



Deixis in Chinese Written Discourse Text in Daily Newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao

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Abstract. Reference is deixis following the context of the language so that it always changes and appears in various situations and language events, resulting in the meaning of the reference in one lingual unit being different. This study examines the form of person and time deixis and their forms of reference in Chinese discourse texts in the daily newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao. Language forms with person and time deixis are used as data and classified according to the type of deixes. A qualitative approach and a descriptive method were used to provide a detailed and concrete picture of the data according to the facts. A person deixis consists of the first, second, third person, and each has singular and plural forms of person. The singular first person deixis refers to the author, and the plural person refers to individuals with the same profession or social status as the author. The second person deixis singular and plural refer to the reader's interest. The third person singular deixis is used to refer a person who is related to the author. Third-person plural deixis refers to individuals who have chosen the same profession as the author.

Keywords: Deixis · Reference · Person · Newspaper · Daily

1 Introduction

Deixis is a form of language whose reference meaning is always moving, not fixed, always changing and not the same, because the meaning of deixis reference depends on the context in which the speech occurs (see also [1]). This means that deixis can appear in various situations and various speech events that cause the meaning of the reference in one lingual unit to be different. This indicates that, forms of language that have a relationship form a systematic series in order to build a higher unit structure and are bound by a context called discourse (there are spoken and written discourses but the study of this article is focused on written discourse) (see also [2, 3]). As the highest level in the hierarchical system of language, discourse becomes a place for the emergence of deixis. The presence of deixis has a significant role in language activities, because through deixis bound by context it can help readers to understand the intent and purpose of a form of language. This is because, each deixis has its own background context, purpose, time, topic of conversation, and each place.

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S. Setiawan et al. (Eds.): IJCAH 2022, ASSEHR 724, pp. 1908–1919, 2023.

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-008-4_207

Context in an act of language has a very important role, because it can help make it easier to know and understand the meaning of the accepted language form. [4] mentioned that by paying attention to the context of a language event, the meaning and intention of an expression or form of language can be understood well, because context is an explanation of the expression or form of language that is outside the structure of the language used and serve to add clarity. Broadly speaking [5] and [6] convey that context always refers to everything that is always together with the text and becomes a knowledge that must be understood together by every speaker/writer and the interlocutor/reader so that a common meaning can be found. Context serves as the basis for understanding the meaning and intent of a form of language completely and thoroughly.

The large variety of contexts is one of the factors causing the emergence of various types of deixis variations and their meanings. Deixis can be used to explain the hidden meaning in a form of language in a discourse text by paying attention to the context behind the related discourse text. Acts of communication, especially in written communication, will be difficult to do when they have to use certain forms of language if there is no deixis as a reference system. Therefore, because the forms and types of references and language events vary, there are also several types of deixis, for example person, time, place, social, and others. The types of deixis that appear in the structure of the written discourse text will be found more clearly in language events in the midst of social life.

Teks Discourse text serves as a form of communication and social interaction and also has a textual function. The textual function is implemented, one of which is in the form of print media of the type of daily newspaper, 国际日报 Guoji Ribao, in which there is an information rubric in Chinese. This rubric often contains writings from Study Program students. Chinese Language and Culture at Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung. The text of the discourse contains information about studies in the field of Chinese language expertise along with facilities and future prospects that may be achieved. Thus, this daily newspaper is used as a means of communication in the form of written language. As a result of providing information/news and insights published in the daily newspaper Guoji Ribao, it has a very significant influence on the reading community. As a news discourse text, the linguistic aspect is very important for readers to understand the news, especially with regard to the meaning of references conveyed through the use of deixis. With the presence of deixis which has a mechanism of reference meaning system, it can help readers in the process of understanding the contents of the news text. The following is an example of a text fragment of Chinese news discourse in the daily newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao which contains several types of deixis.

- (1) 那一天 我就对你 一见钟情, 所以我不能让你嫁给别人。她名叫风丁金, 自幼 父亲去世了, 离开她和她的老母 娘。 On that day, I fell in love with you at first sight, so I can't let you marry someone else. His name is Feng Dingjin, since childhood his father has died, leaving him and his mother.

In the example of the text fragment above, there are many types of deixis, including the first personal pronoun deixis 我 (I), the second personal pronoun 你 (you), the third personal pronoun 她 (dia), 母 (mother), 父 (father), time deixis which refers to the time of occurrence of a condition 那一天 (on that day) and time scale 自幼 (since childhood), and others. Each type of deixis functions to refer to its respective references and this

function has a very significant contribution to the reader in the process of understanding the content and intent of the discourse text. In connection with the description above, this article examines the forms of personal deixis and time deixis contained in the written narrative text of Mandarin in the daily newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao's information rubric and their functions in the structure of the discourse text.

Deixis can be broadly understood as a system of setting the meaning of reference based on context. Conceptually, [7–9] argue that deixis is a systematic interpretation of the meaning of a reference to a form of language that depends on the situation or context. Furthermore, [10] mentioned that the meaning of deixis itself is never fixed because deixis is tied to the context when there is an act of communication “指示语的意义并非是固定的,它们在言语交际中依靠语境才能明确所指代的人物,地点或者时间”。In line with that, [11] and [12] emphasized that deixis as a form of designation through language, where to interpret it depends on the same context when the language is produced. From the quote above, it can be emphasized that the meaning of the deixis reference is not fixed because it is tied to the context behind the occurrence of language events and the context also changes according to place, time and other elements (see also [13–15]).

Furthermore, [16] and [17] classify deixis into five types, two of which are personal deixis and time deixis. Personal deixis is a deixis that has the meaning of referring to people so that it can refer to the author/speaker, reader/speaker, and other people involved as communicants/speakers. Levinson [16] and Yule [12] divide personal deixis into three types, namely, first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. In Chinese the first person deixis includes 我 (I), 我们 (we), 咱们 (us), 我的 (mine), 我们的 (ours), 咱们的 (ours), then the second person deixis includes 你 (you), 您 (you polite), 你们/您们 (you/all of you), 你的/您的 (yours/you), 你们的/您们的 (yours/all of you), and third person deixis consists of 他 (he), 她 (she), 它 (designation of a single item/animal), 他的 (his), 她的 (her), 它的 (belongs to an object/animal), 他们 (they for male or mix), 她们 (they are female), 它们 (plural object/animal designation), 他们的 (they for male), 她们的 (they for female) and 它们 (plural belonging to goods/animals) (see [10] and [18]).

Deixis is a form of reference to the unity of time when language events occur. Time deixis refers to the tempo unit contained in the discourse text which includes coding time (speech time) and receiving time (time information is received). [12, 16, 17, 19] broadly mentioned that time deixis is a disclosure to point or the time span that is seen from the language event occurs. The time referred to can refer to the current, past or future time. Furthermore, Nababan [17] explained that for a more detailed distinction/affirmation, adverb words/phrases of time can be added so that the difference in reference becomes clearer. In Mandarin, time deixis is called 时间指示语 (shíjiān zhǐshì yǔ) such as, 昨天 (yesterday), 今天 (today), 明天 (tomorrow), 上个星期 (last week), 这个星期 (this week), 下个星期 (next week), 现在 (now) and so on.

Deixis has a function as a grammatical compiler, in that function it also has the task of showing the meaning of reference or references from lingual units that may be different. Sumarlan [20] mentioned that reference is the language structure relationships in the form of a close relationship between one lingual unit and another that follows. Levinson [16] added that the elements of place, time, and message markers have an important role

in the communication process. That is, the elements of place, time, and other markers become elements that have a role in determining the reference meaning of the lingual unit. Therefore, the function and role of deixis can be found if the language form or lingual unit being studied is in the middle of the context. Meanwhile, Yule [12] said that deixis has a function to refer to certain objects or people. For example in English, the words *him*, *them*, *us*, *those* are called *persona deixis*, which functions to refer to people and adverbs *now*, *then*, *last week* and so on refer to a time called *temporal deixis* or time. It can be understood that deixis has a function to refer to a meaning behind the related lingual unit.

2 Methods

Deixis *Persona deixis* and *time deixis* contained in written discourse texts in Chinese in the information rubric of the daily newspaper 国际日报 *Guoji Ribao* are used as research data for this article. The daily newspaper 国际日报 *Guoji Ribao* was selected on November 4, 2019. From this edition, five Chinese written discourse texts were obtained which were then used as research objects. Based on the results of data identification, there were 21 forms of *person deixis* and 17 forms of *time deixis*. Furthermore, the data is classified by type, namely, *first person deixis singular and plural*, *second person singular and plural*, *third person singular and plural*, and *time deixis* includes *deixis of past, present, and future time*. The data included in the *persona* and *time deixis* category were then analysed using a qualitative research approach. In order to provide a detailed, concrete, factual and comprehensive description of the form and function of the *persona* and *time deixis* reference in the data source, the results of data analysis are presented using descriptive methods.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Deixis Person

Personal deixis is a *deixis* that refers to meaning, so that the form of *personal deixis* is in the form of pronouns. The forms of pronouns themselves are still differentiated into *first-person singular pronouns*, *first-person plural pronouns*, *second-person singular pronouns*, *second-person plural pronouns*, *third-person singular pronouns*, and *third-person plural pronouns*. In addition, *deixis* is also in the form of a morpheme unit which states the meaning of ownership of each form of *deixis*. The following is a description of the forms of *persona deixis* found in the data source.

3.1.1 Single First Personal Deixis

The form of *singular first person deixis* is a *deixis* that has a reference meaning to the author or the speaker himself. Therefore, this form of *deixis* can be in the form of *first person pronouns*, namely pronouns that refer to oneself. In written Chinese, such as the language used in newspapers 国际日报 *Guoji Ribao*, the *first personal pronoun* can take the form /我/ (*wǒ*) /I/, /本人/ (*běnrén*) /*(me) myself*/, and // (*běnwén*) /*author or*

researcher/ as well as the lingual unit in the form of particles marking the meaning belonging to /的/ (de) /have/. However, based on the results of data identification and classification, in the Chinese written discourse text in the newspaper 国际日报 Guoji Ribao, the first person singular /我/ (wǒ) /me/ and /的/ (de) /have/ were found. The following is an example of data containing a single first person deixis.

- (1) “这个中文的笔迹很难, 但是我的老师告诉我以致当中文的笔迹出容易” (Zhègè zhōngwén de bǐjī hěn nán, dànshì wǒ de lǎoshī gàosù wǒ yǐzhì dāng zhōngwén de bǐjī chū róngyì) “This Chinese handwriting is difficult, but (my) teacher told me that Chinese handwriting is easy.”

The lingual unit of the pronoun persona /我/ (wǒ) /I/ contained in the data quote (1) above, refers to the persona himself, namely the author himself who conveys information aimed at the reader. In accordance with the type of discourse text written, namely narrative, meaning that the author narrates the motivation, experience he has as a source of information that must be conveyed to the reader. And the personal pronoun /我/ (wǒ) /I/ is the first single personal pronoun, because the /我/ (wǒ) /I/ which refers to the author's reference is only one person. This is also because the narrative texts are written by individuals and not by groups.

Furthermore, in the quote from data (1) above, there is also a persona deixis in the form of a morpheme that functions as a marker of the meaning of ownership, namely /的/ (de) /ownership/. This morpheme-shaped person deixis is a singular first person deixis, because it refers to the meaning of the possession of the first personal pronoun /我/ (wǒ) /I/ whose reference meaning refers to the author. Thus, the persona deixis /的/ (de) /have/ which forms the structure of the phrase “我的老师” (wǒ de lǎoshī) “guru (mine)” in the data fragment above is referring to the meaning of the author (belongs to) teacher.

3.1.2 First Plural Personal Deixis

The first plural person deixis is the use of personal pronouns that refer to oneself and involve others which are included in the scope of the author's self-referential meaning. In Mandarin, this personal pronoun is indicated by the lingual unit /我们/ (wǒmen) /us/ as in the following quote from data (2).

- (2) “中文教我们习惯用我们的两个大脑” (Zhōngwén jiào wǒmen xíguàn yòng wǒmen de liǎng gè dàonǎo) “Mandarin teaches us to get used to using our (mine) 2 big brains.”

The lingual unit /我们/ (wǒmen) /us/ in data (2) above refers to the author's reference meaning and other people who study Mandarin are included in the scope of the author's self-meaning. That is, the author intentionally involves other people to enter into the meaning of the reference without involving the reader. Thus, from the aspect of quantity /我们/ (wǒmen) /us/ does not only refer to the author's meaning, but also refers to other people who study Mandarin and have been included in the scope of the meaning of the reference. So, because it does not only refer to the author's reference meaning, but

there are more than one person, the lingual unit /我们/ (wǒmen) /we/ is a form of plural first-person deixis.

In the data quote (2) above, there is also a plural form of first person deixis at the morpheme level, namely, /的/ (de) / belonging / in the structure of the phrase “我们的两个大脑” (wǒmen de liǎng gè dànnǎo) “2 big brains (ours)”. This lingual unit is a morpheme that has a semantic function to express ownership. The meaning of ownership in the phrase unit above refers to the personal pronoun /我们/ (wǒmen) /kami/, namely the author and the people who have been included in the scope of its meaning as owners. Thus, the deixis in the form of the morpheme /的/ (de) / belonging / in the structure of the phrase “我们的两个大脑” (wǒmen de liǎng gè dànnǎo) “2 big brains (belongs to us)” in the data quote (2) above., acts as a plural first pronoun deixis which refers to the meaning of the author’s and other people references that have been intentionally included in the scope of meaning without involving the reader.

3.1.3 Single Second Personal Deixis

The second person deixis is the second person or the second person pronoun. That is the category of speaker’s reference to someone who is a listener or interlocutor and or reader in the context of written discourse that is present with the first person. It is clear that the second person is giving a reference to another person in the speech as a reference meaning. The following data excerpt (4) is an example of the use of singular second person deixis in the data source.

- (4) “如果你觉得汉语很酷，为什么你不尝试学习这种语言所以不要犹豫选择中文系作为你的选择” (Rúguǒ nǐ juéde hànyǔ hěn kù, wèishéme nǐ bù chángshì xuéxī zhè zhǒng yǔyánsuǒyǐ bù yào yóuyù xuǎnzé zhōngwén xì zuòwéi nǐ de xuǎnzé) “If you find Mandarin very elegant, why don’t you try learning this kind of language. So you don’t need to hesitate to make Mandarin as your choice.

The personal pronoun /你/ (nǐ) /you/ in data (4) above, refers to the meaning of the reference of another person who is placed as the interlocutor or the reader who acts as the recipient of information from the speaker or writer. In this context the second person deixis /你/ (nǐ) /you/ does not have a concrete and definite reference meaning, for example person A or person B because who is the reader is not yet known for sure, so that each reader persona individually can act as a meaning reference. Thus, the personal pronoun /你/ (nǐ) /you/ contained in the fragment of the discourse text structure above is a form of second person deixis. And lexically, the personal pronoun /你/ (nǐ) /you/ has a single reference meaning, which refers to one person, so it can be ascertained that the word /你/ (nǐ) /you/ is a form of singular second person deixis.

In addition, in the data quote (4) above, there is also a second form of personal deixis in the form of a morpheme, namely /的/ (de) /mine/ in the structure of the phrase “你的选择” (nǐ de xuǎnzé) “as your choice”. In Manarin language, the morpheme /的/ (de) /mine/ generally has a semantic function to express the meaning of ownership. Based on the syntactic relationship in the structure of the phrase, the meaning of ownership in the morpheme /的/ (de) /have/ refers to the second person singular /你/ (nǐ) /you/. That is, according to the rules of Chinese syntax which adheres to the law of explaining explained

(MD), the noun /选择/ (xuǎnzé) /option/ which acts as an object in the structure of the phrase "你的选择" (nǐ de xuǎnzé) "as your choice" is belongs to the singular second person pronoun /你/ (nǐ) /you/. Thus, the form of the second person deixis /的/ (de) /mine/ in the data quote (4) above, refers to the meaning of the second person singular pronoun /你/ (nǐ) /you/.

3.1.4 Second Persona Deixis Plural

The second personal pronoun is referring to the meaning of reference to other people outside the speaker/writer who acts as a listener or reader and the number is more than one person. In Mandarin, the personal plural meaning is indicated by the use of the suffix /~们/ (~men). The use of this second plural form of personal deixis can be seen in the example of data citation (5) below.

- (5) “让我们学习汉语，来这儿，我在中文系等你们” (ràng wǒmen xuéxí hànyǔ, lái zhè'er, wǒ zài zhōngwén xì děng nǐmen) “Made me learn Mandarin, come here, I’m waiting for you in Chinese major”

The word /你们/ (nǐmen) /you/ is formed from the singular second personal word /你/ (nǐ) /you/ gets the suffix /~们/ (~men), which is a morpheme bound to a plural meaning marker, so that the derivation structure of the word /你们/ (nǐmen) /you/ which acts as a plural second person pronoun. The reference meaning of the plural second person pronoun /你们/ (nǐmen) /you/ in the text of this written discourse does not refer to a definite reference meaning, because what is meant by the author based on the context of the text of this written discourse is, all readers, so that all persons who reading the text of this written discourse can be used as an interlocutor. That is, the people who by the author are placed as the direct recipient of information from the author as the party that produces the information.

3.1.5 Single Third Person Deixis

Broadly speaking, third person deixis refers to the meaning of reference to the person/person spoken of by the speaker and the interlocutor in a language event. Thus, the meaning of the third person singular deixis reference, is a personal which amounts to no more than one such person and person other than the speaker/writer and the interlocutor/reader. In this study, examples of singular third person deixis can be seen in the following data fragment (6).

- (6) “在中文系，像大其他的语言系，也常招来中国老师，请他教我们” (Zài zhōngwén xì, xiàng dà qítā de yǔyán xì, yě cháng zhāolái zhōngguó lǎoshī, qǐng tā jiào wǒmen) “The Mandarin language department, like other language departments, also invites lecturers from China. He was asked to teach us.”

The noun /他/ (tā) /he/ in the data quote (6) above refers to the meaning of the persona reference outside the writer and reader and has a single criterion (one person), because the noun is not followed by the suffix morpheme /们/ (men) as a plural marker. And based

on the grammatical context of origin, the personal pronoun /他/ (tā) /he/ has a parallel function with the singular third person pronoun /老师/ (lǎoshī) /guru/ in Chinese. That is, the position /他/ (tā) /he/ in the sentence structure of data (6) above, can be replaced with the singular third person pronoun /老师/ (lǎoshī) /teacher/. Therefore, the word /他/ (tā) /he/ in data (6) above is a form of third person deixis and has a single referent meaning.

3.1.6 Third Person Deixis Plural

It is the same as in the singular third person deixis that the meaning of plural third person deixis refers to the person spoken by the speaker/writer with the interlocutor/reader and is outside of both. Only the quantity aspect of persona distinguishes the two, namely the plural form of third person deixis refers to the meaning of the persona reference which amounts to more than one person. The plural meaning is indicated by the use of a bound morpheme with the suffix /们/ (men) behind the singular third person pronoun /他/ (tā) /he/. The data excerpts (7) and (8) below are examples of the use of the third person plural form of deixis in written discourse texts.

- (7) “学生从中获利,因为他们能学习中国文化”(Xuéshēng cóngzhōng huò lì, yīnwèi tāmen néng xuéxí zhōngguó wénhuà) “The students feel lucky, because they can learn Chinese culture”
- (8) “这里的中文系的老师们很忍耐教他们的学生”(Zhèlǐ de zhōngwén xì de lǎoshīmen hěn rěnnài jiào tāmen de xuéshēng) “The lecturers in the Mandarin language department here are patient with their students”

In data (7) the form of plural third person deixis is indicated by the use of the word /他们/ (tāmen) /they/, the presence of a bound morpheme of the pananda suffix type with plural meaning /们/ (men) behind the singular third person pronoun /他/ (tā) /he/. This is also reinforced by the reference to the word /他们/ (tāmen) /they/, referring to the distribution of the antecedent that preceded it, namely /学生/ (xuéshēng) /students/. So it can be ascertained that the personal pronoun /他们/ (tāmen) /they/ is a form of plural third person deixis, because it has the meaning of a person reference whose quantity is more than one person.

The third person plural form of deixis is also found in the morpheme /的/ (de) /mine/ which expresses ownership. As in the data quote (8) above, the morpheme /的/ (de) /mine/ in the structure of the phrase “他们的学生” (tāmen de xuéshēng) “his students/they” has a function to express ownership by third person pronouns. Plural /他们/ (tāmen) /they/ as attribute elements to objects /学生/ (xuéshēng) /parasiswa/ as ordinate elements. Since the reference to the possession function refers to the third person plural pronoun /他们/ (tāmen) /they/, the deixis form /的/ (de) / ~ nya/ in the structure of the phrase “他们的学生” (tāmen de xuéshēng) “student- students/them” in data (8) above, refers to the meaning of the plural third person reference.

3.2 Temporal Deixis (Time)

Temporal or time deixis is the provision of time spans carried out by speakers according to what is intended in the speech event. Based on the results of data analysis, the types and

forms of temporal deixis used in Chinese written discourse texts in the daily newspaper Guoji Ribao are as follows.

3.2.1 Past Temporal Deixis

Past temporal is an adverb of time that refers to a time before the present or past time. This past temporal deixis form, in addition to referring to a concrete direct temporal reference to the past, for example the year 2000, but can also refer to a past reference that does not have a concrete and definite point in time. For example, the following data quotes (9) and (10) are the use of the past tense of temporal deixis in discourse texts.

- (9) “我在高中的时候不太认识中文” (Wǒ zài gāozhōng de shíhòu bù tài rènshí zhōngwén) “When I was in high school, I didn’t know much about Mandarin”
- (10) “2008年1月在新加坡进行的一项研究证明学习汉语的6–12岁儿童的智商与不学习汉语的英语, 德语, 澳大利亚儿童相比更高” (2008 nián 1 yuè zài xīnjiāpō jìnxíng de yī xiàng yánjiū zhèngmíng xuéxí hànyǔ de 6–12 suì értóng de zhìshāng yǔ bù xuéxí hànyǔ de yīngyǔ, déyǔ, àodàliyǎ értóng xiāng bǐ gèng gāo) “A study conducted in Singapore in January 2008 proved that the IQ of children aged 6–12 years who learn Mandarin is higher than English, German, and Australian children who do not learn Mandarin.”

The phrase “我在高中的时候” (wǒ zài gāozhōng de shíhòu) “When I was still in high school” in data (9) above is a form of past temporal deixis with its meaning reference not referring to a certain point in time with certainty. Because, the period referred to by the phrase is the period that has been passed by the author who when writing the text of the discourse has finished from the high school level study period and has continued his studies at the higher education level. Meanwhile, the time referred to with certainty does not have a definite point of reference meaning, because the intended high school period is at what point in the year it is not clear. Thus, the phrase “我在高中的时候” (wǒ zài gāozhōng de shíhòu) “When I was in high school” in the data quote (9) above, can be confirmed as a form of past temporal deixis.

The data quote (10) has a temporal deixis which is indicated by the use of the phrase “2008年1月” (2008 nián 1 yuè) “January of 2008”. This temporal deixis refers to the time that has passed and has occurred before the text of the discourse was compiled by the author, namely in November 2019. The author deliberately intends to include an event that has occurred in the narrative text, which is used to strengthen the author’s ideas and is expected to be convincing reader’s side and the reference meaning referred to in the form of temporal deixis in the data (10), is temporal with a definite and fixed point in time, namely January 2008 and no other time.

3.2.2 Present Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is now a form of using words that have a function to refer to the time when an event occurs and or an activity is carried out at the present or present time. In Chinese, the current form of temporal deixis is characterized by several uses of words that describe the present time, such as /现在/ (xiànzài), /如今/ (rújīn), /当今/ (dāngjīn),

/现时/ (xiànrshí), and // (cǐshí). However, in this study, the current form of temporal deixis only found data using the word /现在/ (xiànzài). As an example, the data quote in (11) can be seen below.

- (11) “众所周知, 中文很难, 这是让我不自信的地方, 但是现在我可以看到打开这种语言的途径” (Zhòngsuǒzhōuzhī, zhōngwén hěn nán, zhè shì ràng wǒ bù zìxìn dì dìfāng, dànshì xiànzài wǒ kěyǐ kàn dào dǎkāi zhè zhǒng yǔyán de tújìng)
“Mandarin is notoriously difficult, and this is where I feel insecure, but now I can see the language is more open”

The word /现在/ (xiànzài) /now/ in the data above, serves to explain the condition or the author’s response to the Chinese language at that time (when the author conveys in the form of written language narration in the discourse text). Therefore, the form of temporal deixis /现在/ (xiànzài) /now/ in the data quote (11) above refers to the present time, namely when the author is expressing his opinion and or assessment of the difficulty of Mandarin in written discourse texts, as description of the change in the author’s view compared to before.

3.2.3 Future Temporal Deixis

Future temporal is to explain in reference to a time that has not been passed or an event and or activity has not been carried out or has not occurred, seen from the period when the author performed speech acts or language events. Therefore, conceptually the form of temporal deixis will come, referring to the meaning of the reference period that will be passed and or activities/events that will be carried out/occurring. Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that two forms of language can be used as references for future forms of temporal deixis, namely as in the following data quotes (12) and (13).

- (12) “因为在 2022 年会有很多中国的旅游客来” (Yīnwèi zài 2022 nián huì yǒu hěnduō zhōngguó de lǚyóu kè lái) “Because in 2022 there will be a lot of Chinese tourists coming”
(13) “虽然中文系还是不著名的系 (在印尼), 但是有一天我肯定会成为成功的人” (Suīrán zhōngwén xì háishì bù zhào míng de xì (zài yìnní), dànshì yǒu yītiān wǒ kěndìng huì chéngwéi chénggōng de rén) “Even though the Chinese major is still not very well known (in Indonesia), I will definitely become a successful person someday”

In this discourse text, the temporal which becomes the present/moderate tense is the time when the discourse text was compiled by the author, namely on November 4, 2019. Thus, the temporal tense that is after the present temporal is the future temporal. As in the data quote (12) above, the temporal deixis /在 2022 年/ (in 2022) because it is a temporal deixis that has not occurred or is after the time of the preparation of the discourse text, it can be ascertained that it is a future temporal deixis. While the time deixis /有一天/ (someday) in the data quote (13), although it does not refer to the time period in a concrete way, but because it literally contains the meaning of ‘later’ which lexically refers to the temporal meaning of a time that has not yet occurred, then The

time deixis /有一天/ (someday) in the data quote (13) above can be ascertained to refer to the temporal meaning of the future tense or as a future time deixis.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis, the following results were obtained. In the Chinese discourse text in the daily newspaper *Guoji Ribao*, it is found that the types of person deixis and time deixis are found. Personal deixis consists of singular and plural first person, second and plural second person, and singular and plural third person. The singular first person deixis refers to the author's reference meaning and the plural first persona is used to refer to a person who has the same profession, namely as a person who is studying Mandarin or social status with the author, namely as a Mandarin student. The singular and plural second person deixis are used to refer to the meaning of the reader's reference, especially to readers who have an interest, readers who are expected to be interested and will learn Mandarin and/or personas who are interested in the writing profession. While the third person singular deixis is used to refer to a person who has a close relationship either personally with the author or a person who has the same profession as the author. Third-person plural deixis refers to the reference meaning of persons who have chosen the same profession as the author. And time deixis consists of past time deixis referring to the meaning of time references that have been passed by the author and or events or actions that have been experienced/performed by the author or without involving the author. Present time deixis is used to refer to the meaning of the time reference that is being experienced or is being done by the author. While the future deixis refers to the meaning of the reference to the writer's expectations in the future, especially those related to the condition of the Chinese language and a description of something that is expected to happen in the future related to the writer's profession. The form of reference meaning used is in the form of an anaphoric reference meaning which is used to connect the ideas conveyed with the ideas that have been conveyed previously. In addition, the types of cataphoric reference meanings are also found, which the author uses to connect the ideas that are being conveyed with the ideas that will be mentioned later.

Authors' Contributions. Y. B. Adimas, M. F. Masrur, and S. Subandi carried out a qualitative approach in the study. Then, H. Y. T. Dasion, C. Arista, and R. Aditya contributed to give critical feedback and helped shape the research, analysis and manuscript.

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