent huge losses suffered by the country, especially as **they** involved local budgets and officials.	√			√√	√
5.	Since **August**, at least five out of eight arrests made by the **KPK** involved local leaders, executives and politicians, the latest taking place on **Saturday**, **when** investors caught East Java's Batu Mayor Eddy Rumpoko in the act of accepting an alleged bribe.			√√√		√
6.	Most of the cases involved so called "commitment fees," or illicit payments from contractors to local leaders or councillors to secure projects funded by regional budgets. The **KPK** has indicated **that** such illicit fees amount to at least 10 percent of the total value of the projects in question.				√	√
7.	Filipus and Edi have also been detained in the case. On **Monday**, **KPK** investigators confiscated more evidence from Eddy's house, namely $10,000 in cash and a Toyota Alphard.			√		√
8.	The antigraft body suggested **that** such illicit		√		√	

	practices remain rampant across **Indonesia**.					
9.	"Based on recent cases, corruption in regions could result in losses of up to 40 percent of regional budgets," said **KPK** deputy chairman Alexander Marwata.					√
10.	A study by the **Indonesia Budget Center (IBC)** suggests **that** the budgets of more than 500 regions across the country amounted to more than Rp. 1.1 quadrillion, with almost half the amount allocated to projects.				√	√
11.	Assuming **that** 10 percent of the projects' value was lost to "commitment fees," the country could lose more than Rp 100 trillion of taxpayers' money, siad **IBC** researcher Roy Salam.				√	√
12.	**KPK** deputy chairman Laode Muhammad Syarif said the **KPK's** shock therapy for local officials and politicians.					√√
13.	**KPK** deputy for prevention Pahala Nainggolan blamed such corruption practices on the large amounts of money politicians spend on election campaigns.					√
14.	"**They** need a lot of money to run for a	√√√		√		

	councillor's seat or to become the leader of **their** respective regions. For example, [**they** need money] to secure a nomination from a political party. Corruption is later a way for **them** to pay back **their** sponsors," Pahala told *The Jakarta Post* on **Monday**, calling the "commitment fees" the easiest way to commit corruption, making it rampant across the country.	√√				
15.	**He** added **that** the procurement of goods and services was the corruptors' favorite target, even with the introduction of electronic payment platforms to prevent misconduct.	√			√	
16.	**However**, Pahala said **that** even the electronic systems had loopholes **that** could be manipulated.				√√√	

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