

AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN A RELIGIOUS SPEECH

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Abstract

This research explores deixis in religious speeches, focusing on a speech by TGH. Syamsul Anwar. Deictic expressions, such as person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis, are analyzed for their frequency and impact on audiences. Findings reveal that person deixis is most prevalent, contributing to clarity and emotional engagement. The study underscores the importance of understanding deixis for English students and suggests further research in diverse fields. Overall, deixis enhances comprehension and spiritual connection in religious discourse, fostering self-reflection and community unity.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Deixis, Religious Speech

INTRODUCTION

Language is an important part of human life because it serves as a tool for communication and interaction between people, so language is more than a sign. People can communicate and interact with each other by using language for many purposes. The existence of language among people for communication and interaction is a natural phenomenon. This natural phenomenon can be used in writing and spoken. This research takes a pragmatic analysis of deixis in a religious speech. Pragmatics is the study of aspects that depend on the context of meanings that are

systematically kept away from the construction of content or logical form. In other words, pragmatics can be defined as the study of contextual meaning. For one of the most basic things to do with utterances, deixis seems not very familiar.

Deixis is a linguistic term that refers to the use of language to anchor meaning in a specific context. Deictic expressions are words and phrases that cannot be fully understood without reference to the speaker, hearer, time, and place of the utterance. For college students majoring in English, studying deixis is common when studying semantics. Deixis is essential for developing a deep

understanding of semantics and pragmatics, as it plays a crucial role in determining the meaning of utterances and understanding and producing discourse.

Studying deixis can benefit college students by improving their reading comprehension, enhancing their writing skills, and deepening their understanding of literature and creative writing. Students who grasp deixis will be able to understand the author's point of view, analyse texts more effectively, and write more succinctly. Additionally, deixis is often used in literature and creative writing to create specific effects and convey meaning, allowing students to appreciate the artistry of these works. Overall, studying deixis is an essential part of a well-rounded education for college students of English, improving their reading comprehension, writing skills, and critical thinking skills.

Deixis refers to a word or phrase that shows the time, place, or situation a speaker is in when talking. Deixis is a reference using an expression whose interpretation is relative to the usually extralinguistic context of the utterance, such as who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gesture of the speaker, and the current location in the discourse. It means that a word can be deixis if the referent

moves depending on the speaker or the time and place where the words are uttered. Deixis is the marking of the orientation or position of entities and events concerning certain points of reference. Deixis consists of five categories, those are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

People study deixis theory for a variety of reasons. One reason is to better understand how language is used in social contexts. Deixis is essential for creating a sense of shared experience and understanding between speakers. For example, if I say "I'm going to the store," you know that I am talking about the store that is within walking distance of both of us. Another reason to study deixis theory is to better understand the ethical implications of language use. Deixis can be used to include or exclude people, to create or reinforce power dynamics, and to express or challenge social norms.

For example, if I use the pronoun "we" to refer to a group of people that you are not a part of, I may be excluding you from the conversation. Or, if I use a demeaning term to refer to a person or group of people, I may be expressing or reinforcing prejudice and discrimination. On the other hand, deixis can also be used to create a more inclusive

and respectful world. For example, I can use gender-neutral language to avoid excluding people who do not identify as male or female. Or, I can use respectful language to acknowledge the power dynamics in a conversation and to ensure that everyone's voice is heard.

For the description above, the researcher chose religious speech as a study due to its importance in the life of God's creatures and its potential to guide ethical behavior in various aspects of life, including language use. Despite extensive listening to religious leaders, there is no existing research on the ethical implications of religious speech. Religious leaders can inspire, motivate, and guide their followers, but they can also exclude, marginalize, and oppress others. Studying religious speech can help us understand how it can be used for ethical and unethical purposes.

Religious speech can promote ethical language use by teaching compassion and empathy, truth-telling, and forgiveness. Religious leaders often remind their followers to be kind to others, even those who are different from them. This message of compassion and empathy can help us use our language in a respectful and respectful manner. Additionally, religious leaders

emphasize honesty and integrity, which can help us use our language in a transparent and honest manner.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on understanding the meanings of words, phrases, and sentences. It is a technical term used to refer to the study of meaning, as it is related to internal meaning and focuses on the meaning of the text. Semantics uses the relation of linguistic forms to nonlinguistic concepts and mental representation to explain how sentences are understood by native speakers. It is also the center of the study of human thought processes, cognition, and conceptualization, all of which are bound up with the way language classifies and conveys our experience of the world through language. Semantics is not concerned with the factual status of things in the world but with meaning in language.

Pragmatics is a field of study that focuses on the study of actual utterances, use rather than meaning, and performance rather than competence. It focuses on the user and the context of language, rather than on meaning, grammar, or truth. Pragmatics also studies hidden meaning, or how we recognize something even if it isn't said or written. It is essential for speakers or writers to be able to

depend on shared presuppositions and expectations when communicating.

Mey (2005) defines pragmatics as the study of the conditions of human language use determined by community context. It includes studies on implicature, prepositions, speech acts, speech events, cooperation principles, deixis, and aspects of discourse structure. Understanding language when communicating requires understanding the context of the situation, including the location, participants, discussion, and time. Deixis provides a description of the relationship between language use and context within the language structure itself.

This research examines the textual meaning of five types of deixis and their referents in semantics, a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of words in language. Semantics is a systematic, rational, and empirical science that examines spoken and written language, describing its structure and rules. Lyons (1977) argues that understanding the relationship between words and the world is crucial for determining meaning. Meaning is the speaker's meaning, fused into the speech of the word or sentence, and is the result of the relationship between languages and the world. The determination of meaning occurs through user agreement and the realization of

meaning, allowing for mutual understanding of information.

Deixis is a form of referring tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinctions being near the speaker or proximal and away from the speaker or distal terms. Introduced by Buhler in 1934, deixis is systematized in an egocentric way, considering the communicator as a central point that relates everything to their point of view. Levinson (1988) suggests that the deictic center is the speaker's central person, time, place, social status, and discourse center. Deixis is the marking of the orientation or position of entities and events concerning certain points of reference. It consists of five categories: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of the context of utterances.

Person deixis is a term used to refer to people in a conversation, such as the speaker, speaker, and addressee. It consists of three categories: first-person, second-person, and third-person. The first person category refers to the speaker, who refers to themselves as a subject of discourse. The second person category refers to the hearer, who is not the speaker or the addressee.

Person deixis includes pronouns (I, you, we, they, she, he, it, mine, yours, her, him, myself, yourself, herself) and possessive adjectives (my, your, her, their). First-person plural pronouns refer directly to the plurality of speakers in speech, as plural personal pronouns are usually produced by one person but refer to a group of people.

Deixis operates in three major divisions: first-person (I), second-person (you), and third-person (him or her). The first person refers to the speaker, the second person refers to the addressee, and the third person refers to other participants in the speech situation, neither the speaker nor the addressee.

In summary, person deixis is the speaker that currently speaks in an utterance, representing the speaker and the reference. There are three main points in person deixis: first person, second person, and third person. The first person refers to the current speaker in the sentence or utterance, while the second person is the addressee or the hearer of the sentence or utterance. The third person becomes the object of the sentence or utterance.

Spatial deixis, also known as place deixis, is a deixis that indicates the relative location of spaces between the speaker and

the listener. It is primarily expressed through locative adverbs like here and there and demonstrative adjectives like this and that. Place deixis deals with the proximal or distal dimension of the utterance, focusing on the spatial location relevant to the utterance. It also includes displacement or movement towards or away from the speaker. The determination of location in spatial deixis is not limited to herehere but also specific locations like in the school, in Lombok, or at rarang.

Locational specifications are crucial in speech, as there are two basic ways of referring to objects: by describing or naming them and by locating them. The adverbs here and there are often thought of as simple contrasts on the aproximal-distal dimension, stretching away from the speaker's location.

Temporal deixis is a term used to indicate a time in speech, referring to the unit of time in the speech. It includes markers like now, tomorrow, today, and yesterday. The verb tense is also considered temporal deixis, as it marks time. Past events are treated as distant from the speaker's current situation, resulting in a distal form. For example, the first utterance is in present tense, a proximal form, while the second is a distal form, using past tense and not occurring in the speaker's

current situation. This predetermination of temporal points and spans is called time deixis.

Social deixis is a deictic expression that codifies the social status of a speaker, addressee, or third person, as well as the social relationships between them. It can include information such as social class, kin relationship, age, sex, profession, and ethnic group. Relational information can be represented between speaker and referent, speaker and addressee, speaker and bystander, and speaker and setting. Social deixis is used to distinguish social status and reflect the realities of the social situation in which utterances occur. There are two main types: relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis refers to social characteristics and feature references, while absolute social deixis refers to respectful references without relationship appraisals or location.

Discourse deixis refers to the use of linguistic expressions within utterances to indicate the current, preceding, or following utterances in spoken or written discourse. It can also refer to propositions, which deal with the orientation in the text through the writer or speaker. Discourses deal with the relation of text passages to the current utterance, either

as a head of time or past, forthcoming, or simultaneous. Discourse deixis includes temporal deixis, such as next and last, and place or spatial-deictic terms, like demonstrative this and that. In English, deictic expressions are included in discourse deixis, such as but, therefore, in conclusion, to the contrary, still, however, anyway, well, besides, actually, all in all, so, after all. Deixis is how language encodes features of the context, and the interpretation of an utterance depends on the analysis of the context of the utterance.

Deixis are linguistic expressions used to indicate elements of the situational context, such as speech participants, time, and location. They play a crucial role in helping people interpret the meaning of a sentence based on its context. Deixis not only serve as a grammatical constituent but also indicate different meanings of words, even when used in the same way. They help readers or listeners understand the content and adjust to the sentence context, ensuring that the same information is not repeated.

Deictic words, also known as deictic expressions, are a crucial aspect of the language of point of view. These words point to entities, places, or moments in time, signaling the speaker's subjective position.

Deictic words, such as 'I, here, and now', are used to indicate the speaker's place, time, and situation at the time of speaking.

Deictic expressions are essential in semantics and pragmatics for conveying meaning, creating cohesion, establishing relationships, and providing context in discourse. They allow speakers to refer to specific people, objects, locations, or times, and their interpretation depends on the situation. They also help establish relationships between the speaker and the listener, establishing a sense of intimacy or distance.

In summary, deictic expressions are essential in language use, serving to convey meaning, create cohesion, establish relationships, and provide context in discourse. They are found in every language and are essential for understanding the speaker's perspective and the context in which they are speaking.

Deictic expressions are words and phrases that require additional context to be understood. They have distinct meanings depending on the context or situation presented in the speech. Recognizing deixis in a religious speech helps understand the intentions of speakers with different personalities, backgrounds, and cultures.

According to Daniel George (1988), deictic expressions have several effects on language use and communication. They create ambiguity in communication, as their interpretation depends on the context. For example, the meaning of "here" depends on the speaker's location at the time of speaking. They establish relationships between the speaker and the listener, or between different parts of a conversation or text. Personal pronouns like "I" and "you" can establish intimacy or distance. They provide context, allowing speakers to indicate the time, place, or situation in which they are speaking. They create cohesion in discourse by linking different parts of a conversation or text together. They convey meaning, as they allow speakers to refer to specific people, objects, locations, or times.

In summary, deictic expressions have several effects on language use and communication, including creating ambiguity, establishing relationships, providing context, creating cohesion, and conveying meaning.

The researcher aims to analyze deixis in religious speech, drawing on two previous studies. Zainuddin (2012) and Sisili VA (2018) both focus on the analysis of deixis in newspapers, using the documentary method for data collection. Zainudin's research

identifies five types of deixis used in the Jakarta Post article: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The most dominant type is person deixis, with the adjective "he" followed by "his."

Sisilia VA (2018) also discusses deixis in the Christian Bible, Genesis, focusing on its importance in language study. She presents a review of related theories and deictic terms, types of deixis, deictic usage analysis of deixis, and conclusion. Descriptive-qualitative research categorizes the data as descriptive-quantitative, analyzing the text in the form of written data.

A. Suhair Adil Abdulameer (2019) takes the pragmatic analysis of deixis in a religious text, aiming to identify and show the occurrences of deixis in the text and find the most dominant type. The researcher randomly downloaded a religious lecture given by John Starling, an American imam of a mosque in New Jersey, at Queens College on October 22, 2014, about Imaan (faith). This lecture represents a methodical scholarly lesson based on verses of the Holy Qur'an and the correct Hadith of the Prophet Mohammed. It contains glimpses of belief, worship, religious rulings, Islamic ethics, and high morals in clear and plain language.

The findings showed that person deixis occurred 202 times, place deixis occurred 11 times, and time deixis occurred only 6 times, indicating that the most dominant type is person deixis. The reason behind the frequent use of person deixis could be due to the particularity of religious texts, which are centered on the divine entity. The pronoun "He" is used to reference God, while the pronoun "you" is frequently used to address the audience directly and draw their attention. The adviser (imam) wants to make his audience feel that he belongs to them and shares with them the same destiny, using the pronouns "We" and "Us." Place and time deixis are very few in this text and occur mostly during narrating some stories and setting some examples.

The differences in the researchers' thesis are in the subject that will be analyzed. Zainuddin's research focuses on the article in Jakarta Post, while Sisili VA's research focuses on the religious speech "Embracing Self-Fairness: A Path to Perfecting Faith."

T. A. Suhair Adil Abdulameer's research uses Levinson's theories in the pragmatic analysis of deixis in a religious text. He collects data by transcribing all the contents of the religious speech found on YouTube, translating and classifying the deixis

into five types: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal, social, and discourse deixis. After classifying the deixis, the researcher goes to the next steps by analyzing the meaning based on the perspective of semantics. Lastly, the researcher uses answer-questioning to find out the effect of deixis on audiences.

In conclusion, the researcher aims to comprehend in more detail the types of deixis used in religious speech, focusing on the relationship between language structure and context. By examining the different approaches taken by Zainuddin, Sisili VA, and Abdulameer, the researcher can gain a deeper understanding of the various types of deixis used in religious speech.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research aims to explore the use of deixis in religious speech, specifically in a speech delivered by TGH. Syamsul Anwar, QH.,S.Pd.I., at Darul Muhsinin Nahdlatul Wathan Islamic Boarding School on May 2, 2020. The speech contains insights into belief, whorship, religious rulings, Islamic ethics, and high morals in clear and plain language. Deixis are divided into five types: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal, social, and discourse deixis.

The researcher uses descriptive-qualitative research to describe the kinds of

deixis used in the speech. The study involves two participants: the religious leader (tuan guru) and the students at Darul Muhsinin Nahdlatul Wathan Islamic Boarding School as audience or hearers. Data is collected through audio recordings from the Darul Muhsinin Media YouTube channel and interviews with the religious leader.

The qualitative method involves transcription, translation, and classification of deixis into person deixis, spatial deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The researcher then analyzes the meaning based on semantics and draws a general interpretation of the utterances to understand the theme of the speech and how the use of deixis affects the meaning of the religious speech.

To find out the effect of deixis on audiences, the researcher uses an answer-question with several students at Darul Muhsinin Nahdlatul Wathan Islamic Boarding School. The data analysis process involves systematically searching and organizing interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials to increase understanding and enable people to present their findings to others.

The technique of data analysis covers the following steps: describing the kinds of

deixis used in the religious speech, translating it to make it clear in English, classifying based on the kind of deixis, finding out the effects on audiences, and making conclusions and suggestions.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This research aims to identify the types of deictic expressions used in the religious speech "Embracing Self-Fairness: A Path to Perfecting Faith" and their effect on audiences. The total number of deixis found in the speech is 93 (60%), with the person deixis being the most common at 63%. The other deixis are social deixis, which appear 34 times (22%), temporal deixis at 3%, discourse deixis at 10%, and spatial deixis at 9%.

The five types and referents of deictic expressions used in religious speech are: Person Deixis: You (Kamu), We (Kita), He (Dia), They (Mereka), Us (Kami), Yourself (Dirimu sendiri), He (Himself), and People (Orang). Spatial Deixis: This (Ini), That (Itu), Where to (Kemana), Time (Time). Temporal Deixis: Hell (Neraka), Now (Sekarang), In surah Al-Bayinah (Dalam surah Al-Bayinah), and In hellfire (Di dalam api neraka). Social Deixis: People who unbelievers (Orang-orang yang tidak beriman), people who polytheists (Orang-orang yang musyrik), people who do not pray (Orang yang tidak sholat), people

who do not fast (Orang yang tidak puasa), and people who do not fast (1 time). Discourse Deixis: This is called Ini namanya (2 times), the first (Yang pertama), the second (Yang kedua), the third (Yang ketiga), and how (Bagimana). The number of deixis discourse deixis found in a religious speech is 2 (firs), 2 (second), this is called (1 time), and how (1 time).

The study focuses on religious speeches by religious leader "Tuan Guru," Syamsul Anwar, which utilized deictic expressions to create meaning and make listeners understand the speaker's message. Deictic expressions help clarify complex religious concepts and strengthen the message. They can also engage the listener on a personal and emotional level, using persona deixis to designate meaning to the direct listener. Deictic expressions can also strengthen the sense of community or shared beliefs between the speaker and his congregation, contributing to a sense of unity among the congregation.

This research explores the impact of deictic expressions in religious speeches, specifically "Embracing Self-Fairness: A Path to Perfecting Faith." The study found that these expressions improved listeners' spiritual connection with the message, encouraged

self-reflection, and built reflection on the message. The speaker's description of past people became a lesson for present-day believers, guiding them in their lives. The use of deictic expressions in religious speeches can be deeply moving, as if receiving an inner rebuke to improve faith and live life better. Overall, the use of deictic expressions in religious speeches can enhance spiritual relationships, personal reflection, and worship experiences.

Person deixis is a term used to point to people in a conversation, including the speaker, speaker, and addressee. It consists of three categories: first person, second person, and third person. The first person refers to the speaker, the second person refers to the addressee, and the third person refers to other participants in the speech situation, neither speaker nor hearer.

First person deixis involves the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, while second person deixis refers to one or more addressees. The third person deixis refers to persons and entities who are not speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question.

Spatial deixis indicates the location of spaces between the speaker and the listener, manifesting itself principally in locative

adverbs like here and there and demonstrative adjectives or determiners like this and that. It is concerned with the relative location of people and things and is concerned with the displacement or movement that occurs toward or away from the speaker.

Temporal deixis points to a time in the speech, showing the unit of time in the speech. Markers of time in deixis include now, tomorrow, today, yesterday, etc.

Social deixis is concerned with the codification of the social status of the speaker, the addressee, or a third person or entity referred to as well as the social relationships held between them. The information encoded in social deixis may include social class, kin relationship, age, sex, profession, and ethnic group. Examples of social deixis include "orang-orang yang tidak beriman" (unbelievers), "anda memukul orang lain" (you hit other people), and "bagaimana" (how).

Discourses deal with the orientation in the text through the writer or the speaker, the relation of the text passages to the current utterance either as a head of time or past, forthcoming, or simultaneous. Discourse deixis is an expression used to refer to certain discourse that contains the utterance or as a signal and its relations to the surrounding text.

Examples of discourse deixis include "Ini namanya" (this is called) as a discourse marker to explain or define something mentioned in the discourse, and "bagaimana" (how) as a discourse marker to introduce a question or prompt further discussion.

Deictic expressions are words or phrases that convey meaning based on context and the speaker's perspective. They are used to indicate the speaker's place, time, and situation at the time of speaking. The researcher analyzes the types of deixis and their referents semantically to understand the reasons for using deictic expressions in religious speeches. Deictic expressions create meaning, make it easier for listeners to understand, and refer to specific people to reach the intended person. They are also used to clarify complex or abstract religious concepts. For example, in the religious speech "orang-orang yang beriman, hamba-hamba Allah," the speaker uses the third person singular type of deictic expressions or the third person deixis to address the person being discussed. The researchers believe that deictic expressions strengthen the core message and contribute to unity between the speaker and congregation.

Deictic expressions, which are words and phrases that require additional context,

are crucial in understanding the intentions of speakers with different personalities, backgrounds, and cultures. Recognizing deixis in religious speeches helps understand the message conveyed and its impact on the congregation. The use of deictic expressions in religious speeches can influence self-reflection, leading to spiritual growth and respect for oneself. However, some congregants felt that the speaker did not consider the context of the listener's context, such as using the persona deixis "anda" instead of "kita, kalian, adik-adik, bapak dan ibu". The inclusion of deictic expressions makes the speech more specific, allowing the congregation to better understand the speaker's intentions.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

The researcher's research on deixis in religious speeches reveals five types: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The person deixis is the most commonly used deixis, with a frequency of 193 (60%). The social deixis appears 34 times (22%), the discourse deixis is 10% (6%), the temporal deixis is 3% (3%), and the discourse deixis is 9%. These deictic expressions create meaning and make the content more specific, making it easier for listeners to understand the speaker's message.

The researcher recommends learning more about deixis for English department students to better understand the target meaning of texts or discourses. Further research on deixis in another field is also recommended. The research aims to enrich readers' knowledge about deixis types by Levinson.

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