



Deixis Analysis in Conversation Between President Joko Widodo and Nadiem Makarim on Presidential Secretariat Youtube Channel

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Abstract. A conversation between President Joko Widodo and his minister had never been witnessed before. However, during this Covid-19 pandemic, their conversation became something possible to be watched through the Presidential Secretariat's YouTube channel. The conversation can be analyzed through a pragmatic approach, one of which is through deixis analysis. The forms of deixis in conversations between two high-ranked government officials in Indonesia are new data. This study aims to analyze various kinds of deixis contained in the conversation between President Joko Widodo and Nadiem Makarim on the Presidential Secretariat Youtube channel. This study uses qualitative descriptive method with several techniques used, namely: listening and note-taking techniques. The source of data in this study is the conversation between President Joko Widodo and Nadiem Makarim on the Presidential Secretariat Youtube channel. The object of the research is deixis in the conversation. The result of the analysis shows that three forms of deixis were found in the conversation. These deixis include person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Each of these deixis has its own reference, depending on the context that accompanies it.

Keywords: deixis · conversation · Joko Widodo · Nadiem Makarim

1 Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic brings massive change to our social interaction behavioral. We must follow the health protocol such as wearing a mask, limiting our mobility and outdoor activities. This affected Indonesian society to spend most of their time in their house watching Youtube. During the pandemic, a lot of information was conveyed by the government through Youtube. One of the information is the conversation between President Joko Widodo and Minister of Education and Culture, Nadiem Makarim, on the State Secretariat (Setneg) Youtube channel that provides information about situation and the effect of pandemic in education field in Indonesia.

Before the pandemic era, conversation between two high-ranked officials was an uncommon thing to be witnessed by the society in Indonesia. In this regard, speech in a conversation can be studied in the field of pragmatics, one of which is through the study of deixis in a conversation. According to Purwo, a word is classified as deixis if the

reference moves or alternates, depending on whom the speaker is and the time as well as the place where the word is spoken [8]. In this case, this article will examine the deixis in the conversation between President Joko Widodo and the Minister of Education and Culture, Nadiem Makarim.

Research on deixis in a conversation has previously been done by some researchers. First, Sebastian et al. conducted research of deixis in student conversations in Bengkulu. The results showed that there were five types of deixis. In contrast to this study, the deixis in Sebastian et al. using Bahasa Indonesia and Bengkulu Malay. Then the source of the data collected from direct conversations between students. While in this study, 4 the data source comes from conversations between two state officials who only speak Indonesian. Second, Narayukti conducted research on deixis in a conversation in a short story. In contrast to Narayukti's research, which examined the conversation in a short story whose language is the creation of the author of the short story, in this study the researcher examines a real and direct conversation [7]. In addition, Listyarini and Nafarin's research has examined deixis in conversation on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast channel. This study examines the types of deixis in a conversation between Deddy Corbuzier and the Minister of Health. The difference with the research of Listyarini and Nafarin is that in this study, deixis was examined in conversations between two state officials [4].

The word deixis comes from the Greek word *deiktikos*, which means 'point of reference'. According to Levinson (1983:9), deixis is a word whose reference is always changing depending on the context. The changes in context are often caused by the changes in the situation, such as the speakers and speech partners [5]. Then Alwi et al. (2008:42) argue that deixis is a semantic symptom contained in words that can only be interpreted as a reference by paying attention to the situation of the conversation [3]. A word is said to be deixis if the reference is changing, depending on who the speaker is and when the word is spoken. Moving or not, depending on who the speaker is, the time, and the place where the language unit is spoken.

Yule (2006:13) divides deixis into three classifications; they are personal deixis, spatial deixis, and time deixis [12]. Persona deixis relates to the understanding of the participants in the speech situation in which the speech is made. Spatial deixis relates to understanding the location or place used by the participants in the speech situation. Time deixis relates to understanding the point or time span when speech is made [5].

Based on the description above, this research will examine the deixis in the conversation between President Joko Widodo and Nadiem Makarim on the State Secretariat's YouTube channel. In this case, a description of the types of deixis found in the conversation will be described for a better understanding of the form and meaning of deixis in the context of the conversation.

2 Methods

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. A descriptive method is a method that is carried out solely based on existing facts or phenomena that are empirically alive in the speakers so that the resulting exposure is what it is. The source of the data in this study is the conversation between President Joko Widodo and Nadiem Makarim on the YouTube channel of the State Secretariat (Setneg). Meanwhile, the data for this study can be found in President Joko Widodo's and Nadiem Makarim's speeches.

The speech that became the data in this study was collected through direct observation: by listening and recording the observed data. The listening or listening method can be described in a technical form according to the type of tool, namely the note-taking technique [6]. Data in the form of recording results that have been collected is managed through the following stages: 1) The results of the records are first entered into a computer/laptop; 2) The results of the notes are read over and over again; 3) Data containing deixis is used as a corpus for further analysis.

3 Results and Discussion

From the results of this research that has been carried out on the source of conversation data between President Joko Widodo and Nadiem Makarim on the State Secretariat's youtube channel, it is found that there are three deixis in the conversation, namely: person deixis, space deixis, and time deixis. Furthermore, the results of the analysis of the deixis form research that has been carried out will be explained.

3.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis is divided into three, namely the first person, the second person, and the third person. The emergence of persona deixis is usually associated with participants in a language activity.

3.1.1 First Person

The first person in Indonesian is divided into two, namely the first person in the singular form and the first person in the plural form (Alwi et al., 2008:251–252). In this study, the first-person singular containing deixis is the first person in the form *saya*, while the plural first person containing deixis is found by *kita* and *kami*. The following is an example of the data.

- (1) Hari ini juga **saya** berkesempatan melakukan Podcast dengan Bapak Presiden RI, Joko Widodo.
Today I also have the opportunity to make a podcast with the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo.
- (2) Ini kan yang **saya** tugaskan ke Mas Menteri.
This is what I have assigned to Mas Menteri.

Data (1) and (2) show the first-person deixis, namely '*saya*'. The word '*saya*' in data (1) and data (2) has a different reference. The statement in data (1) was uttered by the Minister of Education and Culture as an opening sentence in a conversation with President Joko Widodo. The word '*saya*' in data (1) refers to the speaker, namely the Minister of Education and Culture, Nadiem Makarim. While the speech in (2) was spoken by President Joko Widodo to the Minister of Education and Culture, Nadiem Makarim. The word '*saya*' in data (2) refers to President Joko Widodo as the speaker. In this conversation, both speakers always use the pronoun '*saya*' for the first-person deixis.

- (3) Pandemi ini mengubah secara drastis kehidupan **kita**.
This pandemic has drastically changed our lives.
- (4) **Kita** juga sudah memutuskan untuk pembelajaran jarak jauh.
We have also decided for distance learning.
- (5) Ujian nasional **kita** ubah menjadi asesmen nasional.
We change the national exam into a national assessment.

In data (3), the speaker, namely President Joko Widodo, intends to convey a statement that the pandemic has drastically changed the lives of Indonesian people. The deixis contained in this speech is the word '*kita*' which refers to the speakers and all participants who were present at the opening of the independent campus program and also the Indonesian people as a whole. Then in the data (4) the speaker as the Minister of Education and Culture stated that the Ministry of Education and Culture, as the representative of the government in charge of education and culture issues, decided to carry out distance education during the pandemic. The deixis in this speech is the word '*kita*' which refers to the government that decides on distance education during the pandemic. As for data (5), the deixis '*kita*' as a first-person plural pronoun also refers to the government.

- (6) Dari Kemendikbud **kami** sedang mempersiapkan program distribusi laptop terbesar, Pak.
From the Ministry of Education and Culture, we are preparing the largest laptop distribution program, Sir.
- (7) Jadi **kami** bekerja sama dengan Kementerian Kesehatan untuk memastikan mendorong pemda-pemda dan sekolah untuk melaksanakan vaksinasi.
So we are working with the Ministry of Health to ensure and encourages local governments and schools to carry out vaccinations.

The data (6) is from the speech of Nadiem Makarim as Minister of Education and Culture who explained that the Ministry of Education and Culture is preparing a laptop distribution program for students in Indonesia. The deixis in this speech is the word '*kami*' which refers to the Ministry of Education and Culture led by Nadiem Makarim. Also, the speech (7), the deixis '*kami*' in the speech refers to the Ministry of Education and Culture.

3.1.2 Second Person

The second person deixis refers to the person being spoken to or the addressee. When examined in depth, the scope of the second persona deictic expression is wider than the first persona deictic expression. This is because the deictic expression of the second person also includes greetings commonly used in many fields and situations [10].

- (1) Apa kabar Pak?
How are you, sir?
- (2) Apa makna Hardiknas ini bagi Bapak?
What does this national education day mean to you?

- (3) Coba saya ingin juga bertanya kepada Mas Menteri.
Let me also ask Mas Menteri.

Data (1) is a speech by Nadiem Makarim who intends to greet President Joko Widodo. The deixis in the speech is the word '*Pak*' which is a social deixis because the word is a form of respect or honorific. The deixis refers to President Joko Widodo who is called '*Pak*' by speakers. Then the deixis in the data (2) is the word '*Bapak*' which refers to President Joko Widodo. The data (3) is the speech of President Joko Widodo who intends to ask something of Nadiem Makarim as Minister of Education and Culture. The deixis in data (3) is '*Mas Menteri*' which is a social deixis because the word is a form of respect or honorific. The deixis refers to Nadiem Makarim as Minister of Education and Culture.

3.1.3 Third Person

Third Person In this study, the third person singular containing deixis was found, namely the third person singular *dia* and *beliau*. The third person plural that contains deixis is their form. The following is an example of the data.

- (1) Jadi **dia** tidak harus mengorbankan SKS **dia**.
So he doesn't have to sacrifice his course credits.
- (2) **Dia** bisa tanpa diskriminasi dari universitasnya, Pak Presiden.
He can be without discrimination from his university, Mr. President.
- (3) **Beliau** menyampaikan itu.
He said it.

In data (1) is the speech of Nadiem Makarim as Minister of Education and Culture. The speaker in the speech explained that if a student takes a one-semester internship off campus through the Kampus Merdeka program, the internship is recognized as credits as the student takes on-campus courses. The deixis in the speech is the word '*dia*' as a first-person singular pronoun, which refers to students who will take internships outside of campus. Then data (2) is the speech of President Joko Widodo which explains the philosophy of Indonesian education delivered by Ki Hajar Dewantara or Suwardi Suryaningrat. The deixis in the speech is the word '*beliau*' as a third person singular, which refers to Ki Hajar Dewantara.

- (4) Dan **mereka** sekarang mengakses seminar-seminar online kita.
And they are now accessing our online seminars.
- (5) **Mereka** nangis karena apa Pak?
What are they crying for, sir?
- (6) Karena ini benar-benar memecahkan masalah **mereka** juga.
Because this really solves their problem too.

Data (4) is a speech by Nadiem Makarim, who explained that during this pandemic, teachers and parents in Indonesia attended many online seminars. The deixis in this speech is the word '*mereka*' as the third plural pronoun, which refers to teachers and

parents in Indonesia. Then data (5) is also Nadiem Makarim's speech, which explains that the driving teachers he met cried because they had just realized their misunderstanding of the concept of leadership in the world of education. *Guru Penggerak* is one of the independent learning programs from the Ministry of Education and Culture that aims to make teachers into learning leaders who encourage student growth in a holistic, active, and proactive way in developing other educators. Meanwhile, the deixis in this speech is the word '*mereka*' which refers to the driving teachers. Then data (6) is Nadiem Makarim's speech, which explains the companies in Indonesia who are helped by the existence of internship students at these companies. The deixis in the speech is the word '*mereka*' which refers to companies where students carry out internships.

3.2 Spatial Deixis

Spatial Deixis Based on the results of this research, words that are spatial deixis can be in the form of words *ke sana* and *di situ*.

- (1) Jadi sudah ada terobosan-terobosan untuk **ke sana**?
So, there have been breakthroughs to get there?
- (2) Lompatan yang ingin kita lakukan kan **di situ**.
The breakthrough we want to do is right there.

Data (1) is a statement by President Joko Widodo who asked about learning breakthroughs made during the COVID-19 pandemic. The deixis in the speech is the word '*sana*' as a space deixis before the deixis there is a preposition '*ke*'. The deixis refers to the place or state of education in Indonesia which has changed according to the COVID-19 pandemic. Then data (2) is also President Joko Widodo's speech, which states that the government wants to use digital technology to facilitate the delivery of services to the community. The deixis in the speech is the word '*situ*' as a space deixis. Before the deixis there is the preposition '*di*'. The deixis refers to the place or state of the government that has utilized digital technology to its full potential.

3.3 Time Deixis

Based on the results of this study, various words were found that were included in time deixis. Deictic words that can be categorized into time-deixis are divided into three categories, namely: 1) past time, 2) present time, and 3) future time.

3.3.1 The Past Time

Past time deixis is in the form of words like earlier, past, yesterday, at that time, the first months, after dawn, and at the beginning. The following is an example of such data.

- (1) jadi **tadi** apa?
So, what was it?

- (2) Pertama yang saya bilang **tadi** adalah digitalisasi sekolah akan menjadi salah satu fokus utama.
The first thing I said earlier is that the digitalization of schools will be one of the main focuses.
- (3) Pak Presiden, ada hal khusus enggak yang **dulu** dilakukan Pak Jokowi ketika masih menjadi pelajar dan mahasiswa.
Mr. President, is there anything special that Mr. Jokowi used to do when he was a student.

The statement in the data (1) was spoken by President Joko Widodo to Nadiem Makarim with the intention of asking about Nadiem Makarim's explanation of the educational philosophy expressed by Ki Hajar Dewantara. The deixis in the speech is the word '*tadi*' which refers to the past time. The word '*tadi*' refers to the time that has happened recently. As for the data (2) is the speech of Nadiem Makarim who explains that digitizing schools will be one of the main focuses of the Ministry of Education and Culture. The deixis in the speech is the same as that contained in the data (1) is the word '*tadi*' which refers to the past time. Then data (3) is the speech of Nadiem Makarim with the intention of asking President Joko Widodo about his experience when he was a student. The deixis in data(3) is the word '*dulu*' which refers to the time that has passed. In contrast to the time of occurrence in the deixis of the word '*tadi*', which occurred recently, the word '*dulu*' refers to the time of the event, which has passed a very long time ago.

- (4) saya baru saja di Papua, Pak. **Kemarin** luar biasa.
I was recently in Papua, Sir. Yesterday was amazing.
- (5) Yang **kemarin** KIP kuliah baru saja kita melakukan perubahan.
In the previous KIP Kuliah, we just made changes.

The data (4) is a speech by Nadiem Makarim which aims to explain his visit to Papua to President Joko Widodo. The deixis in the speech is the word '*kemarin*' which refers to the time of the incident, the day before the speech was spoken. Then data (5) is a speech by Nadiem Makarim who intends to explain to President Joko Widodo that the college KIP policy has changed. The deixis in the speech is the word '*kemarin*' which refers to the time of the incident, the day before the speech was spoken.

- (6) Waktu itu mas menteri mendampingi saya, toh?
At that time, the minister was with me, right?
- (7) Biasanya minjam-minjam Pak sama orang tua untuk bulan-bulan pertama.
Usually, they borrow from student parents for the first few months.
- (8) Habis subuh misalnya teman saya belajarnya tiga puluh menit, saya satu jam.
After dawn, for example, my friend studied for thirty minutes; I took one hour.
- (9) Saya merasakan itu, Pak di meeting-meeting sama Pak Presiden di awal-awal.
I felt that, sir, at the meetings with the President at the beginning.

Data (6) is a statement by President Joko Widodo who asked Nadiem Makarim about events that had passed when they were both at the same event. The deixis in the speech

is *'waktu itu'* which refers to the time of the event that has occurred. Then data (7) is Nadiem Makarim's speech, which explains the school principals who have to cover expenses for BOS funds and then borrow money from students' parents to cover the use of BOS funds that have not been received from the government. The deixis in the speech is the word *'bulan-bulan pertama'* which refers to the elapsed time, namely the months at the beginning of the year when BOS funds have not been received by the recipient schools. The data (8) is the speech of President Joko Widodo, which intends to explain how to study when he was a student. The deixis in the speech is the phrase *'habis subuh'* which refers to a time ago when President Joko Widodo was a student. He used to study at dawn for an hour. Meanwhile, data (9) is a speech by Nadiem Makarim who intends to explain the situation during the initial meetings with President Joko Widodo. The deixis in the speech is *'di awal-awal'* which refers to the time that has passed during the initial meetings between President Joko Widodo and his ministers.

3.3.2 Present Time

Present time deixis refers to the time when the speech occurs. In this study, it is marked by the words *hari ini*, *saat ini*, *sekarang*, dan *sekarang ini*. The following is an example of such data.

- (11) **Hari ini** merupakan hari yang sangat istimewa.
Today is a very special day.
- (12) Situasi pandemi seperti **saat ini** tidak hanya dihadapi oleh Indonesia saja.
The current pandemic situation is not only being faced by Indonesia.
- (13) dan **sekarang** kita sudah masuk dalam tahap vaksinasi.
and now we have entered the vaccination stage.
- (14) Justru gunakan untuk belajar **sekarang ini**.
Instead, use it to study now.

Data (11) is Nadiem Makarim's speech with the intention of explaining that it was a special day because that day he was able to interview President Joko Widodo on the Hardiknas podcast. The deixis in the speech is *'hari ini'* which refers to the day when the speech is spoken by the speaker. Then data (12) is President Joko Widodo's speech, which explains the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. Deixis in speech (12) is *'saat ini'* which refers to the time of the incident when the utterance was spoken by the speaker. The data (13) is the speech of Nadiem Makarim which intends to explain the timing of vaccination for teachers and students. The deixis in the speech is the word *'sekarang'* which refers to the time of the incident when the speech was spoken. Meanwhile, the deixis in data (14) is *'sekarang ini'* which refers to the time of the incident when the speech was spoken.

3.3.3 Future Time Deixis

Future time deixis refers to the time after the speech occurs. The deixis found in the data is in the form of words later, and sometime. Here is an example of that data.

- (15) Jadi nanti kalau sudah mulai tatap muka terbatas.
So later, if you have started face-to-face, it will be limited.
- (16) Ilmu dari sekolah atau dari kampus itu bisa menjadi suatu saat itu usang.
Knowledge from the school or from the campus can become obsolete one day.

Data (15) is a speech by President Joko Widodo who explains the state of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is starting to subside so that learning activities can be carried out face-to-face. The deixis in the speech is the word *'nanti'* which refers to the time of the event that will come but has not been clearly stated specifically when it happened. Then data (16) is President Joko Widodo's speech which explains the knowledge gained. It may be that someday in the future it will be irrelevant, so that every student must learn throughout the ages. The deixis in the speech () is *'suatu saat'* which refers to the time of the event that will come.

4 Conclusion

From the results of the discussion that has previously been described, deixis in the conversation between President Joko Widodo and Nadiem Makarim on the Presidential Secretariat's YouTube channel shows that there are three types of deixis. First, personal deixis, which includes the first person singular and the first person plural, the second person with the expansion of the deixis form that uses the greeting and title forms, the third person singular, and the third person plural. Second, place deixis, which includes the forms of *'ke sana'* and *'ke situ'*. Third, time deixis, which includes past time, present time, and future time.

The use of the word deixis in the conversation refers to various references depending on the context of the conversation. Persona deixis in the conversation refers to the speakers, namely President Joko Widodo and Nadiem Makarim for the first person singular and second person. Then the third person singular and plural deixis refer to students, teachers, and parents of students. Meanwhile, place deixis refers to the place or state of education in Indonesia that has maximized the use of digital technology. Finally, time deixis refers to the time before the conversation took place, when the conversation took place, and after the conversation took place.

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