

Indexicals Used by UNIMA Community: Pragmatic Study

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Abstract. This study describes the use of diexis used by people who live or study around Manado State University (UNIMA) in communicating. Yule (1996: 9) said this expression is also called indexical. The purposes of this study are to find out what indexical used by the people of UNIMA and to describe its meaning and function. This research will be analyzed using pragmatic analysis. The objects of this study are students of Unima, Language and Art Faculty and surrounding residents who lived in housing near the Unima Language and Art Faculty. The researcher will explain what indexical used, mention the speaker and addressee and see the context when indexical expressions are used so that the use of pragmatics is very important to analyze the data. The research method used is descriptive qualitative research. The results showed that the indexical expressions used by the UNIMA community are persona indexical, place indexical, time indexical and social indexical, in addition to the function, they use identical expressions are to call for fellow level or age and also as the expression of familiarity, to show younger age or lower position and to show correction and affirmation, to show the similarity of age or level, to show respect, to show the place intended, to show closeness, respect to the older, respect to the lecturer, to call girl/woman of the same age, to show intimacy and love, and to show politeness.

Keywords: pragmatic; indexical; persona; social; place; time; meaning; function.

1. Introduction

In daily conversation, people use indexical when greeting someone. The use of this greeting in addition to having meaning, shows the level of speakers and addressee. The meaning of the use of the greeting is also seen from the surrounding context. Therefore, the understanding of indexical usage is analyzed using pragmatic analysis. This is because the indexical meaning in the scope of the community living around Language and Art Faculty of Unima is related to the context. Pragmatics is one branches of linguistics that deals with meaning depend on context. This study explains and describes the intended meaning of speaker's utterances. It requires a consideration of how speakers organizes what they want in accordance with whom they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. Horn and Gregory Ward stated that pragmatics is the study of context that depends on aspects of meaning, which are systematically abstracted away from the construction of content or logical form.[1] It means that there must be a relationship between language and context to represent the meaning.

Pragmatic analysis will be used to determine the meaning of the use of indexicals in Language and Art Faculty of Unima environment. consider pragmatics as a general study that studies how the context of sentences affects the way we interpret speech[2].

Yule defines pragmatics as follows:[3]

1. Pragmatics as a study of the meaning.
2. Pragmatics as a study of contextual meanings.

3. Pragmatics as a study of how to get wider meaning than what is said.

4. Pragmatics as the study of relative distance.

Leech (1983: 8) adds that pragmatics is the study of meaning related to speech situations. So it can be concluded, pragmatics is a branch linguistics which studies meaning that is wider than semantic meaning. In other words, pragmatics allow us to interpret the meaning of speech by looking at the situation around and interpreting speech with a broader understanding. Therefore, pragmatic analysis will be used to analyze the meaning of the indexical usage speech used by the community around the UNIMA Language faculty. The researcher analyzes types of indexical as a part of pragmatics used by Language and Art Faculty of Unima residents as speakers and how speakers organizes what they want in accordance with whom they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances.

1.1. Context

Jacob L. Mey in his book, Introduction of Pragmatics defines context as the surroundings, in the widest sense that enables the participants in the communication process to interact, and that linguistic expressions of their interaction intelligible. [4] '(Context) is an environmental situation, in a broad sense that allows participants (participants) to interact in the communication process, and make their linguistic expressions in interaction understandable. ' Levinson asserts in his book entitled Pragmatics, that the context only includes a few basic parameters from the context of speech, including participants, identity, role and location, assumptions about what participants know or take to give, the place of an utterance in a sequence of turn-taking, and so on. [5] 'Subroto concludes the definition of the context in pragmatics as follows[6].

- The context is something that is dynamic, not something static.
- The context concerns objects and things that occur where and when the speech occurs.
- The context relates to the interaction between speakers and speech partners regarding the variables of power, social status, social distance, age, and gender.
- Context also relates to the psychological condition of the speaker and the partner during the interaction process and the speech motif.
- Context also involves presuppositions, background knowledge, schemata, implicatures (related to explorers).
- Included in the physical context is the color of the voice and tone of voice of the participants.

1.2. Indexical/ Deixis

Indexical is described as a pointing meaning usually used by the speaker to indicate something in the certain immediate context. Indexical is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' via languages [3]. Deictic/ indexical refers to a word which the referent is unstable and variable, depending on who is the speaker, where and when it is uttered. The theory of this paper is based on the theory of Levinson which divides 5 types of deixis or indexical:

1.3. Person indexical

Person indexical belongs to semantic categories and refers to the encoding of the participants' role in speech such as speaker, addressee, and others, in which the utterance in question is delivered. It can be seen as follows: Person indexical describes the distinction of speaker (I) and addressee (you). Yule explained that person indexical clearly operates on a basic three-part division exemplified by the pronouns for first person, second person, and third person The use person deixis/ person indexical will work if the participants know the role of the speakers, the situation, and the target of the utterance [3].

Table 1. Person Indexing

Pronoun	Initial Evaluation	Tracking Process
First	I	We
Second	You	You
Third	She/He/It	They

The examples of the person indexical can be seen as follows:

- We clean up after ourselves around here
- Hey you, you just scratched my car with your frisbee.

1.4. Time indexical:

Levinson (1998:74) expressed that in time deixis/ time indexical, there is no direct interaction with non-deictic method of time reckoning. These include tense and the deictic time adverbs like now, then, soon, recently, this week, this afternoon, yesterday, today, next year, and many more. Time indexical is mentioned as coding time also. The examples of the time indexical can be seen as follows:

- Pull the trigger now!
- I'll see you on Thursday.
- Good night

1.5. Place Indexical:

Place indexical focus on certain locations or event used by the speakers. Levinson explained that the place or space indexical concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event[5]. Yule mentioned place indexical as spatial indexical where the relative location of people and things is being indicated[3]. Contemporary English make us only two adverbs, 'here' and 'there'. Yet some verbs of motion can indicate place indexical, such as 'come' and 'go', retain a deictic sense when they are used to mark movement toward the speaker. However Levinson said that location can be specified relative to other objects or fixed reference points, as in:

- The station is two hundred yards from the cathedral
- I'm writing to say I'm having a marvelous time here
- The cat is behind the car.

1.6. Discourse Indexical:

Discourse indexical concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (Levinson, 1998:85). Discourse indexical includes the utterance or indication and its relations to surrounding text. The use of discourse indexical can be described with the word 'this' that refers to an upcoming part and 'that' to a former part (Khalili, 2017:59). The examples are as follow (Levinson (1998:87):

- I bet you haven't heard this story
- That's a lie

1.7. Social Indexical:

Social indexical refers to the social level, relation and positions between the speaker and the addressee in the society using language. Fillmore said that social indexical concern "that aspects of sentences which reflect or establish are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs"[7] Levinson mentioned two kind basic of socially deictic information that seem to be encoded in languages around the world: Relational Social Deixis/ Indexical and Absolute Social Deixis/ Indexical[5]. It is in Line with Hatch perception. Hatch said there are two kinds of social indexical also[8], they are:

- a. Relational deitic are term in that they locate persons in relation to speaker rather than by their roles in the society as a whole. Example: my husband, cousin, teacher, you, her, and so on.
- b. Absolute deitic are form uniformly attached to a social role. Example: your honor, Mr. President, and so on. The examples of social indexical can be seen as follows:

- Good day, Daddy .
- Thank you very much, Sir.

2. Research Methods

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive research method. Descriptive qualitative research methods are used to describe events, facts, circumstances, phenomena, variables, and

circumstances that occur during research and reveal actual events. According to Bogdan and Biklen descriptive method is a method of examining the status of a group of humans, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events in the present[9].

Nasution also stated the descriptive qualitative method as a method used to describe or analyze the results of research but not used to make broader conclusions[10]. According to Leech qualitative descriptive is a fact finding with the right interpretation[11].

In this case the descriptive qualitative research method is used to look at the indexical used by the Language and Art Faculty of Unima community when communicating with the addressee and the meaning contained in it. Data are obtained from students at the Language and Art Faculty of Unima and the residents around Unimahousing. This research took place in May 2019.

3. Result

This study took place in May 2019 by observing the speech of students, lecturers, staff in the Language and Art Faculty of Manado State University (Unima) and also residents living in housing around the Language and Art Faculty of Unima, which are mostly students who contracted or students who lived there and their families.

The results of the study show that there are indexical uses in everyday conversations in Manadonese around the campus and surrounding housing. This Manado language is much influenced by Dutch, so many words in Manado are the same as Dutch. The use of indexical will be discussed by displaying sentence fragments expressed to fellow lecturers, fellow students, between lecturers and students, between lecturers and staff, between staff and students, between residents and students, between residents and lecturers, between residents and residents and in the family there. The indexical uses found are as follows:

A. Person Indexical

1. Student1 :Ngana so bekingtugas? (Have you finished the assignment?)
Student2 :Belum eh, kongngana dang? (Not yet, have you?)

Discussion

The context of this conversation is where fellow students are on campus. Because of their relationship are friends, they use the same person indexical, namely the second person, 'ngana' who has meaning 'you'. They use the same term to refer to speakers of the same level. The use of person indexical 'where' shows the function as a call for fellow level or age and also as the expression of familiarity.

2. Student 1: Siang, Sir. (Good afternoon, Sir)
Lecturer : Kiapanganabelum lulus? (Why haven't you graduated?)
Student1: Torang momintatan datangan Menerpetandatangan voorProposal (We want to ask for your signature for the proposal)
Student2 : Io Mener (Yes, Mener)
Lecturer : Ngoni so menghadappembimbing 2? (Have you faced the supervisor?)

Discussion

The context of the conversation between 2 students and a lecturer took place on the campus in front of the lecturer room. The lecturer uses the person indexical 'ngana' (you) as the singular second person and the plural second person 'ngoni' (you) to his students. The use of 'ngana' and 'ngoni' are used to call people of the same age or position however it is also possible to call someone younger or has lower position. In the answer / response, students 1 and 2 do not reply using indexical person 'ngana' when calling the lecturer because it was considered impolite considering the age and education of the lecturer above the two students. The students use persona indexical 'torang' to show that it is not only student 1 who want to ask the lecturer sign but also student 2. The lecturer uses those persona indexicals 'ngana' and 'ngoni' because they are younger and have lower position. The student 1 and 2 use persona indexicals 'torang' to show correction and affirmation because the lecturer supposed only one student who want to face him.

3. Student 1: Capatkwakitaso mo bale (hurry up! I want to go home)
Student 2: Sabantar..sabantar. Torangdua so moklaar (wait a minutewewill finish soon).

Discussion

The context of conversations takes place on campus when students are going home from college. Student 1 uses persona indexical 'kita' (I) as singular first person when calling on two friends. Student 2 also gives an explanation to student 1, namely students 1 by using the indexical persona of the plural first person "torang" (we) which is meant by students 2 and students 3. Students 2 use the persona indexical to show the similarity of age or level.

4. Staff : Dorangso kiritubahan-bahanbangunan? (Have they delivered the building materials?)
Resident1 : Io Pak, Om Andi so dijalangdengdiape orang. (Yes Sir, Mr.Andi is already on the way along with his workers)
Resident2 :Kita adabatunggu pa dorangini. (We are waiting for them here)

Discussion

The context of the conversation took place in Unima housing where the staff of Unima were renovating their homes. The staff spoke to one of the residents who would also build the staff's house. The staff uses the persona indexical as the plural third person 'dorang' (they) as a term for people who are at the same level or under the age or occupation. Likewise residents 1 and 2 use the indexical persona as plural first person 'kita' (I) that shows the similarity of age or condition to the staff. While the use of the indexical persona "dorang" refers to speakers and addressee. Both the staf and resident 1 and 2 use those persona indexicals to show familiarity or similiarity.

B. Time Indexical

1. Student 1 : Selamatpagi, Miss. (Good morning, Miss)
Lecturer :Pagi. (Morning)

Discussion

The context of this conversation occurs around the campus, where student 1 and a lecturer met. The student and lecturer use time indexical 'Selamatpagi' (Good morning) when addressing the lecturer first as a form of her respect for their lecturers.

C. Place Indexical

1. Student : Mo pigikamana, Maam? (where do you want to go, Maam?)
Lecturer: Pi situ. (over there)

Discussion

The context of this conversation occurs around the campus, where student 1 and a lecturer met. The student asks where the lecturer will go. The lecturer answers by using the place indexical 'pi situ' (over there) answering the student's question as a guide to the place to eat. Therefore, the function of that place indexical 'pi situ' to show the place intended.

D. Social Indexical

1. Resident : Ada mocari kos nyong? (Do you want to find a boarding house, boy?)
Student : Io kita ada mocari kosini, Om. (Yes, want to find it, Sir)

Discussion

The context of the conversation takes place around the campus where a new student is looking for a boarding house to live in. Residents 1 who saw the movements of the students asked if they were looking for boarding. The resident uses social indexical 'nyong.' A social indexical 'nyong' is used by someone to call a younger or young man.

In addition, the student also uses social indexical 'Om'(Sir) which is used by young people to refer to men who are older.

Therefore, the function of social indexical 'nyong' used by the resident to greet the student warmly because there is another call used by the resident here, there is 'cowok.' However the resident use 'nyong' rather than 'cowok.' It expresses closeness or respect even though they just met. The function of social indexical 'Om' used by the student is to show respect to the older.

2. Student :Ncik, boleh mobatanyatentangtentang proposal? (Maam, can I ask you about the proposal?)

Lecturer :Apaitunganapejudul? (what's the title of your proposal?)

Discussion

The context of the conversation took place around the dean room when there was student who chased a female lecturer and asked her. The Student uses social indexical 'ncik' which means female lecturer. This use of social indexical 'ncik' is used to show students' respectful call to her female lecturer.

3. Staff :Cewe, bolehmomintatolongambeakangitukertas? (Girl, would you like to help me taking that paper?)

Student: iyoboleh. (Of course)

Discussion

The context of this conversation is occurred in the administration room where the administrative staff was quite young as they had just graduated from college and when there isa student who wants to look afterthe administration. Inthat time, the staff had difficulty reaching the paper given by the student, then the staff asked the student to get paper not far from the student. The staff uses the social indexical 'cewe' which is used by the manado to call young women or women of the same age.

4. Student: Mo bli ikang, tanta. (I want to buy fish, aunty)

Resident: Mo bliberapa? (How many?)

Discussion

The context of the conversation takes place at restaurant near the campus. Food seller is the resident who lives around campus. The student uses social indexical "tanta" where this name is used by younger people to call older women. It is possibly used to respect the woman older than the student.

5. Resident1 (woman) :Bagaimanakabar,Seus? (How are you doing, Seus?)

Resident2 (woman) : Bae-bae, Seus. (Fine, Seus) Halo bagaimana kabar, keke?(Hello how are you, dear)

Daughter of resident 1 : Bae, tanta. (Good, aunty)

Resident 1 : Mari jomakang. (Let's eat).

Discussion

The context of this conversation takes place in one of the families around the campus. Resident 1 invited resident2 to have dinner. In addition, resident 1 and resident 2 have relationship that their children are married to each other. Resident 1 and resident 2 both use social indexical 'seus' which is commonly used as a call for women who are old enough. Speakers and addressee who use social indexical "seus" are not too far in age or possibly they are in the same age. Residents 2 also use social indexical 'keke' to the daughter of resident 1. Social indexical 'keke' is used by parents / adults to refer to female teenager. Meanwhile, the daughters of resident 1 responded with social indexical 'tanta'that are used by younger people to older people.

However the speakers use those social indexicals to show respect and intimacy among the family. Social indexicals 'Seus' and 'keke'have a tendency to call people who are respected and loved.

6. Student 1 : Siang, Sir. (Good afternoon, Sir)

Lecturer : Kiapanganabelum lulus? (Why haven't you graduated?)

Student 1 :Torang momintatan datangan Menerpetan datangan voor Proposal (We want to ask for your signature for the proposal)

Student 2 : Io Mener (Yes, Mener)

Lecturer :Ngoniso menghadap pembimbing 2? (Have you met the supervisor?)

Discussion

The context of the conversation between 2 students and a lecturer took place on the campus in front of the lecturer room. Student 1 uses social indexical 'Sir' and 'Mener' to the lecturer. The use of 'Sir' and 'Mener' is used to call male lecturers on campus and the use of indexical deixis is also to show students respect and polite attitude to male lecturer.

4. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the above research, it can be concluded that the UNIMA community uses indexical, time indexical, place indexical, and social indexical. This indexical existed mostly uses Manadonese. The indexical descriptions are as follows:

1. Person Indexical: ngana, ngoni, us, people, people
2. Time Indexical: good morning.
3. Indexical Place: there
4. Social Indexical: Nyong, Om, Ncik, Mener, Sir, Seus, Keke, Tanta.

From the results of the research for 1 month, the researchers found that the social indexical in Manado language used by the people around UNIMA had a lot of diversity compared to other indexical.

5. The function of those indexicals are to call for fellow level or age and also as the expression of familiarity, to show younger age or lower position, to show correction and affirmation, to show the similarity of age or level, to show respect, to show the place intended, to show closeness, respect to the older, respect to the lecturer, to call girl/woman of the same age, to show intimacy and love, and to show politeness.

The writer also suggests the reader or researcher to find out the discourse indexical example in campus surrounding and do research more than one month in order to get more example from daily conversation in campus, especially in Unima.

5. Suggestion

The use of chemsketch in hydrocarbon topic better if students also have a computer or laptop to support the learning process, so they can try to draw the molecular shape of hydrocarbon and make the molecule move and see the three dimension of the atom. Teacher as a facilitator in teaching process must find out more media or application to conduct hydrocarbon topic to motivate student interesting in learning hydrocarbon.

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