

THE ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL DEIXIS IN THE "KAIWA" PRACTICE OF THE FIFTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF JAPANESE EDUCATION PROGRAM IN UNNES

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Abstract. Deixis is used for showing and explaining personal, place, time, and the other grammatical variety, which is connected directly in some circumstances. Deixis and pronoun are so related. Japanese has so much type of personal pronouns such as 私/*Watashi* and 僕/*Boku* mean “I”、貴様/*kisama* and あなた/*anata* mean you, あいつ/*aitsu* こいつ/*koitsu* mean this or that person, and many more. Nevertheless, it depends on the situation and status of the participant in the dialogue. Some of the 2018/2019 fifth semester students of UNNES had taken the basic linguistic subject. However, they got difficulty with the function of personal deixis. The goal of this paper is to explain the form and the function of personal deixis in *kaiwa* or Japanese conversation practice of the fifth semester students of the Japanese Education Program in UNNES. This paper is using descriptive and qualitative analysis. This paper uses listening involving and speaking techniques to collect the data. This paper also uses the video of *the kaiwa* or Japanese Conversation practice of the 2018/2019 fifth semester students of the Japanese Education Program in UNNES. The theory of Levinson is used to analyze the data. Based on data analysis, personal deixis that is used by the students is 俺/*ore*. It functions to express first personal deixis. The second is 君/*Kimi*. It means “you” that refers to the second speaker. The third is 隣の人/*tonari no hito*, which means the next person, refers to the person outside the dialogue.

Keywords: *deixis, personal, Japanese.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication, which is used by humans to make an interaction with others. Indeed, when people are talking, language is an important part of the interaction and has a very important role. In this case, language has some functions such as asking, giving the opinion, greeting someone, and many more. Therefore, without language, they cannot express feeling to others.

This paper concerns about pragmatics. Pragmatics is one of the linguistic branches. Pragmatic is a study of relations between language and context. In pragmatic, there is a topic, which is called deixis. Deixis means something that is pointed inside the dialogue. Likewise, in English, Indonesia, and Japanese dialogue, people always point pronouns such as personal, time, and place. In Japanese, a noun is called as 名詞/*meishi*. There are first personal, second personal, and third personal terms in deixis. However, Japanese has so many varieties of the personal pronoun. For example, 私/*Watashi* and 僕/*Boku* mean “I”、貴様/*kisama* and あなた/*anata* mean you, あいつ/*aitsu* こいつ/*koitsu* mean this or that person, and many more. Their usage depends on the situation and status of the participant in the dialogue.

In the structure of the curriculum in the Japanese Education Departement of UNNES or Semarang State University, there is a *kaiwa* or Japanese conversation subject. Students of the 2018/2019 fifth semester are asked to do the conversation in pairs or groups based on the role-play. During the conversation, personal deixis always appears. Therefore this paper is intended to study personal deixis in Japanese Conversation.

Students of the 2018/2019 fifth semester had taken the basic linguistic subject. They learned about morphology, semantics, syntax, pragmatics, and letter. Students used the "Pesona Bahasa" book as a module. However, the function in this book is not complete in deixis. Therefore students get difficulties to understand the concept of deixis even though students have to practice to use deixis.

Deixis is defined as word or phrase (such as this, that, these, those, now, then, here) that points to time, place, or situation in which a speaker is speaking[1]. This paper concerns with personal deixis only. It encodes the participants' roles in a speech event and shows itself typically in personal and possessive pronouns^[1]. There are three kinds of personal deixis, i.e., 1) **First personal deixis**, Deixis, which function is for pointing the first person (speaker), or the speaker itself. 2) **Second personal deixis**, Deixis, which functions to point the second speaker or speaker who is pointed by the first speaker. The first speaker sometimes calls the second speaker by the name of the second speaker over "you". 3) **Third personal deixis**, Deixis, which functions to point person outside the conversation.

In Japanese Personal deixis consists of three kinds [2].

- *Watashi* or the first person deixis

example:

私が電話したのは (quoted: JLPT N5 Examples)

Watashi ga denwashita no wa (it is **I** who called)

- *Anata* or the second person deixis

example:

あなたは何歳ですか? (quoted: HiNative)

Anata wa nan sai desuka? (How old are **you**)

- *Boku no Kanojo* or the third person

example :

僕の彼女はカナダへ行ってしまった。(quoted: JapanDict)

Boku no Kanojo wa Kanada e itte shimatta. (She has gone to Canada)

Second personal deixis based on the dialogue above is 店員さん/*tenin-san*, which means 'waiter' is a person who pointed by the first speaker in the dialogue. *Tenin-san* is similar to あなた/*anata* or you in Japanese.

The third personal deixis is 隣の人/*tonari no hito*, which means the next person refers to the person outside the dialogue. In Japanese, *tonari no hito* is similar to その人/*sono hito* means that person.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD PERSONAL DEIXIS (SECOND GROUP)

きゃく さん (S2): ちょっと君、行きなさいよ。俺は二十分待っていたよ、隣の人
きやく きみ い おれ にじゅうふんま となり ひと
 はもう食たべているし、

てんいん さん (S3): 申し訳もう わけございません

Kyaku-san: chotto kimi, ikinasaiyo. Ore wa nijuppun matteitayo, tonari no hito wa mou tabeteiru shi,,,

Tenin-san: Moushiwake gozaimasen

Translation:

Customer: Hey, you! Don't go! I have been waiting for 20 minutes, but the next person is already eat

Waitress: Really sorry

Analysis:

First personal deixis: Based on the dialogue above, 俺/*ore*, which also means 'I' refer to the first speaker of the dialogue. However, 'ore' always used in the non-formal situation. Especially when the first speaker's social status is higher than the second person.

Second personal deixis: Based on the dialogue above, 君/*kimi*, which also means "you" refers to the second speaker. *Kimi* is always used in non-formal circumstances. Especially the status of the customer itself is higher than the waitress.

Third personal deixis: Based on the dialogue above, 隣の人/*tonari no hito*, which means the next person refers to the person outside the dialogue. In Japanese, *tonari no hito* is similar to その人/*sono hito* means that person.

4. CONCLUSION

Referring to the results of data analysis, personal deixis used by the fifth semester students of the Japanese Education Department in UNNES are revealed below. While their usage depends on the status of the speakers and circumstances.

a. First personal deixis

1 私/*watashi* means "I". *Watashi* itself uses in every formal circumstance. Especially if both speakers do not know each other.

2 俺/*ore* means “You”. *ore* always used in a non-formal situation. Especially when the first speaker's social status is higher than the second person.

b. Second personal deixis

1 店員さん/*tenin-san* means “The Waitress”. Is a person whom pointed by the first speaker in the dialogue. *Tenin-san* is similar with あなた/*anata* or you in Japanese.

2 君/*kimi* means “You”. *Kimi* is always used in non-formal circumstances. Especially the status of the customer itself is higher than the waitress.

c. Third personal deixis

隣の人/*tonari no hito* means next person. It is a person outside the dialogue. In Japanese, *tonari no hito* is similar to 那个人/*sono hito* means that person.

REFERENCE

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