Analysis Deixis In Communications On Whatsapp Chats Between Student And Lecturers Of Masters' English Education Lampung University

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Abstract-
The purpose of this study was to describe the form and meaning of deixis through WhatsApp chat between lecturers and the writer as student Master Degree of English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Lampung. The research data is in the form of words that contain types of deixis, namely person deixis, place, time, discourse, and social deixis. The source of the data was obtained from communication on WhatsApp chat between lecturers and writer as a student of the Language and Literature Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Lampung. The data were analysed in 3 stages, namely: reading, understanding, and writing the conversations using buffer tables, classifying, and analysing the data based on form and meaning in communication via WhatsApp chat between lecturers and the writer this research as the student Master's Degree of English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Lampung. The result in this research showed that there were 14 data types of person deixis, 9 data of place deixis, 14 data of time deixis, 6 data of discourse deixis, and 15 data of social deixis. The conclusion from the finding showed that the types deixis prevalently used by the lecturers and the student is social deixis utilized the most interaction in communication via WhatsApp Chat.
Key words: *Deixis, Cmmunication, WhatsApp Chat*

I. INTRODUCTION

Communication is an activity of transferring information from one place, person, or group to another. Also, communication is the act simply about understanding between two or more parties in communication. In addition, communication happens not only in face-to-face conversations, but also when you read or write text messages, online chatting, or E-mail. In line with this, Williams (1962) in his book on the title "communications", he said that new ways of passing ideas, information, attitudes from person to person, it's also called the communication.

In every communication, we as the human must be able to organize our ideas in our minds, then convey it clearly in the form of words that is easy to understand. This is to avoid misunderstandings between speakers and interlocutors. Besides, we are supposed to know the context and topic in order to be able to follow up in a discussion, especially if we are involved in a serious situation such as in a meeting. Thus, context is something related to do with Pragmatics.

In this regard, Pragmatics is the study of meaning conveyed by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader). Pragmatics is also related to the meaning conveyed through communication, which is contained in the languages spoken. Communication carried out by a person is based on the context that occurs, based on the speaker and the speech partner, the time and place where the communication occurs. According to Yule (1996), Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic that examines the intent of the speaker or the purpose of what is said by the speaker. It means that, Pragmatics deals with the relationship between linguistics form and their user. For that to happen, the speakers (or writers) must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations when they try to communicate (Ramasari, 2021).

Among these fields, one study of pragmatics namely deixis is attracted to be investigated in this research. Deixis is the most important pragmatic study to facilitate communication. In the study of pragmatics, it certainly involves the interpretation of what people mean in a certain context and how that context is said (Yule, 1996). Additionally, deixis is defined as technical term for one of the most basic things we do with utterances (Yule, 1996; 2010). Peoples need to understand what to include, in order to produce effective their utterances. Cruse (2001:239) states that deixis signifies different things to different people. When we are having conversation or discussion with our friends, the topics always change. One person might have different idea at the same time we

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are talking about something else. In relation to this, a word is said to be a deixis if the reference is moving or changing depending on the time and place (Rosmawaty, 2013:58). As mentioned by Ogeyik (2007:12) deixis expression helps readers or listeners to visualize or imagine the fictional situations that are in conversational texts. It means that, the reader or listeners can capture where and when the story takes place; who see events; who talks and to whom he/she is talking, and the like.

Deixis is classified into five types: person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis. Person deixis deals with the correct identification of the grammatical persons used to refer to speaker and addressee and concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered (Levinson, 1983:62). First, it is in form of first-person deixis (I, me, myself, my), second person deixis (you, your, yours, yourself, we, our, us, ourself) or third person deixis (he, him, his, himself, she, her, herself, they, their, them, themselves). Second, time deixis is an expression in relation to point to certain period when the utterances produced by the speaker. The deictic items that use reference can only be determined in relation to the time of the utterance in which they occur. Such as: This / last / next Monday / week / month / year, now, then, ago, later, soon, before, yesterday, today, tomorrow. Tenses also belong to time deixis, as the time line is divided into three domains: present, past, and future.

Third, place deixis is to inform the location of something discussed. The words indicating place deixis is in two forms. They can come up in the form of adverb (here, there) and demonstrative pronouns (this and that). The terms CT (coding time), RT (referential time), proximal and distal are also used in place deixis.

Next, discourse deixis is deictic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to the speaker's current location in the discourse, such as above, below, last, previous, proceeding, next or following (usually used in texts) and this, that, there, next, last (usually used in utterances). Sometimes, discourse deixis is compared to anaphora, but actually they both are different.

The last, social deixis does not deal with three main components (person, place and time) of the coordinate system of subjective orientation, but they show how different social rankings and the participants of communication utter relationships within society via language. Briefly, it is rather to refer to the level of relationship between people than to information.

Moreover, in this study will discuss in detail about analysis deixis in WhatsApp chatting between the student and the lecturers of masters' degree English education University of Lampung. As well as knowing what type of deixis dominates in the statement. This indirectly also increases understanding of words or phrases that contain deixis meanings.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Deixis

Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. According to Yule (1996), the focus of pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Chaer (2010) stated that, deixis is the relationship between words used in speech acts with word referents that are not fixed or can change and move. From Greek, deixis (pronounced 'day-icksis') is a term that describes 'pointing' through language. Deixis is the phenomena in which some linguistic statements are systematically dependent on context for their interpretation (Levinson, 1983). This deixis means that it is pointing through language. A deictic expression is any linguistic form used to accomplish this 'pointing' (Yule, 1996). When you observe an unusual object and ask, "What is it?" you are using a deictic term ('it') to signify something in the current context. This is also in line with what Kushartanti (2009) said that deixis is a way of referring to something that is closely related to the speaker's context.

Types of Deixis

Types of deixis is supported by Brown and Levinson (1987) defining the deixis into five types, they are: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis.
a)   Person Deixis

It clearly operates on a basic three elements, exemplified by pronouns for first person (I), second person (You) and third person (she, he, it). Person deixis involves the speaker (I) and the addressee (You). In conversation, each person constantly changes from being Ito being you. The choice of one of these forms instead of another, because of the surrounding social circumstances is sometimes described as social deixis.
b)   Place Deixis

Place or space deixis refers to the specification of locations relative to anchorage in the speech event. The importance of location specification in general can be gauged from the fact that there seem to be two basic ways of referring to objects - by describing or naming them on the one hand and by locating them on the other.
c)   Time Deixis

Time deixis can also be called as temporal deixis. Temporal deixis functions to locate points or intervals on the time axis, using the moments of utterance as a reference point. People can find some examples of temporal deixis. It can be found in the use of time signal, such as: now, soon, recently, then, yesterday, this year. Besides, it is usually found in the use of tenses.

d) Social Deixis

It encodes the social identities of participants (properly, incumbents of participants roles), or the social relationship between them, or between one of them and persons and entities referred to. The usage of social deixis brings the use of polite pronouns and title of address and encodes the social relationships on the port of the participants in the conversation that determined, for example, the choice of honorific or polite or intimate or insulting speech level in addition to honorifics, examples include nicknames, informal names, and title of respect.

e) Discourse Deixis

It is generally conceded that such words have at least a component of meaning that resists truth conditional meaning treatment. Words seem to indicate how the utterance that contains them is a response to, or a continuation of, some portion of the prior discourse. In English, there are some deictic expressions which include in discourse deixis, such as: but, therefore, in conclusion, to the contrary, still, however, anyway, well, besides, actually, all in all, so, after all, etc.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are five types of deixis such as: person deixis, time, place, discourse, and social deixis. Of course, all the types it has differences meaning and context each other's. In addition, deixis is study which explore deeply about the English students' communications still finite and need to be further explored. In this study, the writer tries to examine one of the field of Pragmatics study namely deixis on student and lecturers' communications via WhatsApp chatting. More details about this research, the research question is what types of deixis prevalently used by the lecturers and the student?

III. METHOD

The design of the study is descriptive qualitative study. In qualitative research, inquirers employ theory as a wide explanation (Creswell and Creswell, 2017). This study is to explore the deixis of communications situations via WhatsApp chat between by student and lecturers. It involved a process of analysis. Additionally, this research to analyse and describe what the types of deixis in conversations between student and lecturers, indeed this study used descriptive technique. In data collecting technique and analysis is as follow the data were primarily collected from WhatsApp chats between 1 student and 5 lecturers on different events. The student enrolled in one of state in Lampung University. Therefore, the writer tried get some chatting to analysed.

The data were further analysed using deixis offered by Brown and Levinson (1987) which consist on five types of deixis namely: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The data from the documents were then confronted to provide the descriptions to answer the research question.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section attempts to answer the research problem. Based on the result of the data analysis, the types of deixis as follow:

Result of observation

The writer conducted this research to find out the deixis of conversations between the student and the lecturers by WhatsApp chats. The student enrolled in one of state in Lampung University. Totally 5 lecturers and 1 student. Further, the writer did this observation when they often communicated via WhatsApp chats with the lecturers. It can be seen the table 1 below:

Table 1. The Uses of Deixis Communication Between Student and Lecturers.

No	Names of Lecturers & Student	Types of Deixis	Frequencies	Specifications
1	Mrs. F	Person deixis	1	I (saya)
		Time deixis	4	Today (hari ini), tomorrow (besok), at 14.00, later (nanti).
		Place deixis	1	In room (di ruangan)
		Discourse deixis	1	It turn out / actually (ternyata)
		Social deixis	1	Sorry (Maaf)
	Student	Person deixis	1	I (saya)
		Place deixis	2	Kalianda, kampus (university)
		Time deixis	2	Ini (This: demonstrative pronoun), tomorrow
		Social deixis	2	Sorry Ma'am, Alright Prof.

		Discourse deixis	1	Still (masih/ini lagi dalam perjalanan)
2	Ms. A	Person deixis	2	I, s2 students
		Time deixis	2	Friday, saturday
		Place deixis	1	School
		Social deixis	1	Ola (nickname): It encode the social identities of participants
	Student	Person deixis	4	I, we, my, you
		Time deixis	1	Tomorrow
		Place deixis	2	My school, Kalianda
		Discourse deixis	1	But (deictic expressions)
		Social deixis	2	Thankyou Ma'am, Sorry Ma'am. (the use of polite pronouns)
3	Mr. B	Person deixis	1	I
		Place deixis	1	Kampus (college)
		Time deixis	1	tomorrow
		Social deixis	1	Sorry I have to leave now (the use of polite pronoun)
	Student	Person deixis	1	I
		Time deixis	2	Tomorrow (besok), today.
		Place deixis	1	Kalianda
		Social deixis	3	Good evening Prof, Sorry before, thankyou Prof.
		Discourse deixis	3	So (jadi), well Prof, After all (setelah)
4	Mr. C	Time deixis	2	Tgl 17, soon
		Place	1	Taken home
	Student	Person deixis	1	I
		Social deixis	3	Sorry Prof, Thankyou Prof, Assalamualaikum.
5	Mr. M	Person deixis	3	pragmatics' lecturer
	student	Person deixis	2	I (saya), we (kita)
		Social deixis	3	Assalamualaikum, sorry Prof, Thankyou Prof.

Based on table 1 above, the totally from each type of deixis communication student and lecturers. First, person deixis there are 14. Second, place deixis there are 9. Time deixis there are 14. Discourse deixis there are 6. Last about social deixis there are 15. Based on the totally of each deixis, it can be seen that social deixis is utilized the most interaction in communication. Because in social deixis does not deal with three main components (person, place and time) of the coordinate system of subjective orientation, but they show how different social rankings and the participants of communication utter relationships within society via language. Briefly, it is rather to refer to the level of relationship between people than to information.

In addition, the use of social deixis brings the polite pronouns and title of address and encodes the social relationships on the port of the participants in the conversation that determined, for example, the choice of honorific or polite or intimate or insulting speech level in addition to honorifics, examples include nicknames, informal names, and title of respect. It showed in the table, the word of Prof, it means that to show on title of respect. As well, the word Sorry Prof or Sorry Mr/Ma'am, it means to show the usage of social deixis bring the use of polite pronoun.

From the statements above, so types of deixis prevalently used by the lecturers and the student is social deixis utilized the most interaction in communication via WhatsApp Chat.

V. CONCLUSION
All types of deixis of Brown and Levinson (1987) that were used by the student and lecturers in their interaction by WhatsApp Chats. The results can also become meaningful input to other institutions in Indonesia, especially for practitioners of the EFL classroom interaction (e.g. teachers or lecturers and students) dealing with how they should behave in communication in order to grasp effective ways of interaction in the English language teaching. The findings of this study are also expected to contribute to the literature of deixis especially in interaction context. The conclusion from the finding showed that the types deixis prevalently used by the lecturers and the student is social deixis utilized the most interaction in communication via WhatsApp Chat.

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