# PERSON, TIME, AND PLACE DEIXIS IN EDITORIAL OF THE JAKARTA POST

## A THESIS

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knowledge of the readers inform role as context, and help the readers to catch the meaning of the deixis.

The data are excerpted from the newspaper *The Jakarta Post*. *The Jakarta Post* has branch in every city. The readers like to read the newspaper, as it has provided various information in English. The readers of *The Jakarta Post* commonly have knowledge about English language. The editor uses deixis in *The Jakarta Post* to share information based on certain topic.

## 1.2    Identification of the Problem

There are three types of deixis found in editorial of *The Jakarta Post*. The writer assumes that the editors of *The Jakarta Post* use type of deixis in editorial of *The Jakarta Post*. Thus, the writer intends to search and analyze two main problems, i.e.:

1. What are the meanings of person, time and place deixis found in editorial of *The Jakarta Post*?

2. What are the factors that influence the writer of *Editorial* of *The Jakarta Post* in applying each type of deixis?

## 1.3    Objective of the Study

This study aims to describe the applied of deixis in the editorial. The researcher wishes to find out how the writer of editorial in *The Jakarta Post* applied deixis. The followings are primary purposes in studying deixis.

apparent differences, Dutch and English demonstratives behave roughly similarly though unidentically. Finally, the researcher puts the findings into context by pulling together evidence from a number of converging sources on the relationship between indicating and describing as alternative modes of reference in the used of distal and proximal demonstratives. it will also lead us to a new understanding of the folk-view on distals and proximals as distinguishing between nearby and faraway objects.

The third journal is "Text as Scene: Discourse Deixis and Bridging Relations" by Marta Recasense, M. Antònia Martí, and Mario Taulé (2007), from Gran Via Corts Catalanes, Universitat de Barcelona. This research presents a new framework, "text as scene", which lays the foundations for the annotation of two coreferential links: discourse deixis and bridging relations. The incorporations of what are called *textual* and *contextual scenes* provide more flexible annotation guidelines, broad type categories are clearly differentiated. Such a framework that is capable in dealing with discourse deixis and bridging relations from a common perspective aims to improve the poor reliability scores obtained by previous annotation schemes, which failed to capture the vague references inherent in both these links. The guidelines presented the complete annotation scheme that is designed to enrich the Spanish CESS-ECE corpus with coreference information, thus building the CESS-Ancora corpus. In this research they have developed the specific framework, "text as scene", on which we base the annotation guidelines for both discourse deixis and bridging relations. The former is annotated as coreferring with a certain *textual scene,* while the later is coded on the basis of a

*contextual scene* activated by the conjunction of two discourse entities. Given the rather vague antecedents that anaphoric expressions interpreted via either of these relations the annotation of both discourse deixis and bridging relations has usually obtained considerably low interannotator agreement. Their annotation scheme is unique in dealing with these two relations from a common framework. In contrast to other annotation schemes, they assume two additional sources for the referent to be interpreted –a textual and a contextual scene–, that allows the broader categories be more flexible in annotation guidelines. Another interesting contributions of our scheme are the consideration of what we call "quasi-pronominal DDs" as discourse deictic together with the inclusion of demonstrative NPs into the range of potential candidates for bridging relations.

Overall, all the related studies above are on person, place, and discourse deixis. They enrich the writer's knowledge about person, place and discourse deixis and other special aspect of deixis. They stand as references for the writer in making a research in the same field. Those studies also provide various methods in analyzing the data which can be used as the basic consideration for the writer to conduct the research. In this research, the writer also focuses only on person, time and place deixis. To make it different with the researches that are mentioned above, the writer analyzes the meaning of editorial and then, he includes the factors of context that may influence the editor to apply person, time, and place deixis in the editorials. Besides, the writer uses different data which is taken from editorial and analyze them by means of different method. This is a strong point of the writer which distinguishes his and theirs.

of possible participant role, so that we can see how, and to what extent, these roles are grammaticalized in different languages (Levinson, 1983). This would mean that person deixis would require separate background knowledge from the issue in context to completely understand an utterance. Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three part division, demonstrated by the pronouns first person ('I'), second person ('you'), and third person ('he', 'she', or 'it') (Yule, 1996).

The categories of person deixis consist of **first person** which are the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, consisting *I, me, my, myself, we, us, our, ours, ourselves.*

For examples:

- *Let's* go to the cinema

- *Let's* go to see you tomorrow

*Let's* points to first person which refers to speaker. Speaker lets addresser go to the cinema. The distinction is not manifested in English directly, but it perhaps indirectly: for the construction from *let us* to *let's* only seems felicitous if the 'us' is understood inclusively, as illustrated below (Fillmore, 1971).

- *We* clean up after ourselves around here.

*We* is the speaker that signifies such general rule as applying to the speaker plus other(s) by means of the first person plural.

*We* point to first person, who is Michelle and I got home because she looked at her wounded knees.

**Second person** is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. It consists of *you, your, yours, yourself, yourselves*. For Example:

- So *you* went with Arran.

*You* points to second person. The speaker tells to addresser who went with Arran.

Sometimes person deixis needs to distinguish speaker from source and addressee from target, for instance;

- *You* are to fasten your seat-belt now

*You* points to second person. She is the speaker or spokesman, but not the source of the instructions and this seems to be encoded in the use of the infinitive form.

**Third person** is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of utterance in question, *he, him, his, himself, she, her, herself, it, its, itself, they, them, their, theirs, themselves*. For examples:

- Would *His* Highness like some coffee?

*His* points to third person. *His* is the humorous purpose when one person, who is very busy in the kitchen, addresses another, who is being very lazy.

- *They* were like this.

*They* points to third person. The speakers show to addresser *they* like studying.

basic ways in referring two objects, by describing, or naming them on the one hand and by locating them on the other (Lyons, 1977). Those examples can deictically be specified relative to the location of participants at the time of speaking coding time, as in:

- It's two hundred yards *away*

- Kabul is four hundred miles west of *here*

The cases are likely those units of measurement, or descriptions of direction and location. There are some pure, place-deictic words notably in English the adverbs *here* and *there* and the demonstrative pronouns *this* and *that*.

The adverbs 'there' and 'here' are often assumed as simple contrasts on a distal dimension, stretching away from the speaker's location, as in:

- Bring *that here* and take *this there*

- How are things *there*?

Those two utterances do not generally mean, 'how are things at some place distant from the speaker', but rather, 'how are things where the addressee is'.

The non-deictic conceptual organization of space includes all those distinction between surfaces, spaces, enclosures, containers, and so on. Moreover these fronts, backs, tops, sides, of objects, not to mention widths, lengths, heights, etc. Thus:

- *This side* of the box

- Jean is standing in front of the house's front end.

If Jean is standing in front of the house, it means that Jean is standing between the house and the speaker. The place deixis is related to the speaker. If Jean is standing in front of the house's front end, it is related to the house.

## 2.3.5 Context

Context is any background knowledge assumed to be shared by the editor and the reader which contributes to reader's interpretation of what editor means by given utterance (Leech, 1983). Context is the point where the reader and the editor share the common conception and comprehension. Understanding the context is important to help the interlocutor (in this research the editor) in recognizing what type of written events or written activity involved. The interpretations of any messages in communication are as follows:

- Context eliminates certain ambiguities or multiple meanings in the message.
- Context indicates the referent of certain type of word called deictic like *this, then*, and other expression at definite meaning such as *I, the man*.

## 2.3.6 Journalistic

Journalistic is a form of writing that is used to inform the news and reviews to the readers (F. Fraser Bond, 1961). Language of journalistic is defined as a language that is used by journalist, redactor, editor, and media managers to

# CHAPTER 3

## THE ANALYSIS OF PERSON, TIME, AND PLACE DEIXIS

## IN THE EDITORIAL OF THE JAKARTA POST

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the words of deixis in the editorials by applying the theory of deixis and context. Then, the writer analyzes the meaning of the deixis based on the situation in editorial to find out the factors that influence the editor in applying the deixis. Next, is to find out the occurrences of the deixis which are presented in form of tables and percentages. There are person, time and place deixis that will be analyzed. The editorials excerpted from the website are also equipped with the dates of publication and title of editorial. There are 12 editorials containing 14 data, dated from April 1 to April 30 2010.

The text of editorials consist of person, time and place deixis, that are printed in bold, and categorized by types of deixis and context. The journalistic are used to help the writer determines the factors that influences the editor in applying each type of deixis. The words of deixis in editorials are analyzed according to theory of Levinson which explains person, time and place deixis, the writer also used the theory of journalistic which is proposed by Bond's.

and makes a complete data. The impact is all asset of tax officials in government will depend on financial intelligent because 16 million registered since January. The incidence of tax compliance depends not only on repressive measures, the cost or chance of taxpayers being caught in tax evasion, but also, voluntary tax compliance. The voluntary tax compliance largely realies the public's perception of the integrity of tax officials, the efficiency of tax administration and the government's credibility in general.

**The Analysis:**

There is one type of deixis that occurs twice; **now (2)** and **now (3)**. The first **now (3)** type refers to the moment when the event happens. There are two settings for time; the first, time when the corruption was revealed to public, in which Gayus Tambunan, a grade III/A civil servant of Directorate General of Taxation is known to have possessed an asset of US$ 2.8 million. Second is the time when the editorial is written. To identify when the corruption case of Gayus Tambunan is unveiled to public, the readers should understand the moment that is used by the editor. The editor uses *time deixis* **now** refer to the time when corruption case is unveiled to public on Wednesday, March 24 2010. While editor Jakarta Post office is published on Tuesday, April 6 2010, the corruption case has occurred one week before publish. Thus, the *time deixis* **now** in this text refers to the time when the corruption case of tax officials' occured in fourth week of March 2010. Based on previous information the *time deixis* which refers to Gayus Tambunan's case happen on Wednesday, March 24 2010.

in the present time until case is finished. Consequently, the *time deixis* **now** in previous information refers to time that one week after that, PPATK will check all assets of tax officials until the investigation of the case is concluded.

*Time deixis* **now (2)** is used by the editor after the corruption case occurs. The application of **now**, explains that the case is still ongoing and PPATK isn't finish yet. In order to indicate the progress of the issue until the current time, the editor uses **now**. The factor of the issue makes the editor assumes that the readers have an interest to read the editorial. When the readers read editorial, they have previously shared a common understanding about the case. That kind of editorial is the issue that had previously happened in public. The evidence of the issue shows that, Gayus' case is still interested to know until current time. The case of Gayus Tambunan is still a hot topic become until recent time.

**Text 3**

**An Unending Battle**

**The Jakarta Post** | Sat, 04/10/2010 9:38 AM | Editorial

However, despite the common belief that the history of corruption is as old as mankind and has eaten deep into the fabric of all societies, it should not prevent **us (4)** to believing that corruption is not unerasable, or at least it is not undeductible.

**Context:**

The editor writes about SBY's administration that has load of duties to destruct the practice of corruption in the country. The government is unable to hide the corruption cases and public seems to lose their leaders who will solve the

corruption problems. The reputation of Indonesia has worsened in the world. The editor shows the condition of Anti-Corruption since 2001. China as an example for corruption cases that imposes maximum punishment for corruptor and disputes the issue that is undergoing in the government. Proponents say thousands of corruption cases in China have been tried and opponents argue maximum punishment in the East Asian country. The editor writes the case of corruption in Indonesia such as the Supreme Court that forms "luxury jail" occupant to a business woman Artalyta Suryani. The Court on humanitarian reasons has resentenced Artalyta to four and a half years in jail, six months shorter than the previous five-year sentence. Artalyta is one of big cases of corruption in which she bribes a senior state prosecutor. The moral of Artalyta is one of serious problems in Indonesia.

**The Analysis:**

In text 3, there is one type of deixis; **us (4).** Us refers to 'objective' that appears in the text. There are two goals for this text; first, the editor wishes to show to the readers that corruption cases like Artalyta could make public feels shamed. Second, the editor tries to make the readers know that wardens have received money from Artalyta so she could have luxurious facilities. In order to know why the wardens received money from Artalyta, the readers have to understand who the people that editor means are. The editor uses *person* deixis **us** which belongs to *first person* that means the editor, readers and public as the target parties of the deixis. Since editor of Jakarta Post shows the people in text are Artalyta's, the President, officials' courts, and the participants. As the result,

*first person deixis* **us** in this text refers to the editor himself, the readers and public.

The editor applies **us** to show people, including the editor him/herself for not to using money to solve problems. The issue reminds all people that corruption is not good. This is supported by the fact that corruption is considered as an extraordinary crime in the world, and no religion tolerates corruption and it is also considered as a major sin. **Us** belongs to 'inclusive we' which refers to the editor and readers. If the editor uses 'them' or 'she' in the text, it will not convey the editor's message to the readers, to tell that corruption gives bad images toward Indonesia. Usually, while reading the editorial, the readers will fetch a message that the case should not happen to public, in general and the readers themselves. The factor which influences the editor in using *first person plural deixis* **us (4)** is to tell the readers, the editor himself and public for not committing in corruption like Artalyta. Moreover the editor encourages and believes that corruption may be banished from our country.

**Text 4**

**City Amnesia on Bird Flu**

**The Jakarta Post** | Sat, 04/10/2010 9:40 AM | Editorial

What **we (5)** have to do is to make the regulation applicable and enforceable – but not revise it.

**Context:**

The editor writes about Indonesia, currently facing bird flu – an epidemic killed 135 people nationwide since 2003. The danger is surely not over because the cities started to lose the bird flu alert meanwhile the flu is still spreading widely. Even some city councilors has expressed their desire to revise the bird flu consideration since 2007 to respond the protest by the chicken business to the city toward administration's plan to remove all chicken slaughterhouses from residential areas. The editor shows that Jakarta has been the country's worst-stricken city by bird flu with 37 fatalities. The most recent cases of bird flu were found in January 2010 – one in Jakarta and another in a neighborhood cities especially Bekasi. The consideration is aimed to prohibit people from raising chicken in their backyards, because it can cause sanitation problems in a crowded city. Under the consideration, all chicken slaughterhouses have to be relocated from residential areas.

**The Analysis:**

There is one type of deixis; **we (5)**. We refers to the goal of editor that appears in text. There are two purposes; first, city councilors and city legislative council have to make regulation toward chicken slaughterhouses area in Jakarta. Second, the editor tries to make the readers understands the difficulties that will be faced by chicken slaughterhouses, if they are moved to another areas. To know what are the city councilors and city legislative council do toward the regulation of chicken slaughter, the readers must have information about what are the

**Uncovering Corruption Money**
**The Jakarta Post** | Mon, 04/12/2010 10:12 AM | Editorial

**We (6)** believe in the high credibility of the PPATK reports because its legal and financial experts file only those cases with strong indications of money laundering.

**Context:**

The editor writes about the uncovering corruption money. Indonesia can fall into destruction because of corruption cases. The editor writes the latest case to point the continuous feeble enforcement of the 2002 Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Law because its implementing agency, the financial intelligence unit (PPATK) has no law-enforcement mandate to eradicate corruption case. The examples of corruption case is US$3.08 million money-laundering case by junior tax auditor Gayus Tambunan's that involves police, public prosecutors and judge. The editor writes that 99.99 % money flows to Indonesian official's bank account came from corruption money. The highest monthly salaries of civil servants in the country do not exceed Rp.65 million ($6,500). PPATK's reports the suspicious transactions through bank accounts of civil servants, especially those in prone positions to corruption.

**The Analysis:**

In the text above, there is one type of deixis **we (6)**. We refers to the aim of editor which happens in text. There are two goals; first, to make Indonesian public believe that PPATK will report the corruption case of officials' tax.

**Context:**

The editor writes about the National Police who has been disgraced by several corrupt officials. Comr. Gen. Susno Duadji is one of the persons who know the corruption within the National Police, and he is called as whistle-blower. The editor shows the journey of Susno Duadji, suspended from the National Police after the KPK affair, and raises supporter for him from the public. Susno tries to reveal two cases of police officials who committed corruption. The editor writes that Susno Duadji wants to go to Singapore from Soekarno-Hatta International Airport. Suddenly some officials from the National Police seized him and he was not allowed to depart to Singapore.

**The Analysis:**

In the text 6, there is one type of deixis **we (7)**. **We** refers to the purpose of editor which appears in the text. There are two goals; the first, it refers to the condition of the National Police, that Susno Duadji is also suspected to commit in corruption, to prove that the National Police has problems indeed. The second is to recognize what the National Police do with Susno Duadji and the readers must have the background knowledge about what the editor means are. The editor uses *first person* **we** that belongs to *first person plural*, in particular to "inclusive we" refers to "the editor and the readers". Since the editor is aimed to make the readers decide to whom they should believe, after several national police's officials are alleged to commit corruption, the national police have to solve the case. Hence,

*first person plural deixis* **we** in this text refers to the readers, all people and the editor himself.

**We** is the type of *person deixis* which belongs to the *first person plural deixis*, in particular to 'inclusive we', and it shows the relations between 'the editor and the readers'. The editorial is directed to public, the readers and the editor him/herself and they have to know, to whom they should ask for help. The police is the security agent for public, but after the corruption allegations outbreaks, where would public seek for security. Although the national police corp is ashamed by the allegation to have received bribe or corruption, public should maintain its belief in the police. The editor applies question mark to ask the public, the readers and the editor him/herself who the public can trust. Then, editor is a part of society too; surely s/he will needs help from the police someday, that's why *first person plural deixis* is applied in text. The editor uses **we** to share the message of text, when the readers read the editorial, they will know the purpose of the editor.

**Text 7**

**Unnecessary Brutality**
The Jakarta Post | Fri, 04/16/2010 10:02 AM | Editorial

**We (8)** need better ways to settle such land disputes.

**Context:**

The editor writes about the tragedy in Koja, Tanjung Priok, North Jakarta and PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Pelindo) II where the society in Koja claimed as

Head of Public Order Agency should not be arrogant when protecting an area and our President should urge the public not to solve problem by means of violence. As a result *first person plural deixis* **we** in this text refers to the readers, all public and editor himself/herself.

*Person deixis* **we** demonstrated in the text belongs to *first person plural deixis*, in particular 'inclusive we' which shows the relations between 'the editor and the readers'. The aim of editor in using **we** to refer to the society (public, the readers, and editor him/herself) who have to solve the problem together. The topic of editorial has to be up-to-date, so the readers can understand what the editor means. The violence is a kind of topic which the editor assumes that the readers comprehend the message. The editor uses **we** for both the readers and the editor, who needs to finds out the solution for Koja and Public Order Agency case. Indonesian people usually solve problem by using violence; in reality it is not good. The images of Indonesian people become worst due to the violence. As the editor includes to society, s/he applies **we** in the text.

## Text 8

**The Filthy, Rich Tax Officials**
The Jakarta Post | Mon, 04/19/2010 10:11 AM | Editorial

She hoped this new policy would fill a loophole in tracking down corrupt officials, notably at the Taxation Directorate General, as it is **now (9)** the officials, not the police nor public prosecutors, who must prove the legitimacy of their wealth.

**Context:**

The editor writes about Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati who makes new policy to check tax payment records, bank accounts and assets balance sheets of senior officials at her ministry, their spouses and children in light of verifying their wealth against their civil servant salaries. The new policy is used to deny the corruption that reoccurs in the country. The editor shows that 4,500 tax officials have to report their asset to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) annually. The best way for Mulyani is to set up a special team of auditors that she trusts at the Finance Ministry's inspectorate general to monitor and verify the bank accounts of tax officials against their asset balance sheets and their actual wealth.

**The Analysis:**

In the text above, there is one type of deixis; **now (9). Now** refers to time when the moment happens. There are two settings of the time; the first is time when corruption case is alleged and committed by tax Gayus Tambunan at the end of March 2010. The second is moment when editorial office is written. To know when new policy will be started by Finance Minister Sri Mulyani, the readers need to have information about when the case happens before the editor of The Jakarta Post use it. The editor uses *time deixis* **now** refers to the time when corruption case appear to public on Wednesday, March 24 2010. Since the time is started one week after the disclosure of corruption case within the Directorate general of taxation, Finance Minister Sri Mulyani makes a new policy to scan all

assets of taxation officials. So the *time deixis* **now** in this text refers to Thursday, April 15 2010 after corruption case happen.

*Time deixis* is applied by the editor to the time when the new policy is scanning all assets, while the corruption case is still occurring. Editorial is a kind of information which is up-to-date every time to the readers. If the editorial is not up-to-date surely the issue shall not be included in the editorial. Until the present day the corruption case is still a hot topic. That is the reason why the editor uses **now**; corruption proceeding is still in progress until the cases is done and closed. When the editorial is written by the editor, the readers usually know the case beforehand. The editor uses *time deixis* which makes the event a hot topic for readers.

### Text 9

**Upholding Fairness**
The Jakarta Post | Wed, 04/21/2010 9:49 AM | Editorial

The ball is **now (10)** in the hands of the Attorney General's Office (AGO); whether it will file for a review against the verdict, and subsequently whether the Jakarta High Court and possibly Supreme Court will examine the lower court's legal grounds in handing out the verdict.

**Context:**

The editor writes about District Court in South Jakarta when two Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) executives i.e. Bibit Samad Rianto and Chandra M. Hamzah have to be acquitted (released of all charges). The corruption makes public disappointed with officials' government. Both Bibit and

Chandra won the public's support and became the symbols of Indonesia's united front against uncontrollable corruption. The editor writes question; is it the right thing for court to conclude the verdict, or is it right for public to support Bibit and Chandra? South Jakarta District Court has done the right thing in issuing the pre-trial verdict. South Jakarta District Attorney's Office had issued a letter on December 1, 2009, ordering a halt to prosecute of Bibit and Chandra. The campaign of public also urges the South Jakarta District Court to release them, because the allegation of corruption is unacceptable.

**The Analysis:**

In the text 9, there is one type of deixis; **now (10). Now** refers to moment when the action happens. There are two setting for time; the first, the time when the end of March 2010 that two Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) executives, namely Bibit Samad Rianto and Chandra M. Hamzah are released on corruption charges for receiving bribe from Anggoro Widjoyo. The second is time when editorial is written. To indentify when AGO continued KPK case until ended, the readers need to have background knowledge about the time when the case appears before the editor of Jakarta post uses it. The editor uses *time deixis* **now** to the time when corruption case reveled to public on forth week of March 2010. Since the editor is showing the time that AGO will continue the case of Bibit and Chandra, the case is still running until the present time. Thus the *time deixis* **now** in the text refers to time Monday, November 30 2009.

The editor uses *time deixis* **now** after the case of KPK which occurs at the writing time. **Now** is applied by the editor because the case is still ongoing. The words of editorial have to be economical in order to avoid the readers to get bored upon reading. When the editor explains deixis which uses complete time, it is not economical as it consists of 4 words, compared to 1 word of deixis; and the editorial would then become a news headline. Meanwhile, editorial is a kind of information which up-to-date to readers, that is why editor uses *time deixis*. The reason the editor chooses the editorial is that the issue is still ongoing, and the evidence of KPK's case still in progress. The editor believes when the readers read the editorial, they have common knowledge about the case, because the case happened before the editor writes the editorial. **Now** occurs until the case is closed.

**Text 10**

**Incentives for the Earth**
The Jakarta Post | Thu, 04/22/2010 8:35 AM | Editorial

Awareness is much better **now (11)** as evident from various events organized to promote green technology, green development and even the green economy.

But **now (12)**, with improved income and widespread consumerism, as promoted by our media – especially television – even people living in remote areas now imitate the lifestyle of people in the city.

**Context:**

The editor writes about the United State of America that has been celebrating Earth Day for 40 years, and the earth haven't improve yet; others even say it is worsening. At least public awareness about the importance of saving the

blue planet is much better than 40 years ago, including in Indonesia. It is better to organize and promote green technology, green development and even the green economy. Indonesia will see a global geothermal conference and a green CEO (Chief Executive Officer) summit, both in Bali. The government of Indonesia is also aware on the issue. The editor writes that President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has even set a national target to reduce green-house gas emissions by 26 percent by 2020. Awareness does not necessarily create a greener lifestyle and public policy, at least not yet. The editor shows that every time Indonesia celebrates Earth Day, the problem will remain. Earth Day 2010 should provide a platform for the government to advance its climate policy by providing the right incentives for the economy. Earth Day 2010 should also serve as a reminder for public especially corporations and individuals about the importance of saving the earth.

**The Analysis:**

There is one type of deixis that occurs twice; **now (11)** and **now (12). Now (11)** refers to time when the moment happens. There are two setting for time; the first is the time when Earth Day celebration, commemorated at every April 22. The second is time when the editorial is written. To know the time when the Earth Day will be commemorated and concluded the campaign till the end of the world and society also responsible to reduce the heating of world, the readers need to have basic information about when the moment happen before the editor of Jakarta post used it. The editor uses *time deixis* **now** refers to the time when of

'Save the Earth' from public in the world until present time and how to save the earth. Meanwhile the editor is showing that the time the Ministry of Environment should act more to people in small villages, the moment is still running until the case end. So, the *time deixis* **now** in this text refers to time Earth Day, Thursday, April 22 2010.

The editor applies *time deixis* **now** at the time the Earth Day is celebrated. The editorial has to be up-to-date, because when it is not up-to-date it can't happen at the time writing. All content of news cannot be used as an editorial because only hot issues can be excerpted in editorial. The evidence of the issue is global warming. The world shouts to all Earthans to ask them to reduce the Earth's heating. Then, readers can obtain a message of *time deixis* that all people have to protect the Earth. **Now** is written by editor in order to ask the readers to aware and to keep the Earth until the end of the world. Therefore, the factor of **setting** stands as the possible factor which influences the used of this time deixis.

Then, **now (12)** refers to the time when the event happens. There are two settings for time; the first, the time one day after Earth Day that some remote areas; people tend to imitate the urban lifestyle and become ignorant on how to save the earth. The second is the time when the editorial office is written. On the way to know when Ministry of Environment promote program 'Save the Earth', the readers need to have information about when the Earth Day is celebrated and the editor of Jakarta post uses it. The editor uses *time deixis* **now** to refer to the time when people at small village imitate the urban habit. Since the editor Jakarta

Post office is written midnight before published on Thursday, April 22 2010, the time the Ministry of Environment promote to 'Save the Earth' and people at small area do not heat the world by burning the garbage. The program is still running the time until the habit of small village is finished too. As a result the *time deixis* **now** in this text refers to time after Earth Day celebrated which April, 22 2010 until the world end.

Now is a type of deixis which belongs to *time deixis*, it shows the day after the Earth Day is celebrated. The editor uses **now** in order to lead the public to protect the Earth until present time. The Earth Day is still up-to-date; because it shows the evidence that the public still perform many damages to the surroundings. If editor does not apply *time deixis* in the text, surely the public will not get the message to preserve environment. The editorial has to be a current issue which readers must have had common knowledge about. Although the editor uses *time deixis* to in the text, the problem remains until ongoing.

**Text 11**

**Tapping Geothermal Energy**
The Jakarta Post | Tue, 04/27/2010 9:02 AM | Editorial

The main challenge **now (13)** is to educate regional administrations and help build institutional capacity regarding geothermal as a major source of clean, renewable energy because under the 2003 Geothermal Law they are the "owners" of geothermal resources and are thus supposed to be responsible for awarding concession agreements under tender.

**Context:**

The editor writes about five-day World Geothermal Congress in Bali begin in Monday April, 26 2010 is surely a good opportunity for Indonesia to attract investment to tap its huge geothermal power under the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and other environmental initiatives oriented toward reducing green house gas emissions. Geothermal energy is considered as one of the best alternative sources of clean energy to diversify Indonesia's energy mix, which still relies mainly on fossil fuels. The editor shows the condition about the fact that the country is home to an estimated 28,000 megawatts (MW) in extractable geothermal power, equivalent to 12 billion barrels of oil. The government has significantly improved the regulatory framework for geothermal development. Most important of the new rules is a recent regulation that caps the price of geothermal energy about 9.7 US cents per kilowatt per hour. The editor is showing that the pricing factor is crucial in geothermal development, due to the heavy up-front investment it requires, depends mainly on long-term price security and sales contracts.

**The Analysis:**

In the text above, there is one type of deixis; **now (13).** Now refers to time when the moment happens. There are two settings for the time; the first, the time of World Geothermal Congress the event when the President is still making plan to reduce emission. The second is time when editorial office is written. To know when investors create Indonesia as a gas emission-free country, the readers need

to understand about when the plan happen before the editor of Jakarta post uses it. The editor uses *time deixis* **now** refers to the time when plan of gas emission-free reduce is invited by the investor. Since editor Jakarta Post office is published before the day of publish, and the time plan of the President and his cabinet to invite investor and the plan still running present time until case is finished. Thus, the *time deixis* **now** in this text refers to time one day after the congress happen on Monday April, 26 2010.

The editor shows *time deixis* **now** because of the congress takes place four days after editorial is published until the time writing. Inviting the investor is up-to-date because it does not show the development. The editorial chooses the topic based on the issue that happens at the present time. The evidence is regional administrator do not help to build institutional capacity regarding geothermal as a major source of clean energy. The editor uses **now** to show the plan still occurs until the challenge is finished. Next, the editor views that the cabinet is still on the plan rather than the action.

**Text 12**

**Following the Crowd?**
The Jakarta Post | Thu, 04/29/2010 9:19 AM | Editorial

So frequent have cases of mob violence been lately — we could be excused for assuming they are part and parcel of daily life **here (14)** — that the torching of a resort complex belonging to a Christian educational organization in the Puncak area, Bogor, on Tuesday nearly missed the attention of national media.

**Context:**

The editor writes about the violence that happens in a resort complex belongs to a Christian educational organization in the Puncak area, Bogor, on Tuesday, April 27 2010 that nearly missed the attention of national media. The editor shows the police, in its capacity as the sole provider of domestic security, was responsible for the absence or belated presence at the time when riots broke out, other elements of the nation should also be held accountable for allowing the development of a fertile environment for such violent acts and mob rule. The building permit holder, BPK Penabur, claimed they had obtained a building permission earlier this year; the mob, who claimed to be members of Puncak Route Muslim Community, said the resort complex project had deviated from requirements stipulated in the building license issued.

**The Analysis:**

In the text 12, there is one type of deixis; **here (14). Here** refers to place where the setting was taken. There were two settings for place; the first, place where violence of resort complex that belongs to a Christian education institution. The second is place where editorial office is located. To recognize where violence happens, the readers need to have basic information about where the editorial of Jakarta Post office is. The editor uses *place deixis* **here** that belongs to "proximal" deixis which means, the editorial office is close to violence in a nearby area; Jabodetabek. As Jakarta Post office is located in Jakarta, the violence was happened in Bogor. Based on previous information, the writer finds out that the

violence case was held in *Desa* Cibeureum, *Kecamatan* Cisarua, Bogor, Jawa Barat. Therefore place deixis **here** in this text refers to one area Jabodetabek.

The office of The Jakarta Post is in Jakarta that Indonesian people read the editorial that the reader have common knowledge. When The Jakarta Post editorial is read, the editor believes that readers have had basic information. The reason why the editor uses the topic in the editorial is to show that the violence case in a Christian-belong resort that has recurred many times. The evidence is, one of the violence in Christian's complex. The uses of **here** more economical since the original address consists of seven words, compared to only one word of deixis. Place deixis **here** belongs to *proximal* which means the editor is close (in terms of location) to the meeting; or psychological; or physical feelings is near. Jakarta is the capital city, the government creates wider areas in which areas surrounding to Jakarta are included and called "Jabodetabek" (Jakarta-Bogor-Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi). The editor assumes the location still belongs to one area.

According to the table below, the occurrence shows the number of deixis that are applied in text. There are several ways that are used by the editor, and there are dominant ways applied by the editor through the text. The occurrence of person, time and place deixis appear in text. The first way is time deixis that occurs seven times (7). The second is person deixis that occurs five times (5), and the third is place deixis with an occurrence of two (2).

**Table 1. The Occurrence and Percentage of Person, Time and Place Deixis in**

**Editorial of** *the Jakarta Post*

| No | Type of Deixis | Occurrence | Percentage |
|----|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Person Deixis | 5 | 36% |
| 2 | Time Deixis | 7 | 50% |
| 3 | Place Deixis | 2 | 14% |
| | Total | 14 | 100% |

# CHAPTER 4
## CONCLUSION

After analyzing 14 data in 12 editorials, the writer finds five (5) person deixis, seven (7) time deixis and two (2) place deixis in *the Jakarta Post*. Based on the analysis, the time deixis **now** are involved in all editorials.

As previously mentioned, the writer finds 5 person deixis, i.e. **us** and **we**. The meaning of *first person deixis* **us** in the text refers to the editor himself, the readers and public. Then, the factor that influences the editor in using *first person plural deixis* is not be involved in all issues written in editorial.

As for the meaning of *person deixis* **we** that belongs to *first person plural*, in particular to **inclusive we** in the data, it refers to the readers, the editor himself and all people. The factor that makes the editor in using **inclusive we** is that the editor wishes to take all the three parties to be included in the issue, as all the three parties shall somehow be influenced – both directly and indirectly.

Related to the analysis in chapter 3, the time deixis **now** is involved in all editorials. The meaning of **now** in the editorials refers to *time deixis,* which means that the cases are actual; in other words, up-to-date. As for the factor that influences their occurrences is that the mentioned case in the data is still in progress; grammatically it is still in the scope of present tense.

The last deixis is the place deixis. Among the analyzing data, it occurred twice. The meaning of **here** in the editorial refers to the place of occurrence of the

issue as explained in the editorial. At the same time, **here** is used by the editor to refer to the similar place of occurrence with his/her location; the events described in the editorial occurred at the same place with where the editor resides. The place deixis **here** belongs to "proximal" deixis that means, the editorial office is "close to the meeting location" or they are in the same city.

Meanwhile, the factor that bases the application of place deixis is that instead of using complete address of the occurrence of the issues, it is much more practical to refer the place as "here" rather than the complete address; in one of the data, the address consists of ten words. In short, efficiency of word usage is the factor that is mainly considered by the editor.

In conclusion, the writer discovers that context of the data is influential in finding out the meaning of deixis and afterwards, the writer can mention the factors that influence the editor to use the deixis.

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