Pragmatic Analysis Of Lucy Virtual Learning

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The aims of this research are: 1) To find out sometypes ofpragmatic deixis used by Lucy in virtual learning English; 2) To find out the dominant pragmatic of deixis used by lucy in virtual learning English. This research investigated how dopragmatic deixis used by Lucy virtual learning English on YouTube with the help of transcript by the video of Lucy in Virtual learning English which may help the researcher to find the type of deixis of Lucy. This research is descriptive research. Type of this research is qualitative design. This research used primary data that is transcript of 5 videos of Lucy in virtual learning English that analyzed in this research, the secondary data is taken from journal that related with this research. The result of this research are: researcher found totally From the number of 45 extract, the researcher found 484 were person deixis, spatial deixes were 74 and temporal were 14 in, in the table those above describe that there are several data in section in frequency and percentage of deixis. The most dominant of Lucy used is 1st singular that is 205 time.

1. PENDAHULUAN

There are many words that have two or more possible meanings as can be seen in the dictionary. Because of the words with various possible meanings, the learners feel confused of which meanings they have to use in their producing and understanding of both spoken and written English. In order to get the appropriate meanings of those words easily it is therefore not enough for the learners to have the knowledge of syntax and semantics only. They must have another one, called pragmatics.

Pragmatics is the study about the meaning of the context. According to George Yule (1996:3) pragmatic is study of speaker meaning, contextual meaning, how more gets communicated than is said, expression of relative distance.

According levinson (2008:54) “Deixis means pointing via language and it is concerned with the ways in which language encodes the features of the context of utterance or speech event. It is also state that deixis is a domain of pragmatics that has a connection with certain word or sentence that changes the meaning based on the context. The change of the context is caused by the change of situation including person, time and place”.

In this modern era so easy for us to get many information or lesson English in social media as like youtube, in this time there are many available youtuber give many contrubution espeially for the students who want to learn English beside in the class. You can learn english in everywhere event the English teachet can teach their student throughthe virtual learning. Because there are many lesson that we can get in that social media.we can get in youtube, for example lucy’s video is the available the video that we can learn English, we can learn english will easy and the new one.

According to yule (1996 :4) pragmatic is the study of the realationship between linguistic and form and the user form and the users of those form. The advantage of studying language via
pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumption, their purposes, or goals, and the kind of action, (for example they are performing their when they speak )

Furthermore from Levinson (2008:9) “pragmatic is the study of those relation between language and context that are grammatical or encoded in the structure of the language” pointing it other way one could say pragmatic is study of just those aspect of the relation between language and context that are relevant to the writing of grammars. We can know from the definition above that to understand a meaning of an utterance we should have own knowledge, to interpreted that meaning of the word and related of the grammars.

Yule (1996: 9) states that deixis is actually a technical term (from Greek) which means 'pointing' through language. Any linguistic form used to denote this pointing is called deictic expression which is used to indicate something in a particular context. Deictic expressions are sometimes called 'indexicals'. Deixsis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker’s context

Levinson (2008:54) acknowledges that deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event. Deixsis also concerns the ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of the context of the utterance. The facts of deixis should act as a reminder to theoretical linguists that natural languages are designed, so to speak, and used in face-to-face interaction, and thus there are limits to the extent to which they can be analysed without taking this into account

Deixsis

Levinson (2008:8) “Deixis is a word that always moves or change depending on the context. It is also stated that deixis is a part of that pragmatic is has connection with certain word or sentence that cage because of the context. The change of the context in sentence is often caused by the change of situation including personal, time and place”. The same type of speech act may occur in multiple speech events, just as a speech event may appear in multiple speech situations.

Person Deixis

Person deixis is a word that functions as personal pronoun. Person deixis is related to personal pronoun, if its reference which is used appropriate with the context is being used. Levinson (2008:62) states that person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participant in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered. Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part deviation, exemplified by the pronoun by the first person 'I', second person 'you', and the third person 'she', 'he', or 'it' in many language. Exclusive “we” there is ambiguity such as allow two difference interpretation. for inclusive “we” it is mean speakers plus others and adress, and exclusive “we” it is mean speaker and others include.

Temporal Deixis

This category is indicate time, proximal term from this category is “now” it is near from the speakers and distal term is “then” far away from the speaker and also it to expression future and the past ), and the deictic time adverbs like English ‘now’, ‘then’, ‘soon’, 'recently' and so on. We can improve on our previous gloss or for 'now' offering 'the pragmatically given span, where that span may be the instant associated with the production of the morpheme itself, for example: “pull the trigger now !” and “I’m now working”

Spatial Deixis

The concept of distance already mention available distance relative of deixis with the spatial of deixis where the relative location of people and thing of being indicated. For temporary in English
mention two categories of spatial deixis, first it is relative location of people and things the examples word are “here and there” and the second is verb of mention the examples of words are “come and go” it sense when we use mark movement towards the speaker, like when the place is far for the speaker we use “go” when it near from the speaker we use “come”.

Lovinson (2008:70) Place or spaced deixis concern the specicationoflocationsrelative to anchorage points in the speech event. The importance of location speciEactions in general can be gauged from the fact that there seemto be two basicwaysbof referring to objects- by describing or naming them on the one hand, and by locating them on the other

Dicourse deixis

Discourse text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse thatcontains that utterance (including the utterance itself). We may alsoindlude in discourse deixis a number of other ways in which anutterance signals its relation to surrounding text, e.g. utterance-initialanyway seems to indicate that the utterance that contains it is not addressed to the immediately preceding discourse' but to one or more steps back. (Such signals are deictic because they have the distinctive relativity of reference, being anchored to the discourse location of the current utterance.)

Social deixis

Levinson (2008: 89) states Social deixis concerns that aspect of sentences which reflect or establish or are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs. The relational variety is the most important which one of four axizes is Speaker and referent e.g. referent honorific. It is more common than addressee honorifics which are used by speaker to show respect towards referent it can only be conveyed by referring to the target of respect e.g. president, vice president state official, minister, governor, regency, kinship relation, totemic relation, clan members, etc. It consists of 1 data that shows the use of social deixis

Virtual learning

Virtual learning is definitely an online learning in the teaching and learning process between educators and students. Actually this virtual learning provides many benefits for both educators and students because the delivery of learning materials or materials can be faster, effective and efficient in accordance with students in meeting the challenges of the development of globalization that occurs in society that occurs quickly.

Relevant of Study

There is researc from “pragmatic analysis of deixis in the speeches of xanana gusmao-the former prime minister of timor leste” by Edmundus Bouk 2016. This study aimed at identifying the use of deixis in the speeches of Xanana Gusmao, The former Prime Minister of Timor Leste. This study also aimed at pointing out Xanana's vision or attitude towards Timor Leste and the Timorese people by using particular typeof deixis in his speech. This paper was developed on the basis of the results of a research conducted in 2013. There were three main problems of this paper, namely: (1) How are deixis in the speeches classified into person, place and time deixes, (2) How does each type of deixis reflect Xanana's vision or attitude towards Timor Leste, and (3) How do ideas in the speeches reflect Xanana's vision or attitude through deixes. This research is applied aqualitative researchmethod. To get the data of the study, then four speeches of Xanana Gusmao from the internetwebsite were chosen to be the samples. The result of the research shows that for person deixis, Xanana Gusmao used more 1st person plural 'we', 202 times or 68%. This shows that Xanana was an ‘incentive’ leader to introduce the Timorese people as well as he was a part of Timorese people.
2. METODE PENELITIAN

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. In this research, the researcher used qualitative approach with analysis descriptive method. According to Creswell (2017 :37) “Qualitative begins assumption a word view, the possible use of the theoretically lens, and the study of research problem inquiring into the meaning individual or group ascribe to a social or human problem” that means that the qualitative research has any regular step within its practice and involves the interview of the human behavior in the society, it can be conclude that research indeed to understand and analyze use of the pragmatic of deixis on Lucy in learn English with Lucy on YouTube.

In collecting the primary data, the researcher made transcript by five videos of Lucy by learn English with Lucy channelon youtube that analyzed in this researcher. Sugiyono (2006:308) states that secondary data sources is the dataindirectly given for researcher like by supportive documents. In this study, theresearcher took sources such as taken from: Stephen C.Levinson, 2008. Pragmatics. UK, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. EdmundusBouk, Pragmatic Analysis Of Deixis In The Speeches Of XananaGusmao-The Former Prime Minister Of Timor Leste, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris FIP Universitas Timor.

Instrument is the tool that is used to collect the data (Arikunto, 1998:215). Based on the statement above, the main instrument to collect the data, the researcher used: This instrument was taken by five Lucy’s videos in learn English with Lucy on YouTube channel. There are five videos the researcher will be analyze them are: 1) Tittle of the video there is “3 Ways to Sound More British - Pronunciation Lesson” in this video talk the different sound between British and American ascend, the duration of this video is 6 minutes and 6 second; 2) The tittle of the video there is “5 things to practice every day to improve your English communication skills” in this video Lucy talk about 5 phrase you can you in your dilly conversation that the duration in this video is 12 minutes and 17 second; 3) The tittle of the video there is “Be super careful with these 'ordinary' everyday words! “ In this video Lucy talk about this lesson will help learner to improve dilly conversation, it will useful for all skills in English like reading, listening, writing and speaking. The duration this video is 10: 08 second; 4) The tittle of the video there is “How to speak English confidently - My Top 5 Tips” in this video Lucy give some tips and advice to the learning to more confidence in practice in English. The duration in this video is 14 minutes and 12 second; 5) The tittle of the video there is “how to say sorry and apologize in English”. This video is talking about many kind or some utterances about how to say sorry apologize weather in formal or informal situation event in slang language. The duration of this video is 6 minutes and 30 second.

This instrument was taken by explanations the materials of five Lucy’s videos on YouTube that analyzed in this research. In this research the technique to collecting data that are: 1) The researcher downloaded the video learn English with Lucy on YouTube; 2) The researcher watched the videos; 3) The researcher made transcript of the Lucy’s video.

After collecting data the next step of this research is analyzing the data base on Stephen C. Levinson (2008) theory. In the analyzing of the data the researcher can know how many deixis was use by the Lucy when deliver the material. There are many steps, are follow: 1) Reading the transcript and then related them to deixis carefully; Identified the data; Researcher classified the data; Make extract of pragmatic of deixis; Researcher analyzed the data of deixis based on theory used; Finally, researcher described the result of analysis.

3. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

The researcher present in this chapter based on the data collected during doing research. The aim of this study is to describe Lucy’s pragmatic in her videos in youtube, in her channel learn English with Lucy, there were that would be analyze, many kind of pragmatic of deixis there are
person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. In the content or the situation that are increase the communication that is pragmatic, there are verbal content, and social content

Person deixis
Type: speaker (first person)

**EXTRACT**

I have got a really special lesson for you

I am going to talk to you about three ways that you can make sound more British inn term of pronunciation

Don’t forget to get me on all my social media I have got in my Instagram, my Facebook, and my twitter also all check out in LINGODA if you have a ready the link and description box and see you to for another lesson.

From the data above, word of “I” refers to speaker that subject of the sentence as speaker, Lucy used first person to welcome, open her speech and to introduce the material of the lesson that she explain. It is understandable that speaker directly want to open her explanation. Speaker used “my” is refer to herself as speaker.it is indicated that Lucy focusing to herself as the speaker and the who delivering the material in her video.

Type: address (second singular)

**EXTRACT**

I am going to talk to you about three ways that you can make sound more British inn term of pronunciation.

For people who learning English and the second language this videos for you as well

Repeat all of the part that you miss it is an every single day

I am going to talk you about 5 things that you can practice every single day to improve your English

You can learn over one hundred different languages

From the examples above researcher found some second personal pronoun that used by Lucy during this duration, Lucy used second person to refers to the watcher her videos, to explain and welcome to them, it is understood that Lucy as the speaker concert to her watcher. ‘You’ as second person here is distal term because it is for the people who far away from her its mean that she communicate with her watcher directly event in far away.

Type: speaker and address include (first plural)

**EXTRACT**

We would two things one say can two things we can say “water” “water” or event water my profession

American sometimes we play the sound like “sthh” sound with a “duty” “duty” or duty (laughing) I am personally not speak the glottal stop I do sometimes we saying but I may say but so stopping I am stopping in end coming out yes we have homework here you not free if you talking about the wedding band it is a musical group play in a wedding or it is a wedding ring we need some context we have got hour 60 Minutes and our the preposition formula of we and finally mail as in post and male as in the opposition of female we can.
Lucy used “we” that refer to speaker and watcher, speaker used “we” it is in the end of her video it show to watcher that Lucy make her position same with the watcher event here she is as the teacher who explain the material, Lucy used “we” when she show how to practice the material that she explain, and “we” in here is also refer to the speaker and her country or accents itself as the Lucy talking about in this video. Lucy

Type: some other

EXTRACT

Really it is three British English pronunciation tips

Something like “better” for us “aaah” it is squall sound but for American please don’t laugh my American

Stop now because it is credibly important now a glottal stop is addable concept

Those friends English and German and Spanish you can get real coalification with them and I am streaming patched about with. With I link LINGODA so every week you can bring them to improve 2 phrases pages of writing them to correct, honestly if you do it every day it will help you so much video which is really really cool it help that translation skill you translate video

From the example above researcher understood that speaker used “it” as third person singular shows that it refers to the material that Lucy talking about and refer to the example of the pronoun as Lucy talking about. Lucy use “them” refer to the material that what Lucy explain that are three ways to sound more British itself. Lucy used “it” as the third person singular and “them” as the third person plural.

Type: present tense

EXTRACT

Today I have got a really special lesson for you

now this video is aim about native speaker maybe you interact more term more British for role or something like that

today I am going to talk to you a big group very very ordinary and everyday word you should use with course something is the same now let get the suffix is homophone

Lucy use “today”, “now” it is refer to the time or situation that while she deliver the material, she used “today” for greeting and close her speak, Lucy used deixis “now” in this indicated that the time when she speak how to speak in American and british accent and the time she deliver and making the video. there are some categories that Lucy used while she speak, speaker used temporal deixis one of them “today” that mean at the time that she speak, temporal deixis “everyday” above the character of the time of the word that usually people used not refer to any things, and temporal deixis “now” is refer to the time as she speak.

Type: future tense

EXTRACT

I have got my facebook, I have got my instagram, and I have got my twitter and see you soon for another lesson

I got twitter and so see you soon from other lesson
The temporal deixis that Lucy used above “soon” that the time that everyone who not know when exactly the time that she means, it can mean tomorrow, two days later or everyone who never know

Spatial deixis
Type: proximal term

Now this video is aim about native speaker maybe you interact more term more British for role or something like that

you quickly about LINGODA who is sponsoring this is the sponsor of this video

“r” end of the word you can check out right here but in American English

this is because I want them to get use to laughing at their own areas enjoy your areas,

number four this is for something that I really really believe

oninstagram and one I really like note of you like this, this is Ealich from Fanawela and the he said

From the example above deal with the used of place deixis “this” and “here” it indicate that refer to herself and the position of he Lucy itself.. To used place of deixi “this” and “here” is kind of proximal term, and “that” and there is kind of distal term. They are alternatively the kind of the proximal term it can be seen that Lucy

Type: distal term

with receive pronunciation which is that something that not many people speak it with now days for review that product consist that you can check out right here that friends English and German and Spanish you can get real coalification

From the example above deal with the used of place deixis “thas”, which refer to the position of the speaker itself and refer to the address of the web, it is indicated that Lucy recommended to learn English or to sound more British and video herself as a channel. They can be deictically specific relative to the location of participant at position of speaking. Word “that” refer to material she talking about also the material also didn’t with her.

From the presentation of data finding above, the researcher uses table to make easier to know the frequency of the kinds of deixis in each transcript. The table is as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Text 1</th>
<th>Text 2</th>
<th>Text 3</th>
<th>Text 4</th>
<th>Text 5</th>
<th>Frequent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1st singular</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1st plural</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2nd singular</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3rd singular</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3rd plural</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lucy more used 1“personal singular “I” or “me” in her speak. Lucy is used all type of personal pronoun those from transcript from the Lucy video. The different was on frequencies and
distribution of each kind of personal pronoun. The above examples show that clearly shows that Lucy more “1st” person singular “I” or “me” or “my” as 205 time, and the second Lucy used 1st plural “we”, “us” or “our” it just 37 time, it can indicate that Lucy more explain the material than make her position same with watcher, the next Lucy 2nd singular “you” that is dominant that “1st plural “we” or us” 2nd singular that shows 153 time, Lucy used 3rd singular “it”, “she”, he” more dominant that 3rd plural “they” or “them”, 3rd singular “it”, “she”, “he” as 56 time and for 3rd plural “they” or ‘them” as 33, so here researcher can conclude that for all the text Lucy used person deixis is

Table 2. Spatial Deixis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>That/this/there/here</th>
<th>Text 1</th>
<th>Text 2</th>
<th>Text 3</th>
<th>Text 4</th>
<th>Text 5</th>
<th>Frequent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Refer to place of lucy</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Refer to outside</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (4.2) deals with the use of place deixis which refers to denote as all of the material that Lucy delivers. To use place deixis, such as ‘here’ or ‘this’ indicates that wanted to introduce and given the material. Lucy to used “that” or “that” indicate that all of the materials also.

Table: 3. Temporal Deixis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Coding time (CT)</th>
<th>Text 1</th>
<th>Text 2</th>
<th>Text 3</th>
<th>Text 4</th>
<th>Text 5</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Refer to present time</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Refer to future time</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Refer to past time</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (4) shows that Lucy used time deixis that is referring to the present condition during the time of speaking. He used time deixis such as ‘today’, and ‘now’, to describe a situation which had the interpretation of the time at which he was producing the utterance.

Regarding to the first problem statement, researcher found some pragmatic of deixis used by Lucy. There are five videos that have been noted by researcher, by the collecting the researcher found 45 extract that have been analyzed. The data finding was the using pragmatic of deixis by theory Stephen C. Levinson (2008), the types pragmatic of deixis used by Lucy that are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. From the total number of 45 extract the researcher found 484 were person deixis, spatial deixes were 74 and temporal were 14 in, in the table those above describe that there are several data in section in frequency and percentage of deixis. The most dominant of Lucy used is 1st singular of person deixis that is 205 time.

4. KESIMPULAN

Based on the data as presented in Tables (4.1), here are the conclusions of this paper, namely: Deixis in those four speeches can be classified into person, place and time deixis. The distribution of all types of deixis may vary from one speech to another. Person deixis was most frequently used by Lucy in all speeches. First person plural was dominantly used as the data showed that 205 times by using 1st person singular. By using more 1st person plural, it shows that Lucy was an ‘incentive’ teacher. This meant that he was physically and emotionally being a teacher. Besides using person deixis, Based on the data as presented in tables (4.2), Lucy also used spatial deixis which refers to place of Lucy’s place itself. This also means Lucy wanted to introduce materials as a new tips that learner can used to practice their English. By using temporal deixis as in table (4.3) which refers to the present tense, can be interpreted as Lucy focused his attention on the present situation or present condition when the speech was conducted. It also means Lucy was optimistic about the future for the next video. The
ideas in the speeches reflected Lucy vision or attitudes by using deixis in his speeches; so deixis in his speeches portrait his ideas as a teacher to develop learner for a brighter future

Daftar Pustaka


Edmundus Bouk, Pragmatic Analysis Of Deixis In The Speeches Of Xanana Gusmao-The Former Prime Minister Of Timor Leste, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris FIP Universitas Timor

