

Pragmatics Study on Deixis Analysis in Expository Text by Students EFL Secondary School

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Abstract

This study attempts to identify the varieties of deixis (according to Levinson's deixis theory) employed and the major deixis types used by EFL secondary school students in expository texts. This study used qualitative research as a method and used a documentary technique for the analysis. The analysis's conclusion demonstrates that Students in EFL secondary schools use every sort of deixis in writing expository text. The deixis that is mostly used is discourse deixis, which is 158 times, the second is followed by person deixis with 150 times, time deixis with 14 times, place deixis with 10 times, and the lowest is social deixis which is only 6 times. According to the findings of this study, discourse deixis becomes the predominant type used in the expository texts. This result implies that the dominant deixis employed varies depending on the type of text.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Deixis, Expository Text

Abstrak

Studi ini mencoba untuk mengidentifikasi jenis deixis (berdasarkan teori Levinson) yang digunakan dan jenis deixis utama yang digunakan oleh siswa sekolah menengah EFL dalam teks ekspositori. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif sebagai metode dan menggunakan teknik dokumenter untuk analisisnya. Kesimpulan analisis menunjukkan bahwa Siswa di sekolah menengah EFL menggunakan setiap jenis deiksis dalam menulis teks ekspositori. Deiksis yang paling banyak digunakan adalah deiksis wacana sebanyak 158 kali, disusul deiksis orang sebanyak 150 kali, deiksis waktu sebanyak 14 kali, deiksis tempat sebanyak 10 kali, dan yang terendah adalah deiksis sosial sebanyak 6 kali. Menurut temuan penelitian ini, deiksis wacana menjadi tipe dominan yang digunakan dalam teks ekspositori. Hasil ini menyiratkan bahwa deiksis dominan yang digunakan bervariasi tergantung pada jenis teks.

Kata kunci: Pragmatik, Deiksis, Teks Ekspositori

Introduction

English as an international language has an important role in the current era, especially for the learners. According to Brown, while studying English as a foreign language, learners must master four skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing (Sitinjak, 2019). Writing, as one of the English skills, can not be overlooked in its significance in improving students' knowledge, while writing, students also attempt to utilize English orally. According to Pratiwi (2016) states writing can be enjoyable if students grasp vocabulary, grammar, punctuation, and idioms. In addition, learners must also use acceptable language and follow the proper structure or linguistic form.

When talking about language, there is an important role that also includes part of the language itself, namely linguistics, which acts as a science that dissects a language from the most basic to the most complex. One of the studies that is part of linguistics is pragmatics. Pragmatics represents a connection between a language context and its structure, which entails analyzing the context's meaning (Febriza in Purba, 2014). In terms of pragmatics, we learn deixis. Deixis is a part of pragmatics that studies the appointment of something through words or utterance. Sasmita & Hardiah (2018) states that deixis also is one of study of utterances and meanings statements in prologues, dialogues, and speeches. According to Setiakawanti & Susanti (2019), learning deixis during learning English is important, especially for the learners as a second language, because some people have difficulty understanding the speaker's meaning, mastering deixis will make it simpler to communicate utilizing context.

What Levinson (2008) said, deixis is concerned with how language encodes or grammaticalized characteristics of the context of utterance or speech event, and hence with how utterance interpretation is based on comprehension of that context of utterance (Ulla, 2020). Based on the Ainiyah & Ariani (2019) said that deixis focuses on analyzing words, phrases, and/or sentences that connect to some individual, location, time, context of social, and communication. It is focused on how many various aspects of the context of the statement or word are encoded as well as how language structures relate to the context in which they are used.

Levinson (2008) states that there are five different types of deixis: person, place, time, discourse, and social. The first type is person deixis. According to Parmawati (2020), person deixis is concerned with identifying the person through the pronoun, as the initial personal deixis. According to Budiarta et al (2021), the first person can refer to both the speaker and the listener. Second and third-person deixis refers to one or more addresses that refer to other than the speaker. Second type is place deixis. According to Nasution et al. (2018), place deixis reveals the position of some distances between the speaker and also the listener. According to Ainiyah and Ariani (2019) the language form of location deixis is the adverb such as here and there, as well as the demonstrative pronouns such as that, this, those, these, and so on. The third type is time deixis. According to Purba & Sihite (2014), time deixis is closely related to the time's adverb, where it is the kind of time perspective depending on the action that occurred and was created. Examples of time deixis such as now, in the morning, at this time, today, last night, this week, and so on. Next is discourse deixis. Saputri (2016) states that discourse

deixis has its own character if it is contained in a text. It is such an expression that is used to designate a specific discourse that includes speech also that aims as a sign, or how it connects to the previous sentence/utterance. The example words of discourse deixis are therefore, but, still, however, in conclusion, so, after all, besides, and etc. The last is social deixis. Levinson (2008) in Putri (2015) said that social deixis shows how social levels and communicators communicate community connections by language. According to Salamah et al (2021) social deixis is defined as a language structure component associated with social aspects of persons inside the conversation event. For examples the director, mr. president, teacher, parents, and etc.

Related to the discussion above, the writers want to know and find more about what varieties of deixis (Levinson's deixis theory) employed and the major (predominant) deixis types used in expository text. Based on the Kraemer et al (2012), expository text is a sort of text that explains and reports on current issues in the world. Expository texts are popular among academics, students, and the general public (Dewi, 2012). Expository text often contains three components. First is thesis, it tells about who is involved in this issue and what the writer thinks. Next is arguments, which describes the writer's reasons in support of or against the thesis. Last is repetition or conclusion, describes how the writer draws a conclusion to the issues (Priyana et al in Elita, 2017).

The writers are also curious about the results later whether the dominant type of deixis will be the same as previous studies or have different results, especially with different text mediums, which later this research also can be used as a new study that examines the use of deixis in expository texts. The several studies that related to these deixes in the EFL context have been conducted. First, Sitinjak in 2019 conducted a study aimed at analyzing recount text, investigating that the predominant deixis used in recount text is person deixis with 229 times, this is due to a recount text usually uses pronouns and its easy to connect to person deixis. Raputri in 2021 conducted a study aimed at analyzing narrative text, investigating that predominantly used in the narrative text is person deixis with 52 times, this is because in this narrative text it explains more or retells events that have happened, and this makes the use of pronouns more often used. Putri in 2015 conducted a study aimed at analyzing English songs, investigating that the predominant deixis that is used in the lyric of the songs is person deixis with 41 times. Abdulameer in 2019 conducted a study that aims to identify the deixis in the religious text, investigating the predominant deixis that is used in the religious text is person deixis with 219 times. The last one is from Niswa in 2021 conducted a study that aims to identify the deixis in the short story, investigating that the predominant deixis used is person deixis with 212 times, it because the use of pronouns is more often used in that short story. Most of the previous studies above used the same theory, and had the same results as well, namely person deixis being the most predominant used.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that the importance of understanding deixis such as the use of pronouns, adverbs of place, use of time conditions, use of articles, etc very has to be understood by high school students, this is because in writing an essay the use of grammar or language features are a very important element to note. In this study, the writers intend to investigate or analyze deixis in expository texts. The writers

decided to use expository texts as a medium because when the writer was conducting teaching practice at one of the public schools in Malang, expository text was one of the mandatory materials taught in 11th grade in accordance with the applicable English syllabus and curriculum. So, the writers want to compare with other texts on the types of deixis used.

Methods

The method used for this study was qualitative research. According to Hamilton and Finley (2019), in general, qualitative research refers to a group of research methods that provide results without the use of quantitative measurement or statistical analysis. This study used the documentary technique which refers to the analysis of data through reading, evaluating, and analyzing by identification and classification in order to acquire the necessary information for the research. The writers identified the deixis in this study using Levinson's theory categorization.

The writers analyze the expository texts that have been made by the students conducted in one of the public schools in Malang. The participants of this study are 30 students of XI Bahasa. They were given an assignment to make an expository essay at the worksheet provided about the phenomenon surrounding issues. First, they make a title about the issue that they want to write about, then they make an outline that includes a thesis, arguments, and reiteration. Then, they must develop the outline into a complete essay.

For the data analysis, first, the writers read and evaluate the students' essays by using a guideboard and some specific criteria such as a minimum essay of at least 3 paragraphs containing thesis, arguments, and reiteration. Grammar and language features in the expository text also become the criteria used to judge the students' essays. The scores are given between A, B+, B, and C. The authors limited their selection to 20 texts that received grades A, B+, and B. The essays that received a grade of C were not examined since they did not meet the established standards. These 20 texts then were analyzed and identified the deixis form from the text, next the deixis words will be arranged in a table according to the type of deixis, and last, the writers draw the conclusion in a chart and paragraph.

Finding and Discussion

This section discusses the results of the study. After the writer did the data analysis, the researcher found several words that contain deixis which is used in the expository text that has been made by the students EFL secondary school. The writers analyzed 20 expository texts from each student's essay and identify every type of deixis in the text that has been made by the student's EFL secondary school and following the table will show the total number of deixis. The results are found using the theory from Levinson (2008) which states that there are five types of deixis. In the 20 expository texts that the students made, almost all types of deixis appear.

The quality and proportion of deixis usage in 20 expository texts that have been made by the students of EFL secondary school are shown in the chart and table below.

Person deixis is used 150 words with 44,3% percent, place deixis is used 10 words with 2,95% percent, time deixis is used 14 words with 4,14% percent, discourse deixis is used 158 words with 46,7% percent, and the last one is social deixis is used 6 words with 1,77% percent.

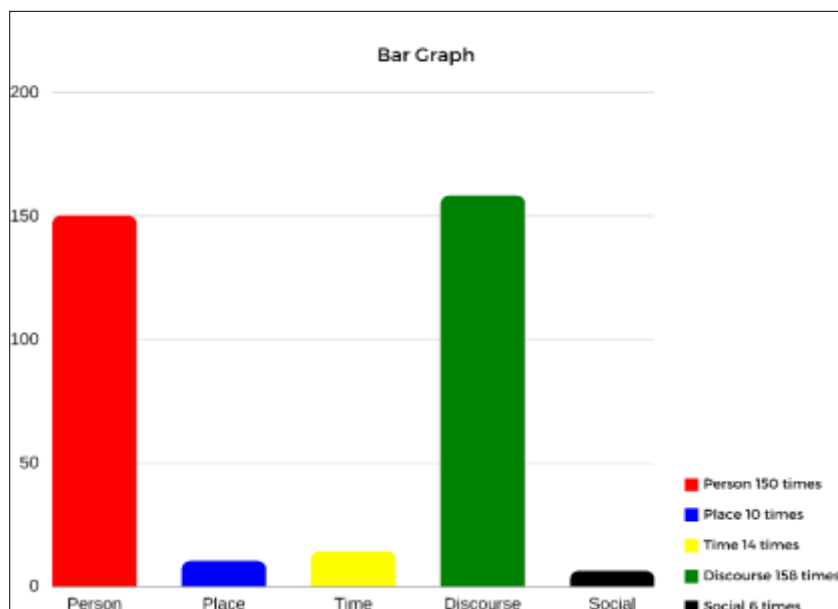


Figure 1: Chart of deixis results for each types.

The following table columns are adjusted according to the title and the number of deixis types of each text:

Table 1. The total number of deixis types represented by the 20 texts.

No	Title	Person	Place	Time	Discourse	Social	Total
1.	How are handphones allowed in school nowadays?	9 words	0 word	1 word	3 words	1 word	14 words
2.	Should students wear a unifroms?	7 words	1 word	0 word	9 words	1 word	18 words
3.	Bullying should be stopped in school	2 words	0 word	0 word	8 words	0 words	10 words
4.	The effects of full day school for students	4 words	0 word	0 word	3 words	0 words	7 words
5.	Why zoo should be banned?	14 words	1 word	2 words	15 words	1 word	33 words
6.	The negative effects by letting children under 17 work	8 words	0 word	0 word	7 words	0 words	15 words
7.	The problem of full day school	18 words	0 word	3 words	10 words	0 word	31 words
8.	Is full day school really necessary?	3 words	0 word	3 words	6 words	0 words	12 words
9.	Handphone be allowed in school	6 words	3 words	1 word	7 words	1 word	18 words

10.	Does full day school makes students stress?	5 words	0 word	2 words	8 words	1 word	16 words
11.	The effects of allowing handphone to school	7 words	0 word	1 word	8 words	1 word	17 words
12.	What are the impacts of bullying?	8 words	0 word	0 word	9 words	0 word	17 words
13.	Uniform is identify for the students	6 words	0 word	0 word	4 words	0 word	10 words
14.	The dangerous of bullying for mentally	7 words	2 words	0 word	13 words	0 word	22 words
15.	The negative effects of smoking in public	10 words	0 word	0 word	7 words	0 word	17 words
16.	Don't smoke in public places!	10 words	0 word	0 word	11 words	0 word	21 words
17.	Smoking in public places. What are the effects?	7 words	0 word	0 word	9 words	0 word	16 words
18.	What happens if we smoke in public places?	10 words	1 word	0 word	10 words	0 word	21 words
19.	The uniform look: why should it be worn in school?	3 words	1 word	1 word	7 words	0 word	12 words
20.	Zoo for animals conservation	6 words	1 word	0 word	4 words	0 word	11 words
TOTAL NUMBER		150 words	10 words	14 words	158 words	6 words	338 words
PERCENTAGE		44,3%	2,95%	4,14%	46,7%	1,77%	100%

The data description of the data in this study was discovered in the form of words and phrases that contained the deixis. Person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis are examples of deixis included in the 20 expository texts.

The first type is person deixis which is found 150 times. All texts analyzed contain person deixis. From the analysis, most of the words that contain person deixis are pronouns such as *I, you, it, they, we, them, their, your, our, us, etc.* There are several sentences that include person deixis:

“we don't agree with the zoo ban”.

“they are also more likely to have mental problems”.

“it's a very serious problem for our social environment”.

The word "we" in the sentence refers to a first-person plural personal pronoun because it refers to the speaker's utterance. For the word "they" in the second sentence refers to a third-person type of person deixis, and the word "our" in the last sentence refers to possessive determiner because it refers to noun to express possession or belonging.

Next is place deixis. The words of place deixis that writers found on the texts mostly such as *here, there, and this*. Word of "this" which appears very frequently. In 20 texts of expository, only 10 times the word containing place deixis in the texts. Some of the texts that are made do not contain place deixis, out of 20 texts only 7 texts contain place deixis.

Place deixis is the second type after social deixis that rarely appears, this happens because in expository text, the writer rarely uses the adverb of place or particular place and the genre of expository texts is not suitable for using place deixis as well, hence only a few words containing place deixis appear in the texts.

Actually, the aim of place deixis is to identify the position relative in a speech occurrence. Place deixis reveals the position of some distances between the speaker and also the listener. The several examples' sentences of place deixis are:

“there are a lot of active smokers who smoke cigarettes in this public place”.

“students who witness bullying in school have a greater tendency to feel anxiety when in there”.

“the animals there (in the zoo) are treated unlike what we see”.

The words “this” and “there” in the sentences above indicates place deixis because it shows an adverb of place or particular place, because the sentence refers to a place. The first sentence refers to the public places, the second one refers to school, and the third one refers to the zoo.

Next is time deixis. The words of time deixis in the texts just found 14 times. The words that including time deixis mostly are *in the morning, nowadays, at this time, today, for hour, etc.* The use of this time condition is closely related to the time's adverb, where it is the kind of time perspective depending on the action that occurred and was created, and point out that there are several texts where the use of time deixis is not found.

Time deixis is not widely used in expository text because the writers rarely use time conditions for their essay writing since they have to adjust to the topic they were carrying. The several sentences that include time deixis are:

“uniforms eliminate the need to decide what to wear to school, which can take up a large portion of time in the morning”.

“Mobile phones are a very popular means nowdays”.

“At this time, there are many types of games”.

The words of “in the morning, nowadays, at this time” in the sentence above indicates of time deixis because it shows the conditions of time at a certain time. All the sentences above refer to present tense tenses. In fact, time deixis is adjusted with the tenses as well.

Next is discourse deixis. This type of deixis has its own character if it is contained in a text. After analyzing the texts, the writers found 158 times of discourse deixis and this becomes the predominant deixis used in expository texts and from the 20 texts analyzed, all texts contain discourse deixis.

The words of discourse deixis that mostly appears are *therefore, but, that, this, it, in conclusion, etc.* These are such an expression that is used to designate a specific discourse that includes speech also that aims as a sign, or how it connects to the previous sentence/utterance. Several sentences that include discourse deixis are:

“therefore this must be dealt with as soon as possible to avoid bad things that might happen”.

“local residentd have not been able to find a solution to reduce this problem, but they have many ways to prevent environmental damage by planting more crops”.

“in conclusion, the addition of school days is not really necessary”.

The words of “therefore, but, in conclusion” in the sentences above indicate discourse deixis because these words explain or connect the previous sentences or utterances. Therefore, it includes part of the deixis discourse.

The last is social deixis. This deixis shows how social levels and communicators communicate community connections by language. The sentence of social deixis has components that reflect, develop, or are impacted by some participant facts or the social context of the speech acts are of value.

From the analyzed, the writers only found 6 times. The writer only found the social deixis words in six texts, and this is proof that social deixis is the type that is rarely used in expository texts. The social deixis words that appear are *the parents, the teacher, and the director*. Several sentences that include social deixis are:

“the assignments by the teacher are also too many for students”.

“director of international programs at PETA explains that zoos are prisons for the animals”.

“Some parents think playing some games are wasting time”.

The words “the teacher, director, parents” in the sentences indicate social deixis because it shows how social levels and someone’s communicate community connections by the language. The word of “the teacher” refers to someone who has higher in social than the students at school.

Meanwhile, for the word "director" refers to someone who has a higher position in a company. Also the word "parents" refers to someone who is respected in the family scope.

The social deixis is very rarely used because in expository texts, the genre that is displayed is an author's opinion about the surrounding phenomena that are happening, and this makes social deixis quite rarely used.

In the findings above, as many as 20 expository texts were analyzed by the writers to determine what types of deixis were used and what types of deixis that dominantly used in the text, it can be said that all types of deixis were used in the several texts, they are the type that described by the theory of Levinson (2008), person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. However, from the findings, the writers reveal that discourse deixis becomes the most dominant type of deixis used in expository text with 158 words, followed by person deixis for 150 words.

Discourse deixis becomes the predominant type because in expository text, there are lots of words that re-explain or connects to the previous statement/utterances and

person deixis becomes the second predominant because in expository text the use of pronouns is also very often used. Discourse deixis and person deixis have a very thin difference in findings. In this case, it is proven that Abdulameer et al (2019) said the context of a situation is essential in interpreting words and expressions, including all types of deixis since it gives crucial information about the expressions that occur.

On the other hand, it can also be seen that in expository text, the type of deixis that is rarely used is social deixis. The writer only found 6 words from social deixis. Because in this type of text, expository text, the use of social deixis is not suitable enough to be used, so there is little use of social deixis in expository text. Even, according to Raputri (2021) states that each type of deixis has its certain purpose in the occurrences. As a result, the employment of those is dependent on the type of written text itself. Not all of the deixis kinds are employed or used in such texts all of the time, this also must pay attention to the topic, purpose, and situation. In the study that the writers did, expository text proved that every different type of text has a different type of dominant deixis.

Conclusion

Based on the study's findings, the conclusion of this study can be concluded that 20 expository texts were analyzed, all types of deixis by Levinson were used. The expository text shows that five types of deixis which are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis are used. Discourse deixis becomes the most predominant used, because a words that includes discourse deixis has connected to previous utterances/sentences and this is called an antecedent.

Followed by person deixis being the second predominant type of deixis used, this is because expository texts also often use pronouns. Judging from the type of text used, expository text, most of the content of the essays that were made contains many paragraphs of arguments and explanations. In fact, differences in text affect the type of deixis that is predominantly used, and in this case, also, the use of the medium for analyzing such as different types of text and others will affect the style and results of the communication as well, this must pay attention to the topic, purpose, and situation (Sari, 2015).

The writers through this research reveal that in expository text, the dominant type of deixis used is discourse deixis. From this study also, the writers also suggest to readers, especially students majoring in the English department, to be able to learn more about deixis. It's also recommended for other writers do further research on deixis used in other text types.

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