

Person Deixis in Debat Calon Presiden-Wakil Presiden 2019 Tahap I

Hetty Catur Ellyawati

Faculty of Information Technology and Communication, Semarang University

catur@usm.ac.id

Abstract. Person deixis is a way to point someone through pronoun, but in special cases, it can indicate some meaning. The writer uses deixis analysis to show how the candidates in Debat Presiden dan Wakil Presiden 2019 Tahap I use deixis to convey their goal to gain more voters. The data is taken from <https://tirto.id/transkrip-lengkap-debat-perdana-pilpres-2019> which contents debates Tahap I in six segment, but using purposive random sampling, the writer only take three segments as sample. From the data analysis, it can be seen that both parties, Jokowi & Maruf and Prabowo & Sandi share the same technique to express their utterance in the Debate. They mostly used *Kita* as the pronoun deixis to denote themselves and Indonesian people, then pronoun *Saya*, to refer to the first speaker in which is represented for the most part by Jokowi and Prabowo.

Keywords: *Personal deixis, debat presiden*

1. Introduction

According to Oxford dictionary, debate is a formal discussion on a particular matter in a public meeting or legislative assembly in which opposing argument are put forward and which usually ends with a vote. In Indonesian President Election 2019, Debate Calon Presiden dan Wakil Presiden is held five times in which the first part is divided into six segments. The candidates of presidential dan vice election will try their best to promote themselves to the public by stating their programs, answering every question and arguing the questions with the best answers and explanations. The writer wanted to analyse the content of Debate *Calon Presiden dan Wakil Presiden Tahap I* because it is interesting to know how every candidate addresses some parties or points himself in that debate.

The choices of addresses used by the candidates to point themselves or other parties are called person deixis (Yule, 1996)¹. In person deixis, it operates on three part division by the pronouns for first person (I), second person (you) and third person (he, she, or it). The use of the pronouns in the debate can help the candidates to construct their image or positive identity in which it is favorable to them to appear more eligible. Putri and Kurniawan (2015)² wrote that the candidate uses pronouns to create a good effect on the audience, to highlight the achievement, to shorten the distance with the audience and, to deny or distance the candidate from the responsibility for specific political action.

2. Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative method to analyse the use of person deixis in Debat Calon Presiden dan Presiden Tahap I 2019.

¹ Yule, George. (1996). *Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press

² Putri, Anggarani Nanda and Kurniawan, Eri. (2015). *Person Deixis in USA Presidential Campaign Speeches*.



However, a simple calculation also did as quantitative method to analyse each type of person deixis and the presentage.

For data collection, the researcher took from Tirto.id³ with the title of transcription for *Transkrip lengkap Debat Capres-Cawapres Pilpres 2019 pada segmen satu antara dua kandidat Jokowi-Maruf dan Prabowo Sandiaga*. From 6 segments, The writers only took 3 segments uses purposive random sampling as data sample. For detail, please see tabel 1 below:

Table 1. List of Debate of Calon Presiden dan Wakil Presiden 2019 Tahap I

Urutan	Segment	Judul Segment	Label
Jokowi & Maruf	1	Visi Misi	1
Prabowo & Sandi			2
Jokowi & Maruf	2	Keajaiban	3
Prabowo & Sandi			4
Jokowi & Maruf	3	Keajaiban	5
Prabowo & Sandi			6
Jokowi & Maruf	4	Keajaiban	7
Prabowo & Sandi			8
Jokowi & Maruf	5	Keajaiban	9
Prabowo & Sandi			10
Jokowi & Maruf	6	Keajaiban	11
Prabowo & Sandi			12
Jokowi & Maruf	7	Keajaiban	13
Prabowo & Sandi			14
Jokowi & Maruf	8	Keajaiban	15
Prabowo & Sandi			16
Jokowi & Maruf	9	Keajaiban	17
Prabowo & Sandi			18
Jokowi & Maruf	10	Keajaiban	19
Prabowo & Sandi			20

Finding and Discussion

Below we can see the detail analysis of each type of person deixis used by both parties, those are Jokowi & Maruf and Prabowo Presiden Tahap I which is held in Januari 2019.

Table 2 below shows the frequency and percentages of each type of person deixis in Jokowi & Maruf utterances, while table 3 is for Prabowo and Sandi deixis in Jokowi & Maruf utterances, while table 3 is for Prabowo and Sandi.

Table 2. Frequency and percentages of each type of person deixis in Jokowi & Ma'ruf utterances

Pronouns	Segment 1	Segment 2	Segment 3	Total
<i>Saya</i>	5 (38%)	10 (30%)	13 (45%)	28
<i>Kami</i>	4 (31%)	2 (6%)	3 (10%)	9
<i>Kita</i>	4 (31%)	21 (64%)	13 (45%)	38
Total	13 (100%)	33 (100%)	29 (100%)	75

From table 2, we can see that the highest total pronouns that Jokowi and Maruf used is *Kita* while the second is *saya*.

The use of pronoun *Saya* in segment 1, as first person, is the most used by Jokowi & Maruf because in this stage, every candidate should state and explane his vision and mision, which is represented by Jokowi as the first candidate pair. The example of the usage, we can see in 1a and 1b, below:

13) *Ya saya kira, terus masalahnya yang saya lihat, saya pelajari dari banyak negara, adalah tadi walaupun ada tuh, jangan ada macam-macam yang disebut untuk kinerja. Tapi tetap ada ketakutan para birokrat akan masa depan mereka. Jadi di situlah terjadi sikap ragu-ragu, dan sikap tidak kuat mendapat godaan, tawaran-tawaran dari swasta untuk bertindak di luar kepentingan rakyat, kepentingan umum.*

Kami in data 3) stated by Jokowi clearly refers to himself and Maruf on declaring

³ <https://tirto.id/transkrip-lengkap-debat-perdana-pilpres-2019-segmen-satu-deEY>

their statement about Legal Certainty in their point of view. Then the use of *Kami* changed into *Kita* when the case runs into regulations which exist in Indonesia. Jokowi changed the use of *Kami* into *Kita* to denote to the audience and also Prabowo, his opponent, that the regulations they were talking about belong to them and Indonesian people. The second *Kita* in data 3) indicates that what Jokowi will do on those regulations is not only what he and his partner want but also what all the people of Indonesia even Prabowo want to do to make Indonesian regulations better and to avoid overlap. While in data 5) word *Kita* refers to Jokowi, his administration at the first term as president of Indonesia and Indonesian people. He explained about Human right that should not be opposed to human right. So when there is a suspected of corruption who is arrested by the police, it is not about human right violation but it is about an attempt to secure the evident. The same reference of *Kita* also happens in data 9) when Jokowi talked about Disability right. In that utterance, Jokowi spoke on behalf of President of Indonesia who is fully supported by Indonesia people who already did some good deed to disabled people. By using the reference of *Kita*, Jokowi wanted to mention that his achievement for disability is also Indonesian people work. That it is not only his but also Indonesia so it can be a positive image for him and this image can gain more voters.

Table 3. Frequency and percentages of each type of person deixis in Prabowo & Sandi utterances

Pronouns	Segment 1	Segment 2	Segment 3	Total
Saya	5 (17%)	14 (29%)	22 (39%)	41
Kami	8 (27%)	14 (29%)	4 (7%)	26
Kita	13 (43%)	14 (29%)	27 (47%)	54
Dia	4 (13%)	1 (2%)	4 (7%)	9
Mereka	-	5 (11%)	-	5
Total	30 (100%)	48 (100%)	57 (100%)	135

In table 3, we can see that the frequency share the same result with table 2, it means there is a same pattern of pronouns usage, that the highest percentage is on the use of *Kita*, for about 54 frequencies then the second is on *Saya*, 41 times. The difference is on the third party pronouns in which There is a use of *Dia* in table 3 and *Mereka* that is not used in the data of Jokowi & Maruf utterances. Here are the detail analysis.

14a) *Berkali-kali saya sampaikan di ruang publik. Akar masalahnya adalah bahwa penghasilan para pegawai negeri, para birokrat-birokrat itu kurang. Tidak realistis. Kalau saya memimpin pemerintahan, saya akan perbaiki kualitas hidup semua birokrat dengan realistis. Kemudian bertanya, uangnya dari mana? Saya akan tingkatkan tax ratio yang sekarang berada di 10 persen, bahkan lebih rendah. Saya akan kembalikan ke minimal ke minimal 16 persen tax ratio. Berarti Kita akan dapat mungkin minimal 60 miliar dolar AS lebih. Dengan demikian saya akan perbaiki gaji-gaji semua pejabat, birokrat, dan semua pegawai negeri. Saya kira dengan Kita tingkatkan gajinya dengan signifikan, perbaiki kualitas hidup, jamin kebutuhan-kebutuhan dia. Kalau dia masih korupsi, ya Kita harus tindak sekeras-kerasnya. Ya kalau perlu Kita contoh tindakan-tindakan drastis negara-negara lain. Kita taruh di mana, mungkin di pulau yang terpencil. Suruh tambang pasir terus-menerus mungkin. Jadi Kita perbaiki penghasilannya. Itu yang Kita perlukan. Tidak masuk akal, pejabat begitu penting penghasilannya sedikit. Tetapi sesudah itu Kita awasi dengan ketat, dengan segala senjata, instrumen, perangkat yang Kita miliki. Inspektorat, pengawasan-pengawas. Tadi saya sebut kejaksaan, polisi, KPK. Kami akan perkuat KPK. Kami akan bikin KPK di daerah-daerah, di provinsi-provinsi. Kami akan tambah*

anggaran KPK. KPK harus menjadi penegak antikorupsi di Republik Indonesia ini.

14b) *Jadi kalau **Kami** menilai bahwa perlu ada langkah-langkah yang lebih praktis, konkret, dan segera. Sebagai contoh bagaimana bisa **seorang gubernur** gajinya hanya Rp 8 juta. Kemudian **dia** mengelola provinsi, umpamanya Jawa Tengah, yang lebih besar dari Malaysia, dengan APBD yang begitu besar.*

18) *Jadi waktu **saya** masih muda, **saya** spesialisasinya adalah di bidang antiteror. **Saya** yang bentuk, bersama dengan Pak Luhut Panjaitan, pasukan antiteror yang pertama. Jadi **saya** mengerti, **saya** paham. Masalahnya adalah, karena pengalaman **saya** itu, **saya** mengetahui bahwa seringkali terorisme ini adalah dikirim dari negara lain. Dan sering juga dibuat nyamar. Seolah-olah teroris itu dari orang Islam, padahal itu sebetulnya **dia** itu bukan dikendalikan oleh orang yang mungkin juga bukan orang Islam. Mungkin juga orang asing, ataupun bekerja untuk orang asing. **Saya** mengerti benar-benar.*

Data 14) is taken when Prabowo was asked about how to overcome Corruption in bureaucracy. He used pronoun *Saya* to denote to himself when saying his statement. The use of *Saya* instead of *Kami* is to confirm that he is truly think

the way it is about the case. That the real thought of Prabowo so that it will become a positive side of him that can attract voters to choose him as the next president. Then he changed *Saya* into *Kami* when it is about the good deed that he and his party will do for Indonesia if he is chosen as the next president. While *Kita* for Prabowo & Sandi is representation of them and Indonesian people.

The use of *Kita* indicates that Prabowo & Sandi thoughts were encouraged and supported by Indonesian people. To beat corruption, Prabowo wanted to take a very firm action, he also wanted to raise the official salary to the highest amount for it is the sole reason for corruption. Meanwhile, to denote to special reference, Prabowo used *Dia* when it refers to third person in single form, and *mereka* when it indicates plurals, for example in data 14) is when he mentioned about raising official salary. To refer to the official, Prabowo said *Dia*. It also happened in data 18), the case is about radicalism and terrorism, when Prabowo denoted to the terrorist, he used the pronoun of *Dia* as third party. This kind of pronoun is not used by Jokowi & Maruf. For Jokowi & Maruf, to mention the third party, they used mention that corresponds to the word, for example in data 13) that Jokowi mention *para birokrat* for Corruption in bureaucracy case and *tersangka* in data 5) when he talked about Human right.

3. Conclusion

After analysing the data, it can be concluded that to get more voters when explaining the programs and answering questions in Debate Calon President dan Wakil Presiden Tahap I, both parties, Jokowi & Maruf and Prabowo & Sandi share the same technique, in which they use pronoun *Kita* to gain more positive image that the programs they are carrying out is not only for their interest but also for the sake of Indonesian people. While in the *Saya* usage, the speakers wanted to emphasize that both candidate pairs have genuine thoughts to make a good deed and do some progress for Indonesia.

References

- Beard, A. (2000). *The Language of Politics*. London, England: Routledge.
- Cruse, A. (2000). *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press.
- Cutting, Joan. (2002). *iPragmatics and Discourse: A resource Book for Routledge*.
- Encyclopedia of Linguistics*, 2 vols., ed. Philipp Strazny. New York: Fitzroy Dearborn, 2005.
- Kamus Bahasa Indonesia Online*. <https://kbbi.web.id/Kita>, Februari 2019.
- Putri, Anggarani Nanda, Kurnia, Eri. (2015). *Person Deixis in USA Presidential Campaign Speeches*. *English Review: Journal of English Education*. 3(2), 190-200.
- Tirto Adi. (2019). <https://tirto.id/transkrip-lengkap-debat-perdana-pilpres-2019-segmen-satu-deEY>, 18 Februari 2019.
- Yule, George. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press.