

OSTENSIVE EXPRESSION ON COVID-19 NEWS IN THE JAKARTA POST

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ABSTRACT

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

Keywords: *Deixis, Reference, Covid-19 news.*

INTRODUCTION

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

Deictic word or deixis was one part of the study in pragmatics that studies about appointment of something by language (Setiakawanti, 2018). Deixis was important to learn especially for English students who learn English as a foreign language because usually some people have difficulties to understand the intention of the speaker or writer. Deixis is like reference by means of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the usually extra linguistic context of the utterances, such as who is speaking, the time and place of speaking, the gesture of the

speaker, or the current location in the discourse (Eragbe, 2015).

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

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

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

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

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

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

LITERATURE REVIEW

Deixis

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

Levinson (1983) says that deixis concern the way in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterances of speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. Deixis is not as simple as it seems. Deixis show the important meaning which is expressed by the writer to help the reader to understand the text. It meant that it would be better if the reader understand deixis to discover the meaning in a text. Moreover, sometimes the readers read some discourses of the text to get the real sense of words or phrases because some words in a language cannot be interpreted directly.

Deixis are a grammatical device in many languages categorized as person and tense (Eragbe, 2015). The person deixis refer to the

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

Reference

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

A: my uncle is coming home from USA on Sunday. He is due in. B: how long has he been away for or has just been away?

A: oh no, they lived in USA, he was married to my mother's sister. Well, she has been dead for a number of years now.

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

identify the purposes of communication.

The Jakarta Post Newspaper

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

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

The Jakarta Post also features an online edition and a weekend magazine supplement called J+. The newspaper is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, The Jakarta Post has won several awards and

been described as being "Indonesia's leading English-language daily". The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News Network.

Conceptual Framework

The Jakarta Post, as written language about news, uses journalistic language. Journalistic language is one variety of language which has typical properties which are brief, solid, simple, fluent, clear, straightforward and interesting. These properties must be fulfilled by journalistic language, considering the work of journalists would be read by almost all levels of society that have not the same level of understanding and knowledge. Therefore, journalistic language must be easily understood, and have the ability in conveying information to the readers quickly, effectively and communicatively. The use of deictic words is one the way to convey the news effectively since the deictic words show the important meaning which is expressed by the writer to help the reader to understand the text.

Deictic word or deixis is one part of the study in pragmatics that studies about appointment of something by language. Deixis is important to learn especially for English students who learn English as a foreign language because usually some people have difficulties to understand the intention of the speaker or writer. Deixis is a term for the one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means pointing via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this pointing is called a deictic expression. When someone notices a strange object and asked, What is that?, He/She is using a deictic expression that to indicate something in the immediated context. Deictic expressions are also sometimes

called indexicals. They are among the first forms to be spoken by very young children and can be used to indicate people via person deixis (me, you) or location via spatial deixis (here, there) or time via temporal deixis (now, then). All these expressions depend, for their interpretation, on the speaker and hearer sharing the same context.

There are five types of deixis namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Person deixis is divided into three types namely first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis. First person deixis is reference that refers to the speaker, or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. The first person deixis are the singular pronoun: I, my, mine, myself, and me or the plural pronoun: we, us, ourselves, our and ours. The second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, for example: you, yourself, your, yours, yourselves. Third person deixis is the encoding of a reference to person and entities which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. The third person also possible to have deictic pronouns. Define and specific pronouns: this, that, these, or those. Indefinite and specific pronoun: somebody, something, who, what. Indefinite and non-specific pronouns: someone, something, nobody, nothing.

METHOD

In this study, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative method. It meant that the research was based on the characteristics of phenomena and the data analyzed using the description not numbers. The research were done by seeking

and observing the materials then continue to the researcher's own analysis in order to obtain the required data. The researcher collected the data from the source of data, reading it, mark the deictic expressions found in the articles, put them in the documentary sheet, classify the types, analyze the expressions, analyze the reasons and draw the conclusions.

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

RESULT

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

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

The data of this research consisted of 146 sentences which obtained from the articles of Jakarta Post news about Covid-19. The

details can be seen in Appendix 2. The data were reduced in order to answer the formulation of the problems in this research, those were, the types of deixis and the types of references used by the deixis.

Person Deixis

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

Data 2; Article 1

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

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

Data 18; Article 2

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

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

Data 20; Article 2

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

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

Data 51; Article 4

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

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

Data 82; Article 9

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

The word ‘I’ in Data 82; Article 9 was categorized as the first person deixis because the sentences was belong to the speaker who was asked by the reporter to deliver his statement toward the topic about migrant workers who suffered from the virus. The word ‘I’ referred to Nurudhin, a draftsman from India who was quarantined in the Gulf Emirate of Dubai. The deixis was categorized as cataphoric reference

because the explanation of pronoun 'I' was written next. The word 'I' was known as the preceding expression which later specified in the post antecedent, Nurudhin, the migrant worker who was treated in Dubai.

Place Deixis

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

Data 55; Article 4

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

The word 'there' in the sentence above was categorized as place deixis. The word 'there' refer to a place or location where the suspected patient was infected by the virus. The word 'there' refer to a city in China, Shanghai. So, the deixis was categorized as anaphoric reference because the word 'there' was known as the subsequent or the second expression. The specific information of 'there' can be seen in the previous sentence, especially on the word 'Shanghai' which was known as the initial expression. Anaphor was known as a phenomenon of repetition of an entity by the speaker or writer which showed back to that entity.

Data 91; Article 9

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

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

Time Deixis

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

Data 1; Article 1

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

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

and the detail of information can be seen in date when the article published which was written in the beginning of the article.

Data 13; Article 2

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

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

Data 33; Article 3

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

The word 'Wednesday' in the sentence above was categorized as time deixis because it referred to the time when the President Jokowi called the government officials on. The word 'Wednesday' above still needed specific information to describe the time. In order to find the information, the date of the article publishment was necessary. The article above was published on Thursday, March 5 2020. So, it can

be assumed that the word 'Wednesday' referred to one day before. It was March 4 2020. Therefore, the deixis was categorized as anaphoric reference since the specific information about the time, 'Wednesday', was stated at the previous line, exactly under the title of the article.

Data 43; Article 4

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

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

Data 56; Article 5

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

Based on the sentence above, it can be seen that the word 'Friday' was the time deixis. It was used to describe the time when the Health Ministry made the announcement of the two new Covid-19 cases. The word 'Friday' was still needed to be

specified. By looking at the date of the article publication, it was known that the word 'Friday' was a day before the article published. So, the announcement was made on Friday, March 6 2020. The specific information can be seen in the beginning of the article. Therefore, the deixis was categorized as anaphoric reference.

Discourse Deixis

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

Data 3; Article 1

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

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

because the reference was the subsequent expression.

Data 8; Article 1

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

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

Data 22; Article 2

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

The word 'but' in the sentence above was categorized as discourse deixis because it pointed to the additional information of those who had contact with coronavirus-positive people even though they showed no symptoms. Therefore, the deixis in the sentence above was categorized as cataphoric reference because the specific information was explained in the sentence of 'those having had contact with coronavirus-positive people even though they show no symptoms'.

Data 35; Article 3

"The Finance Ministry would also accelerate the disbursement of tax refunds to improve manufacturers'

cash flows so that they could buy the raw materials for their factories”.

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

Data 73; Article 7

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

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

Social Deixis

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

Data 129; Article 2

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

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

Data 131; Article 3

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

The word ‘Finance Minister’ was categorized as social deixis since it described the social status or the role of the speaker in the country of Indonesia. The deixis in the sentence above was categorized as cataphoric reference because the word ‘Finance Minister’ known as the preceding expression, while the name of the minister, Sri Mulyani Indrawati, was the post-antecedent because it was later expression.

Data 133; Article 5

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

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

Data 136; Article 2

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

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

Data 142; Article 9

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

It can be seen from the sentence above that the word 'Foreign Minister' was the social

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

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

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

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

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

anaphoric references and social deixis used only cataphoric references.

DISCUSSION

After having analysis the data, there are some important points to be discussed in this research. The use of deixis cannot be avoided in journalistic language, especially in news writing. When one of government officials announcing the strategies in handling the virus outbreak by saying "We will do the best for the people". He/She is using deictic expression. The word 'We' is the deixis, the person deixis. There are many other examples of deixis used in The Jakarta Post articles about Covid-19 news, at least there are five types of deixis used in the articles. They are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Person deixis is used to refer to the speaker/addressee/the third person, time deixis is used to point the time, place deixis is used to specify the location, discourse deixis is used to point some portion of the discourse and social deixis is used to point the social status or familiarity of the participants (Levinson, 1983). The findings in this research are in line with the result obtained by Wahyudi (2014) who also found that there are five types of deictic words in The Jakarta Post editorial. The deixis are personal deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

The deixis on Covid-19 news in The Jakarta Post cannot be separated from the use of reference. There are two types of reference namely anaphora and cataphora. Anaphoric reference is looking back in the text for reader interpretation. In addition, anaphoric reference designates the reader or listener

backwards to the entity, process or situation mentioned earlier. While, cataphoric reference is defined as a reference which has not been introduced earlier in the sentence (Yule, 2006). The findings of this research showed that person deixis, place deixis and discourse deixis used anaphoric and cataphoric references which meant there were some deixis categorized as anaphoric and there were some belonged to cataphoric. Meanwhile, time deixis used only anaphoric references and social deixis used only cataphoric references. Understanding the deixis and the references are important especially in reading journalistic text such as The Jakarta Post articles about Covid-19 news. The readers would not get the different or wrong perception about the information stated in a text if they had a clear understanding about deixis and references (Panggabean, 2018).

CONCLUSION

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

1. Covid-19 news in The Jakarta Post used deixis in delivering the messages to the reader. There are five types of deixis used in The Jakarta Post articles about Covid-19 news. They are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.
2. The use of reference cannot be separated from deixis found in Covid-19 news of The Jakarta Post newspaper. Person deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis used anaphoric and cataphoric reference. While, time deixis used anaphoric reference and social deixis used cataphoric reference.

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